



ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

2019 Arkansas Epidemiological State Profile of Substance Use



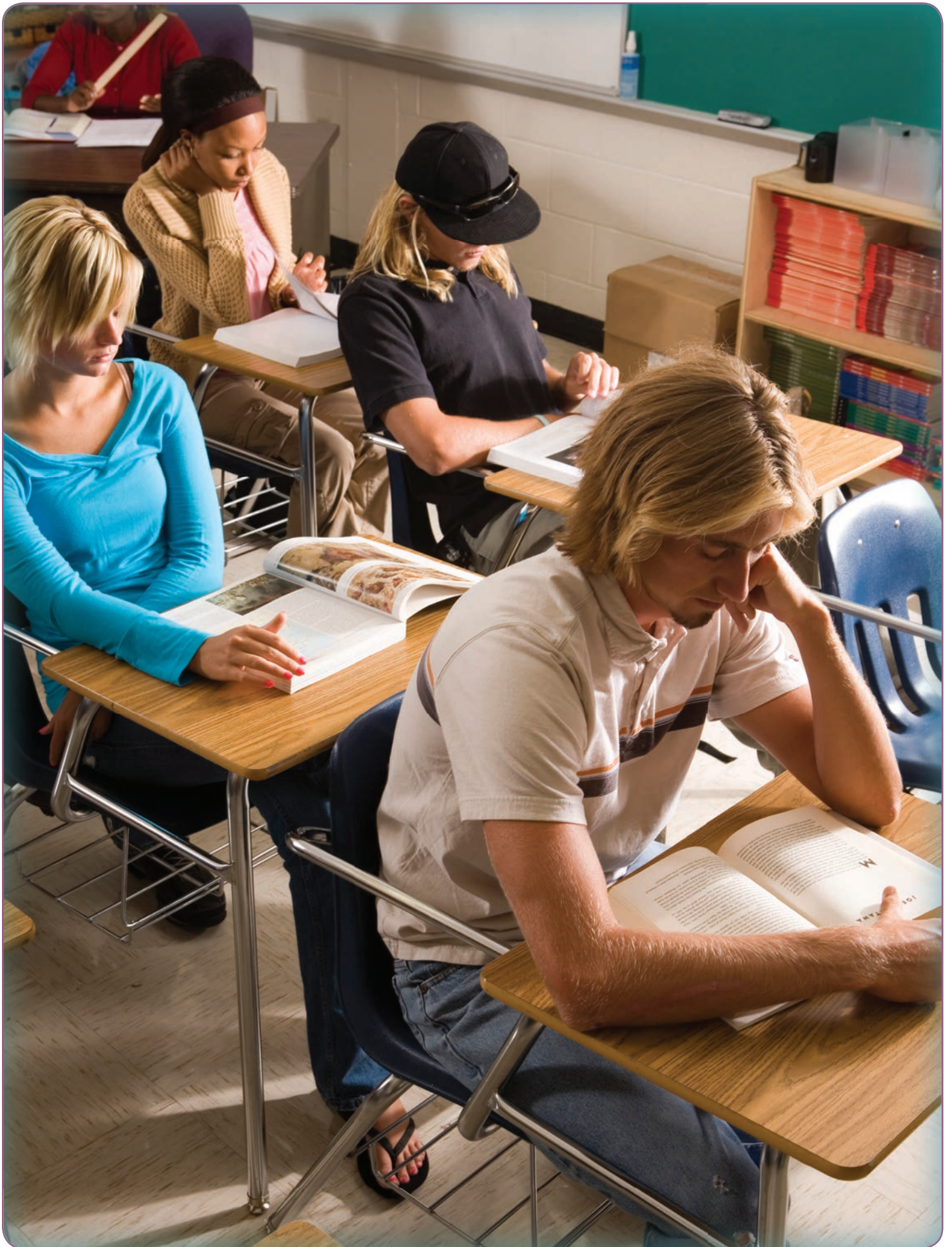
**ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF
HUMAN SERVICES**

Division of Aging, Adult and
Behavioral Health Services



MidSOUTH CENTER FOR
PREVENTION AND TRAINING





2019 Arkansas Epidemiological State Profile of Substance Use

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Arkansas State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup charter

The Arkansas State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) was developed in 2005 and initially funded through the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (SAMHSA/CSAP). It continues to be funded through the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant. SEOW is housed in Arkansas Department of Human Services' Division of Aging, Adult and Behavioral Health Services (DAABHS). The current charter represents an extension of SEOW's important service to the citizens and policymakers in Arkansas. SEOW serves as a forum for policymakers, researchers and community representatives to have a data-driven exchange of ideas.

MISSION

The mission of SEOW is to provide policy-relevant analysis to state and community leaders by comprehensively assessing the health and societal factors that contribute to substance abuse. To accomplish this mission, SEOW will:

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

GOALS

The two primary goals of SEOW are:

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

LINKAGE WITH PREVENTION SYSTEM

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

WORKGROUP MEMBERS

Three classes of members are identified within the charter: managing members, advisory members and analytic members. Managing members form the core of SEOW and hold the primary decision-making authority for SEOW activities. Managing members are drawn from leadership positions at AFMC, UA Little Rock/MidSOUTH Center for Prevention and Training and DAABHS. Advisory members are invited community members who represent constituencies affected directly or indirectly by substance abuse and/or behavioral health. Advisory members 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

SEOW is a group of data experts and prevention stakeholders responsible for bringing data on substance abuse and related behavioral problems to the forefront of the prevention planning process. It 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 of substances and consequences of substance abuse. It also highlights the risk factors, protective factors, and mental health or behavioral health problems as they relate to substance abuse. This report is intended to analyze systematically disparate sources of data from across the nation and state and synthesize a comprehensive informational tool. This report serves as a resource in supporting the efforts of key social players to conduct community needs 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 understand the concerned population. For this reason, the State Epidemiological Profile 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 studied to assess the changes in substance abuse and its relating factors over time.

Questions pertaining to this report should be directed to the DAABHS Section at 501-686-9030.

PREPARED FOR:

- Arkansas Department of Human Services - DAABHS
- UA Little Rock/MidSOUTH Center for Prevention and Training

PREPARED BY:

AFMC developed this material under contract with the Arkansas Department of Human Services, DAABHS.

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

KEY FINDINGS

SUBSTANCE USE

- Arkansas has a higher rate of youth and adults using tobacco products compared with the national rate
- Twelfth-graders in Arkansas are more likely to have tried electronic vapor products in 2017 compared with other grades within the state and nationally
- Eighth-, 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 has remained stable over the past few years and is higher than the national rate
- In youth, the rate of current alcohol use and the rate of binge drinking has been declining since 2014
- All students surveyed in Arkansas are more likely than students across the nation to have had "10 or more drinks"
- Since 2014, there has been an increase in the number of adults who currently use or binge drink alcohol
- Rates of current marijuana use declined slightly over the last four years
- Since 2008–2009, the number of adults who use marijuana has increased both nationally and statewide
- Fewer Arkansas adults have used marijuana in the past year compared with the national average
- Compared with the national rate, more Arkansas students have misused prescription drugs in 2017
- Rates of prescription drug use among students have remained steady since 2014
- Arkansas had the third highest number of prescriptions written for opioids in 2015; however, a lower rate of opioid-related overdose deaths is noted
- Rates of current and lifetime drug abuse among Arkansas youth remained steady over the last four years
- The rate of cocaine use is higher among Arkansans ages 18–25 years but lower than the national average for the same age range
- Use of methamphetamine is higher among Arkansas adults as compared with the national rate

CONSEQUENCES

- The use of tobacco in pregnant women decreased between 2014 and 2017
- The use of alcohol in pregnant women remained steady between 2012 and 2015
- The number of babies born in Arkansas with neonatal abstinence syndrome has increased nearly 3 ½ times between 2008 and 2015, with the largest increase occurring after 2010
- The rates of people in Arkansas being told that they have heart disease, COPD or have had a stroke have remained steady since 2014
- The death rate of lung cancer is decreasing in Arkansas
- The death rate of alcoholic liver disease is increasing in Arkansas
- Slightly more than one-fifth of students reporting that they made mostly D's or F's also reported using any drugs
- Suicide rates in Arkansas have been increasing over the last several years of reporting
- The rates of high school students in Arkansas attempting suicide or being injured in a suicide attempt is increasing and remains higher than the national average

- Arrests that include marijuana possession are the primary reason for drug-related arrests in 2017
- Alcohol- or drug-related traffic crashes and injuries have decreased in recent years
- In 2017, crash injuries and deaths related to underage drinking drivers was the lowest it has been compared with the previous five 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 steady for eighth-, 10th- and 12th-graders in Arkansas
- The percentage of adults perceiving risk in smoking, drinking and using marijuana has decreased over the last few measurement periods, particularly regarding marijuana use
- Youth’s perception of the risk of trying marijuana has declined over the past few years
- Rates of Arkansas youth feeling sad or hopeless remained steady from 2009 to 2015 but increased in 2016
- More Arkansas adults are depressed than the national average
- Both nationally and statewide, 12- to 17-year-old individuals had the highest rate of major depressive episodes in 2017, followed by those in the age range of 18–25
- Most high school students who are religious do not participate in substance misuse
- Since 2013, students 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 percentage of students reporting either being bullied at school or electronically in 2017 is higher than in 2011
- The prevalence of transitions and mobility has declined since 2016
- The rate of homeless students decreased slightly from 2013 to 2015 but increased between 2015 and 2017
- Tobacco sales to minors in Arkansas increased between 2013 and 2014 but has since declined
- The unemployment rate and the percentage of population below the poverty level in Arkansas remain higher compared with the U.S. rates

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- The rate of juveniles, pregnant women and adults in alcohol or drug treatment increased slightly between 2013 and 2017
- Arkansas has a lower percent of people needing but not receiving treatment compared with the U.S. rate



Data-driven prevention planning

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

HOW TO USE THIS REPORT

Previous Arkansas state profiles focused on the consumption and consequences of substance use, which is the first step towards developing effective prevention strategies. This 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 2016–2017, Arkansas has the third highest rate in the nation of non-medical prescription pain reliever abuse in ages 12–17, 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 placed on the shared risk factors that contribute to the development and continuance of both substance use and mental health disorders. In this report, mental health factors are highlighted throughout the contributing factors section since the co-occurrence of mental health disorders and substance use is common. Decreasing the prevalence of shared risk factors such as adverse childhood experiences or 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

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

- **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 included.
- **Available and timely** – Both state- and county-level indicators are necessary for an effective evaluation of substance use of the Arkansas population. The feasibility of obtaining data from trusted sources and conducting appropriate analysis was deliberated during indicator selection. Indicators that were accessible to the general public or available through a data request process were evaluated within this report.
- **Representative** – 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 provides access to critical data about substance use that was previously too diffuse to adequately serve data needs. Data is only analyzed for this report, providing a base for informational tools, articles and maps. All related materials and data can be accessed at www.preventionworksar.org. **Exhibit 1** represents data readily available on the website for use by community members.

Exhibit 1

DATA/INDICATOR	DATA SOURCE/SPONSOR
Adult arrests for drug/narcotics	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC)
Adult arrests for DUI	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC)
Adult arrests for liquor law violations	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC)
Adult arrests for public drunkenness	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC)
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 State Police (ASP)
High school alcohol infractions	Arkansas Department of Education (ADE)
High school drug infractions	Arkansas Department of Education (ADE)
High school tobacco infractions	Arkansas Department of Education (ADE)
Hospital discharges with mention of substance	Arkansas Department of Health (ADH)
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)
Mortality data	CDC Wonder/Centers for Disease Control (CDC)
National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) seizure data	U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency
National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services (SAMHSA)
Per capita consumption, persons ages 14 and older	National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

DATA/INDICATOR	DATA SOURCE/SPONSOR
Possession arrests by county by drug type	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC)
Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
Pregnant women in alcohol or drug treatment	Arkansas Department of Health (ADH)
Primary drug of abuse for Arkansas drug treatment by clients	Alcohol Drug Management System (ADMIS), Division of Behavioral Health Services (DBHS)
Selling/manufacturing arrests by county by drug type	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC)
Tobacco distributors	Arkansas Tobacco Control Board (ATCB)
Tobacco sales to minors	Arkansas Tobacco Control Board (ATCB)
Total arrests for drug/narcotics	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC)
Total arrests for drunkenness	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC)
Total arrests for DUI	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC)
Total arrests for liquor law violations	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC)
Traffic crash statistics	Arkansas State Police (ASP)
Traffic crashes involving underage drinking drivers	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC)
Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
Unemployment data	Discover Arkansas/Arkansas Department of Workforce Services
Wet/dry counties	Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration
Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System (YRBSS) survey	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System (YRBSS) survey	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)



DATA LIMITATIONS AND GAPS

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

Important limitations include:

- Lack of data on minority populations, such as Asian and Hispanic, which make up approximately 11 percent of Arkansas' population.
- Lack of 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, including 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
Adult level data	
There is a deficiency in data after formal education age (i.e. high school and/or college), particularly in areas of alcohol, tobacco and drug use/abuse that do not result in treatment.	To determine prevalence of substance abuse in the adult population.
Collegiate data	To measure the incidence of substance use in this population. This category of the population may present as a high risk for first-time users of illicit substances.
Elderly population	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.
Minority populations, such as Asian, African- American, American Indian and Hispanic	To understand cultural, racial and ethnic differences pertaining to substance abuse.
Suicide data that is linked to substance abuse	To determine if there is a causal relationship between substance use/abuse and suicide.
LGBTQ youths	To determine the incidence level of substance abuse in LGBTQ youths.
Military families and returning veterans	To determine prevalence and effects of substance abuse on military families.

DATA DEFICIENCIES IDENTIFIED	WHY DATA ARE NEEDED
Over-the-counter (OTC) drug use	To determine the prevalence of OTC substance abuse.
School districts that do not participate in APNA	To determine the incidence level of substance use in youths across all counties.
Home school enrollment	To determine the prevalence of substance use among children enrolled in home schooling. Children studying in home school will differ from public- or private-school children on many aspects, such as peer interaction.
Special need or underserved population	To determine the incidence level of substance use in youths across all counties.
Deficiency of substance abuse data on incarcerated, underinsured or uninsured population	To measure the prevalence of substance use and the specific needs of special need or underserved populations. This category of population may present as a high risk of substance use and its consequences.
Co-occurring mental health disorders and substance abuse rates or service utilization	To determine the co-occurrence of substance abuse and mental health issues at the state population level. Data from the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS) uniform reporting system provides data only on patients seeking treatment. Mental health disorders are associated with social stigma and thus may not represent a complete picture if only treatments received are considered.
County-level data	To determine prevalence of a specific indicator related to substance use at the county level. It will be informative to study county level data to streamline strategies to affect substance use at a finer level.

Strategies to address data deficiencies include:

- Identify subject matter experts who can assess epidemiological risk in the substance abuse topics that have little available data
- Seek out subject matter experts who may have access to data that is not 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 www.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, and public officials and legislators. Multiple avenues have been identified for dissemination of the state profile, county profiles and accompanying resources on the Arkansas Prevention Works website. Individuals, organizations and networks involved in the distribution of materials include representatives from DHS, the Arkansas Department of Health (ADH), coalition contacts, AFMC provider outreach representatives, 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 (www.preventionworksar.org), and in-person distribution at coalition meetings and to health providers, health fairs, quality improvement project participants, provider outreach representative visits and professional conferences. In addition, articles introducing SEOW, the website, and accompanying resources and promotional materials, such as bags, bookmarks, pens and mugs, have been created and distributed to appropriate audiences.

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

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

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

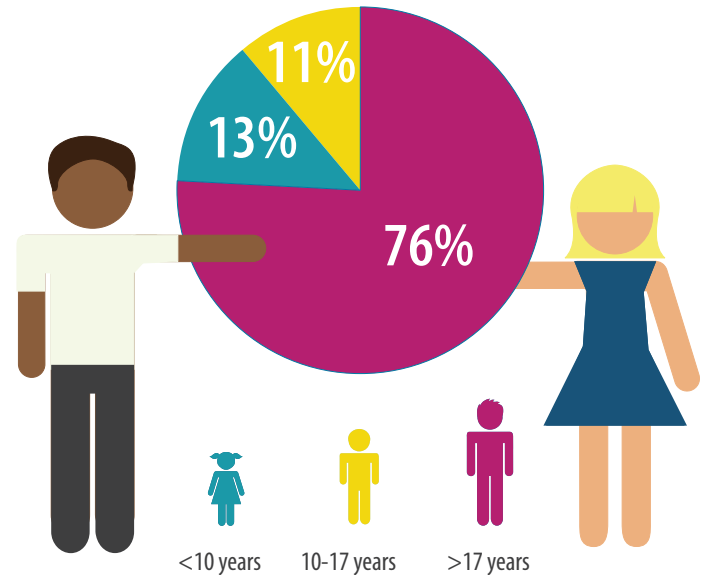
The dissemination plan is evaluated at each quarterly SEOW meeting. A summary of the distribution of materials since the last meeting is presented, and the discussion revolves around the effectiveness of dissemination activities. The AFMC communications department tracks website traffic to determine what documents are being accessed. Current discussion is focused on plans for a future survey of users to obtain input and feedback of their experience with materials.



Arkansas overview

POPULATION

- Arkansas is predominantly a rural state, with 39 of the 75 counties having a population of fewer than 20,000 people in 2017.²
- In 2017, the total population of Arkansas was slightly more than 3 million, with 50.9 percent being women. This is similar to the proportion of women in the United States (50.8%).³
- The state population is largely non-Hispanic white (72.5%) with the largest minority group being African-American (15.7%).³

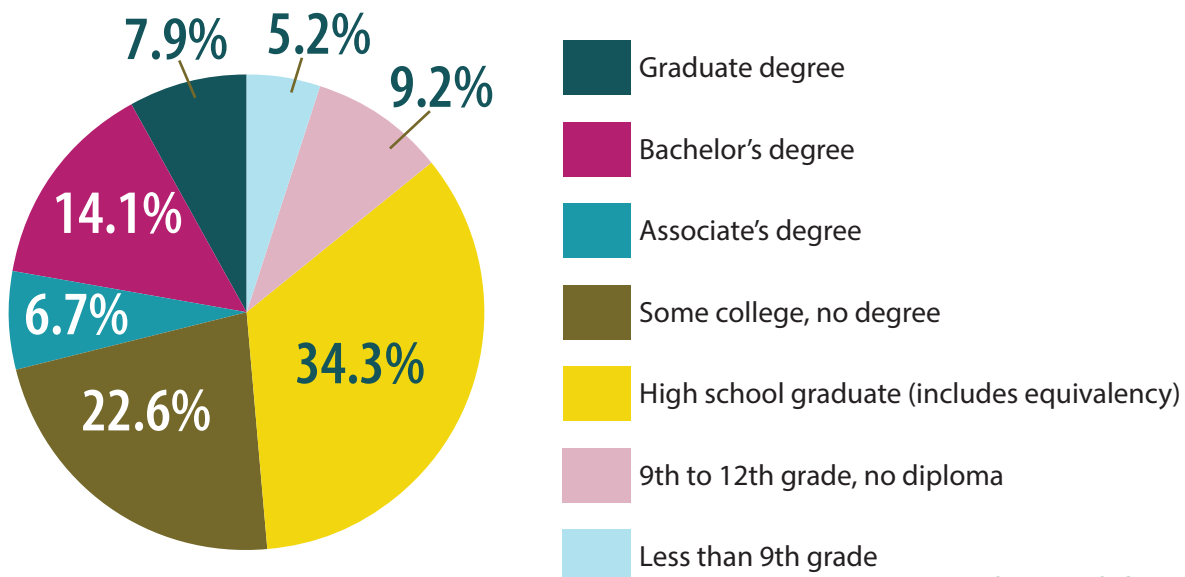


Source: CDC 2017²

EDUCATION

- Arkansas' public-school system enrollment is approaching 500,000 students, with more than 250,000 of these in middle or high school (grades 6 through 12), in the 2018–2019 school year.⁴
- Approximately 2 percent of Arkansas students drop out or withdraw from schools in grades 6–12 due to incarceration, failing grades, suspension or expulsion, lack of interest, conflict with school, economic hardship, pregnancy or marriage, peer conflict, enrolling in GED, alcohol or drugs, health problems and other reasons.^{4,6}

EDUCATION LEVEL OF ARKANSAS ADULTS AGES 25 YEARS AND OLDER

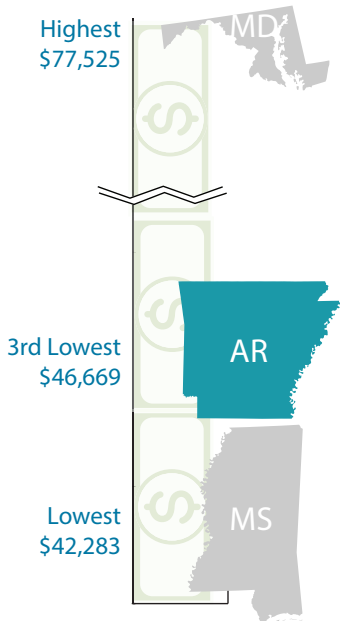


Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2017⁵

ECONOMY

INCOME

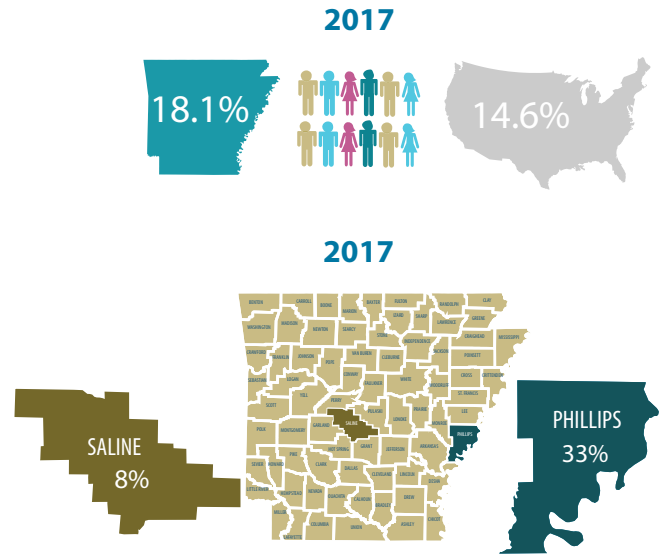
Arkansas was the third lowest in the nation for household income



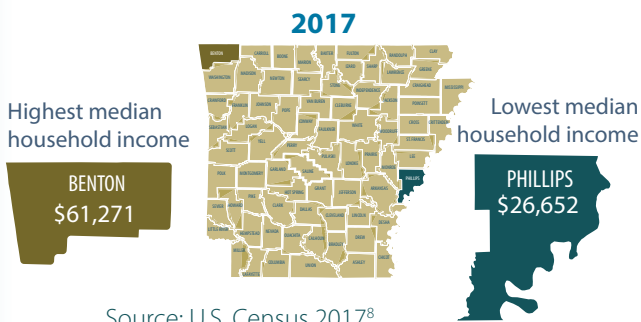
Source: U.S. Census 2017⁷

POVERTY

Population below poverty level

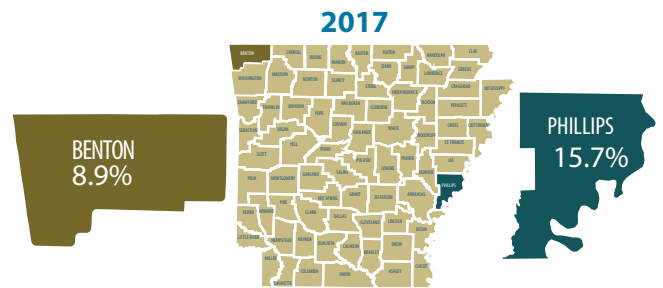


Source: U.S. Census 2017⁹



Source: U.S. Census 2017⁸

UNEMPLOYMENT

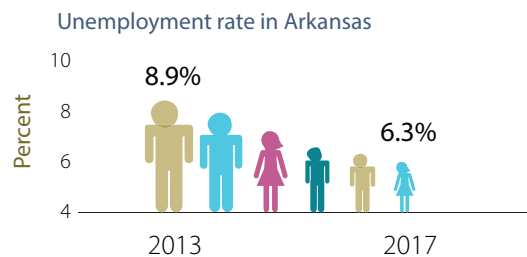


Ranges of county-level unemployment rate in Arkansas

Source: U.S. Census 2017¹⁰

UNINSURED

Arkansas had approximately 10.6 percent of its population uninsured at some time during 2017, which was similar to the national rate of 10.5 percent. In contrast, due to ARKids First, the percentage of uninsured children in Arkansas was 4.9 percent, comparatively less than the national estimate of 5.7 percent.¹¹



Source: U.S. Census 2017¹¹

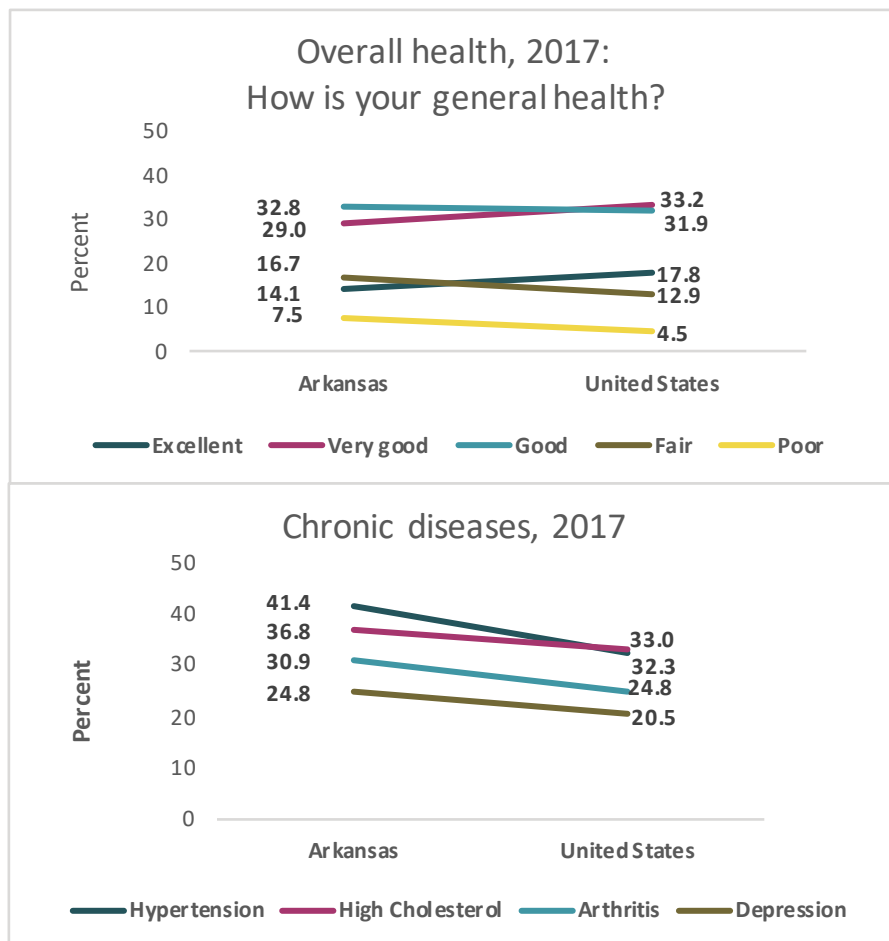
HEALTH

- In overall health, Arkansas ranks 46th among U.S. states.¹²
- Compared with the general U.S. population between 2015 and 2016, Arkansans had a higher prevalence of common chronic conditions, including hypertension, high cholesterol, arthritis and depression.¹³
- In 2017, more adults in Arkansas were physically inactive, compared to the national average (AR: 32.5%, US: 25.6%).¹²
- The top five causes of death in Arkansas in 2016 can be caused or exacerbated by alcohol, tobacco or other substance abuse:¹⁴
 - Heart diseases
 - Cancer
 - Chronic lower respiratory diseases
 - Stroke
 - Accidents

Ranking of overall health 2018



Source: CDC 2017²



Source: CDC 2017¹³



YOUTH SUBSTANCE USE

- 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 causes withdrawal
- Withdrawal can cause mild to severe symptoms and possibly death

Data related to youth use came from the Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA),¹⁵ Monitoring the Future (MTF)¹⁶ and Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)¹⁷ surveys.

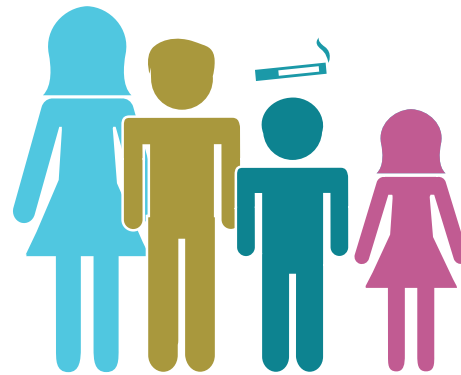
In reading the data:

- “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

YOUTH TOBACCO

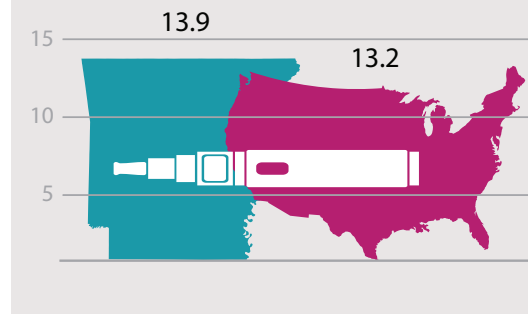
Why this is important

- According to a new report by the U.S. surgeon general, nicotine use primes the adolescent brain for other addictions and electronic vapor products are still strongly linked to the use of other tobacco products¹⁸
- Children and adolescents who have tried tobacco products have a higher risk for trying alcohol and marijuana
- Ideally, education and prevention efforts should begin before the average age of initiation
- Regular tobacco use puts individuals at a greater risk of developing cancer, cardiovascular disease and chronic respiratory diseases



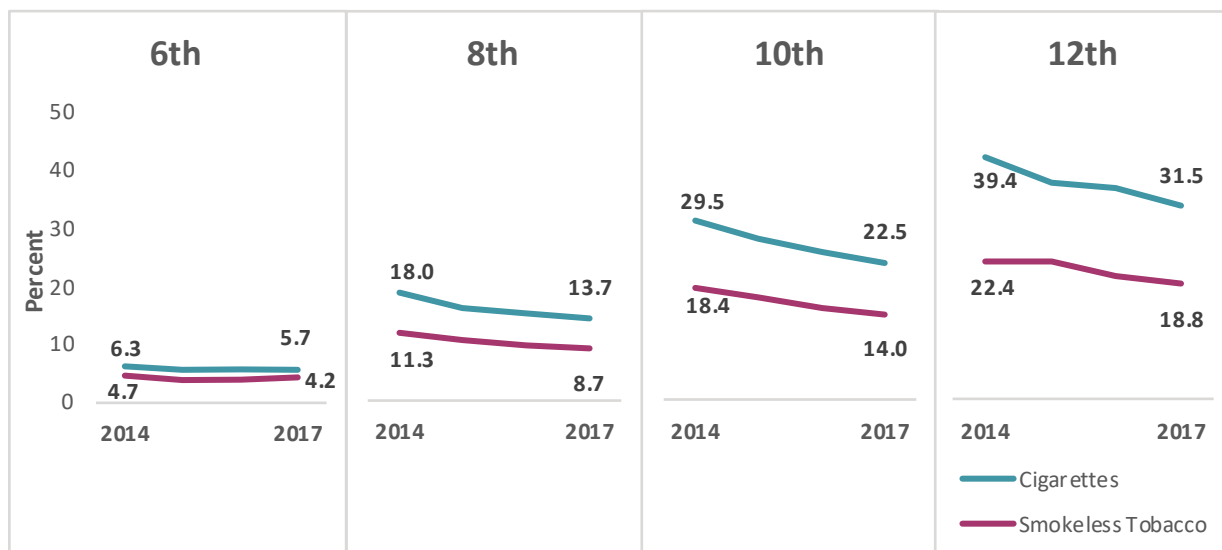
Age of first cigarette use:
12.5 years old

Electronic vapor products' current use



Source: YRBSS 2017¹⁷

Cigarettes and smokeless tobacco lifetime use

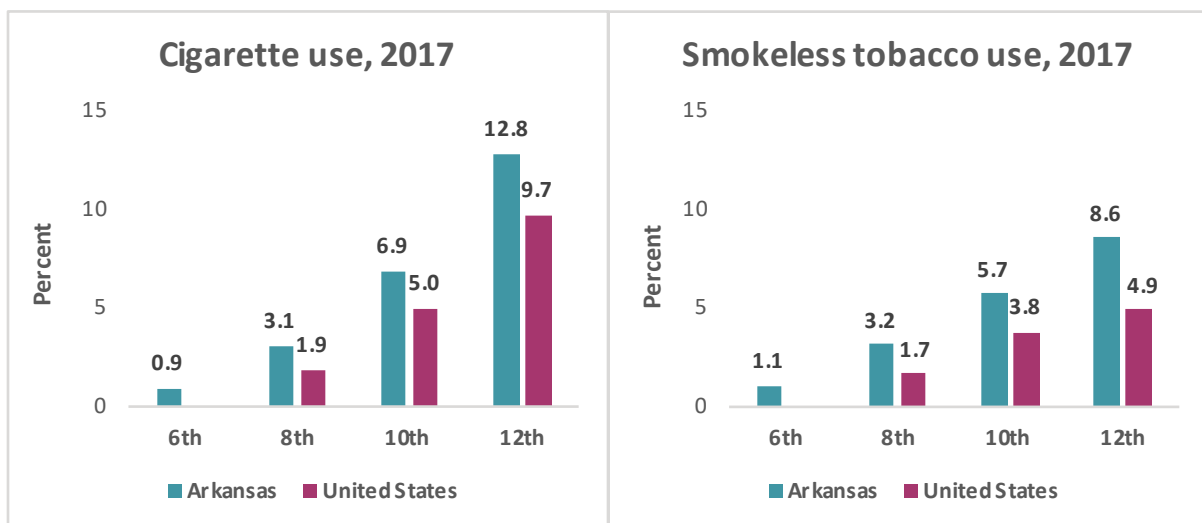


Source: APNA 2017¹⁵

What to take away

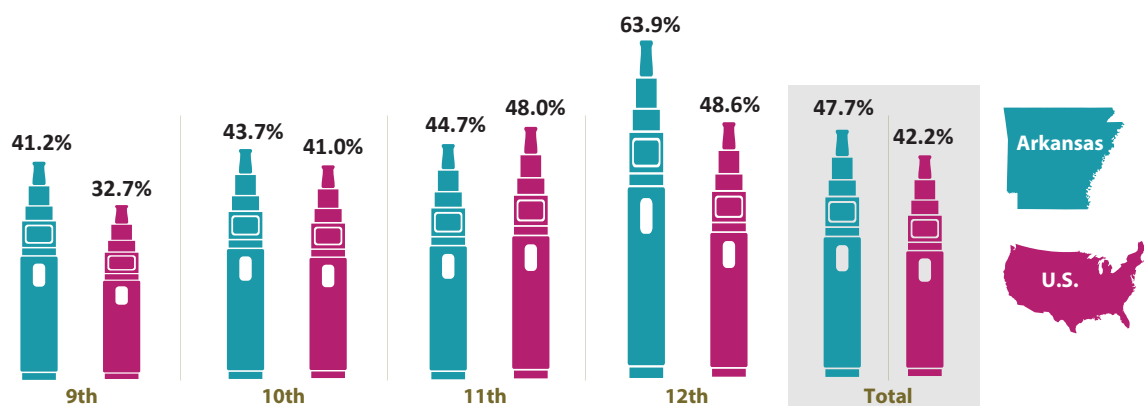
- In 2017, a higher rate of students in Arkansas has tried cigarettes or smokeless tobacco compared with U.S. rates
- The rates of 10th- and 12th-graders trying cigarettes are declining at a faster pace than the rate of those trying smokeless tobacco products
- Arkansas youth are more likely to use cigarettes and smokeless tobacco than those across the United States
- Prevention efforts need to begin prior to seventh grade

Cigarette and smokeless tobacco current use, 2017



Source: APNA 2017; MTF 2017¹⁵

Electronic vapor product lifetime use, 2017

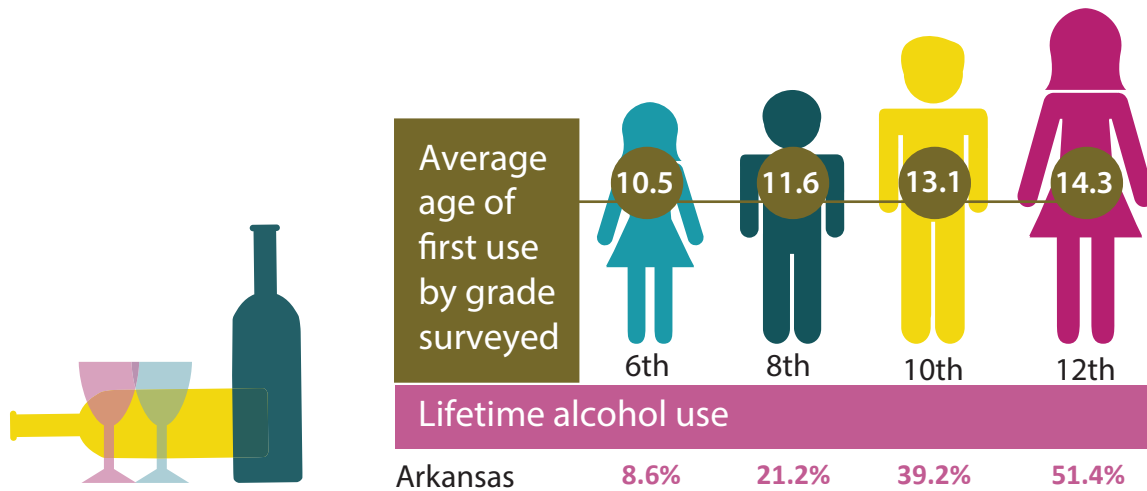


Source: YRBSS 2017¹⁷

YOUTH ALCOHOL

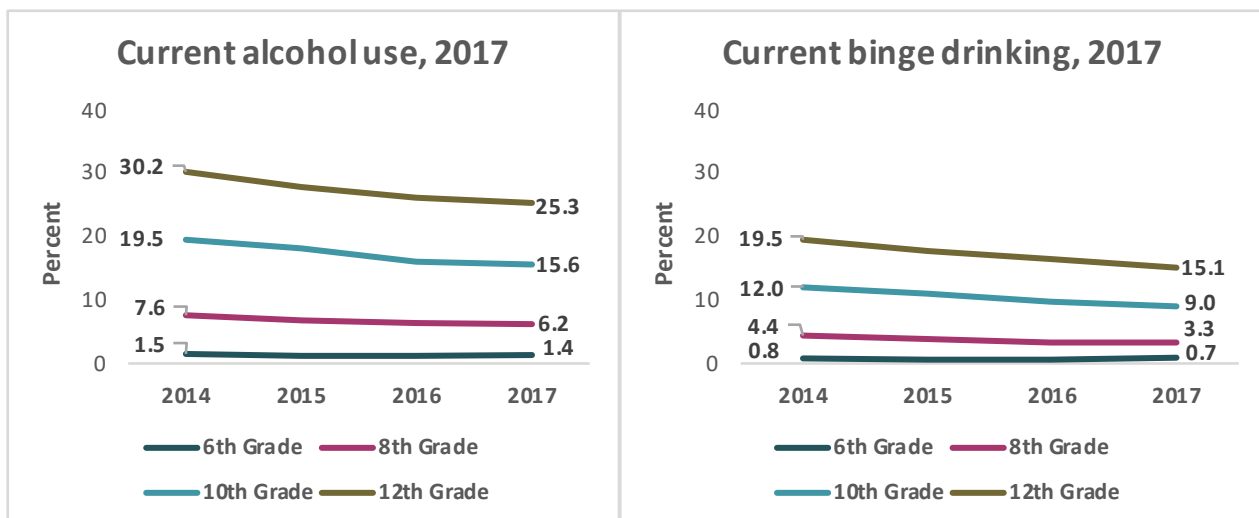
Why this is important

- Drinking before the age of 15 can cause a four-fold increase in the likelihood for a person to be alcohol dependent¹⁹
- The earlier in life a person starts drinking, the more likely he/she will be a heavy user and/or alcohol-dependent later in life¹⁹



What to take away

- Because alcohol use begins as early as sixth grade, prevention efforts should begin in earlier grades
- Among sixth-, eighth-, 10th- and 12th-graders, the rate of current use and the rate of binge drinking has declined since 2014

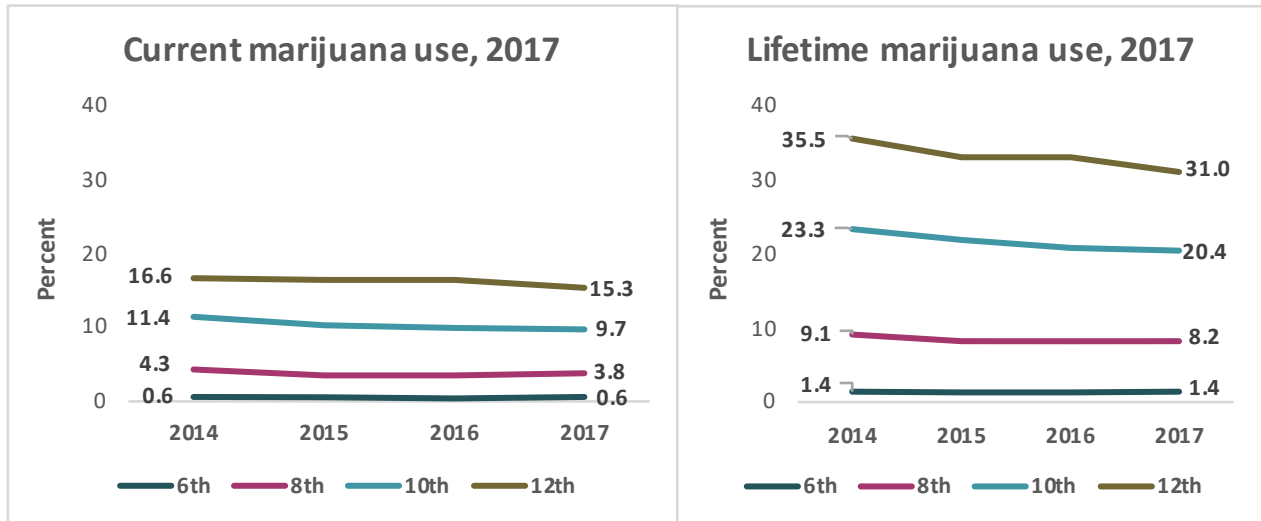


Source: APNA 2017¹⁵

YOUTH MARIJUANA

Why this is important

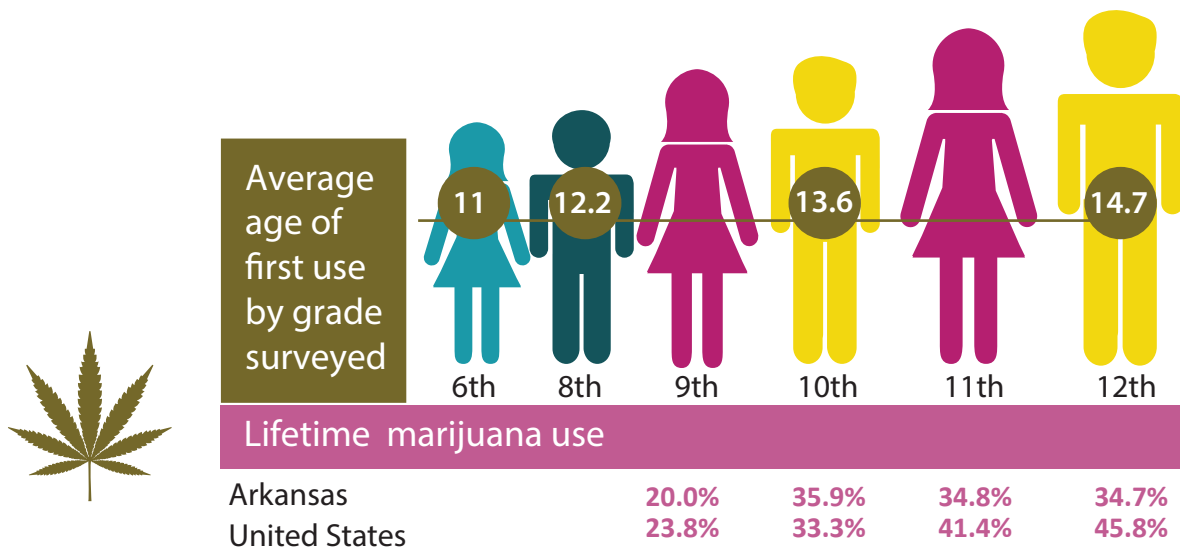
- Regular marijuana use by teenagers may lead to lower IQ²⁰
- Teenagers who smoke marijuana are more likely to start using other illegal drugs²⁰
- Large doses of marijuana may also cause acute psychosis including hallucinations, delusions and a loss of the sense of personal identity²⁰



Source: APNA 2017¹⁵

What to take away

- Prevention efforts need to begin prior to the sixth grade
- Since 2014, across all grades, the rate of current and lifetime marijuana usage has slightly declined

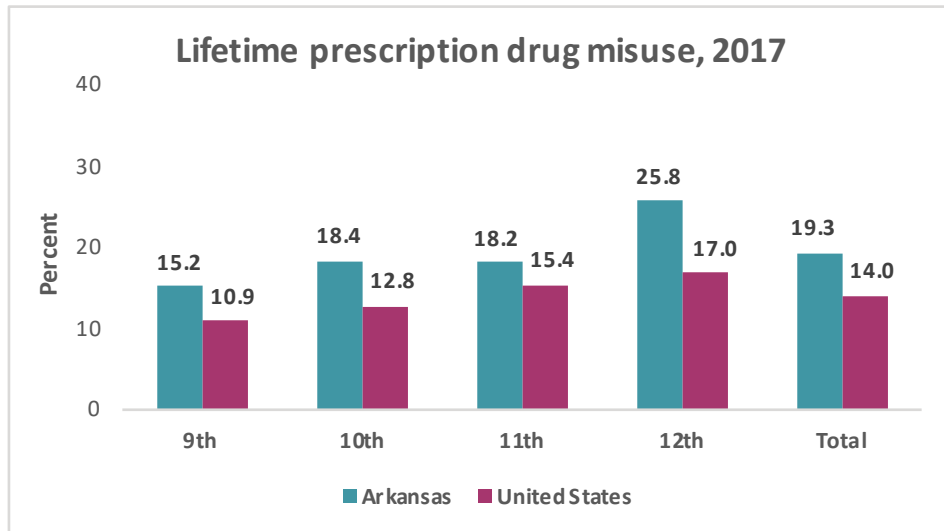


Source: APNA 2017¹⁵
YRBSS 2017¹⁷

YOUTH OPIOIDS AND PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

Why this is important

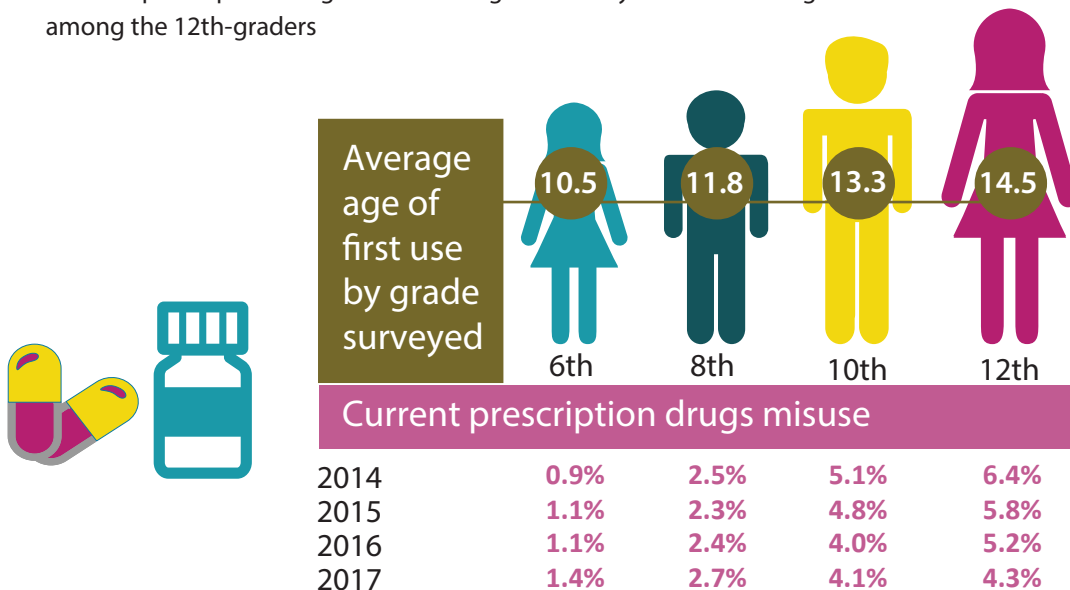
- The majority of drug overdose deaths in the United States involve an opioid (6 out of 10)²¹
- Most adolescents who misuse prescription pain medicines receive them for free from a friend or relative²²
- People who misuse prescription opioids are more likely to transition to heroin use²³



What to take away

Source: YRBSS 2017¹⁷

- Because misuse of opioids and prescription drugs begins as early as sixth grade, prevention efforts should begin in earlier grades
- While the prescription drug misuse has declined among the 10th- and 12th-graders in Arkansas since 2014, its use has gradually increased among the sixth- and eighth-graders
- Lifetime prescription drug misuse among Arkansan youth is much higher than the national average, especially among the 12th-graders

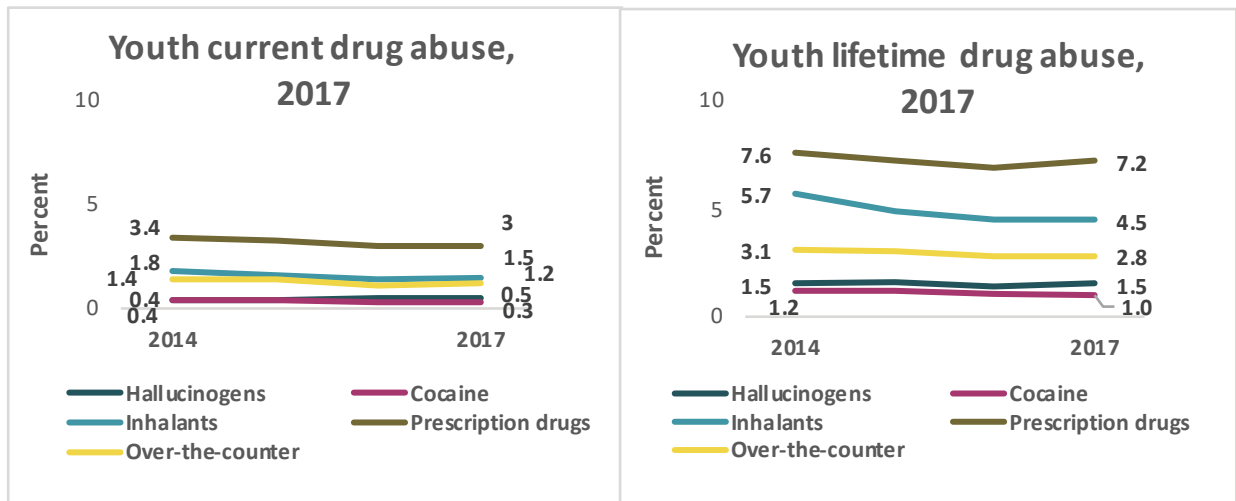


Source: APNA 2017¹⁵

YOUTH OTHER SUBSTANCES

Why this is important

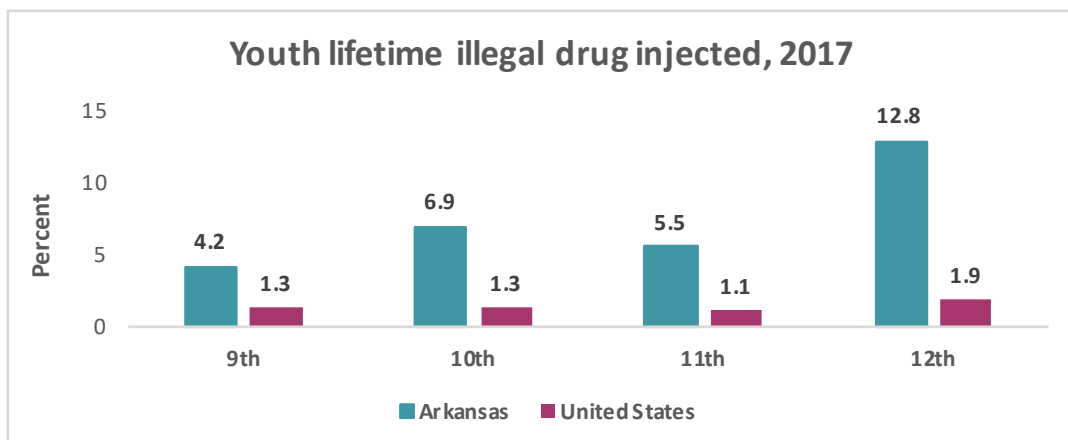
- Nearly 1.6 million people ages 12 or older currently report using stimulants, including methamphetamine, for nonmedical reasons.²⁴
- Inhalants when used inappropriately can produce a “high.” These are more commonly misused by children and teens than adults.²⁵
- Misuse of over-the-counter drugs can be addictive and put abusers at risk for other adverse health effects.²⁶



Source: APNA 2017¹⁵

What to take away

- Prevention efforts need to begin prior to the sixth grade
- The past 30 days’ misuse for various drugs among youth remained stable since 2014
- Lifetime drug misuse among Arkansas youth is much higher compared to the national average
- While the rate of those injecting illegal drugs is higher among all grades compared to the national average, usage is much higher among the 12th-graders



Source: YRBSS 2017¹⁷



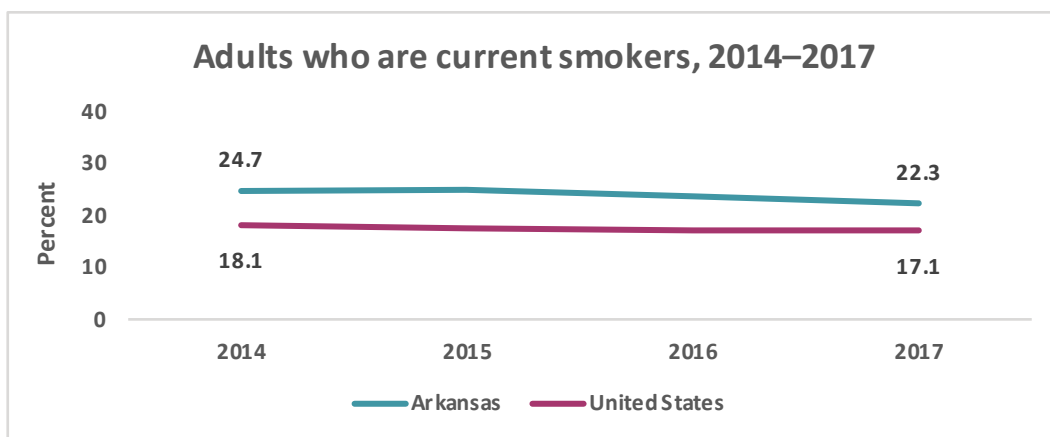
ADULT SUBSTANCE USE

Data related to adult use was compiled from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS),¹³ Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)²⁷, and National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Model-Based Prevalence Estimates (NSDUH).¹

ADULT TOBACCO

Why this is important

- Measuring cigarette use among adults allows tobacco control programs to monitor the effectiveness of prevention efforts in the community
- Tobacco use puts individuals at greater risk of developing cancer, cardiovascular disease and chronic respiratory diseases
- Lowering the prevalence of tobacco use is critical to tobacco-related disease prevention
- Mothers who smoke during pregnancy put their babies at risk for premature birth, birth defects and infant death



Source: BRFSS 2014–2017¹³

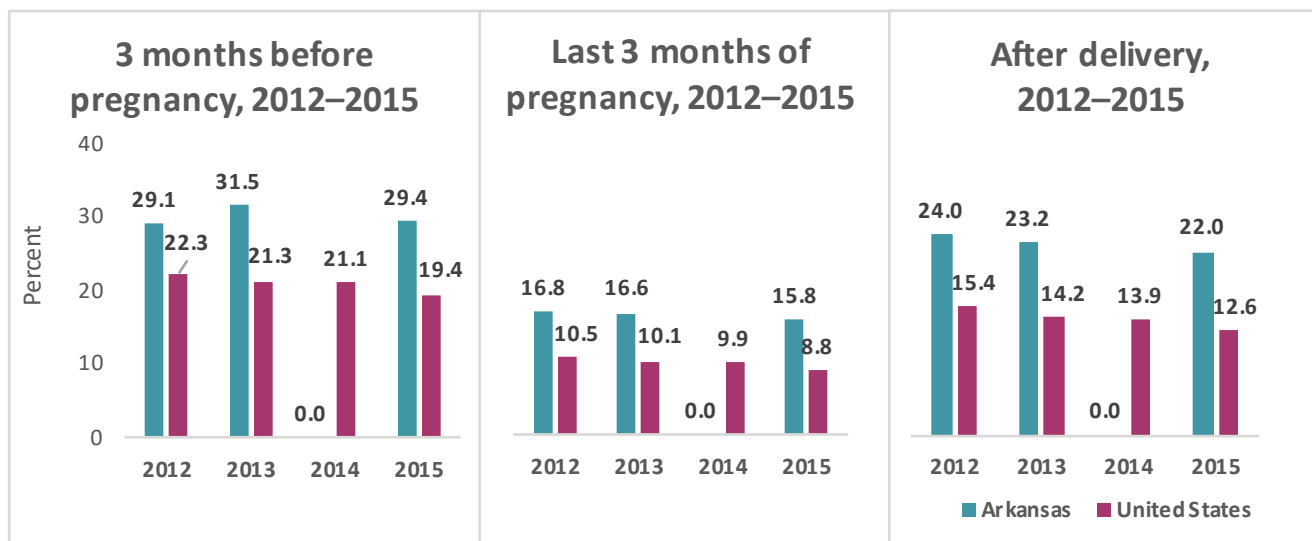


What to take away

- The rate of Arkansas adults who smoke continues to decline at a slow rate
- More than half of Arkansans (52.2%) have never smoked, and only 16.7 percent smoke every day
- Smoking rates among pregnant women before, during and after pregnancy, have steadily decreased; however, the rates are bouncing back up after delivery



Mothers smoking in Arkansas



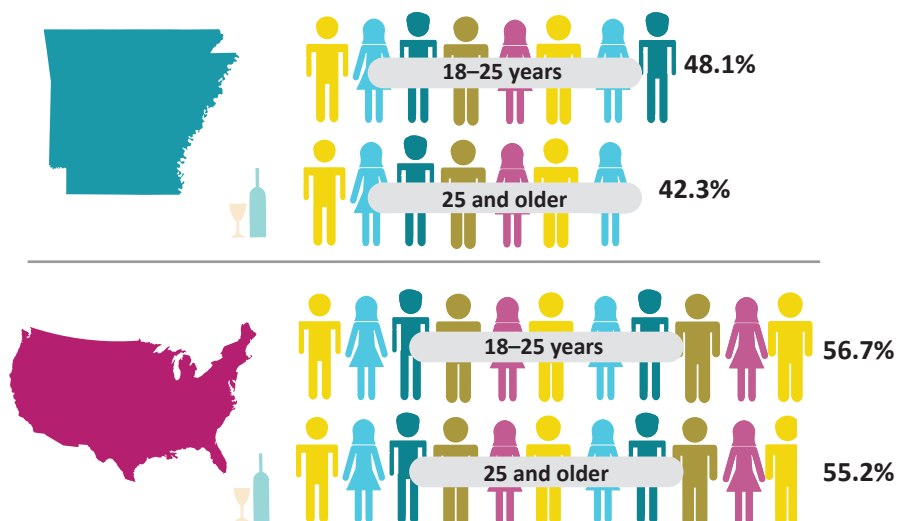
Source: PRAMS 2012 -2015²⁷

ALCOHOL

Why this is important

- Alcohol is the most commonly used substance in adults, with 55.43 percent of those ages 18 and older in the United States having consumed alcohol in the past month¹
- In Arkansas, from 2012–2016, alcohol was attributable to 719 deaths²⁸
- Drinking alcohol affects every organ in the body and can damage a developing fetus³⁰
- Heavy alcohol use can increase risk of certain cancers, stroke and liver disease
- “At-risk” drinking²⁹ 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 hours²⁹
- Drinking can impair judgment, leading to aggressive behaviors, high-risk sex and car crashes³⁰
- 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 pressure³⁰

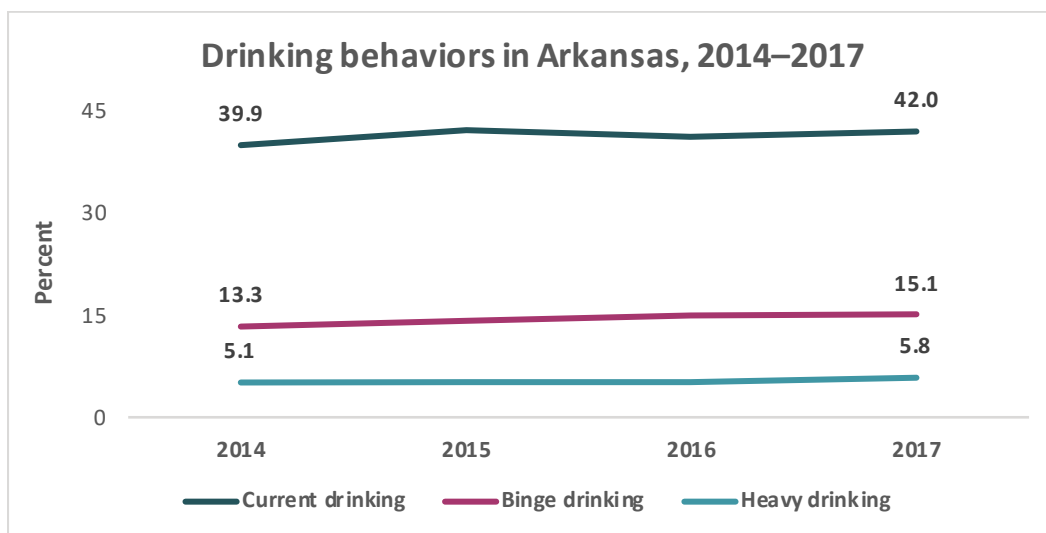
Adult current alcohol use



Source: NSDUH 20171

What to take away

- Arkansans have lower alcohol consumption rates compared to the national average
- More young adults between the ages 18 and 25 drink alcohol than those ages 26 and over
- Since 2014, the rates of current, binge and heavy drinking have increased slightly

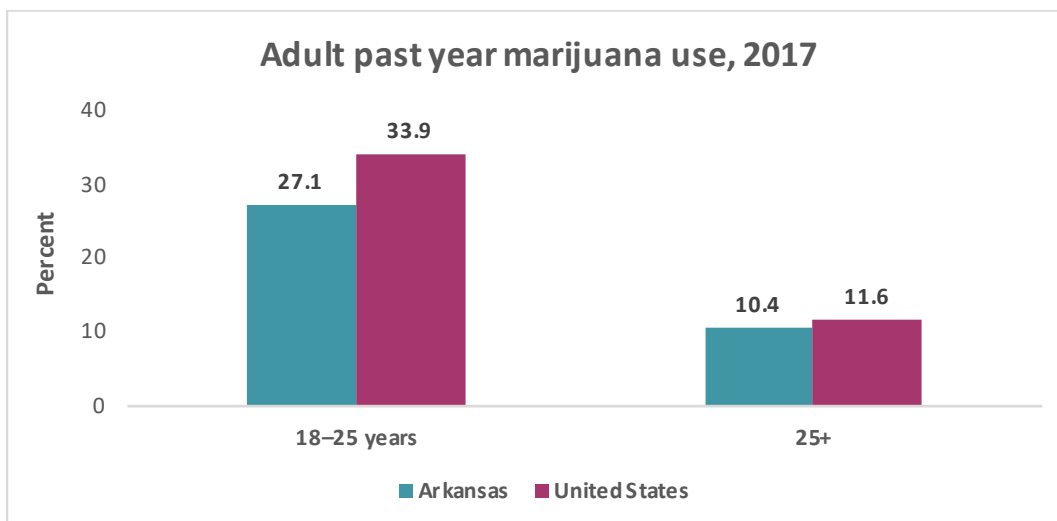
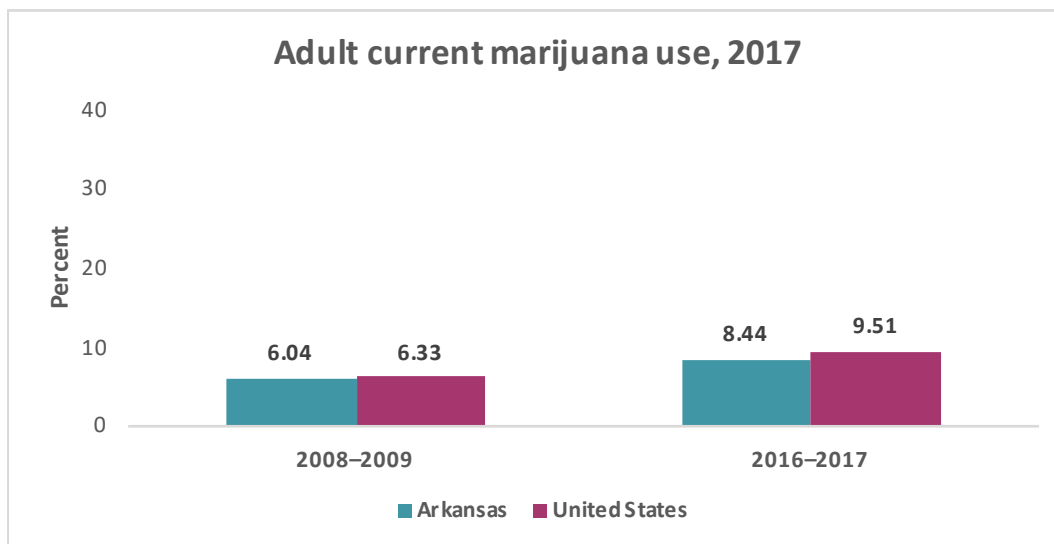


Source: BRFSS 2014-2017¹³

MARIJUANA

Why this is important

- Marijuana is the most commonly used and abused illicit substance³¹
- Addiction to marijuana is associated with increased respiratory problems, more frequent acute chest illnesses, a heightened risk of lung infections and mental illness³¹
- Use of marijuana during pregnancy can negatively impact the baby, causing developmental delays and defects often noticed as the child grows older³¹



Source: NSDUH, 2008-2009 and 2016-2017³³



What to take away

- Compared to the national average, fewer Arkansans have used marijuana in the past year³³
- More young adults between the ages 18 and 25 use marijuana than those ages 26 and over³³
- Between 2008–2009 and 2016–2017, the percentage of adults in Arkansas who use marijuana increased from 6.04 percent to 8.44 percent³³
- Nearly half (47.5%) of the drug-related arrests in Arkansas was attributed to marijuana and hashish³⁴
- Continuing education on the effects of marijuana during pregnancy can help support preventable outcomes like developmental deficits in children



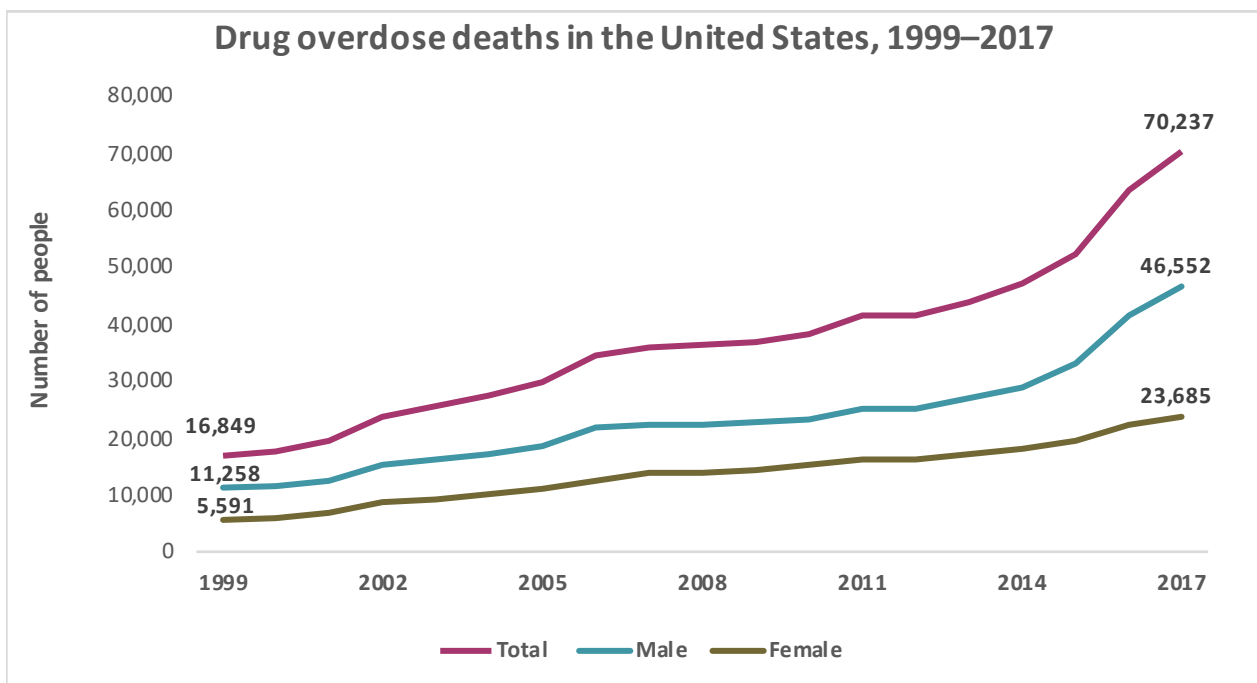
Source: ACIS 2017³⁴

Source: NSDUH, 2008–2009 and 2016–2017³³

OPIOIDS

Why this is important

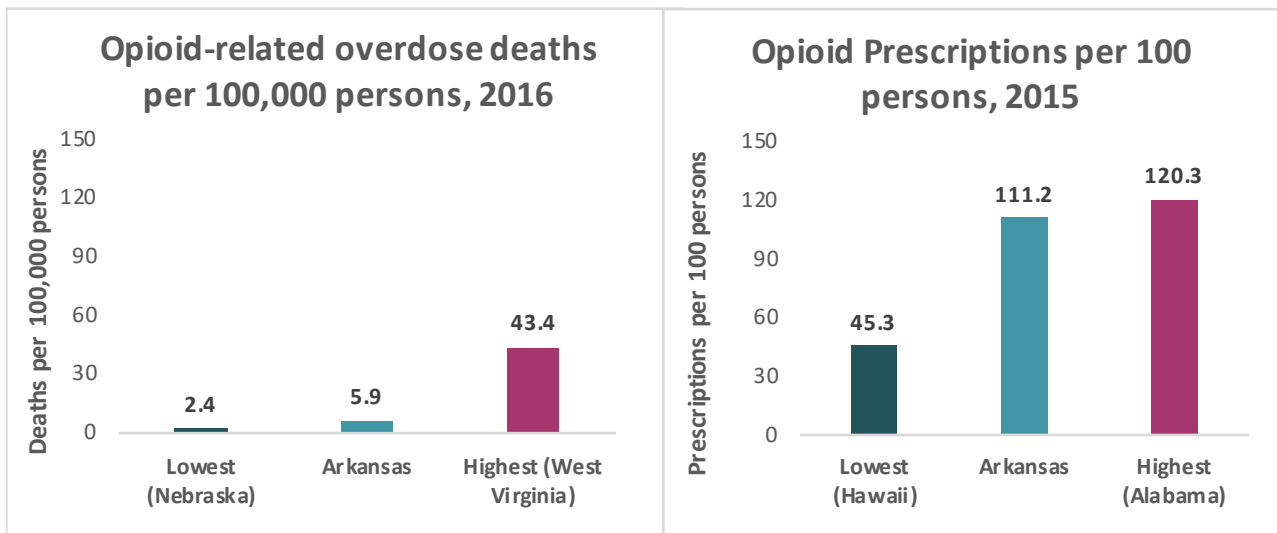
- Around 68 percent of the more than 70,200 drug overdose deaths in 2017 involved an opioid.³⁵
- Anyone can become addicted to prescription opioids. Almost one in four patients who receive long-term opioid therapy struggles with opioid addiction.³⁵
- Between 2002 and 2017, there was a 4.1-fold increase in the total number of deaths involving opioids.³⁶
- People who misuse prescription opioids are more likely to transition to heroin use.³⁷
- Use of opioids during pregnancy greatly increases the risk of the fetus being born with neonatal abstinence syndrome.³⁸



Source: CDC 1999–2017³⁹

What to take away

- Since 1999, drug overdose deaths increased by more than 400 percent
- Arkansas has the third highest number of opioid prescriptions, standing at around 110 prescriptions per 100 persons
- While the overdose deaths rates are much lower compared to other states, there is a possibility that opioid-related deaths are under-reported
- Since 2000, there has been more than a tenfold rise in the number of neonatal abstinence syndrome cases⁴¹



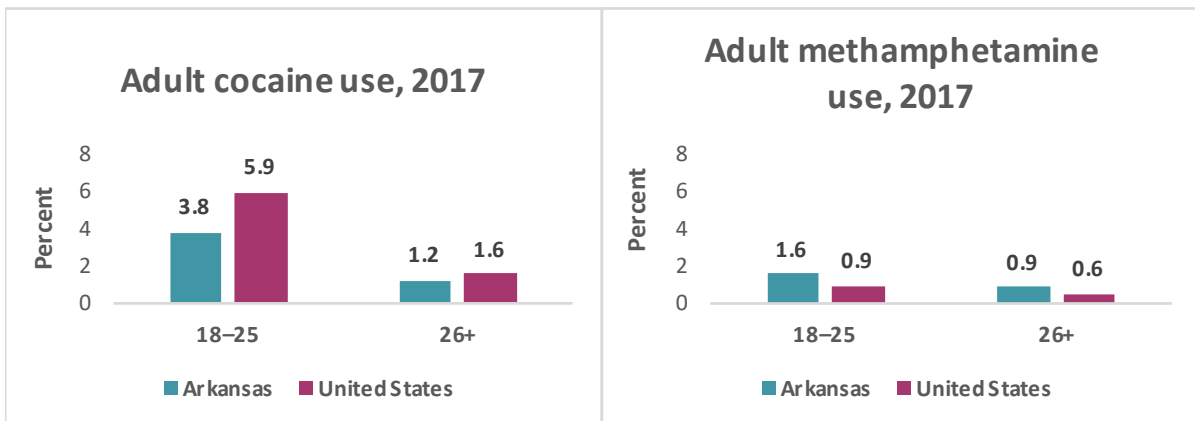
Source: NIDA⁴⁰



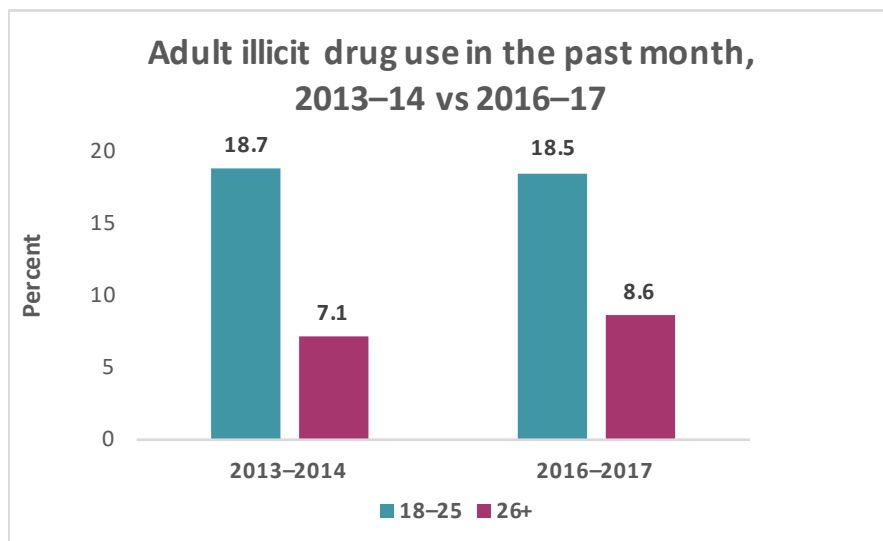
OTHER SUBSTANCES

Why this is important

- Addiction to drugs can lead to a series of negative consequences and threats for individuals, families, communities and society
- After marijuana, tobacco and alcohol, prescription and over-the-counter drugs are the most commonly abused substances by Americans ages 14 and older⁴²
- More people die from drug overdoses than from falling, firearms or traffic accidents⁴³
- Amphetamine and cocaine abuse during pregnancy is associated with low birth weight, prematurity, and increased maternal and fetal morbidity⁴⁴
- Stimulants have several physical and physiological negative effects including stroke, hemorrhage, seizures, paranoia, delusions, depression, etc.⁴⁵



Source: NSDUH¹

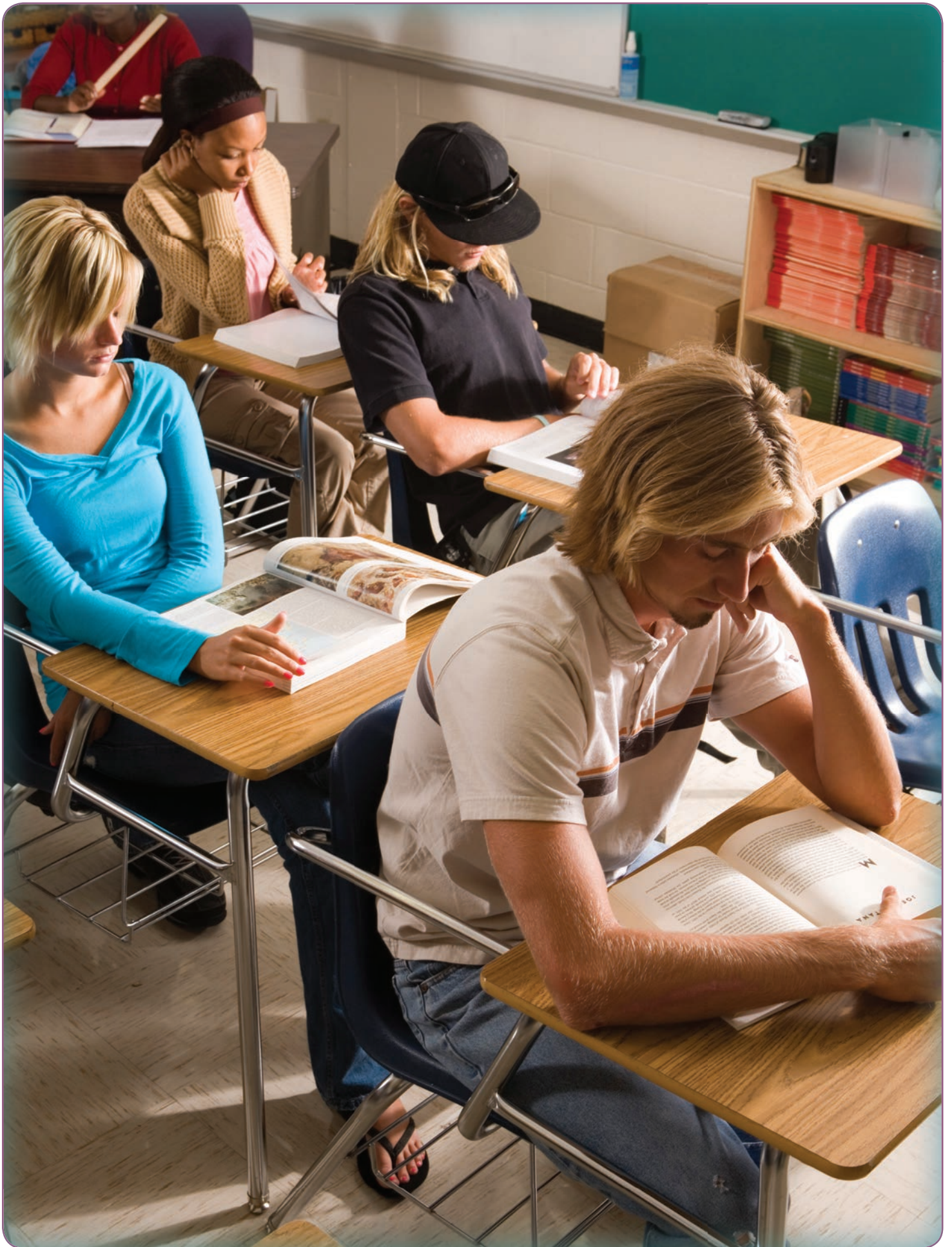


Source: NSDUH¹

What to take away

- Across the nation, and in the state, more young adults between ages 18 and 25 abuse drugs
- Slightly more Arkansans use methamphetamine compared to the national average
- There was a slight decrease in the usage of illicit drugs among young adults from 2013–2014 to 2016–2017; however, there was an increase in the number illicit drug abusers ages 26 and older





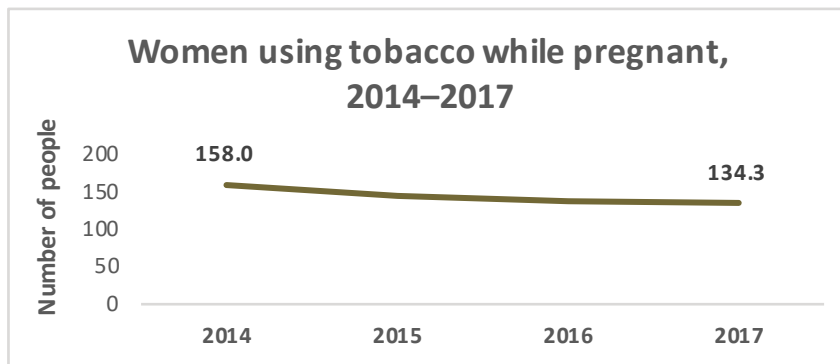
CONSEQUENCES

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

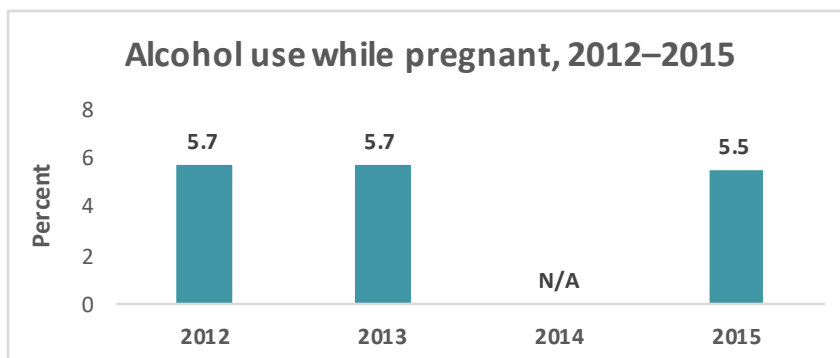
DEVELOPMENTAL

Why this is important

- Mothers who use tobacco during pregnancy put their babies at risk for premature birth, birth defects and infant death⁴⁶
- Lower birth weights may be associated with smoking during pregnancy, which places the baby at risk for illness or an extended hospital stay after delivery⁴⁶
- Babies born to women who smoke during or after pregnancy are also at increased risk for sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS)⁴⁶
- Alcohol use during pregnancy can lead to a fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD),⁴⁷ 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 pregnancy⁴⁸
- This causes the newborn to undergo opioid withdrawal, which can even lead to seizures



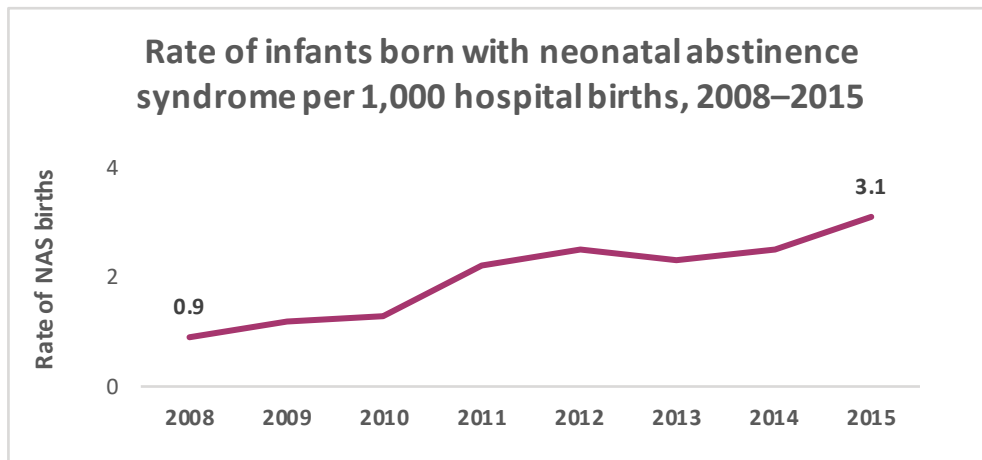
Source: ADH 2014-2017⁴⁹



Source: PRAMS 2012-2015²⁷

What to take away

- The use of tobacco while pregnant has gradually declined since 2014
- The use of alcohol while pregnant has decreased slightly from 2012 to 2015
- The number of babies born in Arkansas with NAS has increased 5½ times between 2004 and 2013, with the largest increase occurring after 2010



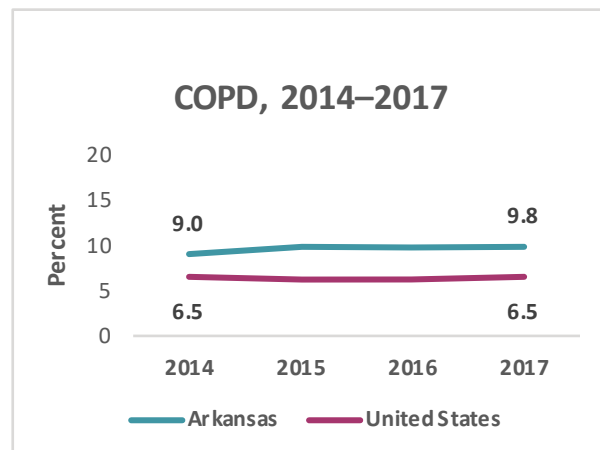
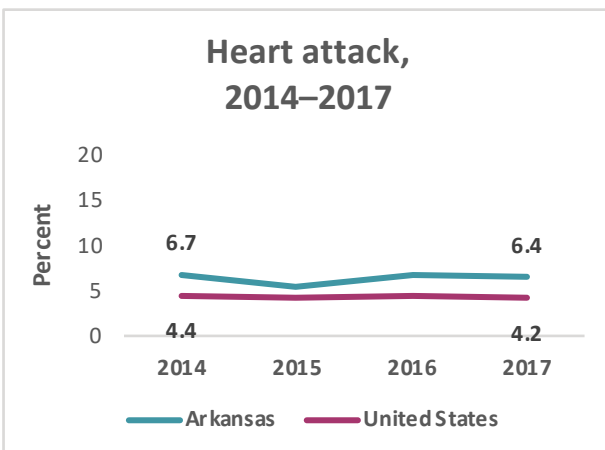
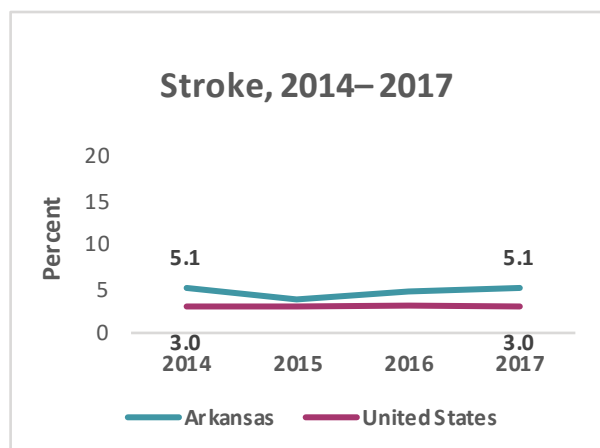
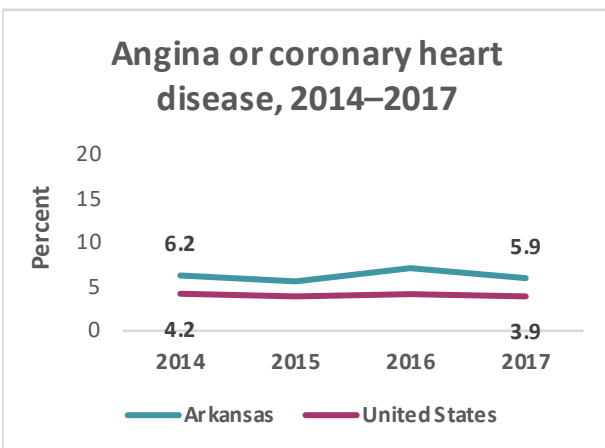
Source: ADH 2008-2015³²



PHYSIOLOGICAL

Why this is important

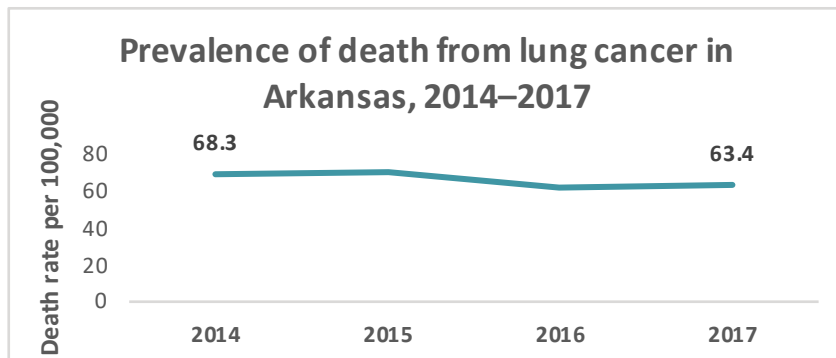
- Although various factors contribute to heart and lung disease, monitoring the rates of these diseases in the Arkansas population gives some indication of the impact of substance use
- Smoking any drug contributes to lung disease and cardiovascular disease⁵⁰
- Individuals who participate in heavy drinking over several years may develop alcoholic liver disease⁵¹
- Rates of Arkansans being told that they have COPD or had a stroke are increasing



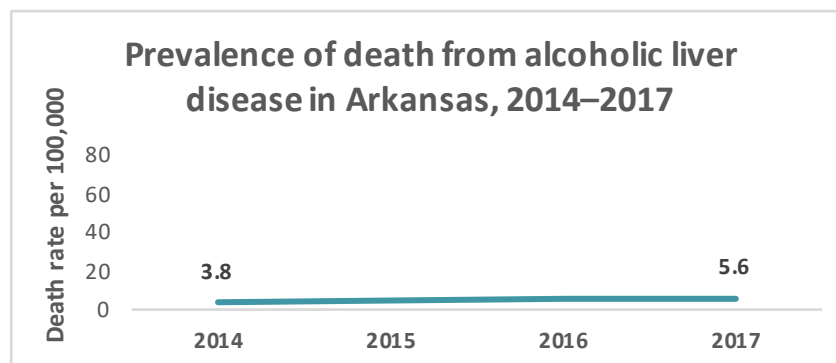
Source: BRFSS 2014–2017¹³

What to take away

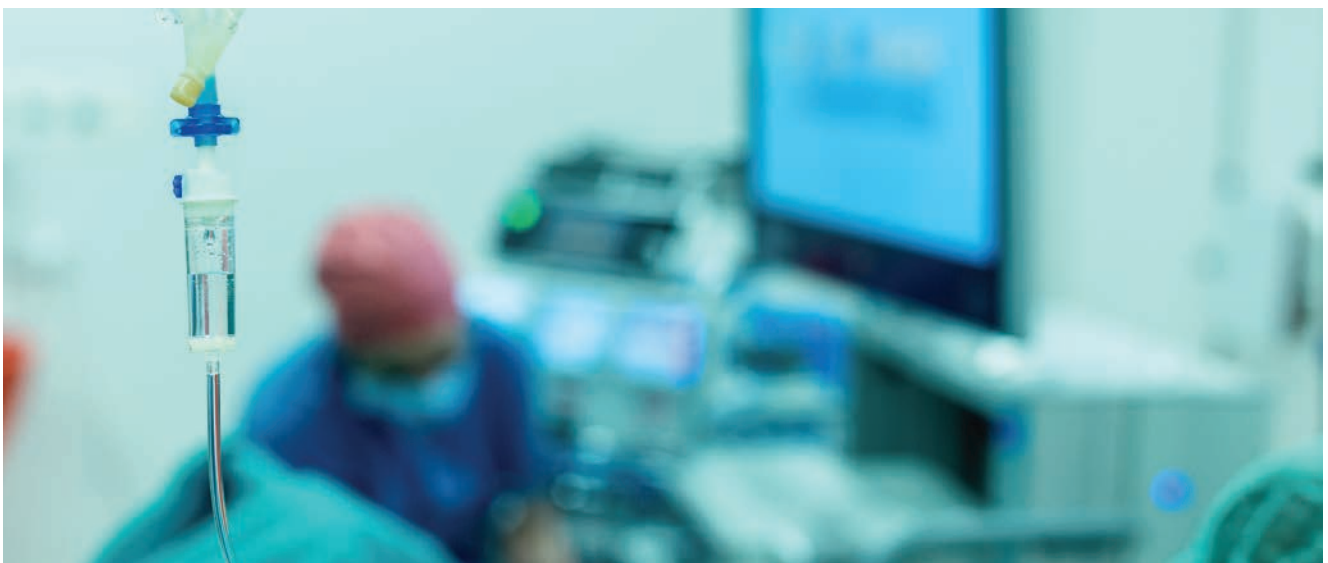
- Arkansans have higher rates of heart diseases and COPD compared to the national average
- While the heart disease rates are gradually lowering among Arkansans, an increase in COPD is noted between 2014 and 2017
- The death rate from lung cancer in Arkansas is decreasing
- The death rate of alcoholic liver disease is increasing in Arkansas



Source: ADH 2014–2017⁴⁹



Source: ADH 2014–2017⁴⁹

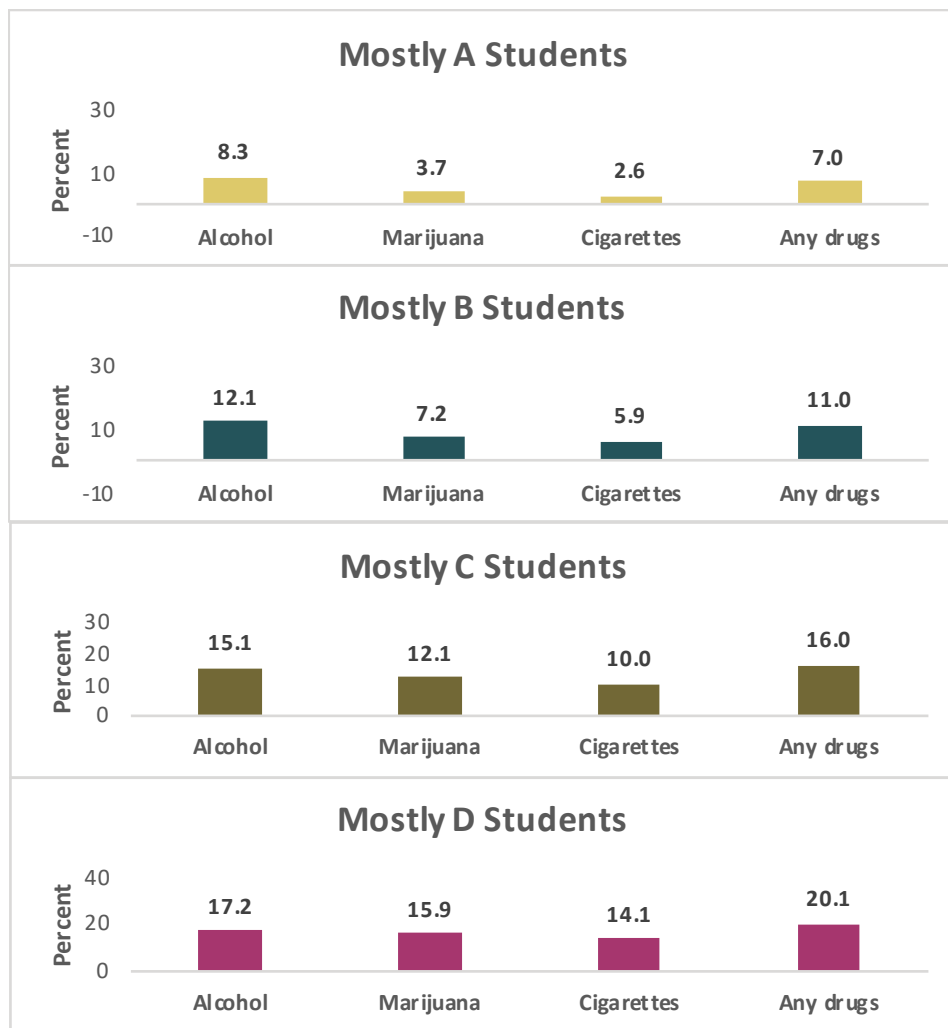


ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

Why this is important

- A negative association between academic achievement and use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs exists – students who report higher grades are less likely to use alcohol, tobacco and other drugs⁵²

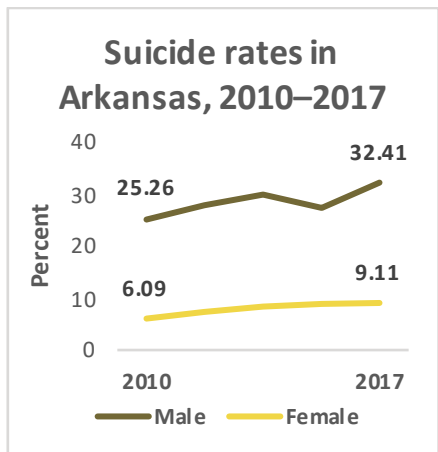
Percent of each self-reported student type that also reported using substances



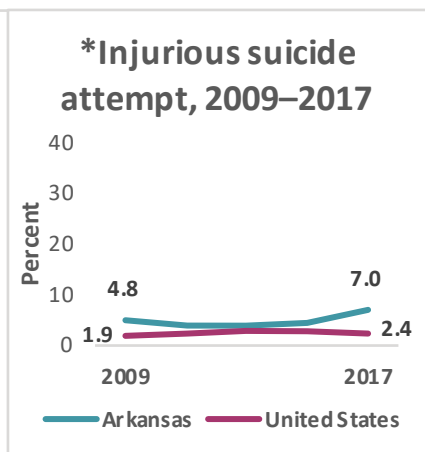
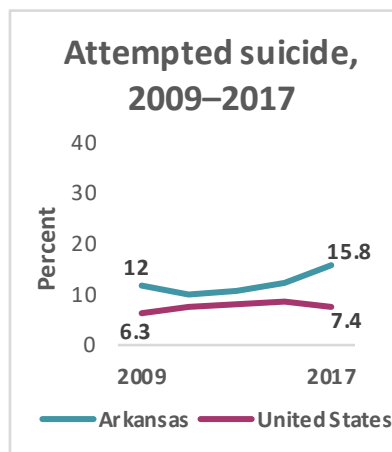
Source: APNA 2017¹⁵

What to take away

- Almost a fifth of students reporting 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
- Arkansan males have a much higher suicide rate compared to Arkansan females
- The rates of high school students in Arkansas attempting suicide or being injured in a suicide attempt have increased and remains higher than the national average
- In 2016, 8.2 million adults had a co-occurring mental illness and substance use disorder in the past year⁵³
- Suicide is the 10th leading cause of death in the United States⁵⁴



Source: ADH 2010, 2014–2017⁴⁹



Source: YRBSS 2009–2017¹⁷

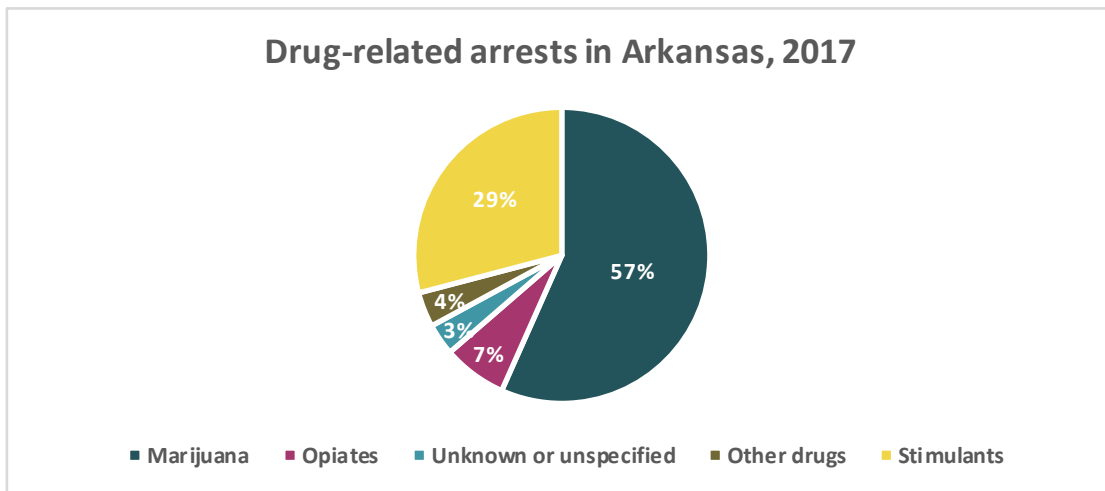
*An injurious suicide is any attempt resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.



COMMUNITY

Why this is important

- In the community setting, the rate of arrests for drugs/narcotics, DUI, drunkenness and liquor law violations can be an indication of criminal behavior related to substance use or measure of the level of law enforcement
- There is an association between substance use and violence, which could result in an arrest⁵⁶
- The most common substance among substance-related traffic fatalities is alcohol, followed by marijuana, and other prescription drugs⁵⁷



Source: ACIC 2017³⁴



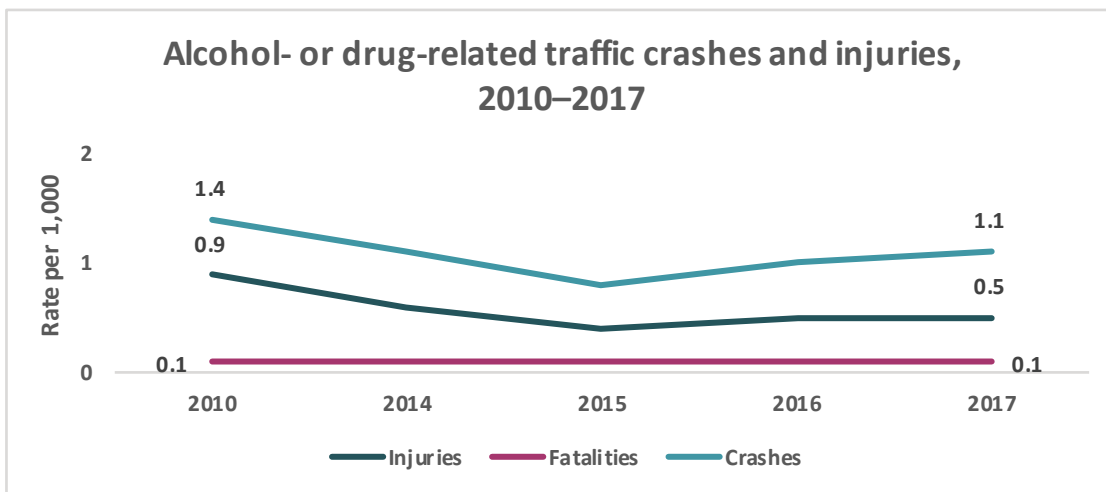
What to take away

- Arrests that include marijuana are still the primary reason for drug-related arrests in 2017
- The number of alcohol- or drug-related traffic crashes and injuries have decreased in recent years
- In 2017, the number of crash injuries and deaths related to underage drinking drivers was the lowest it has been compared with the previous four years

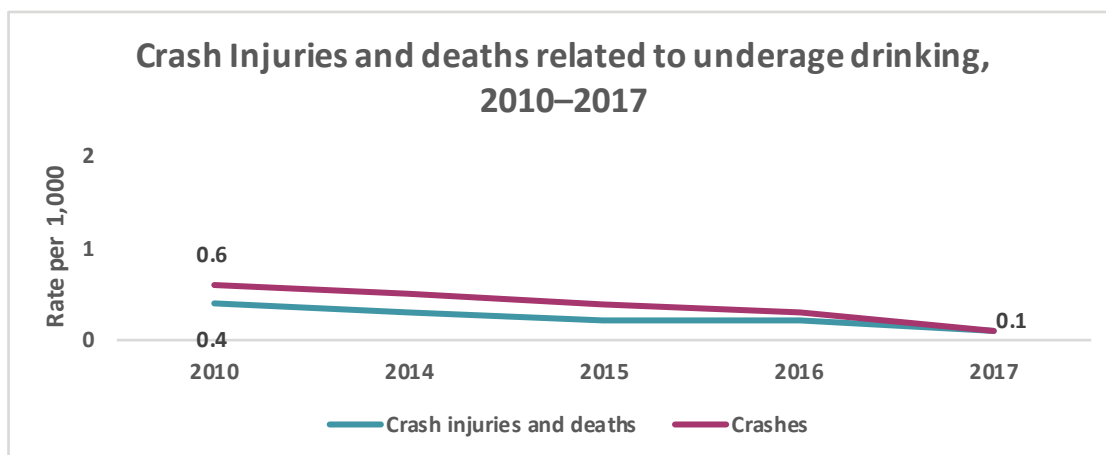
Drug- and alcohol-related arrests in 2017

Per 10,000 population	Juvenile arrests	Adult arrests
Drugs/narcotics	28	74
DUI	1	26
Drunkenness	3	27
Liquor law violations	6	6

Source: ACIC 2017³⁴



Source: Arkansas State Police 2010,2014-2017⁵⁸



Source: Arkansas State Police 2010,2014-2017⁵⁸



CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

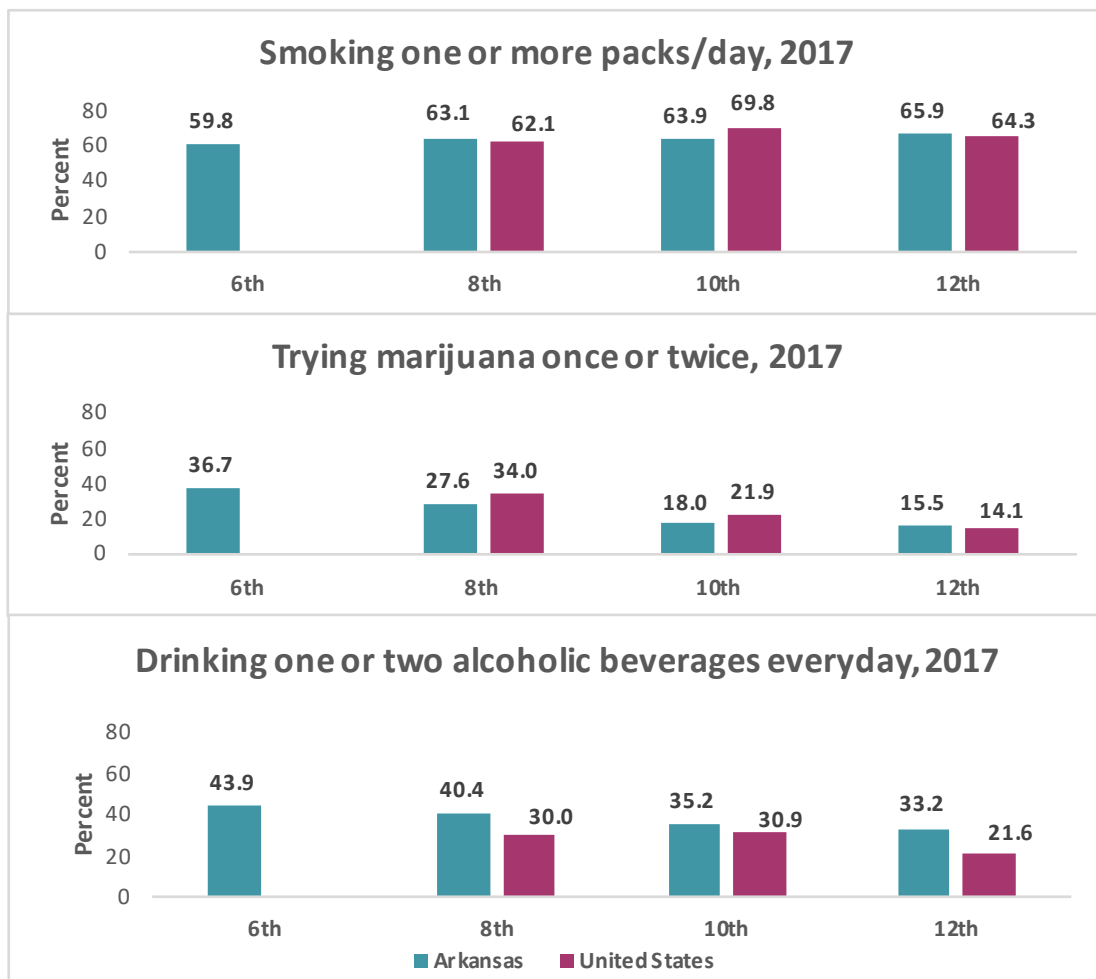
- Shared protective and risk factors influence the development of substance use or mental disorders
- Risk factors increase while protective factors decrease the likelihood that an individual may develop these disorders
- Protective and risk factors have been divided into five domains: individual, family, peer, school and community

DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE INDIVIDUAL

Why this is important

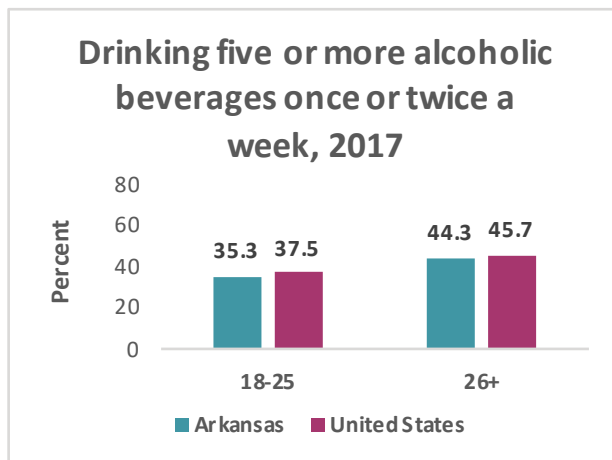
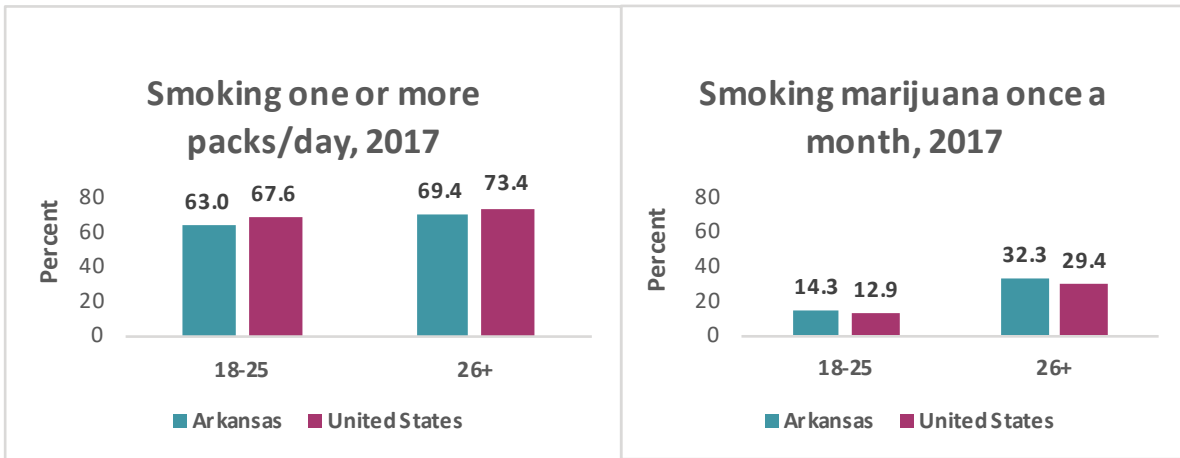
- Perception of risk is a protective factor, and the higher the percentage of Arkansans who perceive risk in using substances, the less substance abuse there will be
 - For both youth and adults, as perception of risk increases, the likelihood of substance use goes down
- Monitoring perceptions of risk to using substances can help inform prevention programs on what type of and where education is needed most
- About half of people who experience a mental illness will also experience a substance use disorder at some point in their lives and vice versa⁵⁹

Percentage of youth who perceive harm in the following activities:



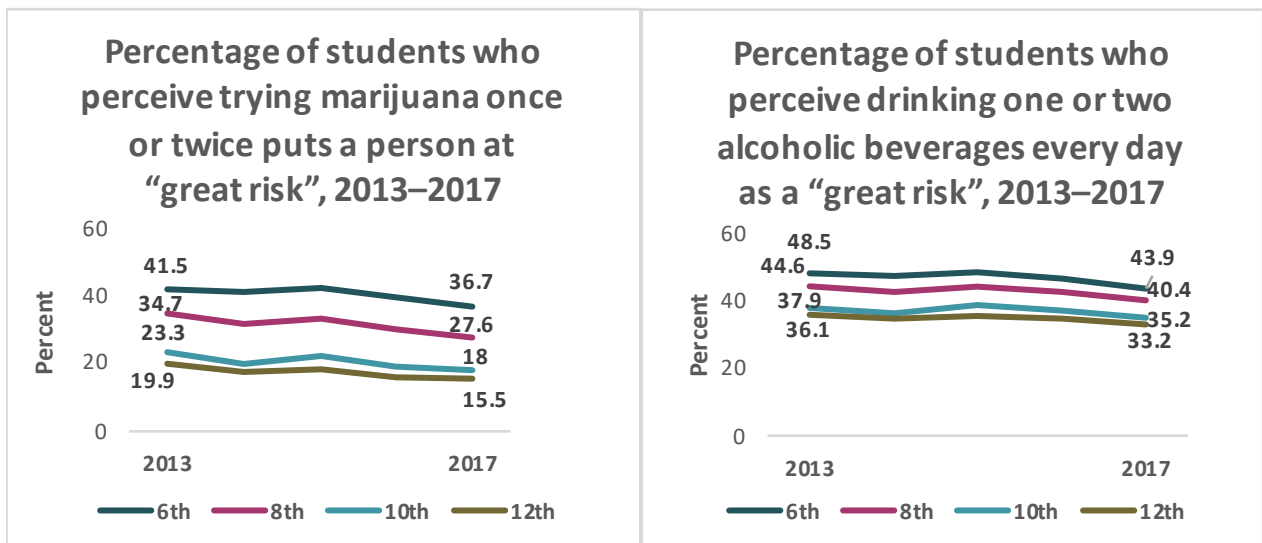
Source: APNA 2017¹⁵

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



Source: NSDUH 2016-2017¹

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

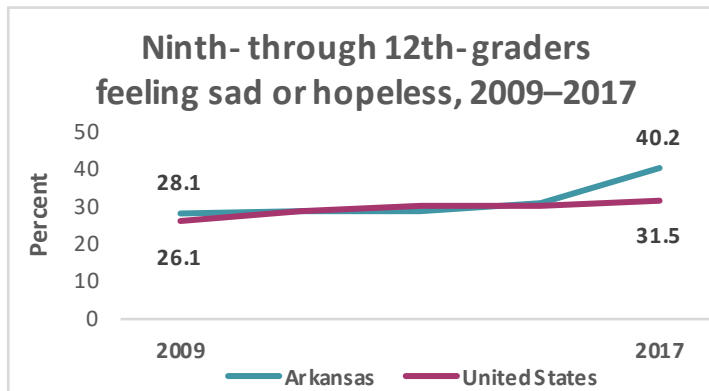


Source: APNA 2017¹⁵

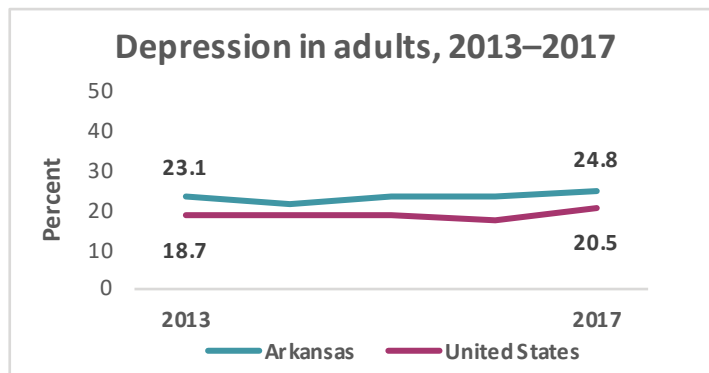
DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE INDIVIDUAL (CONT.)

Why this is important

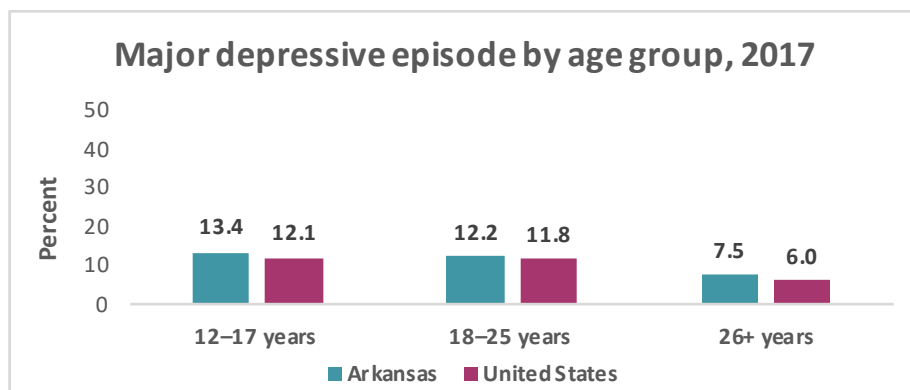
- Perception of risk is a protective factor, and the higher the percentage of Arkansans who perceive risk in using substances, the less substance abuse there will be
 - For both youth and adults, as perception of risk increases, the likelihood of substance use goes down
- Monitoring perceptions of risk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



Source: YRBSS 2009–2017¹⁷



Source: BRFFS 2013–2017¹³

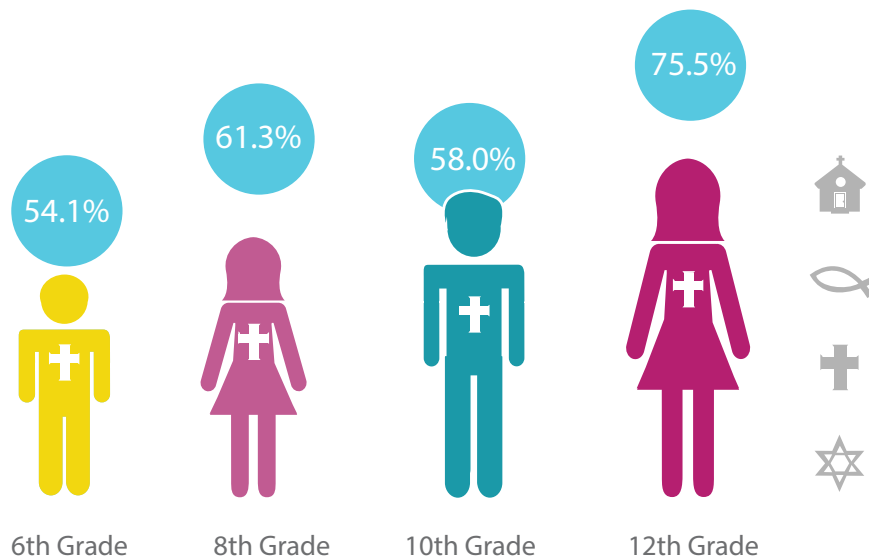


Source: SAMHSA 2017⁶¹

What to take away

- Compared to 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 for risk of 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
- More Arkansan students perceive a “great risk” for trying marijuana once or twice and the perception increased with each grade
- The percentage of adults perceiving risk in smoking, drinking and using marijuana has decreased over the last few measurement periods, particularly in regard to marijuana use
- Arkansans have higher rates of depression (sadness or hopelessness) compare to the national average
- More Arkansans report poor mental health compared to the national average

Percentage of students protected by religiosity, 2017



Source: APNA 2017¹⁵

Poor mental health in adults

2015



2017

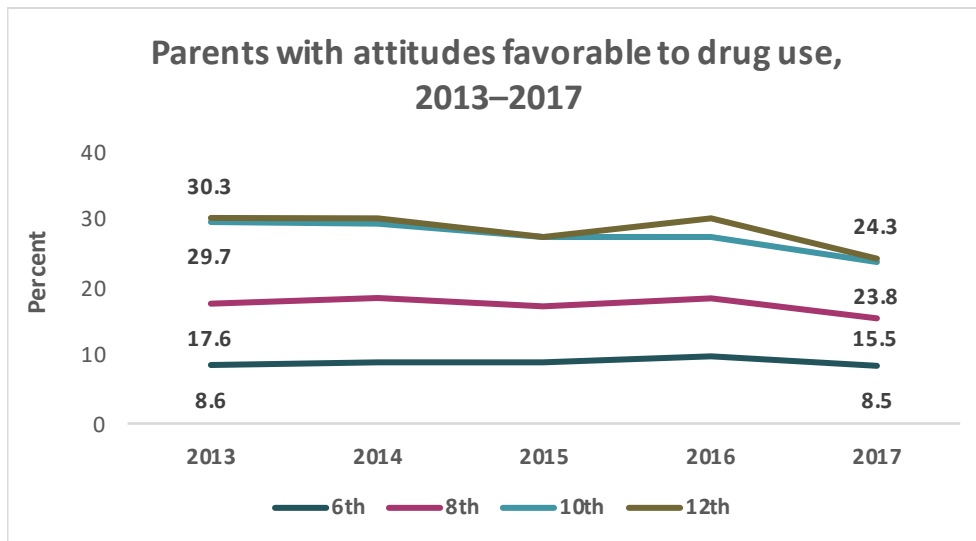


Source: KFF 2015, 2017⁶⁰

IN THE FAMILY

Why this is important

- Children are more likely to abuse drugs if they live in homes where parents:¹⁰²
 - 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



Source: APNA 2013–2017¹⁵

What to take away

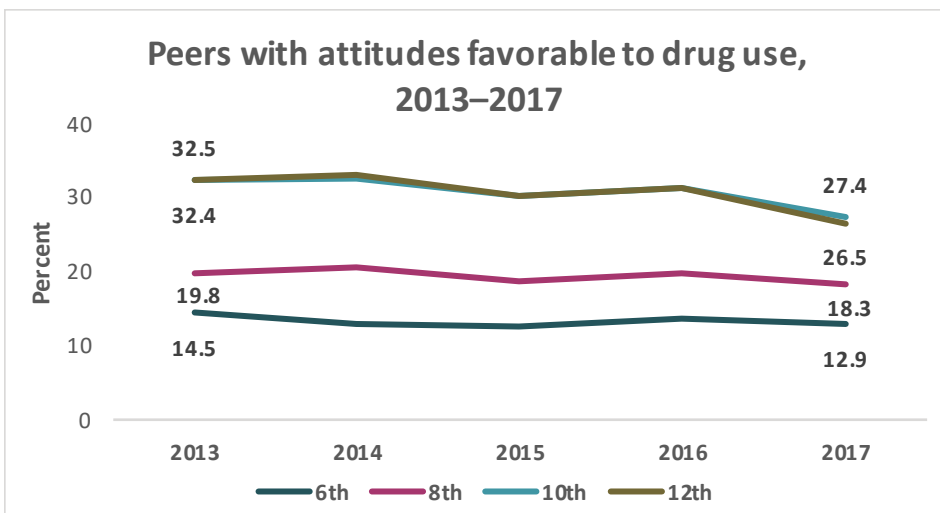
- Since 2013, students have reported a decrease in the rate of parents who have favorable attitudes towards drug use



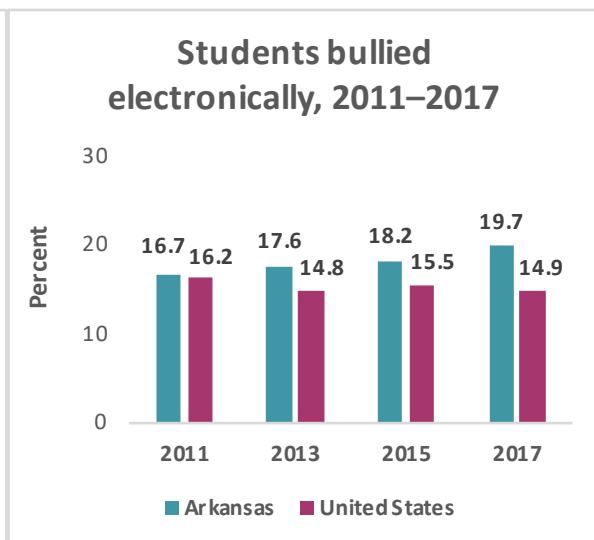
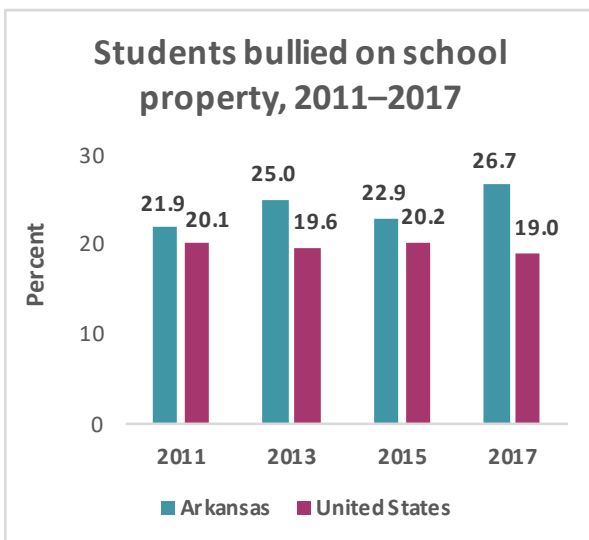
RELATED TO PEERS

Why this is important

- It is well established that adolescents are more likely to make risky decisions based on peer influence⁶³
 - 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 such as tobacco, alcohol and marijuana compared with peers who do not engage in bullying other students



Source: APNA 2013–2017¹⁵



Source: YRBSS 2011–2017¹⁷

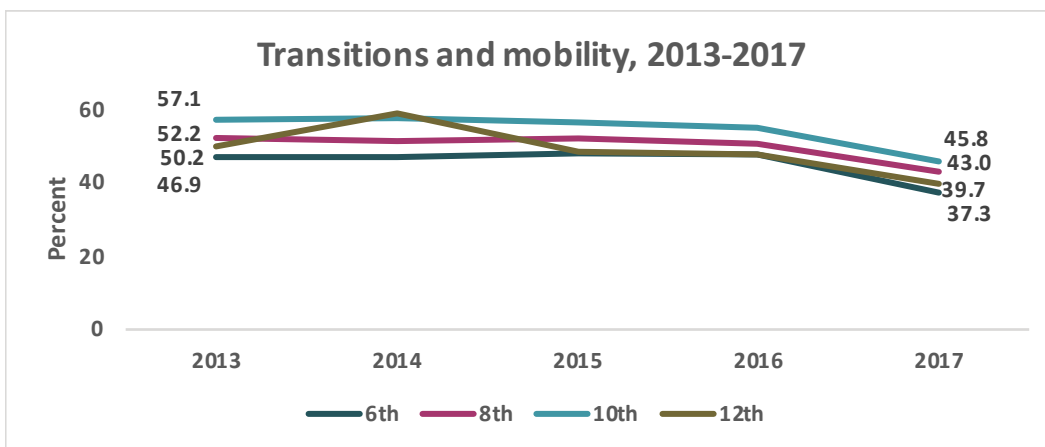
What to take away

- The rate of students with peers who have attitudes favorable to drug use has declined over the last five 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 2017 is higher than in 2011

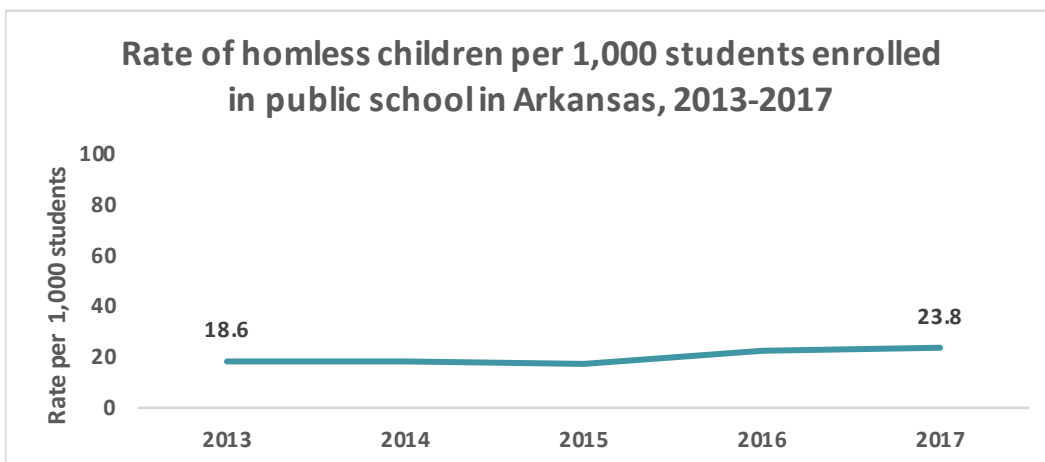
IN THE SCHOOL SETTING

Why this is important

- Transitions and mobility involve movement from school to school through any of the following:⁶⁴
 - 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



Source: APNA 2013-2017¹⁵



Source: ADE 2013-2017⁶⁴

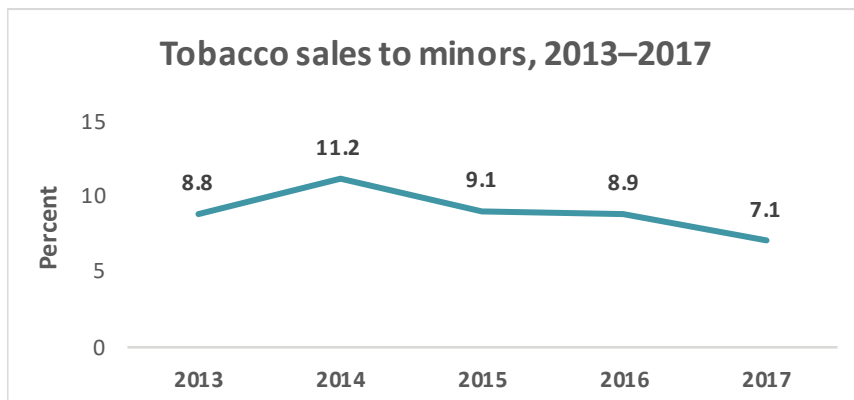
What to take away

- The prevalence of transitions and mobility has declined since 2016
- The rate of homeless students has increased steadily

IN THE COMMUNITY

Why this is important

- A CDC best practice for tobacco control programs is the enforcement of limiting minors’ access to tobacco products⁶⁶
- Arkansas, like many other states, regularly enforces and documents retailer violations for selling cigarettes to minors
- 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



Source: Ark. Tobacco Control 2013-2017⁶⁷

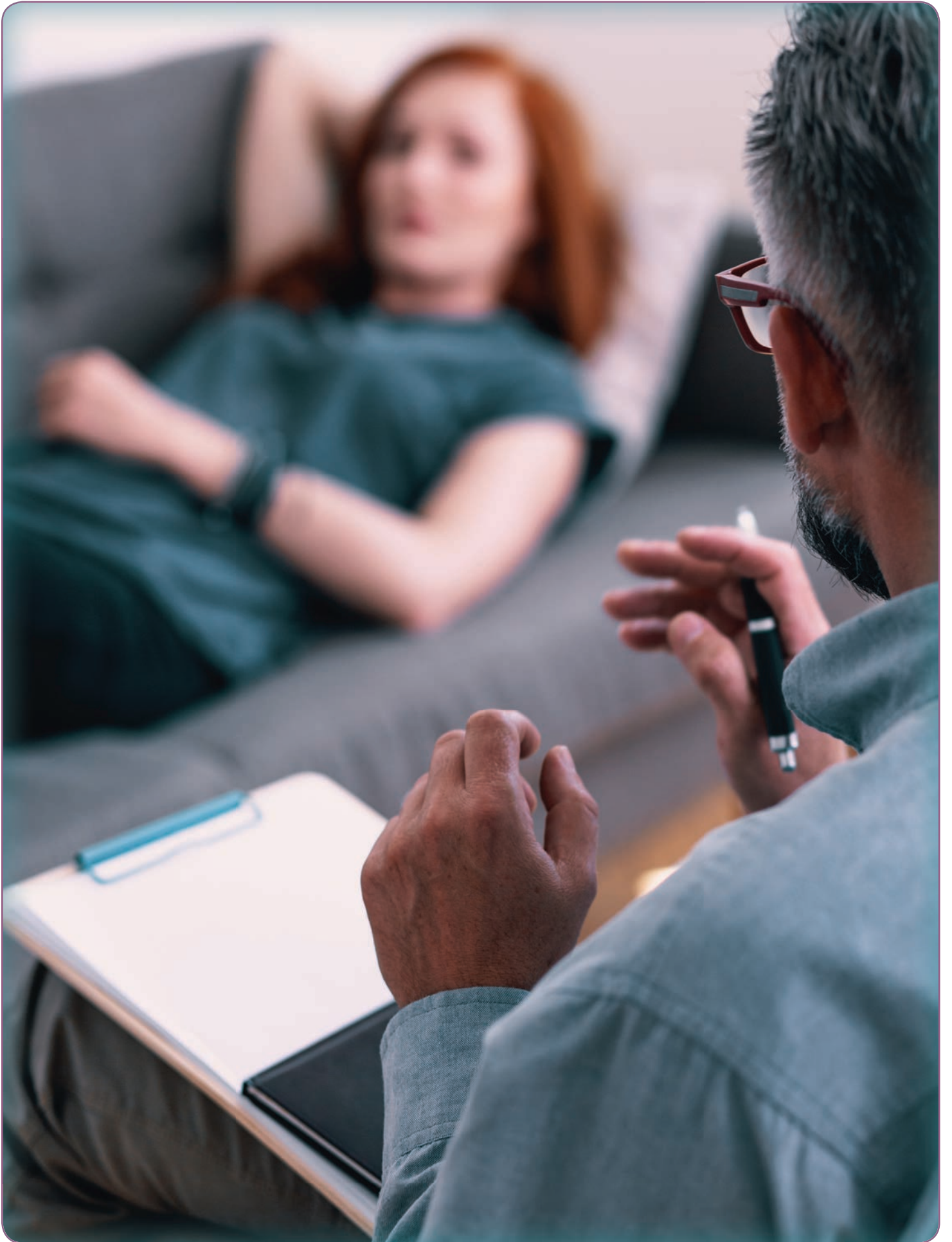
Extreme economic deprivation

	Unemployment rate		Percent below poverty	
	2013	2017	2013	2017
Arkansas	39.9	39.1	19.2	18.1
United States	31.1	32.6	15.4	14.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau³

What to take away

- The rate of retailers violating the mandate to not sell tobacco to minors in Arkansas has declined over the past five years
- Arkansans have a higher rate of unemployment and people living below poverty compared with the national average
- Over the past five years, unemployment and poverty rates have declined slightly



TREATMENT ADMISSIONS

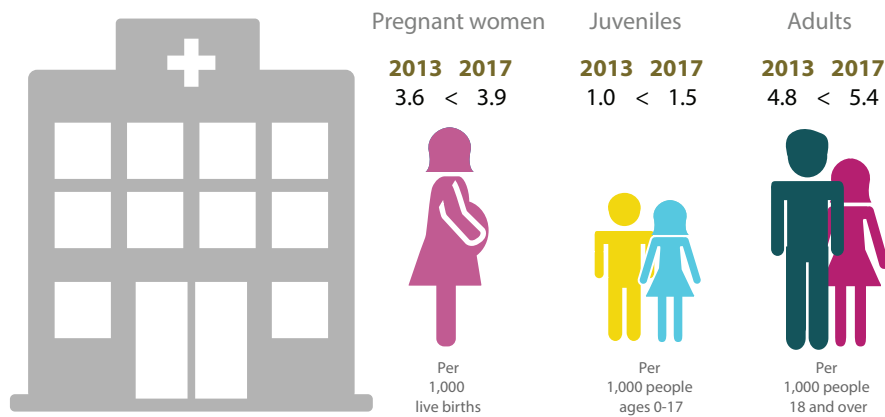
- Substance abuse treatment admissions indicate how many people are seeking help for an abuse problem
- It is important that these indicators are not used on their own to indicate drug use prevalence, as there are many variables involved in whether or not a person seeks treatment for a given substance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

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS

Why this is important

- Assessing the rates of people being admitted to substance abuse treatment assists in organization and evaluation of programs
- Hospital discharges are monitored to determine the prevalence of substance 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

People in alcohol or drug treatment



Source: Ark. DHS 2013, 2017

Adults needing but not receiving treatment

Age	Illicit drug			Alcohol		
	Arkansas		United States	Arkansas		United States
12+ years	2.3%	<	2.5%	4.7%	<	5.2%
12-17 years	2.7%	<	2.9%	2.0%	>	1.8%
18-25 years	5.4%	<	6.6%	8.9%	<	10.0%
26+ years	1.7%	=	1.7%	4.4%	<	4.9%
18+ years	2.2%	<	2.4%	5.0%	<	5.6%

Source: NSDUH 2016-17¹

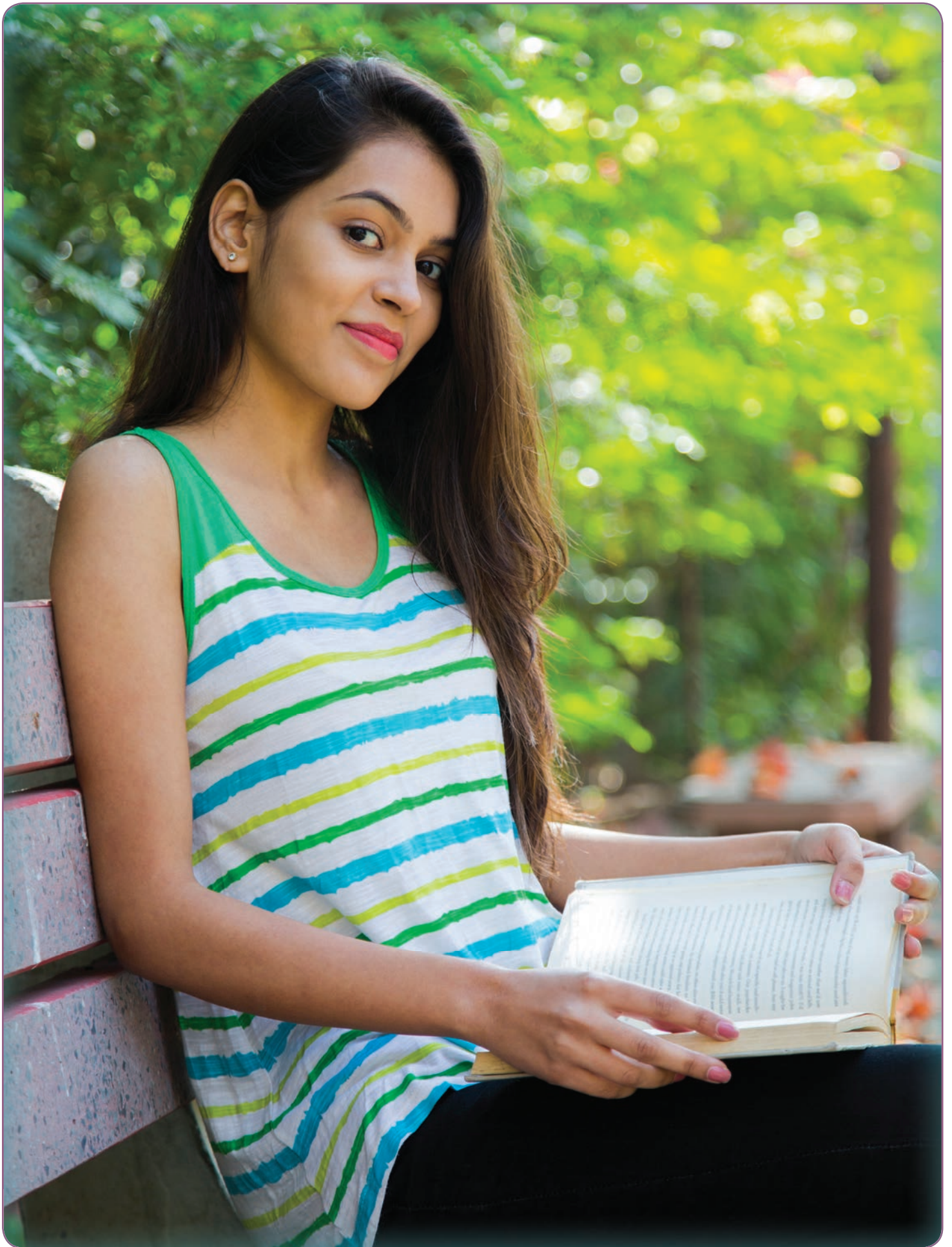
What to take away

- The rate of juveniles, pregnant women, and adults in alcohol or drug treatment has increased slightly between 2013 and 2017
- Arkansas has a lower percentage of people needing but not receiving treatment compared with the U.S. rates

CONCLUSIONS

Arkansas substance use prevention programs have made great strides in impacting substance use levels among several indicators, including lowering smoking levels among youth and adults and 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. Several indicators showed minimal improvement, such as marijuana use rates among youth. These observations should all be considered as programs move forward in prevention planning.

The contributing factors documented within this report are valuable to prevention planning efforts. Although caution should be taken when considering these contributing factors in isolation, 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 efforts.



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Arkansas Epidemiological State Profile of Substance Use

2019

County Profiles



**ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF
HUMAN SERVICES**

Division of Aging, Adult and
Behavioral Health Services

**UA LITTLE
ROCK**

MidSOUTH CENTER FOR
PREVENTION AND TRAINING



Overview of county report

SEOW provides a comprehensive resource for identifying, tracking and planning substance abuse prevention efforts in the state. To further strengthen these efforts, it is important to understand the diverse population characteristics and needs of each county to streamline preventive efforts at a finer level. For each of the 75 counties in Arkansas, we have identified and reported meaningful demographic information, substance 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

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

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

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 alcohol use	Youth cigarette use
Youth chewing tobacco use	Youth marijuana use
Youth heroin use	Youth prescription drug use
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)	Adult excessive drinking
Consequences	
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population)	Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population)
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers	Number of substance abuse treatment service provided
Mental Health	
Suicide (per 100,000 population)	Adolescent depressive symptoms
Availability and access	
Beer permits (per 1,000 population)	Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks)
Laws and norms favorable to drug use	Perceived availability of drugs
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)	Poor family management
Family history of anti-social behavior	Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use
Individual/peers	
Early initiation of drug use	Peer favorable attitudes to drug use
Low perceived risk of drug use	Interaction with anti-social peers
Friends using drugs	Religiosity
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"	Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"	Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"
Academic achievement/commitment	
High school dropouts	Academic failure
Low commitment to school	
School environment	
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students)	Transitions and mobility
School opportunities for pro-social involvement	School rewards for pro-social involvement

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

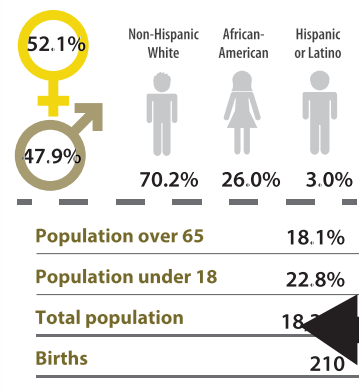
HOW TO INTERPRET COUNTY PROFILES

ARKANSAS COUNTY



Key findings highlight top strengths and weaknesses of each county.

Demographics



Key Findings

Weakness

- Highest rate of youth alcohol use
- Highest rate of friends using drugs

Strengths

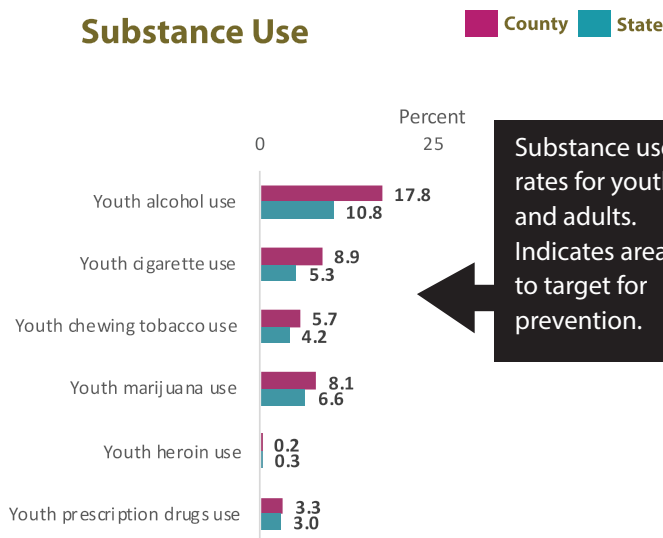
- 6th lowest rate of youth marijuana use

Demographics section describes the population in the county.

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

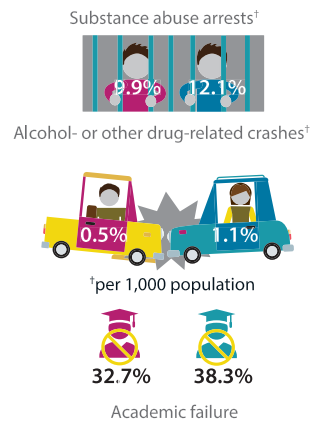
County vs. State

Substance Use

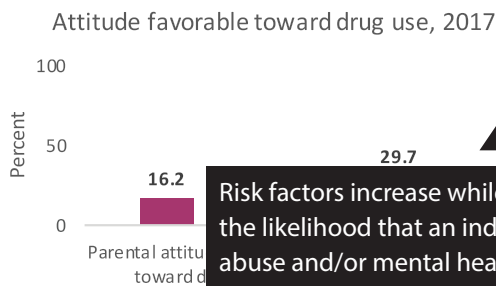


Substance use rates for youth and adults. Indicates areas to target for prevention.

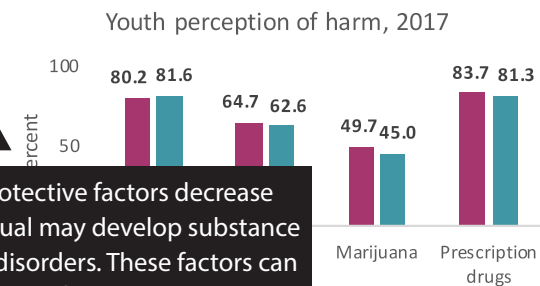
Consequences



Risk factors



Protective factors



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

Indicator titles organized by topic

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

State rates and counts for comparison to county-level data

Indicator	Arkansas County			Trend	Arkansas 2017	VS. State Rate
	2015	2016	2017			
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	14.9%	18.5%	17.8%		10.8%	*
Youth cigarette use ¹	7.8%	8.0%	8.9%		5.3%	*
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	6.0%	4.2%	5.7%		4.2%	*
Youth marijuana use ¹	6.3%	9.6%	8.1%		6.6%	*
Youth heroin use ¹	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%		0.3%	✓
Youth prescription drug use ¹	1.5%	2.7%	3.3%		3.0%	*
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	18.9%	.		.	.
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	12.0%	.		.	.
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³			675		12.1	✓
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴			312		1.1	✓
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵			675		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵			312		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶			18.8		21.4	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	39.8%	44.1%	41.1%		40.4%	*
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	2.0	2.2	2.1		0.9	*
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	10.1%	6.2%	6.7%		7.1%	✓
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	34.3%	29.9%	32.3%		27.6%	*
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	22.3%	20.5%	17.0%		18.5%	✓
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	51.1	43.6	38.2		35.4	*
High community disorganization ¹	35.1%	36.1%	38.2%		26.5%	*
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	4.2%	3.4%	3.4%		18.2%	✓
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	20.1%	19.6%	18.2%		18.2%	*
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	10.8	10.6	10.6		12.8	✓
Poor family management ¹	23.7%	26.3%	26.3%		23.7%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	35.0%	34.6%	34.6%		29.5%	*
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	18.2%	18.0%	18.0%		17.3%	✓
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	19.9%	19.9%	22.0%		15.7%	*
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	24.0%	23.7%	23.8%		20.6%	*
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	47.8%	52.4%	47.1%		46.7%	*
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	49.8%	45.6%	46.1%		35.2%	*
Friends using drugs ¹	26.8%	24.2%	29.7%		17.3%	*
Religiosity ^{*1}	80.2%	76.1%	70.9%		61.2%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" ^{*1}	82.4%	80.2%	80.2%		81.6%	*
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" ^{*1}	66.1%	66.6%	64.7%		62.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" ^{*1}	49.6%	43.3%	49.7%		45.0%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" ^{*1}	85.4%	81.8%	83.7%		81.3%	✓
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	3.3%	3.3%	3.1%		2.3%	*
Academic failure ¹	33.2%	32.9%	32.7%		38.3%	✓
Low commitment to school ¹	44.6%	40.8%	43.7%		40.9%	*
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 students) ¹¹	26.9%	38.9%	16.1%		25.8%	✓
Transitions and mobility ¹	42.7%	45.1%	38.7%		41.5%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*1}	55.4%	66.1%	57.7%		59.5%	*
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*1}	47.7%	53.4%	45.1%		48.1%	*

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

* Bad - county performed poorer than state average
 ✓ Good - county performed better than state average

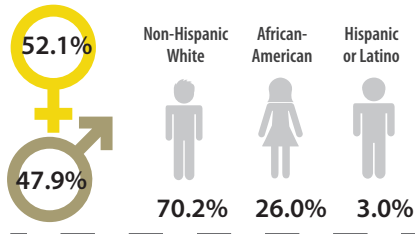
Data sources

* - Represents protective factors; ** - ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / * = Bad, County performed poorer than state average
 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	18.1%
Population under 18	22.8%
Total population	18,352
Births	210

Key Findings

Weakness

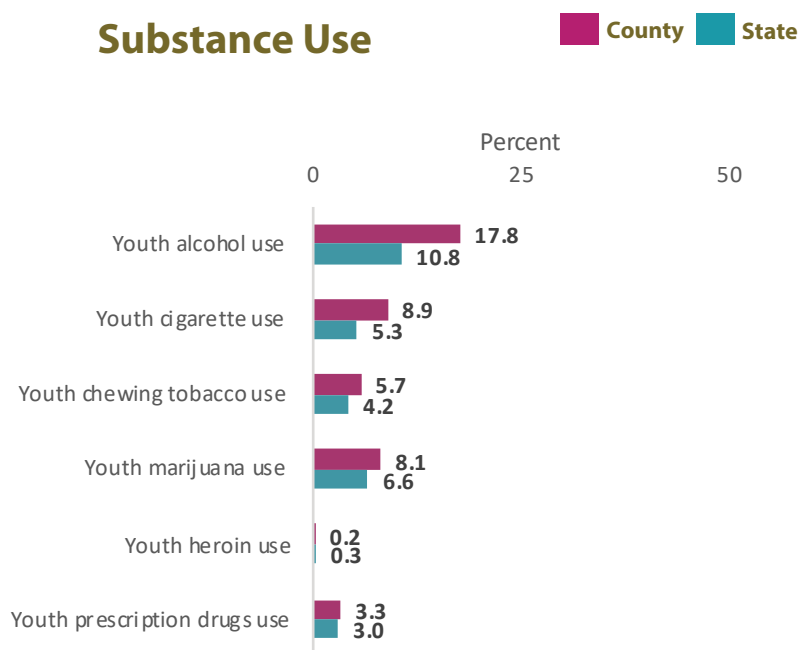
- Highest rate of youth alcohol use
- Highest rate of friends using drugs

Strengths

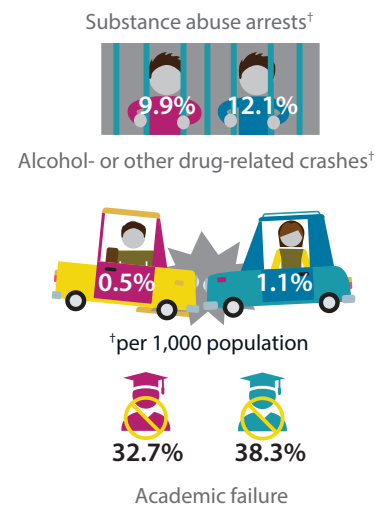
- 6th lowest rate of youth marijuana use
- 21st lowest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes

County vs. State

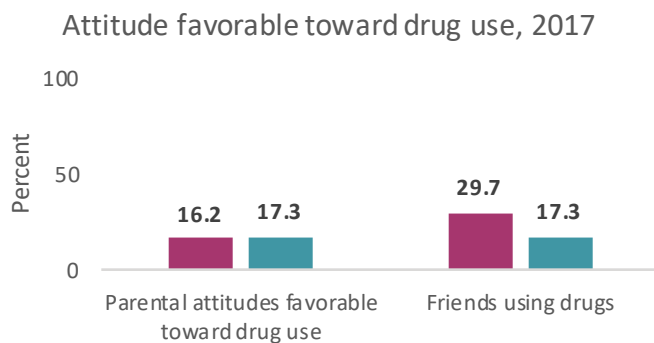
Substance Use



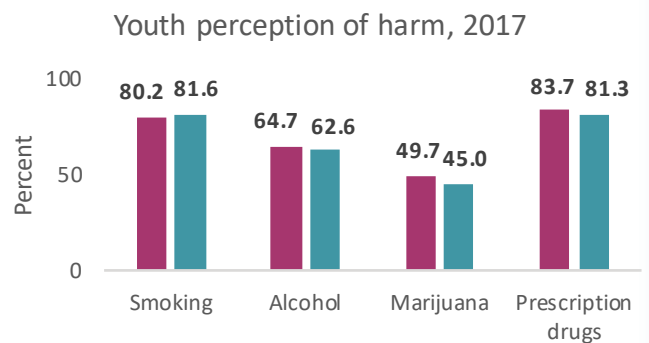
Consequences



Risk factors



Protective factors



Indicator	Arkansas County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State Rate
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	14.9%	18.5%	17.8%		10.8%	*
Youth cigarette use ¹	7.8%	8.0%	8.9%		5.3%	*
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	6.0%	4.2%	5.7%		4.2%	*
Youth marijuana use ¹	6.3%	9.6%	8.1%		6.6%	*
Youth heroin use ¹	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%		0.3%	✓
Youth prescription drug use ¹	1.5%	2.7%	3.3%		3.0%	*
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	18.9%	.		.	.
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	12.0%	.		.	.
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	7.2	8.1	9.9		12.1	✓
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1.3	0.7	0.5		1.1	✓
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	649	642	675		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	127	135	312		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	16.0	5.8	18.8		21.4	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	39.8%	44.1%	41.1%		40.4%	*
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	2.0	2.2	2.1		0.9	*
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	10.1%	6.2%	6.7%		7.1%	✓
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	34.3%	29.9%	32.3%		27.6%	*
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	22.3%	20.5%	17.0%		18.5%	✓
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	51.1	43.6	38.8		35.4	*
High community disorganization ¹	35.1%	36.1%	28.7%		26.5%	*
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	4.2%	3.4%	3.3%		4.2%	✓
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	20.1%	19.6%	20.7%		18.1%	*
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	10.8	10.6	6.8		12.8	✓
Poor family management ¹	23.7%	26.3%	20.0%		23.7%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	35.0%	34.6%	37.4%		29.5%	*
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	18.2%	18.0%	16.2%		17.3%	✓
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	19.9%	19.9%	22.0%		15.7%	*
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	24.0%	23.7%	23.8%		20.6%	*
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	47.8%	52.4%	47.1%		46.7%	*
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	49.8%	45.6%	46.1%		35.2%	*
Friends using drugs ¹	26.8%	24.2%	29.7%		17.3%	*
Religiosity* ¹	80.2%	76.1%	70.9%		61.2%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	82.4%	80.2%	80.2%		81.6%	*
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	66.1%	66.6%	64.7%		62.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	49.6%	43.3%	49.7%		45.0%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	85.4%	81.8%	83.7%		81.3%	✓
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	3.3%	3.3%	3.1%		2.3%	*
Academic failure ¹	33.2%	32.9%	32.7%		38.3%	✓
Low commitment to school ¹	44.6%	40.8%	43.7%		40.9%	*
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	26.9%	38.9%	16.1%		25.8%	✓
Transitions and mobility ¹	42.7%	45.1%	38.7%		41.5%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	55.4%	66.1%	57.7%		59.5%	*
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	47.7%	53.4%	45.1%		48.1%	*

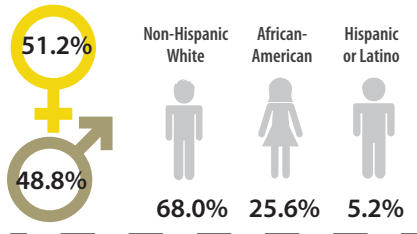
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / * = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	18.7%
Population under 18	23.2%
Total population	20,771
Births	218

Key Findings

Weakness

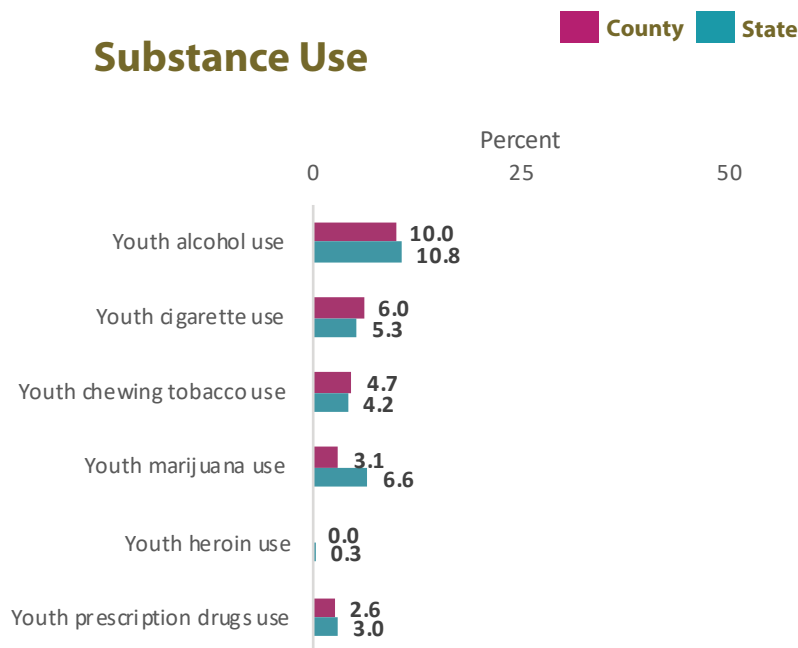
- 17th lowest rate of youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"
- 24th lowest rate of students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"

Strengths

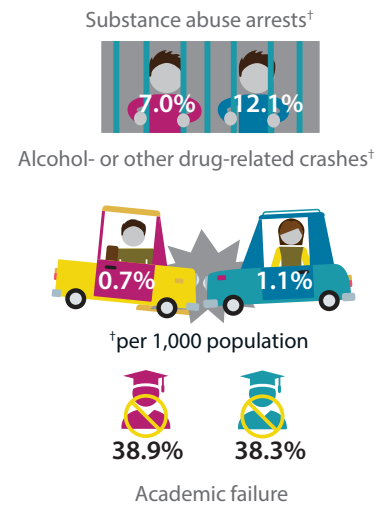
- 6th lowest rate of youth marijuana use
- 21st lowest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes

County vs. State

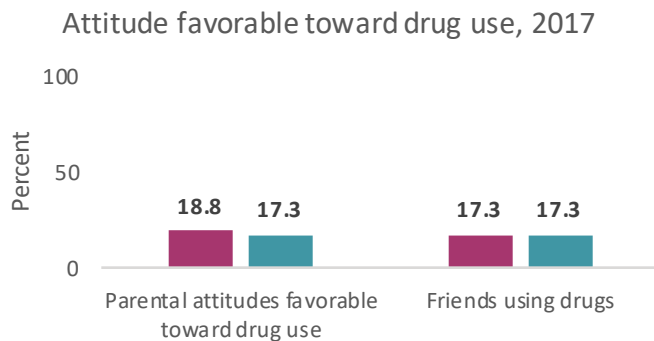
Substance Use



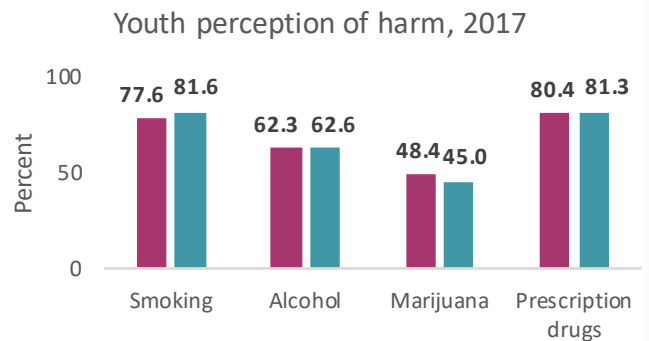
Consequences



Risk factors



Protective factors



Indicator	Ashley County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	23.3%	13.5%	10.0%		10.8%	✓
Youth cigarette use ¹	14.4%	7.7%	6.0%		5.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	9.8%	5.8%	4.7%		4.2%	✗
Youth marijuana use ¹	8.7%	4.3%	3.1%		6.6%	✓
Youth heroin use ¹	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%		0.3%	✓
Youth prescription drug use ¹	4.8%	3.1%	2.6%		3.0%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	21.0%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	12.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	6.3	5.3	7.0		12.1	✓
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1.1	1.2	0.7		1.1	✓
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	821	861	869		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	147	117	165		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	19.5	8.5	19.9		21.4	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	40.5%	41.4%	39.8%		40.4%	✓
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	0.0	0.0		0.9	✓
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	6.9%	10.0%	7.3%		7.1%	✗
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	37.9%	36.7%	30.1%		27.6%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	26.7%	24.0%	13.8%		18.5%	✓
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	30.0	28.9	27.1		35.4	✓
High community disorganization ¹	41.4%	36.7%	28.3%		26.5%	✗
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	7.7%	6.2%	5.7%		4.2%	✗
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	20.7%	19.9%	21.3%		18.1%	✗
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	6.5	7.1	6.9		12.8	✓
Poor family management ¹	31.6%	29.1%	24.8%		23.7%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	38.1%	34.0%	34.8%		29.5%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	27.1%	22.7%	18.8%		17.3%	✗
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	32.5%	23.0%	18.4%		15.7%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	34.3%	25.1%	18.1%		20.6%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	48.5%	50.2%	47.3%		46.7%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	46.1%	39.4%	42.5%		35.2%	✗
Friends using drugs ¹	33.8%	23.2%	17.3%		17.3%	✓
Religiosity* ¹	69.4%	71.4%	66.4%		61.2%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	81.8%	79.5%	77.6%		81.6%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	61.2%	64.2%	62.3%		62.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	45.4%	47.7%	48.4%		45.0%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	82.9%	80.1%	80.4%		81.3%	✗
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	1.5%	1.1%	1.6%		2.3%	✓
Academic failure ¹	41.1%	39.1%	38.9%		38.3%	✗
Low commitment to school ¹	39.6%	43.0%	43.9%		40.9%	✗
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	26.3%	34.6%	17.1%		25.8%	✓
Transitions and mobility ¹	37.8%	36.9%	31.0%		41.5%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	60.7%	56.4%	52.9%		59.5%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	47.5%	47.4%	41.9%		48.1%	✗

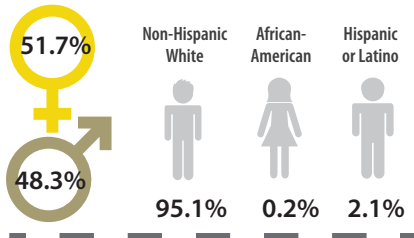
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	30.5%
Population under 18	17.6%
Total population	41,093
Births	347

Key Findings

Weakness

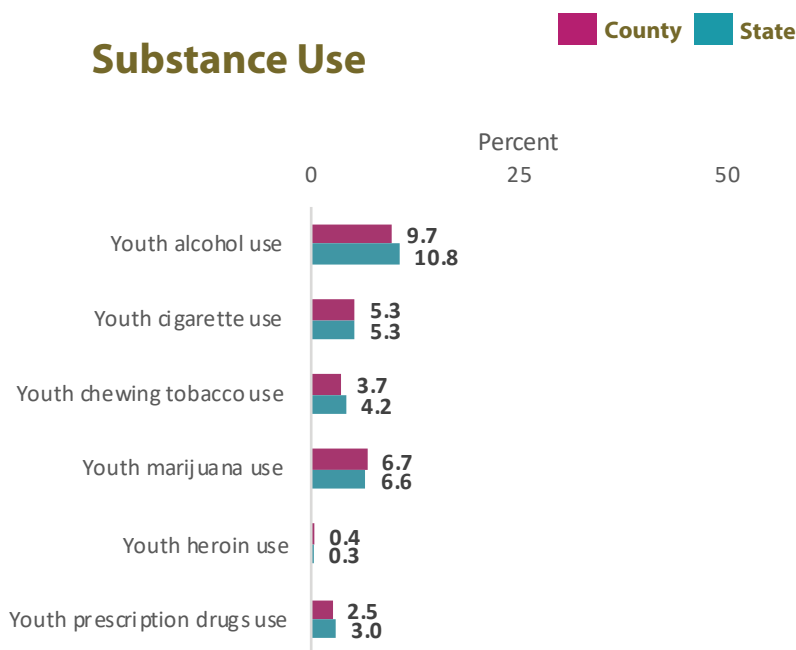
- 12th highest rate of youth heroin use
- 30th highest rate of youth marijuana use

Strengths

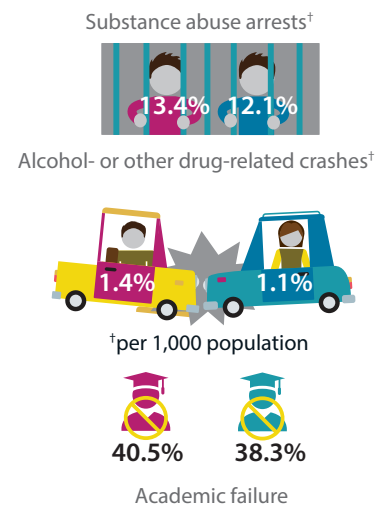
- 4th highest rate of students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"
- 9th highest rate of youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"

County vs. State

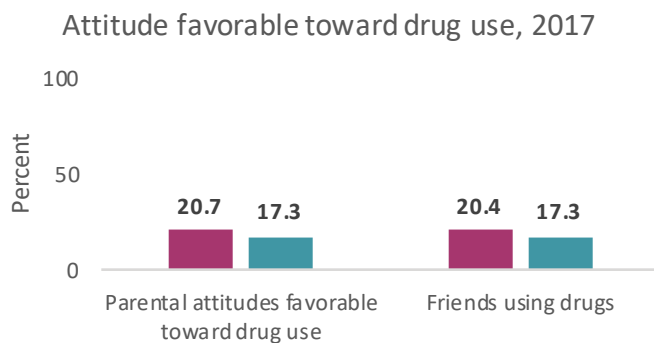
Substance Use



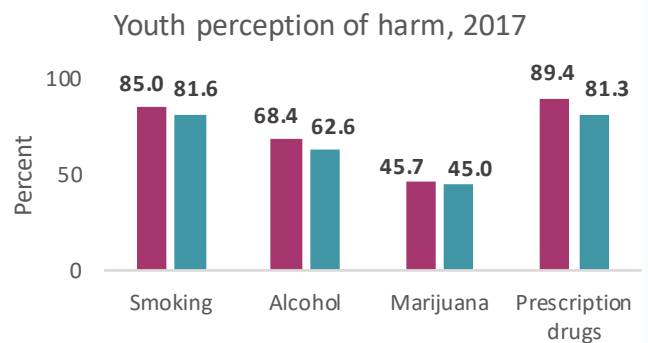
Consequences



Risk factors



Protective factors



Indicator	Baxter County			Trend	Arkansas 2017	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017			
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	15.0%	10.4%	9.7%		10.8%	✓
Youth cigarette use ¹	8.5%	7.1%	5.3%		5.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	5.6%	4.1%	3.7%		4.2%	✓
Youth marijuana use ¹	8.7%	7.2%	6.7%		6.6%	*
Youth heroin use ¹	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%		0.3%	*
Youth prescription drug use ¹	4.6%	2.2%	2.5%		3.0%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	18.9%	18.9%	.		.	.
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	12.0%	.		.	.
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	5.3	8.7	13.4		12.1	*
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1.4	0.9	1.4		1.1	*
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	469	582	631		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	204	176	194		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	32.5	33.7	23.4		21.4	*
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	40.1%	39.7%	33.5%		40.4%	✓
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.9	2.0	1.9		0.9	*
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	8.8%	4.8%	3.5%		7.1%	✓
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	34.2%	30.6%	33.7%		27.6%	*
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	31.1%	24.9%	24.9%		18.5%	*
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	35.4	34.6	32.2		35.4	✓
High community disorganization ¹	28.6%	26.4%	20.8%		26.5%	✓
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	5.5%	4.3%	4.2%		4.2%	✓
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	15.9%	13.8%	12.6%		18.1%	✓
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	10.8	12.6	12.3		12.8	✓
Poor family management ¹	25.5%	25.0%	28.7%		23.7%	*
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	36.9%	32.3%	31.6%		29.5%	*
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	25.1%	23.9%	20.7%		17.3%	*
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	20.3%	17.7%	15.6%		15.7%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	25.0%	24.9%	21.6%		20.6%	*
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	46.9%	48.7%	47.7%		46.7%	*
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	40.0%	36.6%	36.9%		35.2%	*
Friends using drugs ¹	20.4%	19.8%	20.4%		17.3%	*
Religiosity* ¹	62.6%	62.0%	58.8%		61.2%	*
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	90.1%	87.1%	85.0%		81.6%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	72.3%	70.8%	68.4%		62.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	47.5%	47.8%	45.7%		45.0%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	91.4%	90.3%	89.4%		81.3%	✓
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%		2.3%	✓
Academic failure ¹	40.0%	37.9%	40.5%		38.3%	*
Low commitment to school ¹	43.6%	39.2%	42.6%		40.9%	*
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	46.5%	75.2%	71.4%		25.8%	*
Transitions and mobility ¹	64.7%	60.9%	54.6%		41.5%	*
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	69.4%	71.6%	62.4%		59.5%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	51.3%	59.5%	48.5%		48.1%	✓

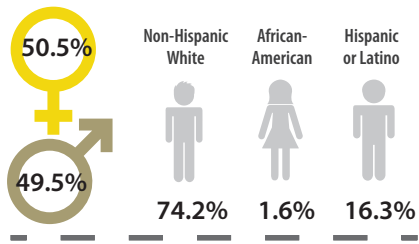
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	30.5%
Population under 18	17.6%
Total population	251,823
Births	3,706

Key Findings

Weakness

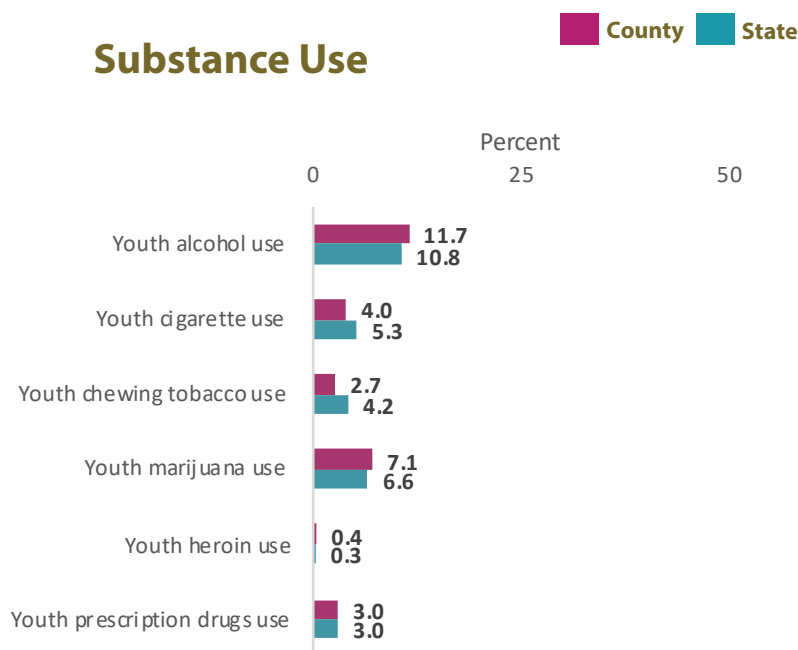
- 12th highest rate of substance abuse arrests
- 13th highest rate of youth heroin use

Strengths

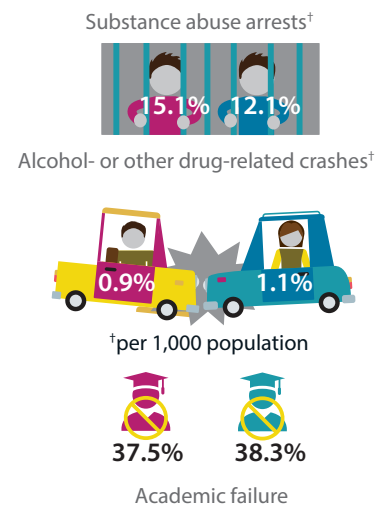
- 2nd highest rates of youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"
- 5th highest rates of youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"

County vs. State

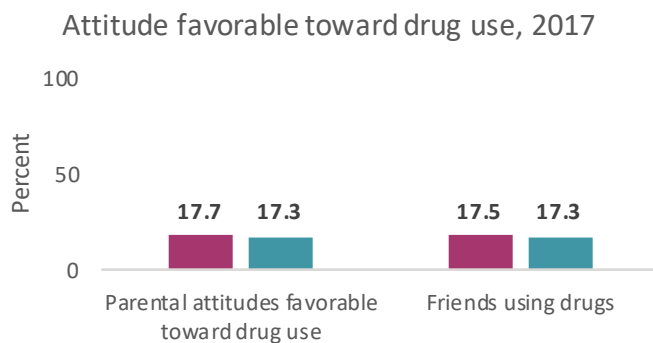
Substance Use



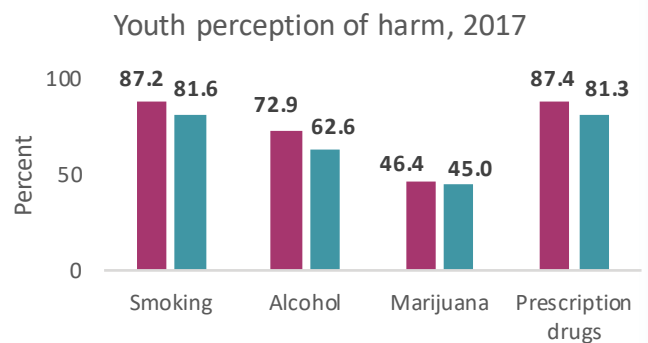
Consequences



Risk factors



Protective factors



Indicator	Benton County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	10.8%	11.9%	11.7%		10.8%	✘
Youth cigarette use ¹	4.9%	4.9%	4.0%		5.3%	✔
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	2.8%	3.5%	2.7%		4.2%	✔
Youth marijuana use ¹	6.9%	7.5%	7.1%		6.6%	✘
Youth heroin use ¹	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%		0.3%	✘
Youth prescription drug use ¹	3.6%	3.5%	3.0%		3.0%	✔
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	16.8%	16.8%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	16.0%	16.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	15	15.8	15.1		12.1	✘
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.7	0.9	0.9		1.1	✔
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	3,015	3,346	3,586		72,501	✔
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	1,156	978	901		13,777	✔
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	20.4	15.8	23.4		21.4	✘
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	41.8%	44.8%	42.8%		40.4%	✘
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.7	0.9	0.8		0.9	✔
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	3.1%	3.3%	5.4%		7.1%	✔
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	23.9%	27.2%	22.1%		27.6%	✔
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	22.4%	24.2%	20.3%		18.5%	✘
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	22.8	23.3	22.0		35.4	✔
High community disorganization ¹	27.0%	31.1%	22.2%		26.5%	✔
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	3.8%	2.9%	2.9%		4.2%	✔
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	12.2%	11.4%	10.5%		18.1%	✔
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	5.5	4.7	4.7		12.8	✔
Poor family management ¹	23.2%	26.0%	21.2%		23.7%	✔
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	24.1%	26.9%	25.7%		29.5%	✔
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	17.9%	20.5%	17.7%		17.3%	✘
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	13.8%	15.8%	13.1%		15.7%	✔
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	19.6%	22.9%	21.7%		20.6%	✘
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	41.2%	46.2%	43.2%		46.7%	✔
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	30.8%	33.3%	30.7%		35.2%	✔
Friends using drugs ¹	18.3%	17.8%	17.5%		17.3%	✘
Religiosity* ¹	64.5%	60.9%	59.0%		61.2%	✘
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	87.1%	85.6%	87.2%		81.6%	✔
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	74.0%	71.4%	72.9%		62.6%	✔
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	53.6%	49.5%	46.4%		45.0%	✔
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	87.0%	85.7%	87.4%		81.3%	✔
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	1.2%	1.5%	1.6%		2.3%	✔
Academic failure ¹	37.7%	41.3%	37.5%		38.3%	✔
Low commitment to school ¹	38.5%	39.4%	41.2%		40.9%	✘
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	29.6%	27.9%	37.7%		25.8%	✘
Transitions and mobility ¹	53.8%	52.0%	48.0%		41.5%	✘
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	69.6%	67.7%	65.7%		59.5%	✔
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	57.6%	55.8%	51.1%		48.1%	✔

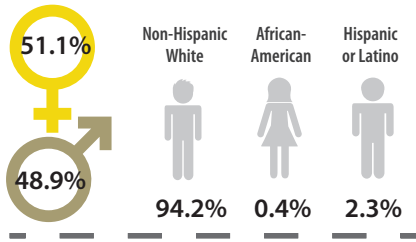
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✔ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	19.8%
Population under 18	22.8%
Total population	37,212
Births	421

Key Findings

Weakness

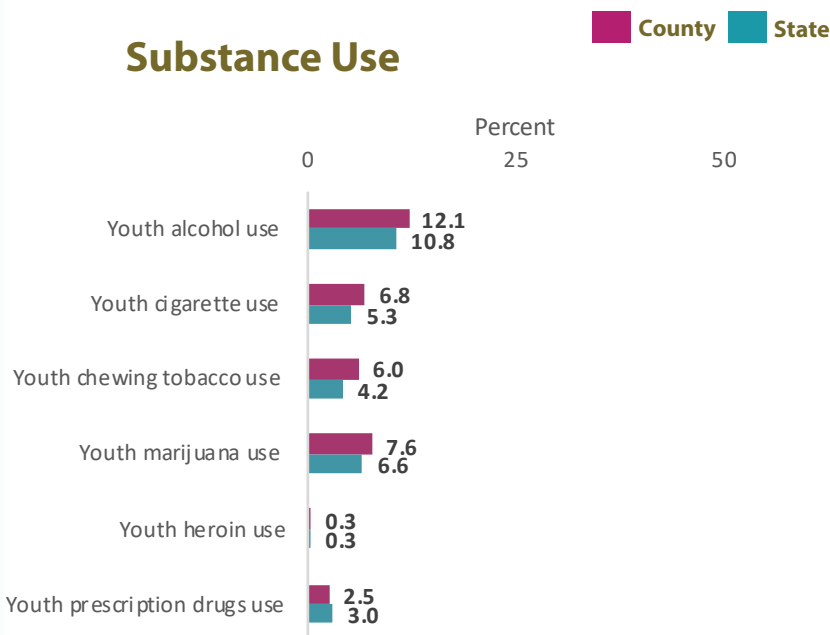
- 9th highest rate of substance abuse arrests
- 21st highest rate of youth heroin use

Strengths

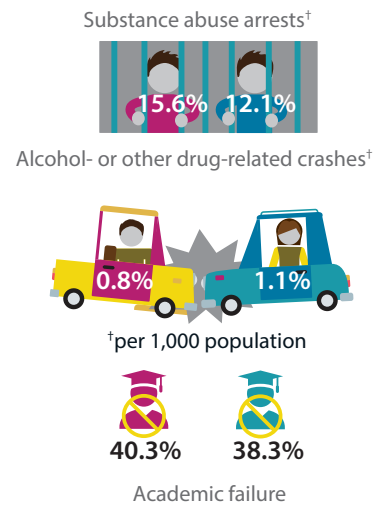
- 7th highest rate of students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"

County vs. State

Substance Use

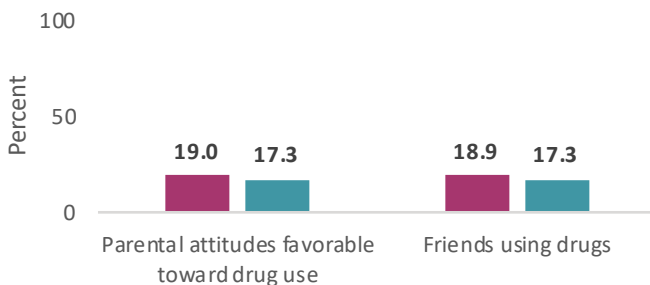


Consequences



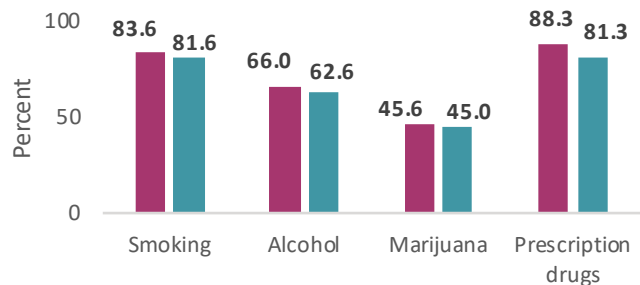
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Boone County			Trend	Arkansas 2017	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017			
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	11.2%	12.6%	12.1%		10.8%	✘
Youth cigarette use ¹	6.8%	8.9%	6.8%		5.3%	✘
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	6.6%	4.9%	6.0%		4.2%	✘
Youth marijuana use ¹	4.4%	7.1%	7.6%		6.6%	✘
Youth heroin use ¹	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%		0.3%	✓
Youth prescription drug use ¹	2.8%	2.9%	2.5%		3.0%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	18.9%	18.9%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	14.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	14	16.2	15.6		12.1	✘
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.7	0.8	0.8		1.1	✓
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	248	328	331		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	186	139	131		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	21.3	13.8	28.9		21.4	✘
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	39.0%	42.6%	38.9%		40.4%	✓
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.2	1.2	1.2		0.9	✘
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	7.0%	4.8%	7.4%		7.1%	✘
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	34.9%	32.2%	31.1%		27.6%	✘
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	23.6%	22.5%	24.2%		18.5%	✘
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	37.2	30.4	30.7		35.4	✓
High community disorganization ¹	31.6%	32.7%	25.9%		26.5%	✓
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	4.9%	3.7%	3.4%		4.2%	✓
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	17.7%	17.5%	15.8%		18.1%	✓
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	14.3	18.2	18.7		12.8	✘
Poor family management ¹	23.1%	24.4%	23.1%		23.7%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	32.8%	30.8%	34.8%		29.5%	✘
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	21.6%	22.3%	19.0%		17.3%	✘
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	18.7%	16.7%	16.8%		15.7%	✘
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	22.4%	23.9%	20.6%		20.6%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	44.1%	45.6%	46.4%		46.7%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	32.0%	30.2%	30.3%		35.2%	✓
Friends using drugs ¹	18.9%	16.5%	18.9%		17.3%	✘
Religiosity* ¹	71.4%	69.9%	64.6%		61.2%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	88.4%	91.0%	83.6%		81.6%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	70.3%	71.6%	66.0%		62.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	53.4%	48.6%	45.6%		45.0%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	90.7%	91.1%	88.3%		81.3%	✓
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	2.1%	1.6%	2.1%		2.3%	✓
Academic failure ¹	40.8%	40.1%	40.3%		38.3%	✘
Low commitment to school ¹	42.0%	40.7%	42.3%		40.9%	✘
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	54.2%	17.8%	30.3%		25.8%	✘
Transitions and mobility ¹	48.5%	45.9%	40.8%		41.5%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	65.7%	65.6%	59.8%		59.5%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	56.6%	53.0%	50.7%		48.1%	✓

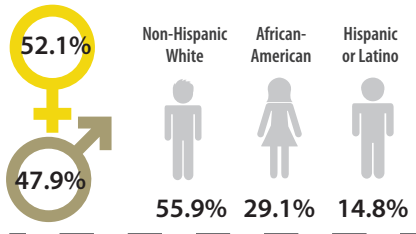
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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

BRADLEY COUNTY



Demographics



Population over 65	18.4%
Population under 18	23.7%
Total population	10,994
Births	122

Key Findings

Weakness

- 6th lowest rate of students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at “moderate” or “great risk”*
- 10th highest rate of youth marijuana use

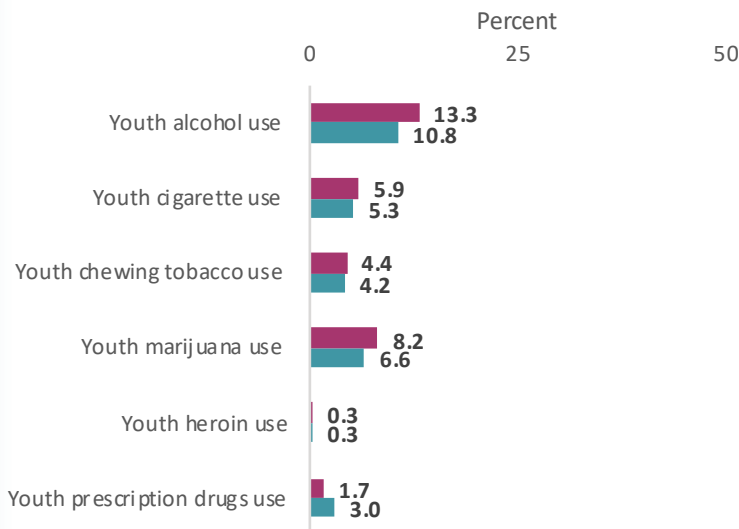
Strengths

- 9th lowest rate of substance abuse arrests
- 10th lowest rate of favorable parental attitudes toward drug use

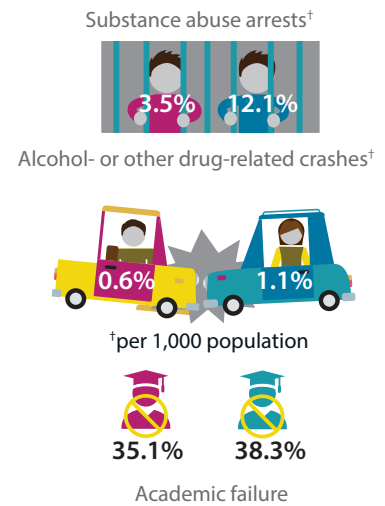
County vs. State

Substance Use

County State

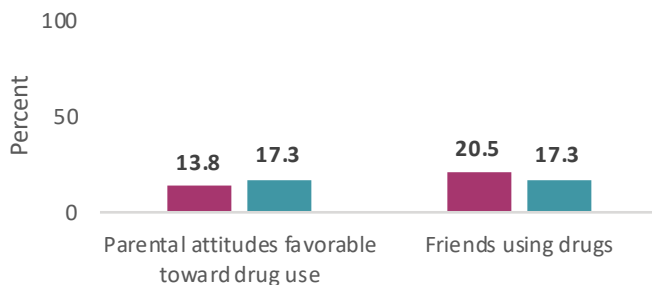


Consequences



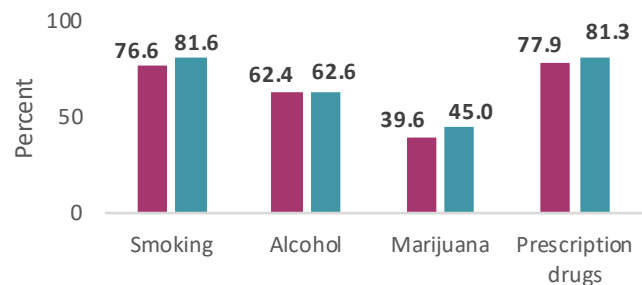
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Bradley County				Trend	Arkansas 2017	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017				
SUBSTANCE USE							
Youth alcohol use ¹	10.0%	9.5%	13.3%		10.8%	✘	
Youth cigarette use ¹	7.6%	5.3%	5.9%		5.3%	✘	
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	4.1%	3.1%	4.4%		4.2%	✘	
Youth marijuana use ¹	7.2%	4.5%	8.2%		6.6%	✘	
Youth heroin use ¹	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%		0.3%	✓	
Youth prescription drug use ¹	1.3%	1.0%	1.7%		3.0%	✓	
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	23.1%	23.1%	.		.		
Adult excessive drinking ²	10.0%	12.0%	.		.		
CONSEQUENCES							
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	1.6	1.5	3.5		12.1	✓	
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.6	0.6	0.6		1.1	✓	
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	280	334	334		72,501	✓	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	56	75	78		13,777	✓	
MENTAL HEALTH							
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	5.9	17.9	12.6		21.4	✓	
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	32.8%	37.9%	28.9%		40.4%	✓	
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS							
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	0.3	0.0		0.9	✓	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	5.9%	11.4%	.		7.1%		
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	37.3%	35.3%	26.1%		27.6%	✓	
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	25.5%	19.0%	13.5%		18.5%	✓	
CRIME							
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	15.5	19.0	17.9		35.4	✓	
High community disorganization ¹	40.0%	32.4%	25.0%		26.5%	✓	
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP							
Unemployment rates ⁹	6.1%	5.2%	4.7%		4.2%	✘	
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	29.0%	28.8%	26.4%		18.1%	✘	
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	7.7	10.3	11.1		12.8	✓	
Poor family management ¹	30.4%	27.9%	18.0%		23.7%	✓	
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	28.2%	21.0%	28.8%		29.5%	✓	
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	18.9%	14.7%	13.8%		17.3%	✓	
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use ¹	16.1%	11.8%	16.0%		15.7%	✘	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	16.8%	20.2%	23.3%		20.6%	✘	
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	48.9%	55.1%	47.2%		46.7%	✘	
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	40.7%	43.7%	44.4%		35.2%	✘	
Friends using drugs ¹	22.5%	16.5%	20.5%		17.3%	✘	
Religiosity* ¹	67.9%	67.1%	65.4%		61.2%	✓	
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	72.4%	71.2%	76.6%		81.6%	✘	
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	60.8%	60.8%	62.4%		62.6%	✘	
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	50.2%	47.5%	39.6%		45.0%	✘	
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	74.1%	77.6%	77.9%		81.3%	✘	
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT							
High school dropouts ¹¹	2.2%	2.9%	2.1%		2.3%	✓	
Academic failure ¹	37.4%	40.9%	35.1%		38.3%	✓	
Low commitment to school ¹	40.6%	43.0%	36.5%		40.9%	✓	
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT							
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	17.9%	17.8%	19.0%		25.8%	✓	
Transitions and mobility ¹	39.5%	39.1%	29.2%		41.5%	✓	
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	59.8%	62.7%	59.0%		59.5%	✘	
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	53.5%	57.2%	51.7%		48.1%	✓	

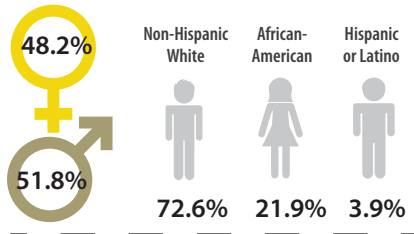
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	21.0%
Population under 18	19.4%
Total population	5,194
Births	41

Key Findings

Weakness

24th highest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes

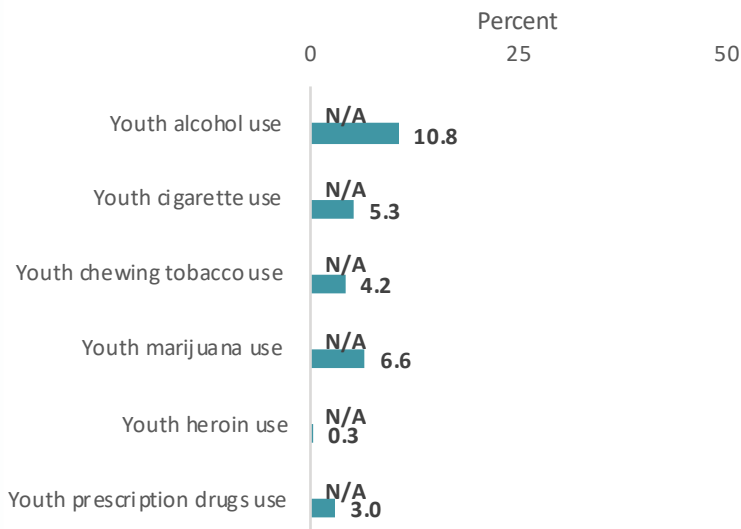
Strengths

29th lowest rate of substance abuse arrests

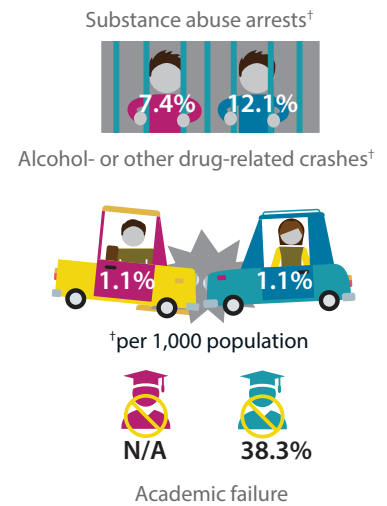
County vs. State

Substance Use

County State

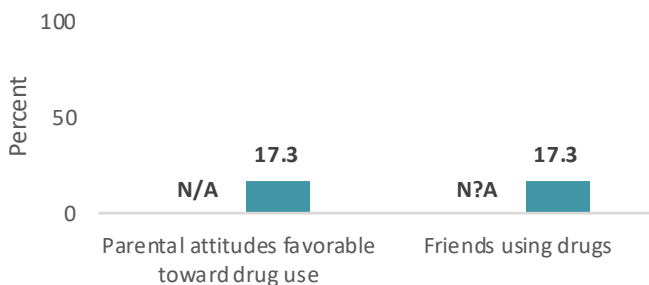


Consequences



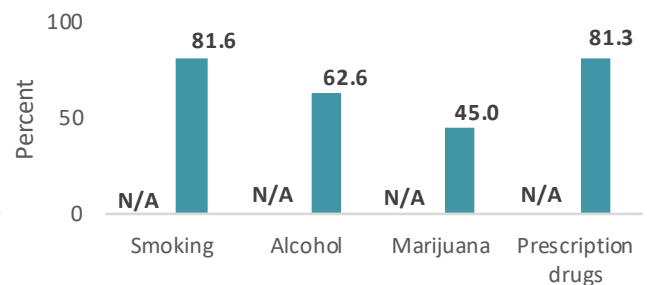
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



N/A - County data not available.

Indicator	Calhoun County				Trend	Arkansas 2017	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017				
SUBSTANCE USE							
Youth alcohol use ¹	5.7%	16.5%	.		10.8%		
Youth cigarette use ¹	2.9%	.	.		5.3%		
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	5.6%	.	.		4.2%		
Youth marijuana use ¹	0.0%	.	.		6.6%		
Youth heroin use ¹	.	.	.		0.3%		
Youth prescription drug use ¹	1.5%	4.5%	.		3.0%		
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	21.0%	.		.		
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	12.0%	.		.		
CONSEQUENCES							
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	6.5	4.5	7.4		12.1	✓	
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.4	1.2	1.1		1.1	✓	
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	128	110	99		72,501	✓	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	17	10	8		13,777	✓	
MENTAL HEALTH							
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	16.8	0.0	34.4		21.4	✗	
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	35.1%	.	.		40.4%		
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS							
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.8	0.8	1.0		0.9	✗	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	.	.	12.5%		7.1%	✗	
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	37.9%	.	.		27.6%		
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	23.9%	.	.		18.5%		
CRIME							
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	17.9	15.7	16.4		35.4	✓	
High community disorganization ¹	34.3%	.	.		26.5%		
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP							
Unemployment rates ⁹	5.4%	4.6%	3.9%		4.2%	✓	
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	17.8%	19.2%	19.6%		18.1%	✗	
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	15.6	11.7	19.4		12.8	✗	
Poor family management ¹	22.2%	.	.		23.7%		
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	35.8%	.	.		29.5%		
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	16.7%	.	.		17.3%		
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use ¹	32.5%	.	.		15.7%		
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	17.1%	.	.		20.6%		
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	47.2%	71.4%	.		46.7%		
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	51.9%	.	.		35.2%		
Friends using drugs ¹	26.3%	.	.		17.3%		
Religiosity* ¹	68.0%	.	.		61.2%		
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	66.7%	69.9%	.		81.6%		
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	61.5%	55.0%	.		62.6%		
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	58.3%	37.4%	.		45.0%		
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	71.9%	68.6%	.		81.3%		
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT							
High school dropouts ¹¹	2.7%	3.5%	1.2%		2.3%	✓	
Academic failure ¹	29.6%	.	.		38.3%		
Low commitment to school ¹	46.8%	.	.		40.9%		
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT							
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	164.1%	65.9%	38.6%		25.8%	✗	
Transitions and mobility ¹	30.3%	.	.		41.5%		
School opportunities for pro-social involvement** ¹	78.2%	.	.		59.5%		
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	62.8%	.	.		48.1%		

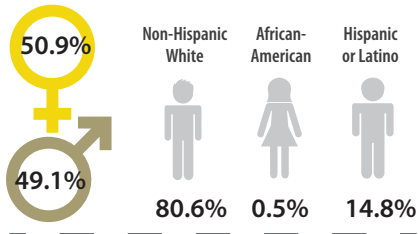
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	21.5%
Population under 18	22.3%
Total population	27,782
Births	301

Key Findings

Weakness

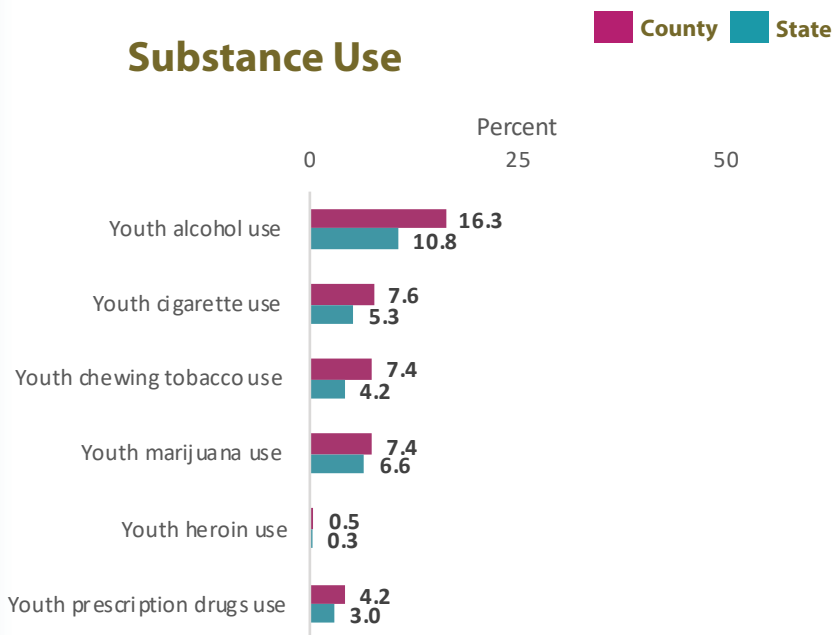
- 4th highest rate of youth alcohol use
- 7th highest rate of youth prescription drug use
- 9th highest rate of youth heroin use
- 9th highest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes

Strengths

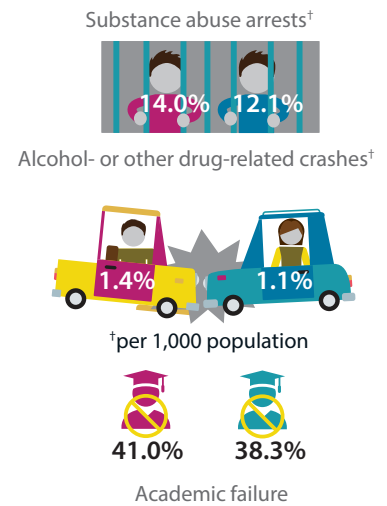
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County vs. State

Substance Use

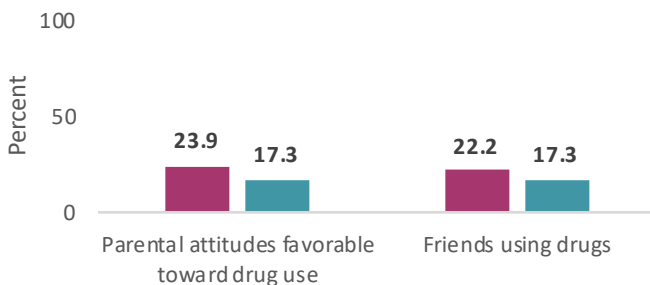


Consequences



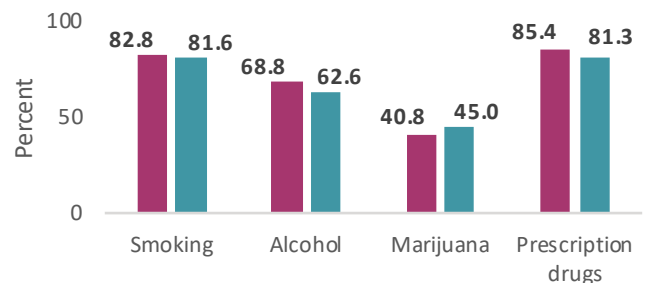
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Carroll County			Trend	Arkansas 2017	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017			
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	13.8%	13.8%	16.3%		10.8%	✘
Youth cigarette use ¹	5.9%	6.9%	7.6%		5.3%	✘
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	5.5%	5.4%	7.4%		4.2%	✘
Youth marijuana use ¹	5.7%	8.6%	7.4%		6.6%	✘
Youth heroin use ¹	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%		0.3%	✘
Youth prescription drug use ¹	2.8%	3.5%	4.2%		3.0%	✘
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	18.9%	18.9%	.		.	.
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	12.0%	.		.	.
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	15.7	12.4	14.0		12.1	✘
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1.6	1.3	1.4		1.1	✘
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	403	446	468		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	83	88	98		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	18.3	22.3	18.1		21.4	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	41.9%	47.5%	47.7%		40.4%	✘
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.8	1.7	1.6		0.9	✘
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	6.8%	9.3%	3.6%		7.1%	✓
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	35.1%	39.6%	33.3%		27.6%	✘
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	25.7%	29.3%	24.6%		18.5%	✘
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	28.5	21.5	26.2		35.4	✓
High community disorganization ¹	37.8%	40.6%	31.3%		26.5%	✘
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	4.6%	3.5%	3.3%		4.2%	✓
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	18.3%	17.5%	15.7%		18.1%	✓
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	12.7	16.6	17.6		12.8	✘
Poor family management ¹	32.0%	28.0%	29.3%		23.7%	✘
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	31.9%	33.5%	32.5%		29.5%	✘
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	22.3%	24.0%	23.9%		17.3%	✘
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	17.9%	21.3%	17.9%		15.7%	✘
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	23.1%	28.0%	23.1%		20.6%	✘
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	45.2%	47.6%	50.9%		46.7%	✘
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	29.4%	34.4%	32.7%		35.2%	✓
Friends using drugs ¹	20.9%	23.4%	22.2%		17.3%	✘
Religiosity* ¹	66.9%	65.0%	56.3%		61.2%	✘
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	85.2%	86.9%	82.8%		81.6%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	70.0%	69.7%	63.3%		62.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	51.5%	47.3%	40.8%		45.0%	✘
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	85.2%	87.5%	85.4%		81.3%	✓
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	3.0%	3.5%	2.4%		2.3%	✘
Academic failure ¹	45.8%	44.8%	41.0%		38.3%	✘
Low commitment to school ¹	42.3%	44.0%	42.6%		40.9%	✘
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	30.2%	51.3%	40.6%		25.8%	✘
Transitions and mobility ¹	45.4%	45.6%	36.4%		41.5%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	63.4%	60.6%	53.9%		59.5%	✘
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	51.9%	53.6%	43.8%		48.1%	✘

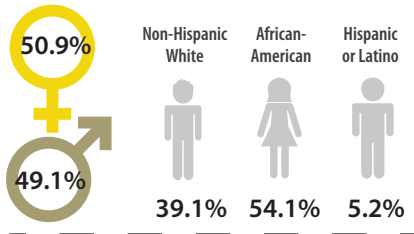
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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CHICOT COUNTY



Demographics



Population over 65	19.2%
Population under 18	22.3%
Total population	11,008
Births	117

Key Findings

Weakness

- 2nd highest rate of academic failure
- 4th highest rate of friends using drugs
- 4th lowest rate of students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"

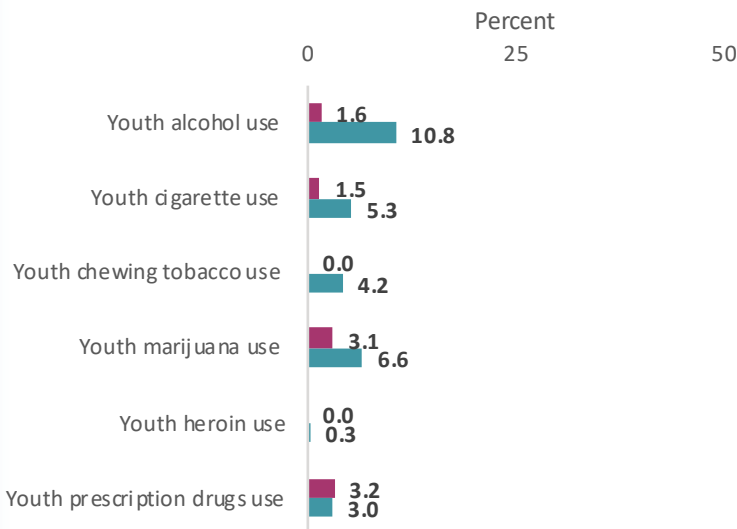
Strengths

- Lowest rate of youth alcohol use
- Lowest rate of youth cigarette use
- Lowest rate of youth chewing tobacco use

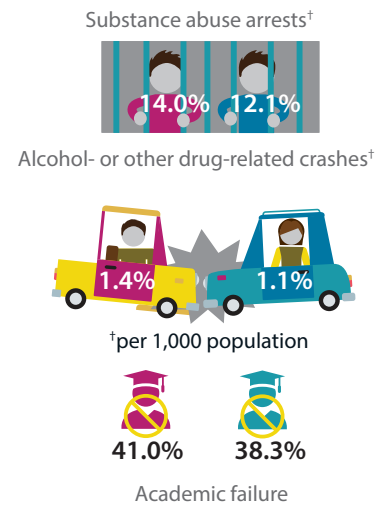
County vs. State

Substance Use

County State

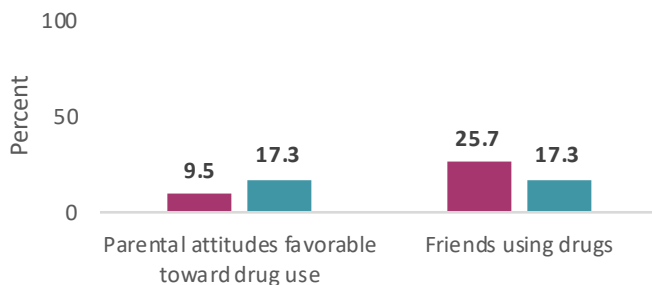


Consequences



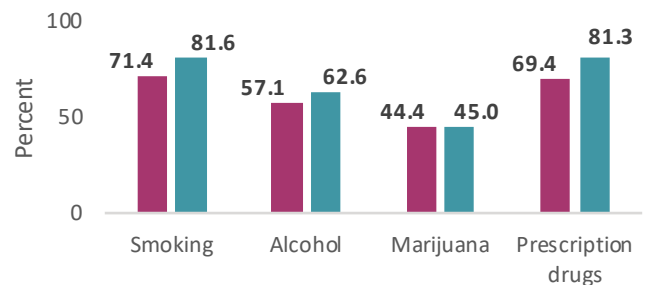
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Chicot County			Trend	Arkansas 2017	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017			
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	5.0%	6.1%	1.6%		10.8%	✓
Youth cigarette use ¹	1.6%	1.8%	1.5%		5.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%		4.2%	✓
Youth marijuana use ¹	4.5%	3.3%	3.1%		6.6%	✓
Youth heroin use ¹	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.3%	✓
Youth prescription drug use ¹	0.8%	1.0%	3.2%		3.0%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	23.1%	23.1%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	10.0%	10.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	2.3	5.4	3.6		12.1	✓
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.6	1.1	1.4		1.1	✗
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	292	307	306		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	40	45	95		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	5.9	17.9	24.2		21.4	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	38.9%	42.5%	29.7%		40.4%	✓
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	2.4	2.2	2.5		0.9	✗
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	8.0%	8.0%	13.6%		7.1%	✗
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	35.4%	40.3%	28.4%		27.6%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	18.2%	22.3%	12.2%		18.5%	✓
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	26.9	29.9	22.5		35.4	✓
High community disorganization ¹	43.9%	57.0%	25.7%		26.5%	✓
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	9.1%	6.5%	6.5%		4.2%	✗
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	31.7%	30.9%	29.4%		18.1%	✗
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	14.6	14.1	17.8		12.8	✗
Poor family management ¹	24.6%	29.0%	31.1%		23.7%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	40.9%	36.8%	40.4%		29.5%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	14.1%	19.3%	9.5%		17.3%	✓
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	15.2%	21.1%	16.2%		15.7%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	15.9%	21.7%	20.3%		20.6%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	42.1%	63.2%	50.0%		46.7%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	49.5%	61.9%	58.1%		35.2%	✗
Friends using drugs ¹	17.3%	20.7%	25.7%		17.3%	✗
Religiosity* ¹	62.3%	51.2%	50.0%		61.2%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	79.6%	71.4%	71.4%		81.6%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	69.3%	58.2%	57.1%		62.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	53.5%	38.4%	44.4%		45.0%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	77.8%	68.1%	69.4%		81.3%	✗
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	0.5%	1.9%	1.3%		2.3%	✓
Academic failure ¹	34.7%	37.8%	50.0%		38.3%	✗
Low commitment to school ¹	33.8%	32.1%	36.5%		40.9%	✓
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	11.6%	3.4%	25.4%		25.8%	✓
Transitions and mobility ¹	48.9%	38.8%	33.8%		41.5%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	58.3%	56.4%	50.0%		59.5%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	58.0%	62.5%	44.6%		48.1%	✗

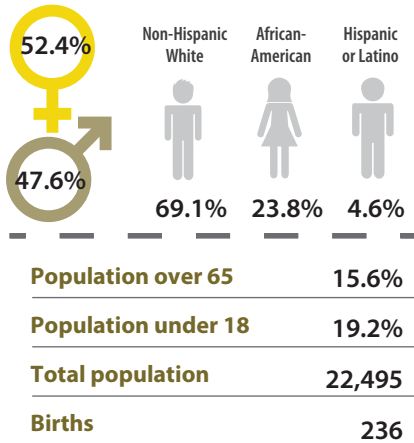
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CLARK COUNTY



Demographics



Key Findings

Strengths

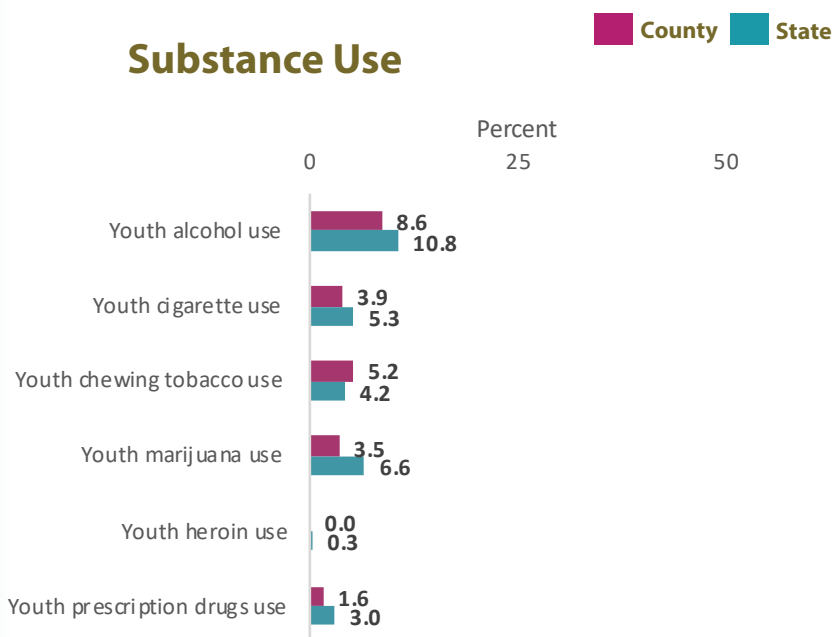
- 7th highest rate of students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at “moderate” or “great risk”*
- 8th highest rate of youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a “moderate” or “great risk”*
- 10th lowest rate of youth prescription drug use

Weaknesses

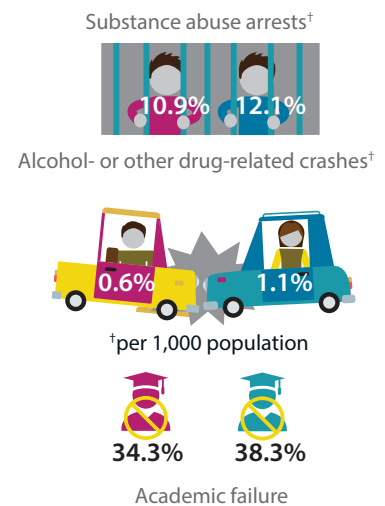
- N/A

County vs. State

Substance Use

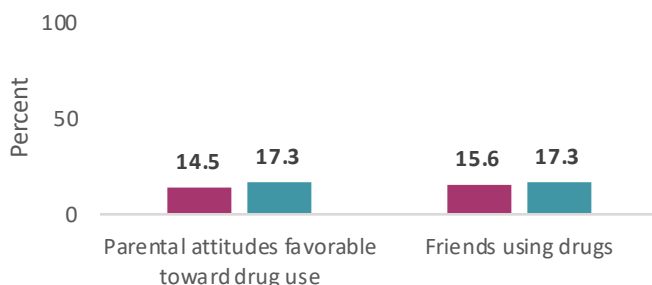


Consequences



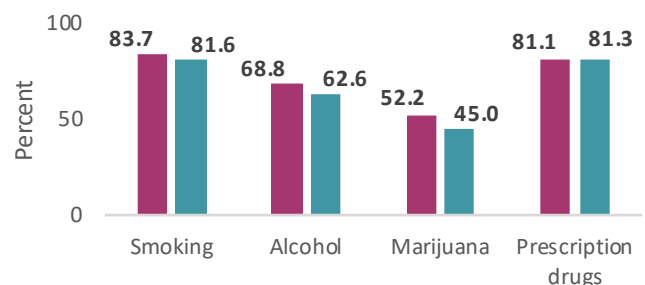
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Clark County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	20.7%	10.6%	8.6%		10.8%	✓
Youth cigarette use ¹	10.1%	5.2%	3.9%		5.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	8.4%	2.3%	5.2%		4.2%	✗
Youth marijuana use ¹	5.7%	5.1%	3.5%		6.6%	✓
Youth heroin use ¹	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%		0.3%	✓
Youth prescription drug use ¹	4.8%	3.9%	1.6%		3.0%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	18.9%	21.0%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	14.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	9.5	9.3	10.9		12.1	✓
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.9	0.7	0.6		1.1	✓
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	477	569	560		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	68	54	66		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	22.1	18.3	2.5		21.4	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	40.9%	39.9%	38.4%		40.4%	✓
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.3	1.3	1.4		0.9	✗
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	11.9%	6.4%	.		7.1%	
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	32.1%	32.1%	29.4%		27.6%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	26.1%	21.5%	15.4%		18.5%	✓
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	27.6	31.0	29.6		35.4	✓
High community disorganization ¹	41.8%	34.9%	23.7%		26.5%	✓
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	5.6%	4.4%	4.0%		4.2%	✓
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	23.7%	24.0%	21.5%		18.1%	✗
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	10.8	11.1	8.8		12.8	✓
Poor family management ¹	24.7%	25.2%	23.9%		23.7%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	33.2%	28.5%	24.6%		29.5%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	20.7%	19.4%	14.5%		17.3%	✓
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	17.1%	16.3%	13.0%		15.7%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	26.0%	19.3%	17.3%		20.6%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	47.0%	44.0%	41.4%		46.7%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	41.3%	42.9%	36.0%		35.2%	✗
Friends using drugs ¹	18.9%	18.5%	15.6%		17.3%	✓
Religiosity* ¹	82.8%	71.4%	70.8%		61.2%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	84.0%	85.8%	83.7%		81.6%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	66.6%	68.5%	68.8%		62.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	48.3%	51.3%	52.2%		45.0%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	84.6%	85.5%	81.1%		81.3%	✗
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	3.9%	2.4%	4.0%		2.3%	✗
Academic failure ¹	39.6%	36.8%	34.3%		38.3%	✓
Low commitment to school ¹	45.1%	40.9%	39.2%		40.9%	✓
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	10.2%	14.6%	3.6%		25.8%	✓
Transitions and mobility ¹	44.8%	49.4%	34.1%		41.5%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	63.0%	66.7%	56.7%		59.5%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	55.8%	51.7%	47.5%		48.1%	✗

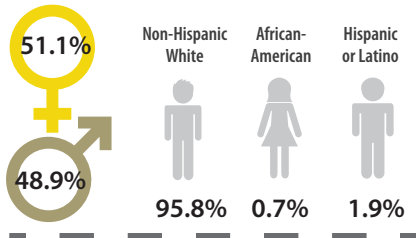
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	20.9%
Population under 18	22.1%
Total population	15,190
Births	163

Key Findings

Weaknesses

- 5th highest rate of substance abuse arrests

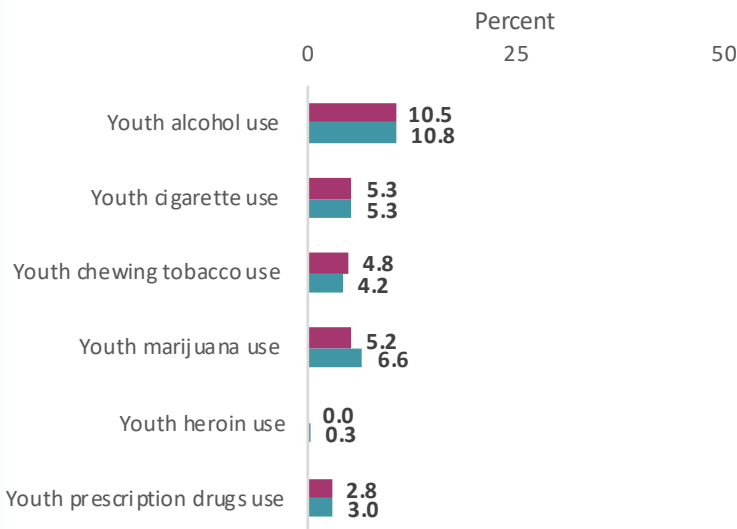
Strengths

- 9th highest rate of students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"
- 9th highest rate of youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"

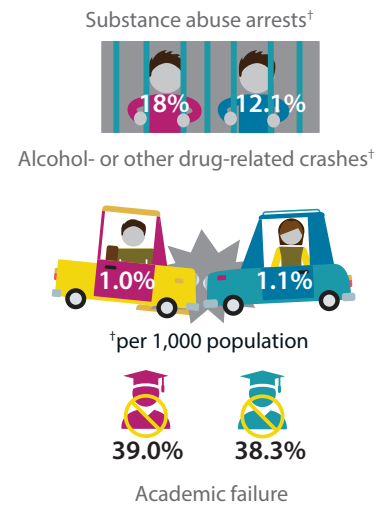
County vs. State

Substance Use

County State

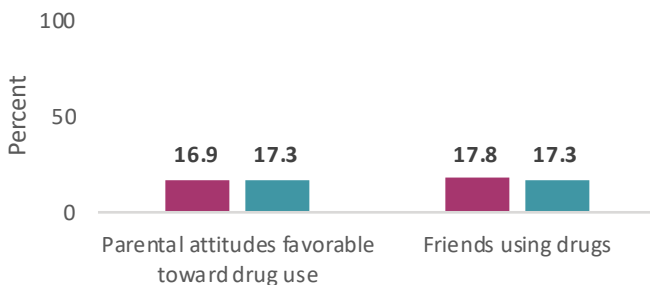


Consequences



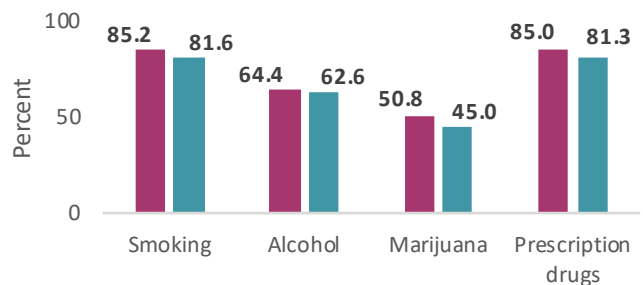
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Clay County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	13.0%	11.0%	10.5%		10.8%	✓
Youth cigarette use ¹	10.1%	8.7%	5.3%		5.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	9.2%	7.7%	4.8%		4.2%	✗
Youth marijuana use ¹	7.6%	4.2%	5.2%		6.6%	✓
Youth heroin use ¹	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%		0.3%	✓
Youth prescription drug use ¹	2.4%	3.0%	2.8%		3.0%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	21.0%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	14.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	8.5	13.8	18.0		12.1	✗
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.9	0.7	1.0		1.1	✓
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	601	659	612		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	93	45	45		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	27.0	9.4	9.7		21.4	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	42.1%	47.8%	40.5%		40.4%	✗
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	0.1	0.0		0.9	✓
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	5.3%	10.7%	4.3%		7.1%	✓
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	34.1%	35.6%	25.9%		27.6%	✓
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	27.1%	23.9%	21.4%		18.5%	✗
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	10.1	13.4	13.3		35.4	✓
High community disorganization ¹	40.2%	46.4%	29.0%		26.5%	✗
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	6.6%	5.6%	4.6%		4.2%	✗
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	21.8%	22.2%	22.3%		18.1%	✗
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	11.1	15.0	19.3		12.8	✗
Poor family management ¹	30.0%	29.7%	25.9%		23.7%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	40.9%	35.5%	33.9%		29.5%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	26.7%	25.3%	16.9%		17.3%	✓
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	24.6%	23.8%	18.6%		15.7%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	25.7%	21.9%	20.8%		20.6%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	43.4%	46.0%	43.2%		46.7%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	36.4%	32.8%	27.5%		35.2%	✓
Friends using drugs ¹	23.2%	18.5%	17.8%		17.3%	✗
Religiosity* ¹	67.7%	62.7%	56.4%		61.2%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	85.9%	85.7%	85.2%		81.6%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	68.4%	62.6%	64.4%		62.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	54.6%	53.2%	50.8%		45.0%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	86.0%	86.3%	85.0%		81.3%	✓
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	1.5%	1.3%	1.0%		2.3%	✓
Academic failure ¹	38.6%	43.3%	39.0%		38.3%	✗
Low commitment to school ¹	44.5%	47.9%	43.4%		40.9%	✗
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	28.8%	41.0%	9.0%		25.8%	✓
Transitions and mobility ¹	43.5%	39.3%	30.3%		41.5%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	64.3%	60.3%	60.4%		59.5%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	54.2%	52.2%	46.2%		48.1%	✗

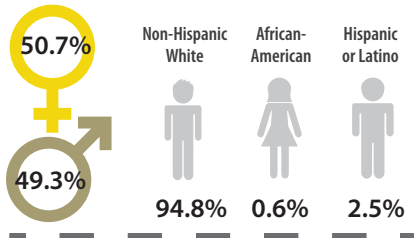
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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

CLEBURNE COUNTY



Demographics



Population over 65	26.0%
Population under 18	19.3%
Total population	25,361
Births	237

Key Findings

Weaknesses

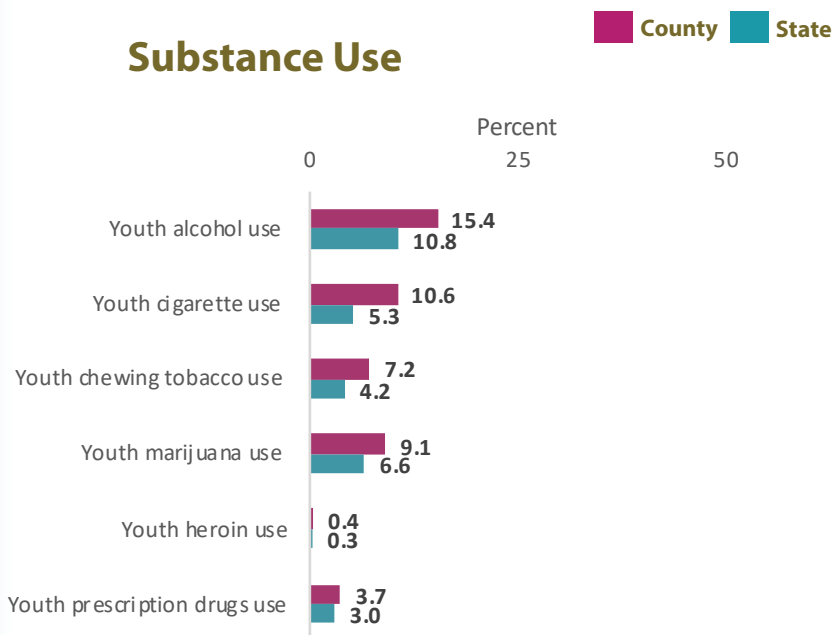
- 2nd highest rate of friends using drugs
- 4th highest rate of favorable parental attitudes toward drug use

Strengths

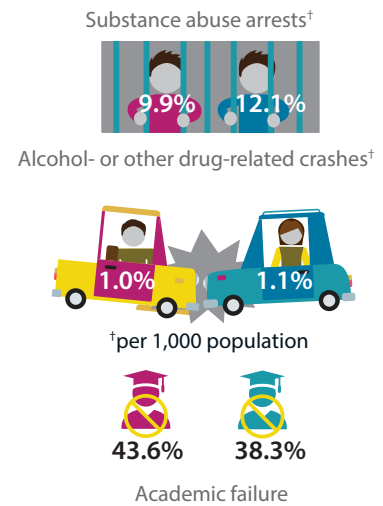
- 3rd highest rate of students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"

County vs. State

Substance Use

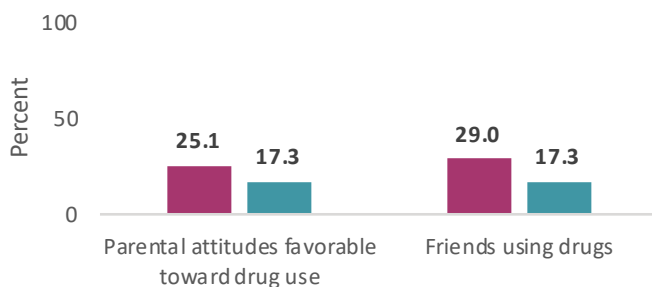


Consequences



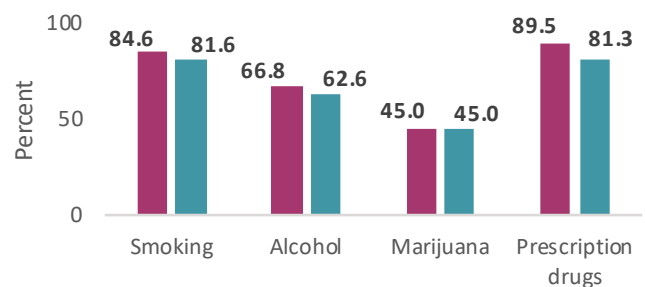
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Cleburne County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	12.5%	14.6%	15.4%		10.8%	✘
Youth cigarette use ¹	7.5%	9.5%	10.6%		5.3%	✘
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	7.8%	6.0%	7.2%		4.2%	✘
Youth marijuana use ¹	7.0%	7.8%	9.1%		6.6%	✘
Youth heroin use ¹	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%		0.3%	✘
Youth prescription drug use ¹	3.2%	4.8%	3.7%		3.0%	✘
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	18.9%	18.9%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	14.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	11.5	12.2	9.9		12.1	✓
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1.1	1.1	1.0		1.1	✓
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	587	751	798		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	194	149	180		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	27.7	27.4	9.9		21.4	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	43.9%	42.1%	44.6%		40.4%	✘
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	0.4	0.0		0.9	✓
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	11.9%	2.6%	5.6%		7.1%	✓
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	32.9%	35.0%	31.7%		27.6%	✘
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	26.1%	30.5%	28.0%		18.5%	✘
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	27.4	28.9	30.6		35.4	✓
High community disorganization ¹	29.1%	33.0%	28.4%		26.5%	✘
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	6.9%	5.9%	4.9%		4.2%	✘
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	14.5%	15.5%	15.4%		18.1%	✓
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	21.2	21.9	18.6		12.8	✘
Poor family management ¹	24.2%	31.0%	25.3%		23.7%	✘
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	35.1%	33.7%	37.6%		29.5%	✘
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	23.7%	22.0%	25.1%		17.3%	✘
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	20.5%	22.0%	22.0%		15.7%	✘
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	21.8%	25.0%	28.0%		20.6%	✘
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	44.1%	45.4%	48.1%		46.7%	✘
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	31.5%	31.2%	36.3%		35.2%	✘
Friends using drugs ¹	22.2%	24.4%	29.0%		17.3%	✘
Religiosity* ¹	77.4%	73.8%	73.7%		61.2%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	87.2%	85.5%	84.6%		81.6%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	67.1%	71.3%	66.8%		62.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	55.8%	51.6%	45.0%		45.0%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	86.8%	88.1%	89.5%		81.3%	✓
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	1.7%	2.1%	1.5%		2.3%	✓
Academic failure ¹	41.4%	42.1%	43.6%		38.3%	✘
Low commitment to school ¹	42.9%	47.2%	47.9%		40.9%	✘
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	23.3%	30.9%	22.5%		25.8%	✓
Transitions and mobility ¹	48.8%	50.2%	39.4%		41.5%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	67.7%	65.5%	57.5%		59.5%	✘
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	56.5%	48.8%	45.8%		48.1%	✘

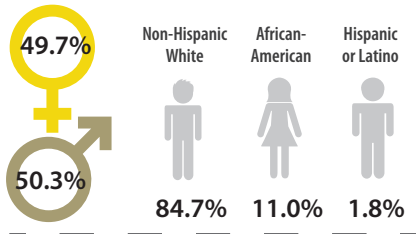
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	19.5%
Population under 18	22.9%
Total population	8,332
Births	237

Key Findings

Weaknesses

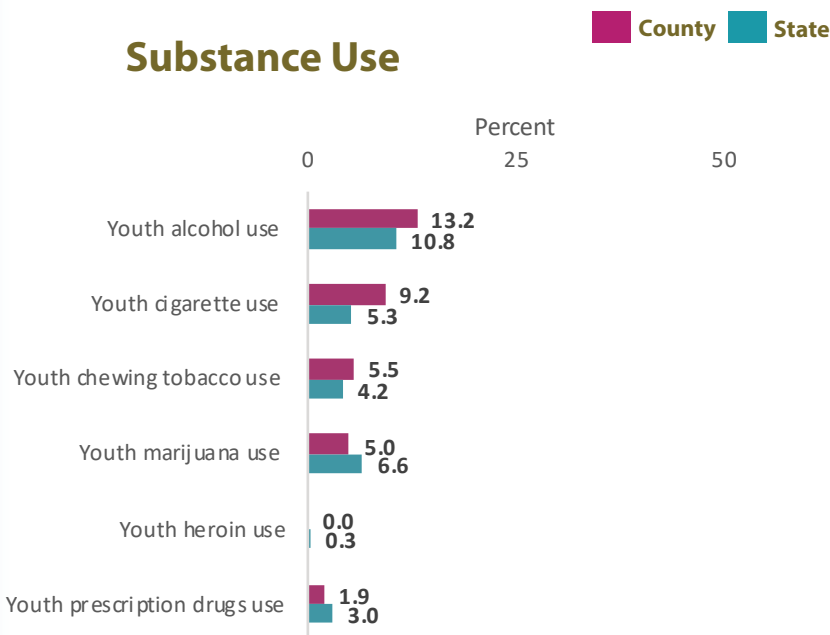
- 8th lowest rate of students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at “moderate” or “great risk”*
- 8th highest rate of youth cigarette use

Strengths

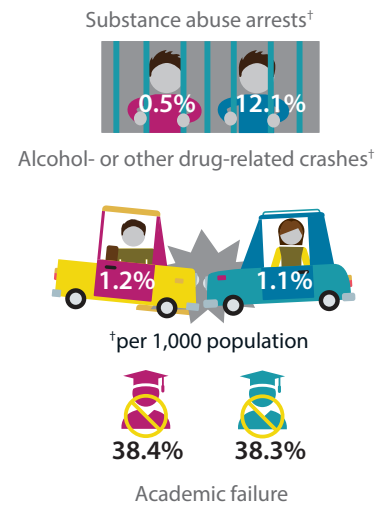
- 3rd lowest rate of substance abuse arrests

County vs. State

Substance Use

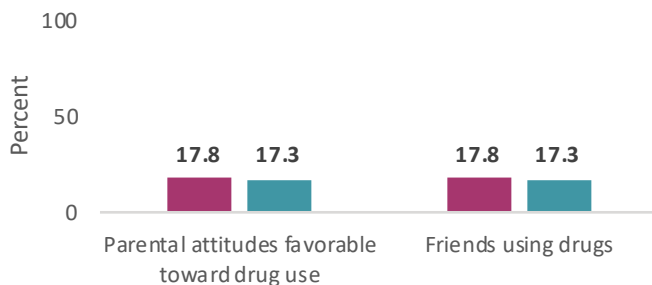


Consequences



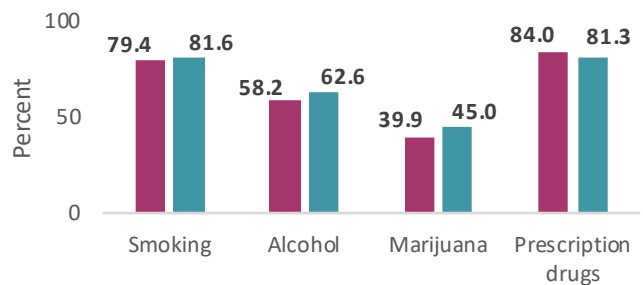
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Cleveland County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	12.8%	10.7%	13.2%		10.8%	✘
Youth cigarette use ¹	8.7%	7.1%	9.2%		5.3%	✘
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	5.7%	5.0%	5.5%		4.2%	✘
Youth marijuana use ¹	3.7%	2.9%	5.0%		6.6%	✔
Youth heroin use ¹	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.3%	✔
Youth prescription drug use ¹	2.7%	1.4%	1.9%		3.0%	✔
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	18.9%	18.9%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	14.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	0.4	0.7	0.5		12.1	✔
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1.8	1.6	1.2		1.1	✘
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	190	192	215		72,501	✔
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	34	34	32		13,777	✔
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	19.0	13.5	0.0		21.4	✔
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	35.6%	30.7%	40.5%		40.4%	✘
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.4	0.4	0.4		0.9	✔
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	10.0%	.	21.7%		7.1%	✘
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	40.0%	27.2%	29.7%		27.6%	✘
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	25.5%	16.1%	15.7%		18.5%	✔
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	9.8	14.4	16.1		35.4	✔
High community disorganization ¹	37.0%	26.5%	26.5%		26.5%	✔
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	5.6%	4.5%	4.4%		4.2%	✘
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	20.8%	20.0%	19.3%		18.1%	✘
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	19.8	10.7	13.9		12.8	✘
Poor family management ¹	35.3%	16.7%	15.7%		23.7%	✔
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	31.6%	24.6%	29.2%		29.5%	✔
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	17.2%	13.8%	17.8%		17.3%	✘
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	20.7%	15.5%	16.8%		15.7%	✘
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	22.5%	12.8%	22.2%		20.6%	✘
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	45.4%	39.3%	45.4%		46.7%	✔
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	42.9%	28.2%	41.1%		35.2%	✘
Friends using drugs ¹	23.9%	10.6%	17.8%		17.3%	✘
Religiosity* ¹	80.9%	86.3%	70.8%		61.2%	✔
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	76.9%	85.0%	79.4%		81.6%	✘
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	67.7%	72.1%	58.2%		62.6%	✘
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	54.1%	54.0%	39.9%		45.0%	✘
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	83.9%	90.0%	84.0%		81.3%	✔
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	0.6%	0.9%	1.8%		2.3%	✔
Academic failure ¹	36.5%	30.2%	38.4%		38.3%	✘
Low commitment to school ¹	42.9%	30.1%	38.9%		40.9%	✔
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	36.5%	36.4%	31.4%		25.8%	✘
Transitions and mobility ¹	28.0%	34.8%	26.5%		41.5%	✔
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	52.6%	74.6%	55.1%		59.5%	✘
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	51.3%	69.9%	46.5%		48.1%	✘

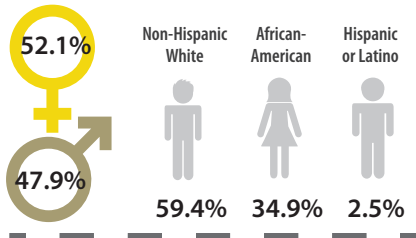
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✔ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	16.6%
Population under 18	21.2%
Total population	23,992
Births	271

Key Findings

Weaknesses

■ 4th highest rate of academic failure

Strengths

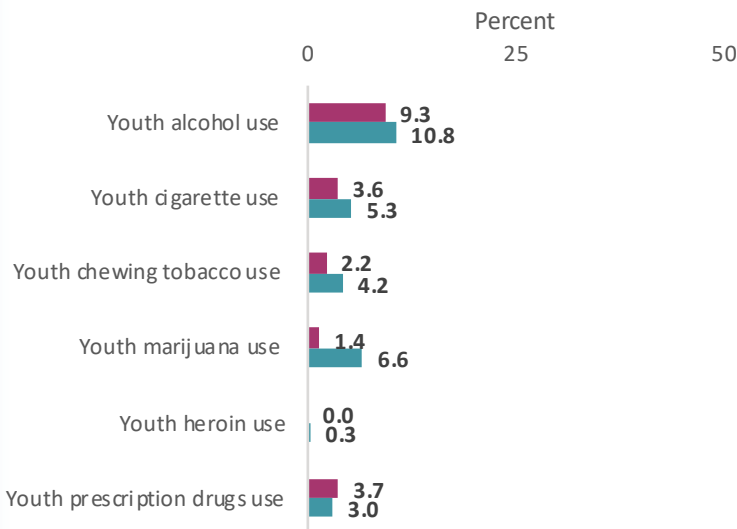
■ Lowest rate of youth marijuana use

■ Lowest rate of friends using drugs

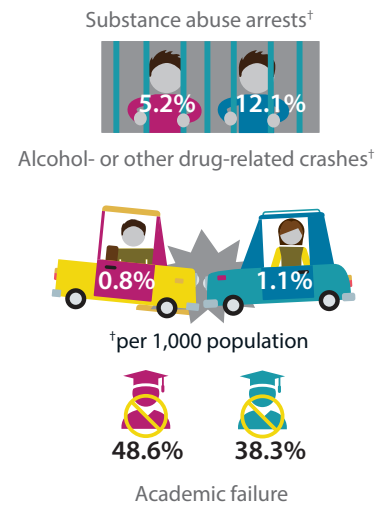
County vs. State

Substance Use

■ County ■ State

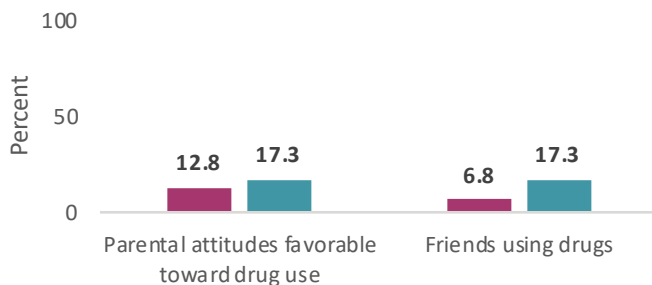


Consequences



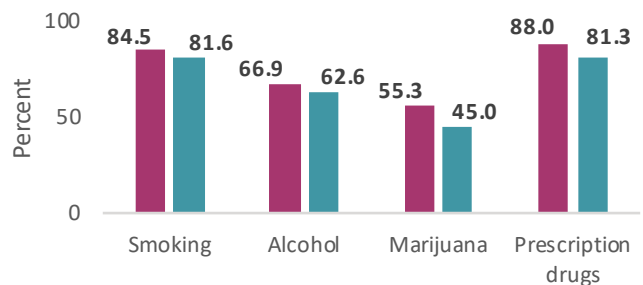
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Columbia County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	11.1%	10.1%	9.3%		10.8%	✓
Youth cigarette use ¹	1.9%	5.9%	3.6%		5.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	3.9%	5.9%	2.2%		4.2%	✓
Youth marijuana use ¹	2.0%	2.3%	1.4%		6.6%	✓
Youth heroin use ¹	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.3%	✓
Youth prescription drug use ¹	0.0%	1.4%	3.7%		3.0%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	21.0%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	12.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	5.5	5.3	5.2		12.1	✓
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.9	1.1	0.8		1.1	✓
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	688	624	671		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	89	62	70		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	28.9	9.0	5.8		21.4	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	38.7%	39.7%	35.1%		40.4%	✓
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.1	1.3	1.2		0.9	✗
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	4.8%	4.5%	10.0%		7.1%	✗
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	27.2%	34.1%	27.7%		27.6%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	23.3%	21.8%	11.5%		18.5%	✓
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	24.5	28.1	37.1		35.4	✗
High community disorganization ¹	27.8%	41.0%	25.0%		26.5%	✓
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	6.5%	5.7%	5.0%		4.2%	✗
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	25.6%	24.9%	25.1%		18.1%	✗
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	5.1	12.4	12.1		12.8	✓
Poor family management ¹	22.1%	21.3%	18.9%		23.7%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	30.7%	32.5%	27.2%		29.5%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	17.6%	25.4%	12.8%		17.3%	✓
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	21.6%	19.0%	10.8%		15.7%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	17.3%	20.9%	9.5%		20.6%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	30.2%	39.5%	39.2%		46.7%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	40.2%	36.8%	28.4%		35.2%	✓
Friends using drugs ¹	16.2%	15.8%	6.8%		17.3%	✓
Religiosity* ¹	78.2%	83.6%	80.4%		61.2%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	85.8%	88.0%	84.5%		81.6%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	73.5%	71.9%	66.9%		62.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	68.3%	54.0%	55.3%		45.0%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	81.9%	87.9%	88.0%		81.3%	✓
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	1.5%	2.0%	1.8%		2.3%	✓
Academic failure ¹	52.4%	43.5%	48.6%		38.3%	✗
Low commitment to school ¹	45.5%	31.5%	42.6%		40.9%	✗
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	20.8%	17.9%	20.0%		25.8%	✓
Transitions and mobility ¹	36.0%	39.8%	25.0%		41.5%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	79.6%	71.4%	59.5%		59.5%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	74.1%	71.0%	51.4%		48.1%	✓

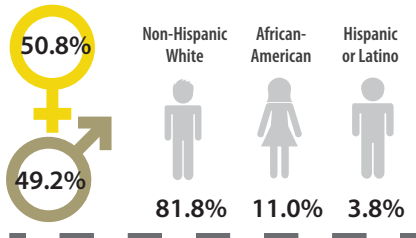
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	18.5%
Population under 18	23.1%
Total population	20,954
Births	235

Key Findings

Weaknesses

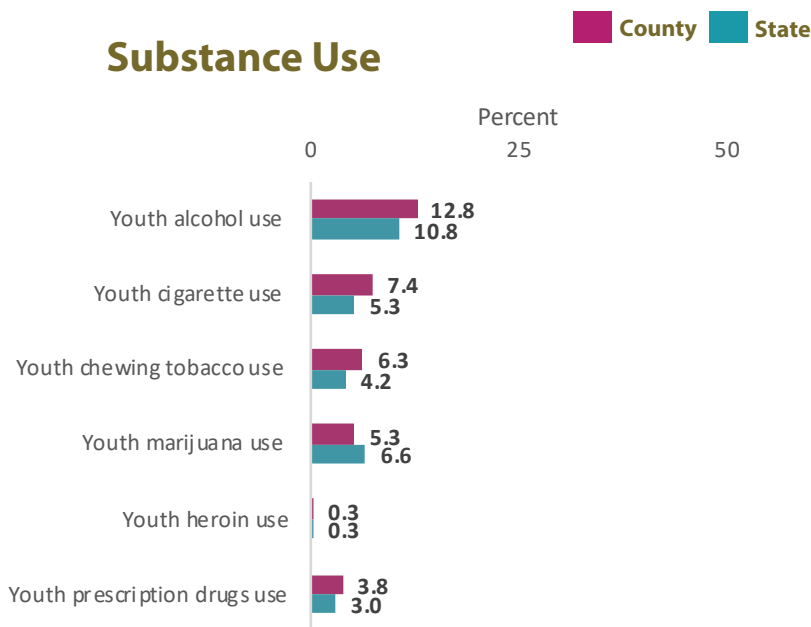
- Highest rate of substance abuse arrests
- 5th highest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes

Strengths

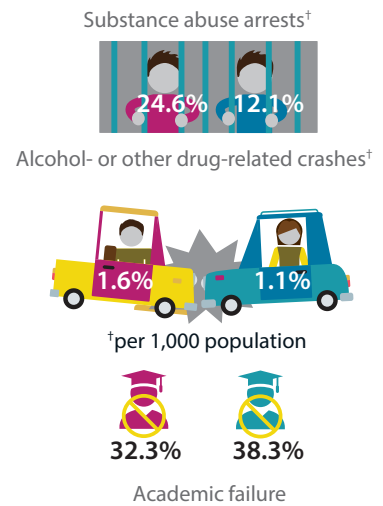
- Highest rate of youth who perceive smoking as a “moderate” or “great risk”*
- 5th lowest rate of academic failure

County vs. State

Substance Use

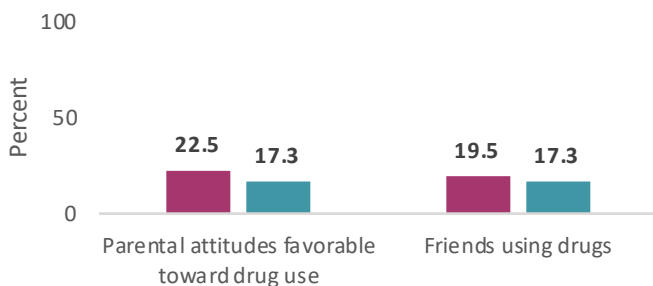


Consequences



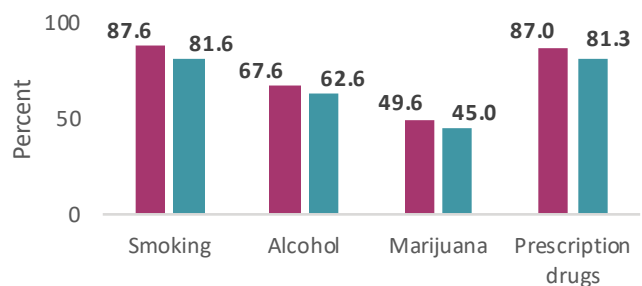
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Conway County			Trend	Arkansas 2017	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017			
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	11.6%	10.7%	12.8%		10.8%	✘
Youth cigarette use ¹	7.2%	5.8%	7.4%		5.3%	✘
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	7.0%	6.6%	6.3%		4.2%	✘
Youth marijuana use ¹	4.2%	7.0%	5.3%		6.6%	✔
Youth heroin use ¹	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%		0.3%	✔
Youth prescription drug use ¹	3.1%	2.9%	3.8%		3.0%	✘
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	21.0%	.		.	.
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	14.0%	.		.	.
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	23.3	27.9	24.6		12.1	✘
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1.8	1.9	1.6		1.1	✘
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	623	767	775		72,501	✔
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	105	102	112		13,777	✔
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	51.0	4.9	11.7		21.4	✔
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	38.9%	44.1%	40.6%		40.4%	✘
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.5	1.8	1.5		0.9	✘
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	2.6%	2.8%	1.6%		7.1%	✔
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	34.8%	34.6%	31.8%		27.6%	✘
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	21.0%	24.2%	20.3%		18.5%	✘
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	38.3	36.9	35.0		35.4	✔
High community disorganization ¹	33.9%	36.8%	28.3%		26.5%	✘
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	6.1%	5.7%	4.7%		4.2%	✘
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	22.6%	21.5%	18.5%		18.1%	✘
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	29.3	32.1	29.8		12.8	✘
Poor family management ¹	25.3%	26.4%	23.0%		23.7%	✔
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	32.9%	35.4%	31.2%		29.5%	✘
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	19.6%	23.5%	22.5%		17.3%	✘
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	18.6%	18.2%	18.8%		15.7%	✘
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	23.3%	20.1%	23.3%		20.6%	✘
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	42.7%	40.3%	43.8%		46.7%	✔
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	31.0%	33.1%	32.4%		35.2%	✔
Friends using drugs ¹	17.2%	19.2%	19.5%		17.3%	✘
Religiosity* ¹	73.9%	75.8%	68.4%		61.2%	✔
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	85.4%	86.5%	87.6%		81.6%	✔
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	69.2%	70.7%	67.6%		62.6%	✔
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	52.8%	51.4%	49.6%		45.0%	✔
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	87.1%	88.1%	87.0%		81.3%	✔
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	1.8%	2.1%	1.5%		2.3%	✔
Academic failure ¹	33.2%	37.5%	32.3%		38.3%	✔
Low commitment to school ¹	38.2%	38.3%	39.0%		40.9%	✔
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	32.6%	34.2%	33.0%		25.8%	✘
Transitions and mobility ¹	43.7%	48.9%	41.4%		41.5%	✔
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	60.8%	66.9%	59.9%		59.5%	✔
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	55.6%	57.2%	54.0%		48.1%	✔

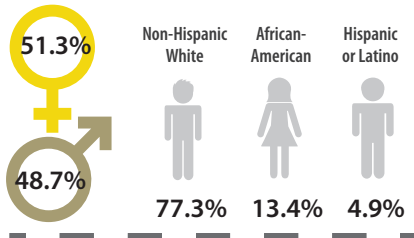
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✔ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	13.1%
Population under 18	24.8%
Total population	104,246
Births	1457

Key Findings

Weaknesses

- 4th highest rate of substance abuse arrests

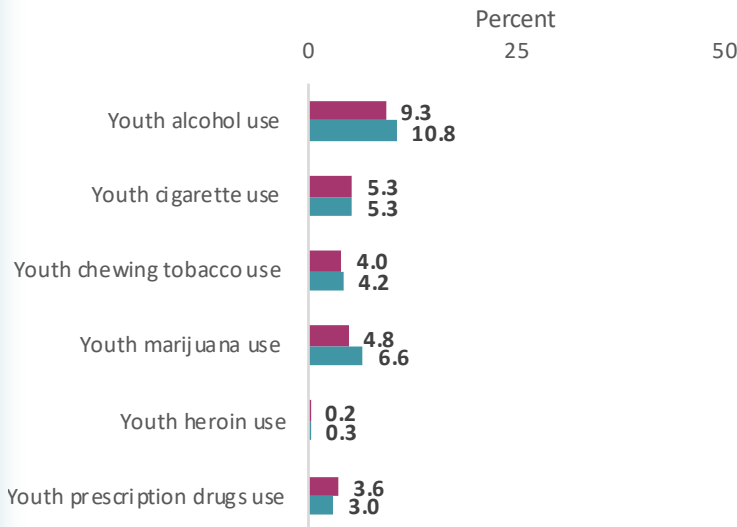
Strengths

- 6th highest rate of youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"

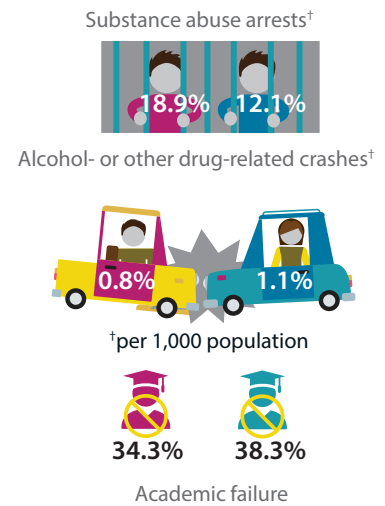
County vs. State

Substance Use

County State

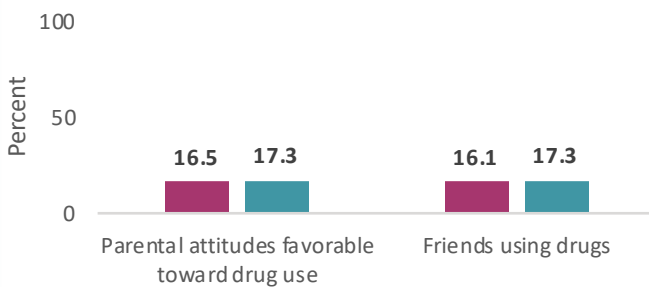


Consequences



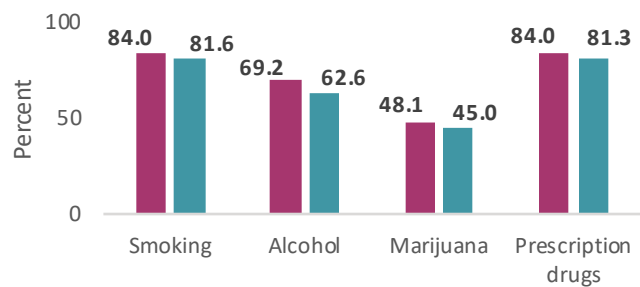
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Craighead County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	10.8%	10.0%	9.3%		10.8%	✓
Youth cigarette use ¹	6.0%	5.7%	5.3%		5.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	4.1%	3.4%	4.0%		4.2%	✓
Youth marijuana use ¹	5.2%	5.1%	4.8%		6.6%	✓
Youth heroin use ¹	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%		0.3%	✓
Youth prescription drug use ¹	3.5%	3.7%	3.6%		3.0%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	21.0%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	14.0%	14.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	16.3	17.6	18.9		12.1	✗
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1.1	1	0.8		1.1	✓
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	2,639	2,808	2,924		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	717	432	391		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	16.8	19.2	16.0		21.4	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	40.5%	42.8%	40.0%		40.4%	✓
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	0.5	0.0		0.9	✓
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	7.2%	6.1%	7.4%		7.1%	✗
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	26.0%	27.3%	24.3%		27.6%	✓
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	22.0%	20.6%	19.3%		18.5%	✗
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	38.4	43.1	39.6		35.4	✗
High community disorganization ¹	33.2%	32.4%	26.0%		26.5%	✓
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	4.4%	3.2%	3.0%		4.2%	✓
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	20.2%	18.9%	18.3%		18.1%	✗
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	10.0	8.8	10.9		12.8	✓
Poor family management ¹	24.9%	25.6%	24.0%		23.7%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	27.5%	30.0%	29.9%		29.5%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	16.1%	17.4%	16.5%		17.3%	✓
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	15.5%	15.1%	14.7%		15.7%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	20.4%	22.0%	19.5%		20.6%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	43.8%	45.7%	43.0%		46.7%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	38.0%	37.0%	33.3%		35.2%	✓
Friends using drugs ¹	17.3%	17.5%	16.1%		17.3%	✓
Religiosity* ¹	69.0%	66.8%	62.8%		61.2%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	83.0%	83.9%	84.0%		81.6%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	70.0%	69.3%	69.2%		62.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	51.6%	50.7%	48.1%		45.0%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	82.8%	84.1%	84.0%		81.3%	✓
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%		2.3%	✓
Academic failure ¹	37.1%	38.6%	34.3%		38.3%	✓
Low commitment to school ¹	39.1%	38.0%	38.1%		40.9%	✓
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	15.4%	16.9%	9.6%		25.8%	✓
Transitions and mobility ¹	49.6%	51.4%	42.9%		41.5%	✗
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	65.9%	69.3%	64.2%		59.5%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	57.7%	56.3%	53.6%		48.1%	✓

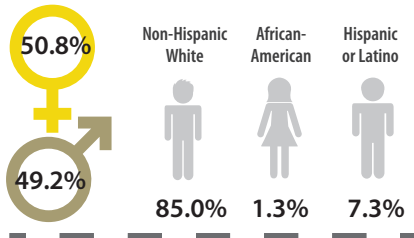
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	13.1%
Population under 18	24.8%
Total population	62,119
Births	770

Key Findings

Weaknesses

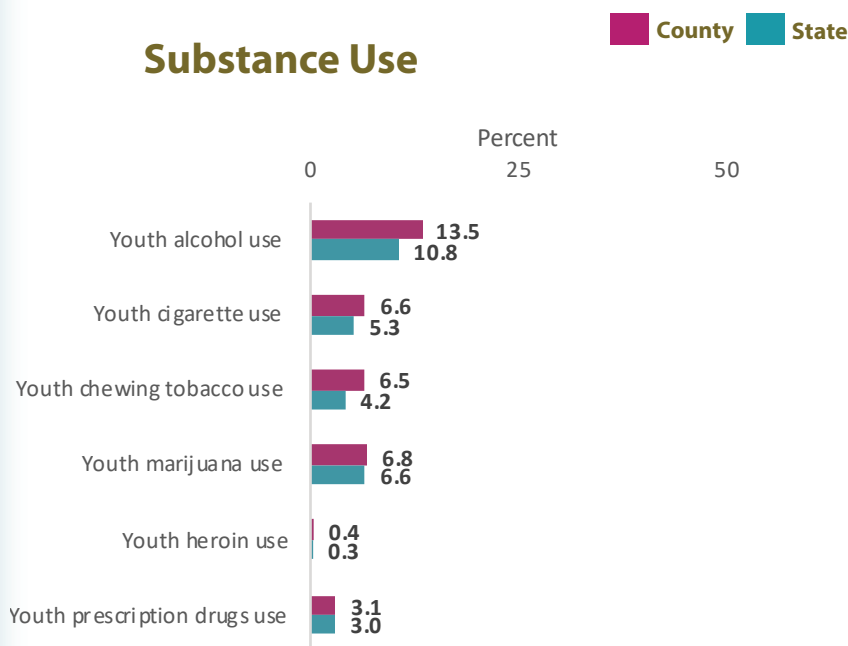
- 10th lowest rate of students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at “moderate” or “great risk”*
- 15th highest rate of favorable parental attitudes toward drug use

Strengths

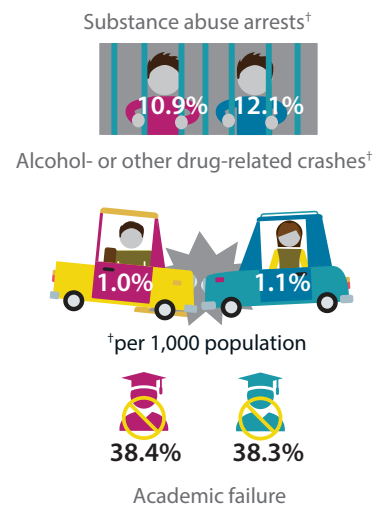
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County vs. State

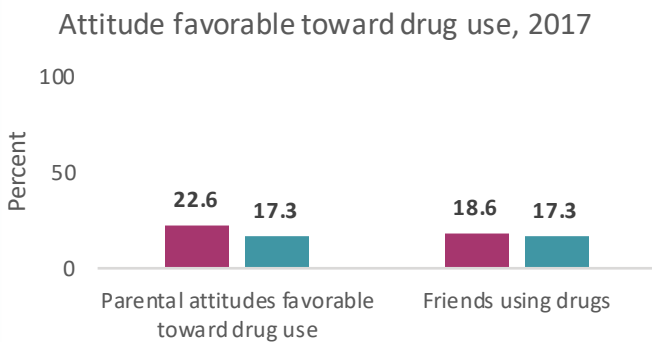
Substance Use



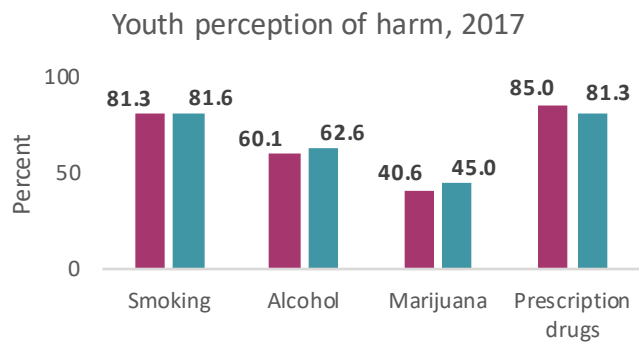
Consequences



Risk factors



Protective factors



Indicator	Crawford County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	10.8%	12.4%	13.5%		10.8%	✘
Youth cigarette use ¹	7.4%	7.0%	6.6%		5.3%	✘
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	6.9%	7.2%	6.5%		4.2%	✘
Youth marijuana use ¹	4.5%	5.8%	6.8%		6.6%	✘
Youth heroin use ¹	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%		0.3%	✘
Youth prescription drug use ¹	3.5%	1.7%	3.1%		3.0%	✘
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	21.0%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	14.0%	14.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	9.4	9.8	10.9		12.1	✓
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1.6	1.3	1.0		1.1	✓
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	1,327	1,436	1,482		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	359	412	343		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	29.1	17.4	25.1		21.4	✘
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	42.8%	46.2%	46.5%		40.4%	✘
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	0.2	0.0		0.9	✓
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	2.8%	8.0%	10.3%		7.1%	✘
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	39.5%	42.6%	32.3%		27.6%	✘
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	22.9%	27.2%	21.9%		18.5%	✘
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	28.5	32.7	26.7		35.4	✓
High community disorganization ¹	42.4%	44.7%	25.7%		26.5%	✓
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	5.2%	3.9%	3.5%		4.2%	✓
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	18.5%	18.8%	16.6%		18.1%	✓
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	12.3	15.1	17.2		12.8	✘
Poor family management ¹	27.5%	27.3%	21.9%		23.7%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	38.8%	40.4%	29.3%		29.5%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	24.9%	26.1%	22.6%		17.3%	✘
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	20.5%	23.8%	17.2%		15.7%	✘
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	24.3%	28.9%	22.6%		20.6%	✘
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	51.0%	53.3%	53.3%		46.7%	✘
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	40.2%	44.2%	33.1%		35.2%	✓
Friends using drugs ¹	18.6%	22.9%	18.6%		17.3%	✘
Religiosity* ¹	62.0%	64.7%	64.8%		61.2%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	83.0%	78.5%	81.3%		81.6%	✘
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	62.8%	63.9%	60.1%		62.6%	✘
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	45.8%	43.5%	40.6%		45.0%	✘
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	87.1%	85.5%	85.0%		81.3%	✓
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	2.0%	1.8%	1.7%		2.3%	✓
Academic failure ¹	39.9%	38.6%	38.4%		38.3%	✘
Low commitment to school ¹	39.6%	45.3%	42.5%		40.9%	✘
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	35.0%	47.2%	49.6%		25.8%	✘
Transitions and mobility ¹	43.1%	50.6%	44.3%		41.5%	✘
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	63.5%	66.9%	65.4%		59.5%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	58.4%	61.6%	47.3%		48.1%	✘

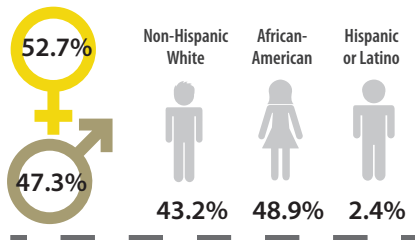
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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

CRITTENDEN COUNTY



Demographics



Population over 65	12.8%
Population under 18	27.7%
Total population	49,278
Births	544

Key Findings

Weaknesses

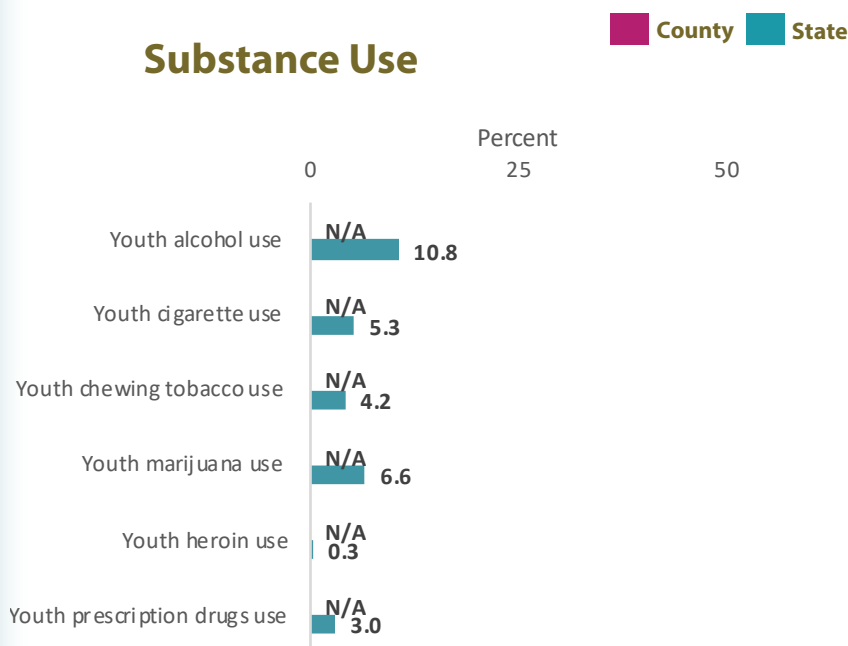
- 7th highest rate of substance abuse arrests
- 7th highest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes

Strengths

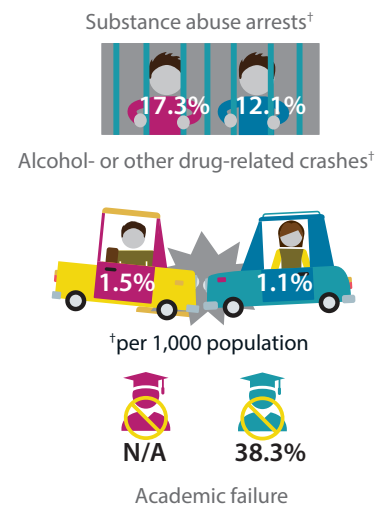
- N/A

County vs. State

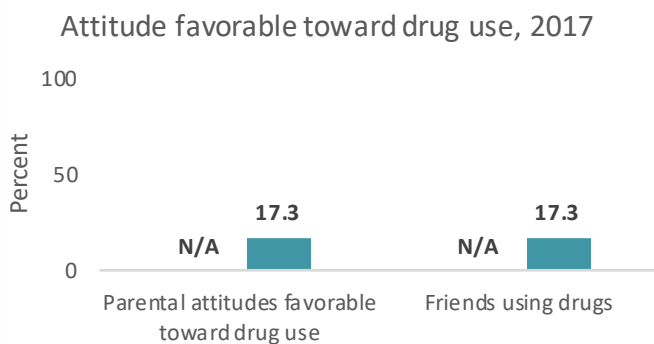
Substance Use



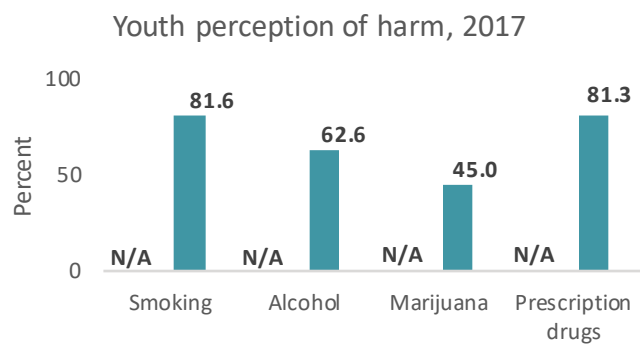
Consequences



Risk factors



Protective factors



N/A - County data not available.

Indicator	Crittenden County				Trend	Arkansas 2017	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017				
SUBSTANCE USE							
Youth alcohol use ¹	7.9%	.	.		10.8%		
Youth cigarette use ¹	1.0%	.	.		5.3%		
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	1.9%	.	.		4.2%		
Youth marijuana use ¹	5.0%	.	.		6.6%		
Youth heroin use ¹	.	.	.		0.3%		
Youth prescription drug use ¹	0.0%	.	.		3.0%		
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	23.1%	23.1%	.		.		
Adult excessive drinking ²	10.0%	12.0%	.		.		
CONSEQUENCES							
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	19.9	20.4	17.3		12.1	✖	
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1.3	1.3	1.5		1.1	✖	
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	1,569	1,543	1,567		72,501	✓	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	189	102	90		13,777	✓	
MENTAL HEALTH							
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	12.3	6.7	10.0		21.4	✓	
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	41.1%	.	.		40.4%		
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS							
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.7	1.8	1.7		0.9	✖	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	2.9%	3.5%	6.9%		7.1%	✓	
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	48.5%	.	.		27.6%		
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	24.0%	.	.		18.5%		
CRIME							
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	58.1	58.5	58.0		35.4	✖	
High community disorganization ¹	64.3%	.	.		26.5%		
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP							
Unemployment rates ⁹	6.2%	4.5%	4.3%		4.2%	✖	
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	24.1%	24.6%	23.5%		18.1%	✖	
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	12.8	14.1	13.9		12.8	✖	
Poor family management ¹	32.6%	.	.		23.7%		
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	45.7%	.	.		29.5%		
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	13.4%	.	.		17.3%		
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use ¹	17.8%	.	.		15.7%		
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	16.4%	.	.		20.6%		
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	50.5%	.	.		46.7%		
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	67.2%	.	.		35.2%		
Friends using drugs ¹	20.2%	.	.		17.3%		
Religiosity* ¹	58.5%	.	.		61.2%		
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	66.0%	.	.		81.6%		
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	63.7%	.	.		62.6%		
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	43.3%	.	.		45.0%		
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	63.7%	.	.		81.3%		
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT							
High school dropouts ¹¹	2.8%	2.8%	2.0%		2.3%	✓	
Academic failure ¹	30.6%	.	.		38.3%		
Low commitment to school ¹	36.1%	.	.		40.9%		
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT							
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	9.8%	5.0%	7.9%		25.8%	✓	
Transitions and mobility ¹	38.9%	.	.		41.5%		
School opportunities for pro-social involvement** ¹	69.2%	.	.		59.5%		
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	66.7%	.	.		48.1%		

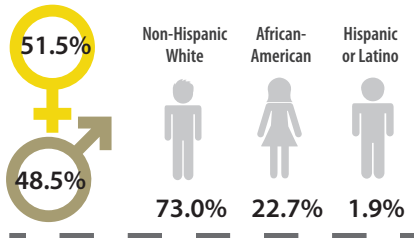
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✖ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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

CROSS COUNTY



Demographics



Population over 65	17.6%
Population under 18	24.2%
Total population	17,164
Births	208

Key Findings

Weaknesses

9th highest rate of youth heroin use

Strengths

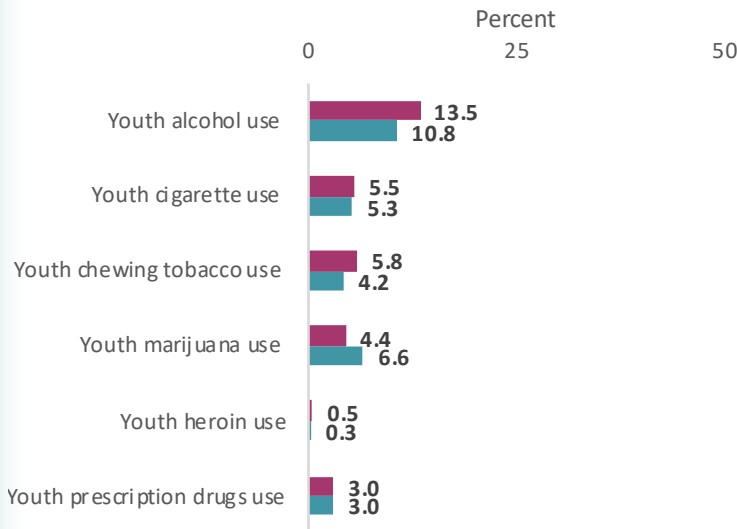
7th highest rate of youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"*

8th lowest rate of academic failure

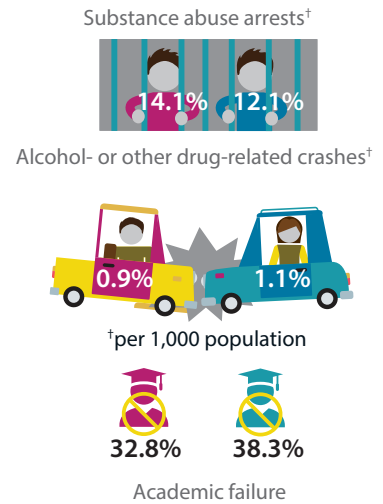
County vs. State

Substance Use

County State

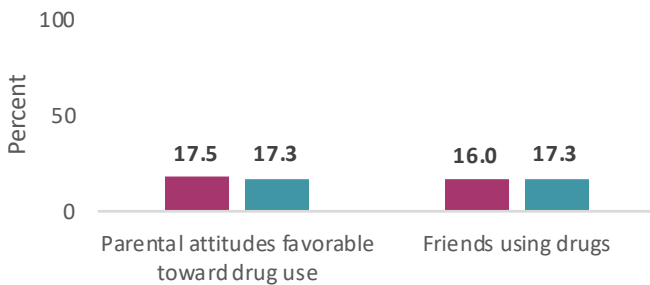


Consequences



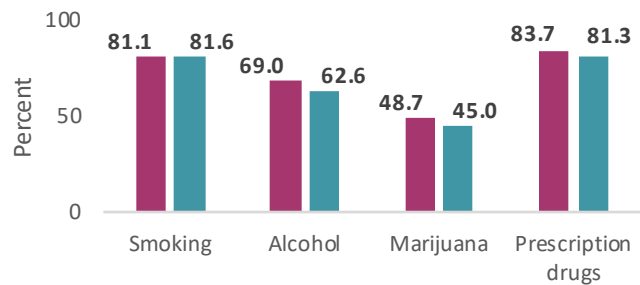
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Cross County			Trend	Arkansas 2017	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017			
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	15.6%	13.7%	13.5%		10.8%	✘
Youth cigarette use ¹	7.9%	7.0%	5.5%		5.3%	✘
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	6.8%	6.9%	5.8%		4.2%	✘
Youth marijuana use ¹	6.2%	7.8%	4.4%		6.6%	✔
Youth heroin use ¹	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%		0.3%	✘
Youth prescription drug use ¹	4.4%	4.1%	3.0%		3.0%	✔
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	21.0%	.		.	.
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	12.0%	.		.	.
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	9	17.3	14.1		12.1	✘
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.9	1.1	0.9		1.1	✔
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	620	669	627		72,501	✔
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	42	31	36		13,777	✔
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	27.2	28.7	35.1		21.4	✘
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	42.0%	44.6%	40.9%		40.4%	✘
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.4	1.5	1.5		0.9	✘
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	3.6%	11.1%	1.8%		7.1%	✔
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	37.6%	38.7%	31.9%		27.6%	✘
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	24.8%	22.0%	20.5%		18.5%	✘
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	44.1	35.7	31.0		35.4	✔
High community disorganization ¹	34.9%	40.1%	32.2%		26.5%	✘
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	5.4%	4.4%	4.0%		4.2%	✔
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	20.1%	19.8%	18.0%		18.1%	✔
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	12.9	14.7	17.5		12.8	✘
Poor family management ¹	24.4%	27.0%	25.2%		23.7%	✘
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	35.8%	36.3%	32.6%		29.5%	✘
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	18.5%	22.3%	17.5%		17.3%	✘
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	21.8%	20.4%	17.2%		15.7%	✘
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	24.3%	23.0%	19.0%		20.6%	✔
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	48.6%	46.8%	45.1%		46.7%	✔
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	39.0%	41.5%	33.9%		35.2%	✔
Friends using drugs ¹	23.6%	21.5%	16.0%		17.3%	✔
Religiosity* ¹	68.7%	69.7%	66.7%		61.2%	✔
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	82.8%	80.6%	81.1%		81.6%	✘
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	65.8%	67.2%	69.0%		62.6%	✔
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	50.5%	47.6%	48.7%		45.0%	✔
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	81.9%	81.1%	83.7%		81.3%	✔
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	1.2%	1.2%	2.3%		2.3%	✔
Academic failure ¹	36.3%	36.3%	32.8%		38.3%	✔
Low commitment to school ¹	44.2%	43.6%	39.7%		40.9%	✔
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	25.8%	22.4%	16.8%		25.8%	✔
Transitions and mobility ¹	48.4%	46.0%	46.0%		41.5%	✘
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	55.7%	53.4%	54.0%		59.5%	✘
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	43.2%	47.1%	45.0%		48.1%	✘

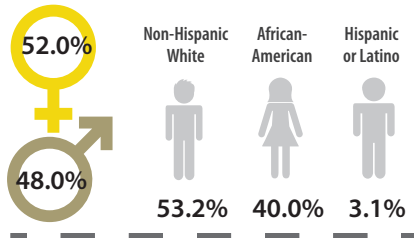
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✔ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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



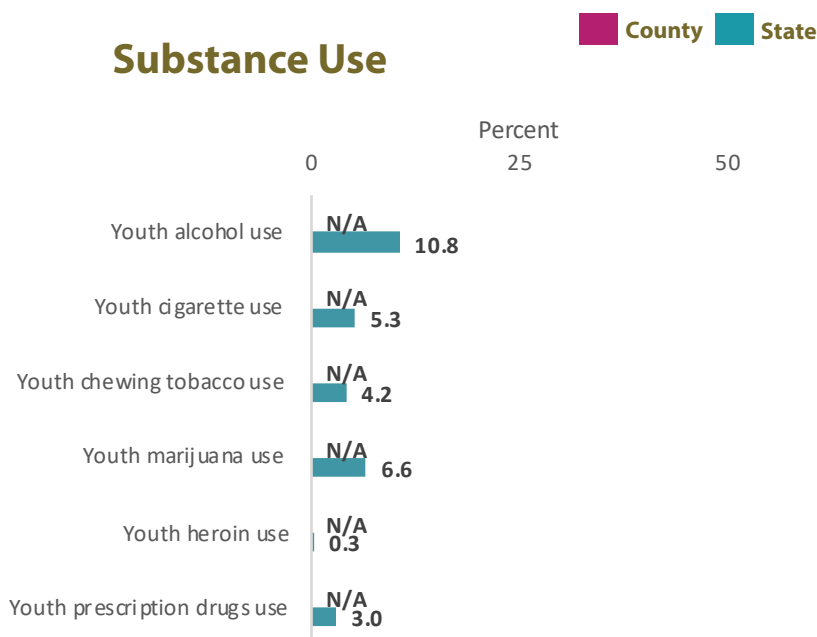
Population over 65	20.6%
Population under 18	23.0%
Total population	7,585
Births	79

Key Findings

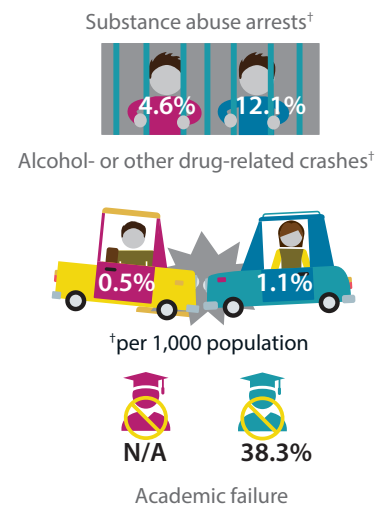
Unable to determine strengths and weaknesses due to unavailable data on most indicators.

County vs. State

Substance Use

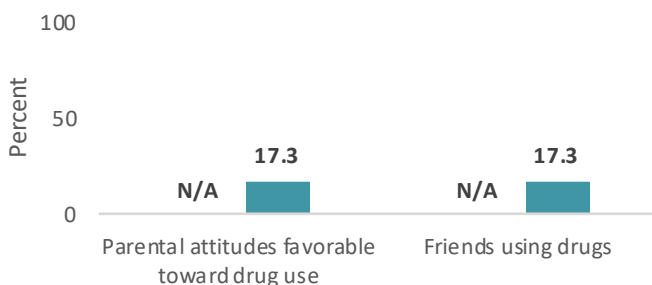


Consequences



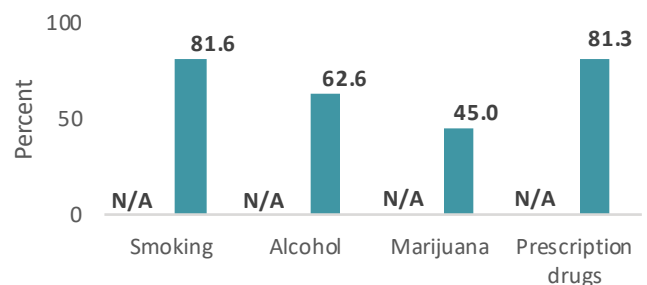
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



N/A - County data not available.

Indicator	Dallas County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	.	.	.		10.8%	
Youth cigarette use ¹	.	.	.		5.3%	
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	.	.	.		4.2%	
Youth marijuana use ¹	.	.	.		6.6%	
Youth heroin use ¹	.	.	.		0.3%	
Youth prescription drug use ¹	.	.	.		3.0%	
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	18.9%	18.9%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	12.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	11.6	8.3	4.6		12.1	✓
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.9	0	0.5		1.1	✓
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	111	127	111		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	14	14	6		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	27.4	20.6	17.1		21.4	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	.	.	.		40.4%	
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.7	2.0	1.9		0.9	✗
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	9.1%	8.3%	5.9%		7.1%	✓
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	.	.	.		27.6%	
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	.	.	.		18.5%	
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	34.5	31.2	37.3		35.4	✗
High community disorganization ¹	.	.	.		26.5%	
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	7.2%	5.0%	4.5%		4.2%	✗
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	15.5%	14.7%	13.2%		18.1%	✓
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	10.2	15.5	11.5		12.8	✓
Poor family management ¹	.	.	.		23.7%	
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	.	.	.		29.5%	
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	.	.	.		17.3%	
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	.	.	.		15.7%	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	.	.	.		20.6%	
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	.	.	.		46.7%	
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	.	.	.		35.2%	
Friends using drugs ¹	.	.	.		17.3%	
Religiosity* ¹	.	.	.		61.2%	
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	.	.	.		81.6%	
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	.	.	.		62.6%	
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	.	.	.		45.0%	
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	.	.	.		81.3%	
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	3.7%	2.0%	1.6%		2.3%	✓
Academic failure ¹	.	.	.		38.3%	
Low commitment to school ¹	.	.	.		40.9%	
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	10.5%	20.0%	21.8%		25.8%	✓
Transitions and mobility ¹	.	.	.		41.5%	
School opportunities for pro-social involvement** ¹	.	.	.		59.5%	
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	.	.	.		48.1%	

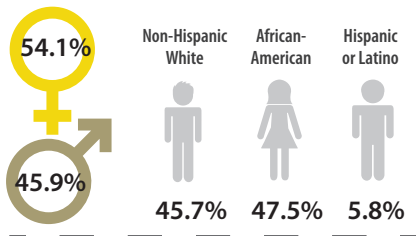
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	17.6%
Population under 18	25.7%
Total population	12,094
Births	144

Key Findings

Weaknesses

- Highest rate of youth heroin use
- 6th highest rate of friends using drugs
- 6th lowest rate of students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"

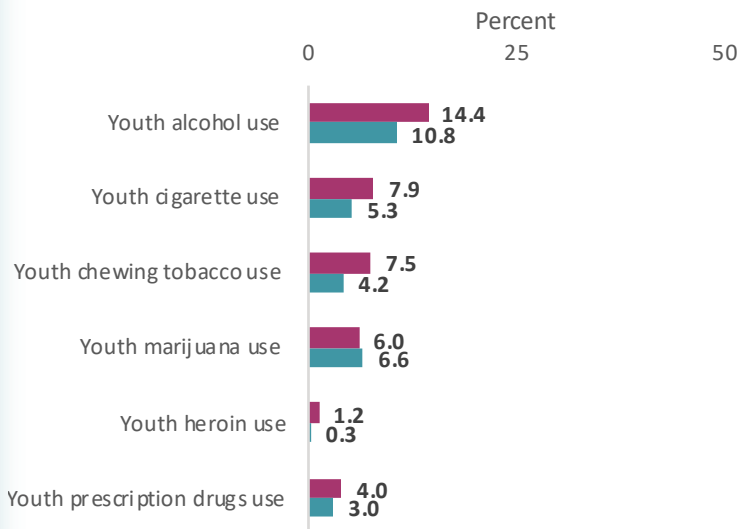
Strengths

- 6th lowest rate of substance abuse arrests
- 7th lowest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes

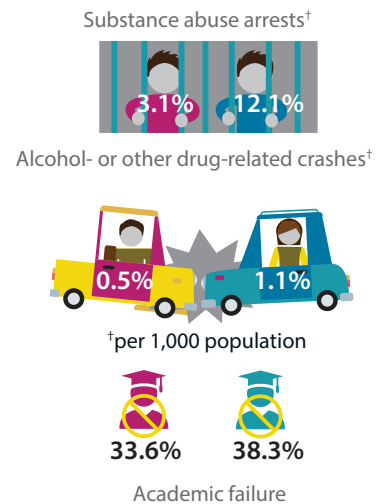
County vs. State

Substance Use

County State

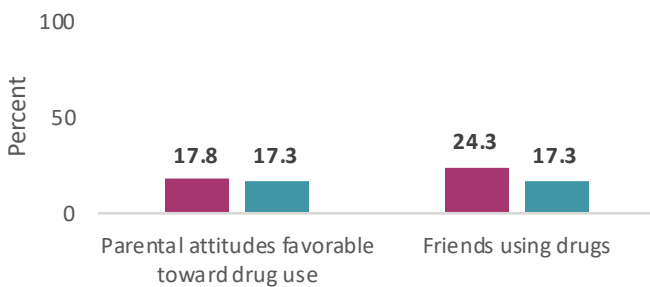


Consequences



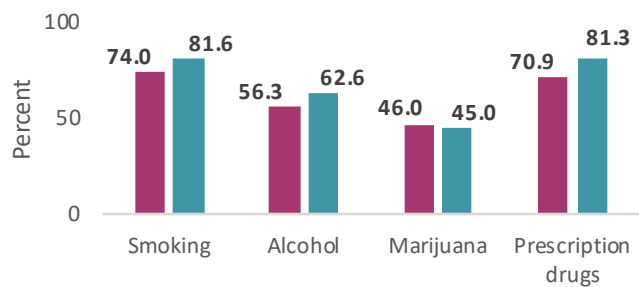
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Desha County			Trend	Arkansas 2017	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017			
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	14.3%	11.8%	14.4%		10.8%	✘
Youth cigarette use ¹	11.4%	7.4%	7.9%		5.3%	✘
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	6.4%	2.8%	7.5%		4.2%	✘
Youth marijuana use ¹	4.6%	8.2%	6.0%		6.6%	✔
Youth heroin use ¹	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%		0.3%	✘
Youth prescription drug use ¹	1.7%	3.9%	4.0%		3.0%	✘
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	23.1%	25.2%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	10.0%	10.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	6.2	6.4	3.1		12.1	✔
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.3	0.7	0.5		1.1	✔
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	402	381	384		72,501	✔
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	64	70	80		13,777	✔
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	21.2	15.4	0.0		21.4	✔
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	45.9%	44.4%	40.2%		40.4%	✔
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	2.8	3.0	3.1		0.9	✘
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	8.8%	6.9%	16.4%		7.1%	✘
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	42.2%	37.8%	37.1%		27.6%	✘
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	27.7%	22.4%	18.9%		18.5%	✘
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	22.2	26.0	15.2		35.4	✔
High community disorganization ¹	53.3%	41.9%	38.6%		26.5%	✘
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	7.3%	5.4%	4.8%		4.2%	✘
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	33.0%	32.0%	32.6%		18.1%	✘
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	11.8	13.3	9.5		12.8	✔
Poor family management ¹	28.8%	24.7%	25.5%		23.7%	✘
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	35.2%	35.4%	34.5%		29.5%	✘
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	23.8%	16.8%	17.8%		17.3%	✘
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	23.6%	22.5%	30.5%		15.7%	✘
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	22.2%	27.2%	26.3%		20.6%	✘
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	51.1%	53.1%	52.5%		46.7%	✘
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	50.6%	42.8%	46.7%		35.2%	✘
Friends using drugs ¹	27.8%	20.8%	24.3%		17.3%	✘
Religiosity* ¹	70.8%	68.1%	61.4%		61.2%	✔
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	75.2%	79.8%	74.0%		81.6%	✘
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	62.2%	68.3%	56.3%		62.6%	✘
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	45.1%	43.5%	46.0%		45.0%	✔
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	75.8%	80.6%	70.9%		81.3%	✘
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	4.6%	2.5%	2.4%		2.3%	✘
Academic failure ¹	38.6%	38.6%	33.6%		38.3%	✔
Low commitment to school ¹	43.3%	44.5%	40.5%		40.9%	✔
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	29.9%	13.0%	30.1%		25.8%	✘
Transitions and mobility ¹	37.0%	39.8%	31.7%		41.5%	✔
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	61.1%	55.9%	60.6%		59.5%	✔
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	35.8%	43.6%	45.2%		48.1%	✘

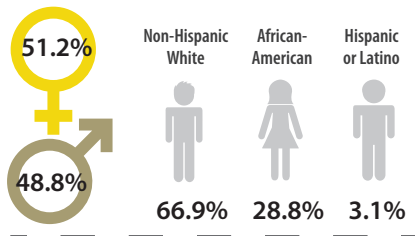
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✔ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	16.4%
Population under 18	22.0%
Total population	18,620
Births	230

Key Findings

Weaknesses

- 8th highest rate of friends using drugs
- 9th highest rate of youth cigarette use

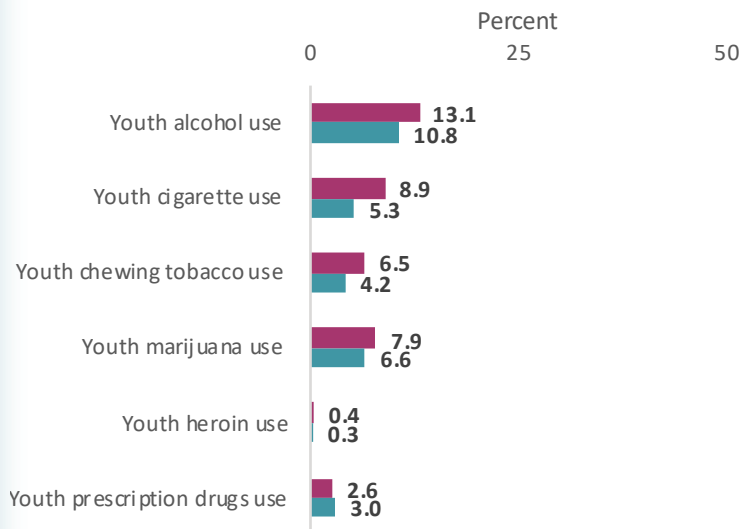
Strengths

- 6th lowest rate of academic failure

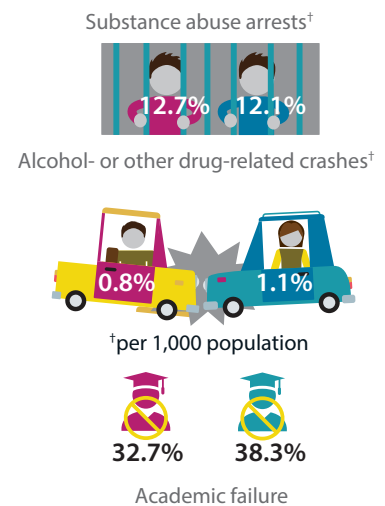
County vs. State

Substance Use

County State

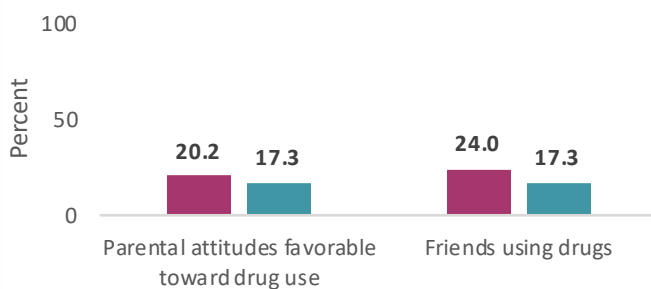


Consequences



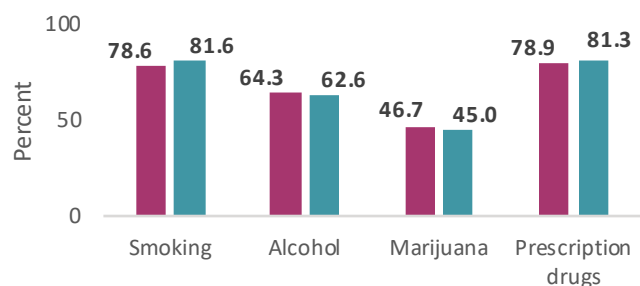
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Drew County			Trend	Arkansas 2017	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017			
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	8.9%	11.4%	13.1%		10.8%	✘
Youth cigarette use ¹	6.5%	4.7%	8.9%		5.3%	✘
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	5.7%	5.1%	6.5%		4.2%	✘
Youth marijuana use ¹	6.6%	6.1%	7.9%		6.6%	✘
Youth heroin use ¹	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%		0.3%	✘
Youth prescription drug use ¹	3.6%	3.0%	2.6%		3.0%	✔
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	23.1%	21.0%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	12.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	15.4	11	12.7		12.1	✘
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.4	0.6	0.8		1.1	✔
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	592	644	589		72,501	✔
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	94	94	122		13,777	✔
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	21.9	16.4	27.9		21.4	✘
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	36.8%	42.0%	40.9%		40.4%	✘
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.2	0.4	0.2		0.9	✔
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	16.7%	3.9%	11.8%		7.1%	✘
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	31.9%	31.9%	29.9%		27.6%	✘
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	24.1%	21.6%	22.4%		18.5%	✘
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	27.6	29.3	27.3		35.4	✔
High community disorganization ¹	29.3%	30.3%	30.9%		26.5%	✘
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	7.0%	5.8%	5.2%		4.2%	✘
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	28.6%	27.7%	24.4%		18.1%	✘
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	13.5	11.1	14.2		12.8	✘
Poor family management ¹	26.8%	24.2%	20.0%		23.7%	✔
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	29.5%	32.3%	32.0%		29.5%	✘
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	16.4%	16.7%	20.2%		17.3%	✘
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	18.6%	20.4%	20.5%		15.7%	✘
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	24.6%	25.4%	25.0%		20.6%	✘
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	42.1%	47.5%	47.4%		46.7%	✘
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	35.9%	35.9%	36.9%		35.2%	✘
Friends using drugs ¹	22.1%	21.2%	24.0%		17.3%	✘
Religiosity* ¹	78.2%	75.5%	71.0%		61.2%	✔
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	85.3%	84.2%	78.6%		81.6%	✘
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	72.0%	68.7%	64.3%		62.6%	✔
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	53.7%	48.0%	46.7%		45.0%	✔
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	85.2%	84.1%	78.9%		81.3%	✘
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	2.9%	2.9%	1.5%		2.3%	✔
Academic failure ¹	36.7%	37.7%	32.7%		38.3%	✔
Low commitment to school ¹	39.0%	36.8%	44.9%		40.9%	✘
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	41.2%	48.5%	35.3%		25.8%	✘
Transitions and mobility ¹	44.4%	45.5%	34.6%		41.5%	✔
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	57.8%	63.1%	56.4%		59.5%	✘
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	52.8%	61.4%	45.9%		48.1%	✘

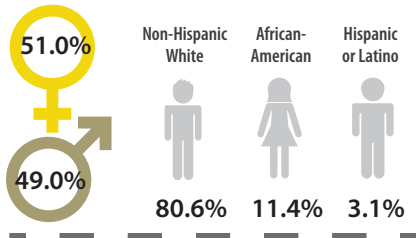
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Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State 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

FAULKNER COUNTY



Demographics



Population over 65	11.5%
Population under 18	23.6%
Total population	121,282
Births	1,551

Key Findings

Weaknesses

- 13th highest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes

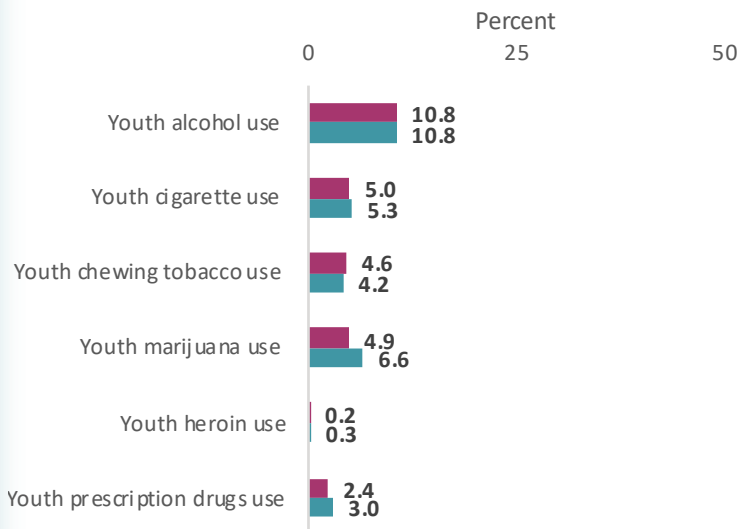
Strengths

- 7th highest rate of youth who perceive smoking as a “moderate” or “great risk”*
- 10th highest rate of students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at “moderate” or “great risk”*

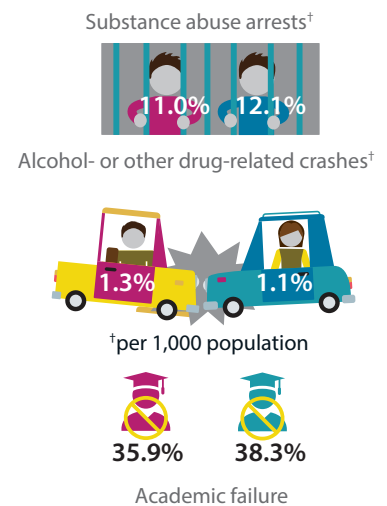
County vs. State

Substance Use

County State

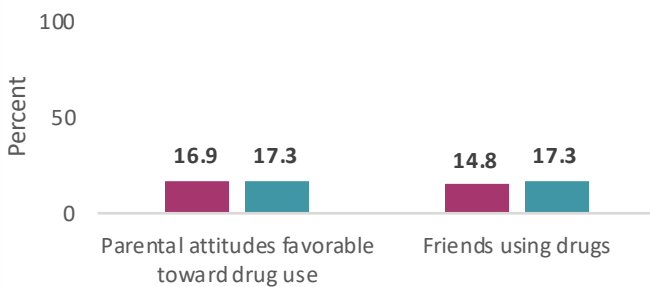


Consequences



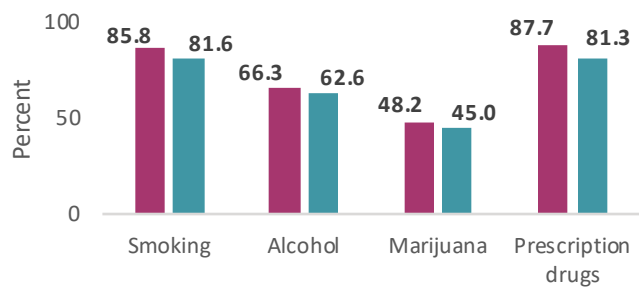
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Faulkner County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	12.2%	10.2%	10.8%		10.8%	✓
Youth cigarette use ¹	4.6%	4.6%	5.0%		5.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	4.4%	3.9%	4.6%		4.2%	✗
Youth marijuana use ¹	6.9%	6.8%	4.9%		6.6%	✓
Youth heroin use ¹	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%		0.3%	✓
Youth prescription drug use ¹	3.1%	3.1%	2.4%		3.0%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	18.9%	18.9%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	16.0%	14.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	7.8	10.2	11.0		12.1	✓
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.9	1	1.3		1.1	✗
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	3,593	3,429	3,306		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	325	256	311		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	16.6	19.4	14.2		21.4	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	39.3%	39.8%	38.5%		40.4%	✓
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	0.4	0.0		0.9	✓
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	16.1%	9.6%	10.5%		7.1%	✗
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	28.1%	29.4%	26.2%		27.6%	✓
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	23.2%	23.7%	18.5%		18.5%	✓
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	43.2	41.2	34.0		35.4	✓
High community disorganization ¹	28.0%	29.1%	19.8%		26.5%	✓
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	4.7%	3.8%	3.3%		4.2%	✓
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	15.5%	16.1%	16.3%		18.1%	✓
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	7.7	10.1	9.9		12.8	✓
Poor family management ¹	22.9%	24.3%	17.8%		23.7%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	28.7%	27.0%	24.9%		29.5%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	18.1%	20.2%	16.9%		17.3%	✓
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	17.4%	15.4%	14.0%		15.7%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	21.3%	22.5%	19.5%		20.6%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	42.2%	45.7%	43.7%		46.7%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	32.2%	30.1%	27.1%		35.2%	✓
Friends using drugs ¹	17.4%	16.2%	14.8%		17.3%	✓
Religiosity* ¹	72.9%	70.1%	72.7%		61.2%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	87.2%	87.0%	85.8%		81.6%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	72.3%	71.5%	66.3%		62.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	51.9%	47.9%	48.2%		45.0%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	88.4%	86.7%	87.7%		81.3%	✓
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	1.8%	1.4%	1.9%		2.3%	✓
Academic failure ¹	33.5%	36.5%	35.9%		38.3%	✓
Low commitment to school ¹	39.8%	44.0%	46.6%		40.9%	✗
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	27.4%	17.8%	20.9%		25.8%	✓
Transitions and mobility ¹	63.6%	61.8%	46.1%		41.5%	✗
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	70.3%	70.2%	63.6%		59.5%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	53.3%	53.7%	49.7%		48.1%	✓

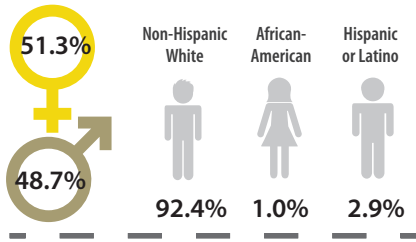
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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

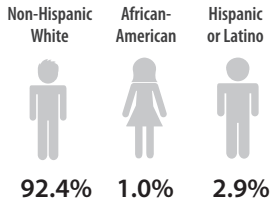
FRANKLIN COUNTY



Demographics



Population over 65	18.7%
Population under 18	23.3%
Total population	17,803
Births	189



Key Findings

Weaknesses

- 10th highest rate of youth alcohol use
- 13th highest rate of substance abuse arrests

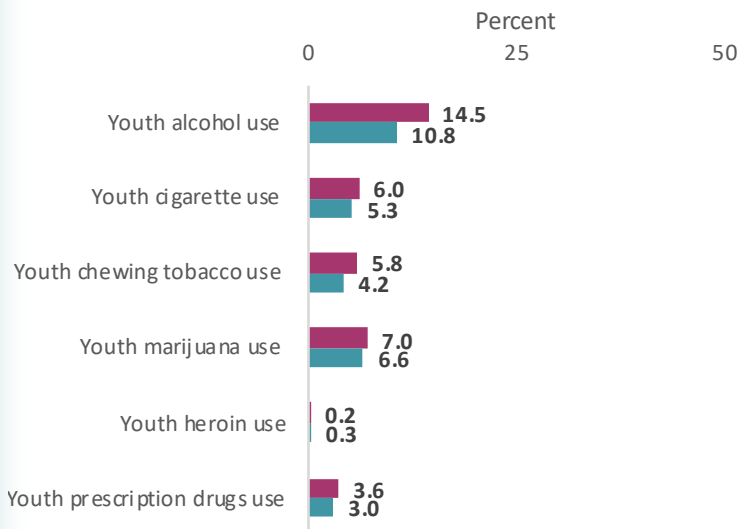
Strengths

- 2nd highest rate of youth who perceive smoking as a “moderate” or “great risk”*
- 5th highest rate of students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at “moderate” or “great risk”*

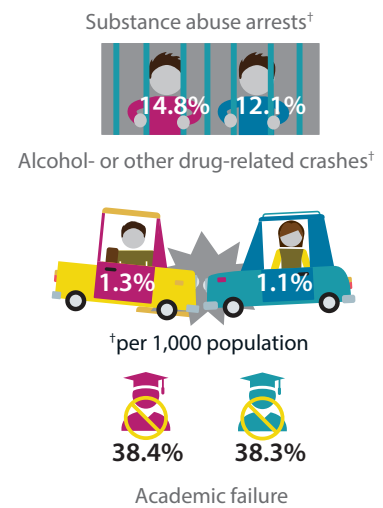
County vs. State

Substance Use

County State

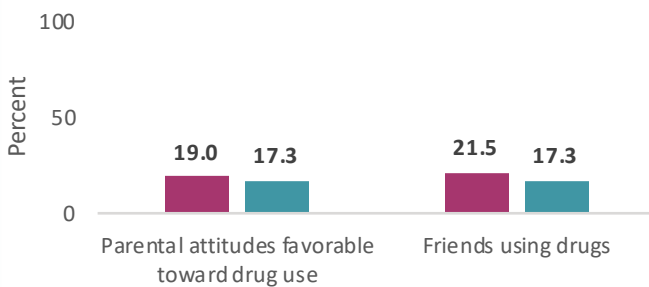


Consequences



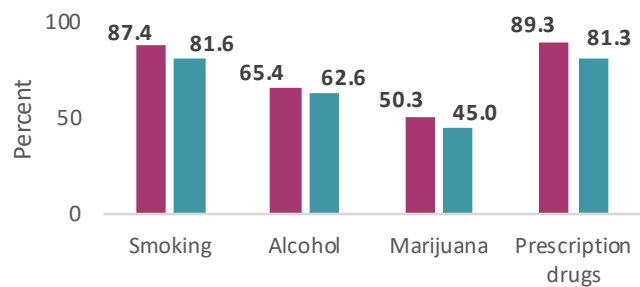
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Franklin County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	11.2%	11.6%	14.5%		10.8%	✘
Youth cigarette use ¹	5.5%	7.5%	6.0%		5.3%	✘
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	6.4%	6.6%	5.8%		4.2%	✘
Youth marijuana use ¹	3.2%	4.8%	7.0%		6.6%	✘
Youth heroin use ¹	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%		0.3%	✔
Youth prescription drug use ¹	2.3%	2.7%	3.6%		3.0%	✘
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	21.0%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	14.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	11.9	16.2	14.8		12.1	✘
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1.9	1.9	1.3		1.1	✘
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	398	532	627		72,501	✔
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	83	119	100		13,777	✔
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	36.0	33.9	17.3		21.4	✔
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	42.9%	43.7%	43.9%		40.4%	✘
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.8	1.8	1.7		0.9	✘
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	6.6%	7.3%	3.1%		7.1%	✔
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	28.9%	34.1%	28.0%		27.6%	✘
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	18.8%	25.4%	20.2%		18.5%	✘
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	18.4	31.2	26.8		35.4	✔
High community disorganization ¹	30.3%	38.8%	29.9%		26.5%	✘
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	4.9%	4.0%	3.5%		4.2%	✔
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	22.0%	21.1%	21.9%		18.1%	✘
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	16.7	22.7	23.9		12.8	✘
Poor family management ¹	23.5%	23.1%	23.7%		23.7%	✔
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	27.8%	32.6%	32.4%		29.5%	✘
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	20.9%	22.3%	19.0%		17.3%	✘
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	17.9%	20.9%	21.8%		15.7%	✘
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	20.1%	26.2%	23.7%		20.6%	✘
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	41.3%	44.0%	43.4%		46.7%	✔
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	29.4%	34.5%	35.9%		35.2%	✘
Friends using drugs ¹	17.3%	24.2%	21.5%		17.3%	✘
Religiosity* ¹	71.8%	69.5%	66.5%		61.2%	✔
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	85.4%	86.1%	87.4%		81.6%	✔
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	68.2%	65.9%	65.4%		62.6%	✔
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	56.2%	50.2%	50.3%		45.0%	✔
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	88.4%	89.6%	89.3%		81.3%	✔
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	1.6%	1.2%	0.6%		2.3%	✔
Academic failure ¹	42.2%	45.9%	38.4%		38.3%	✘
Low commitment to school ¹	36.5%	40.9%	40.0%		40.9%	✔
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	22.4%	15.8%	13.9%		25.8%	✔
Transitions and mobility ¹	46.6%	43.8%	37.4%		41.5%	✔
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	65.1%	61.4%	61.0%		59.5%	✔
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	54.0%	54.4%	52.9%		48.1%	✔

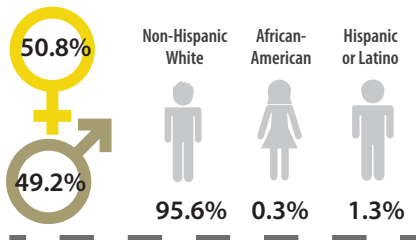
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✔ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	18.7%
Population under 18	23.3%
Total population	12,092
Births	127

Key Findings

Weaknesses

- 5th highest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes

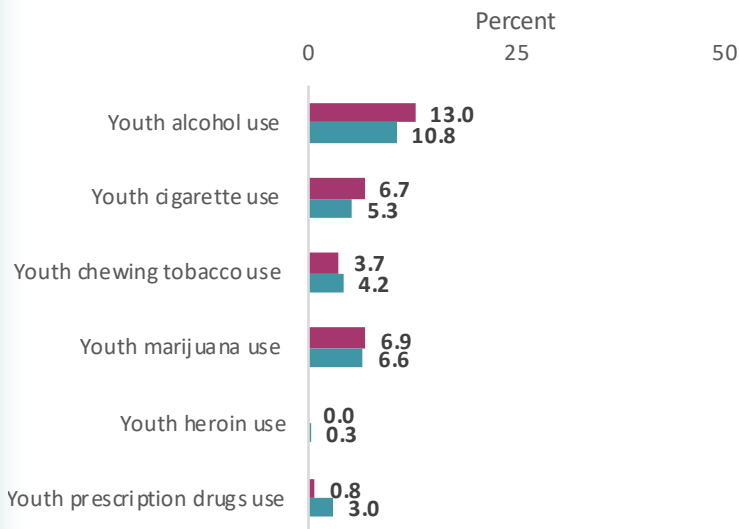
Strengths

- Highest rate of youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"
- Highest rate of students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"

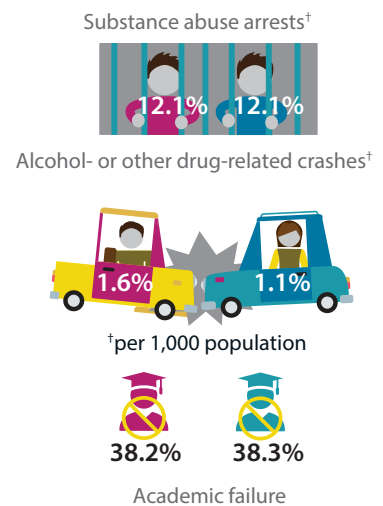
County vs. State

Substance Use

County State

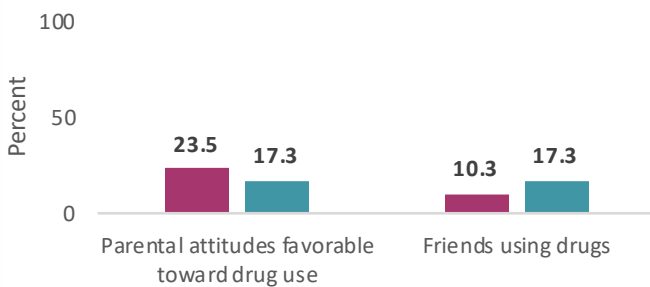


Consequences



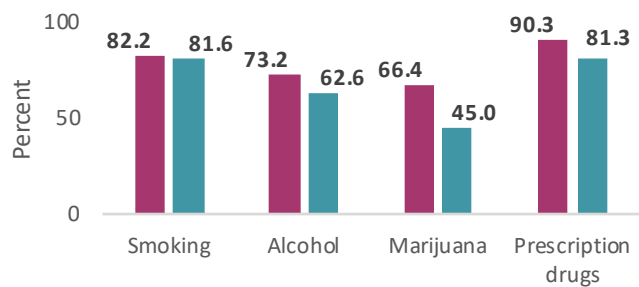
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Fulton County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	11.0%	13.3%	13.0%		10.8%	✘
Youth cigarette use ¹	10.2%	10.1%	6.7%		5.3%	✘
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	5.1%	6.7%	3.7%		4.2%	✔
Youth marijuana use ¹	3.3%	3.7%	6.9%		6.6%	✘
Youth heroin use ¹	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.3%	✔
Youth prescription drug use ¹	3.4%	3.7%	0.8%		3.0%	✔
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	18.9%	18.9%	.		.	.
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	12.0%	.		.	.
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	5.5	7	12.1		12.1	✔
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.9	3.1	1.6		1.1	✘
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	194	203	215		72,501	✔
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	37	19	32		13,777	✔
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	21.5	0.0	25.4		21.4	✘
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	43.9%	41.9%	38.2%		40.4%	✔
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	0.1	0.0		0.9	✔
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	14.3%	4.8%	9.7%		7.1%	✘
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	25.3%	32.5%	33.8%		27.6%	✘
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	13.8%	23.2%	16.9%		18.5%	✔
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	9.8	10.0	10.6		35.4	✔
High community disorganization ¹	45.5%	49.4%	38.2%		26.5%	✘
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	5.2%	4.3%	4.2%		4.2%	✔
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	19.9%	23.2%	23.0%		18.1%	✘
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	19.2	21.5	30.7		12.8	✘
Poor family management ¹	24.1%	25.3%	28.7%		23.7%	✘
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	30.2%	36.7%	28.1%		29.5%	✔
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	22.7%	23.8%	23.5%		17.3%	✘
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	9.8%	16.7%	16.9%		15.7%	✘
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	16.4%	23.3%	21.3%		20.6%	✘
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	40.6%	52.3%	37.5%		46.7%	✔
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	23.0%	28.1%	24.3%		35.2%	✔
Friends using drugs ¹	6.1%	15.7%	10.3%		17.3%	✔
Religiosity* ¹	63.0%	60.7%	54.4%		61.2%	✘
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	82.3%	82.0%	82.2%		81.6%	✔
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	75.8%	63.7%	73.2%		62.6%	✔
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	62.5%	47.7%	66.4%		45.0%	✔
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	86.3%	85.2%	90.3%		81.3%	✔
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%		2.3%	✔
Academic failure ¹	43.7%	51.7%	38.2%		38.3%	✔
Low commitment to school ¹	34.5%	44.9%	47.8%		40.9%	✘
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	18.5%	11.9%	4.0%		25.8%	✔
Transitions and mobility ¹	44.8%	35.7%	40.4%		41.5%	✔
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	64.0%	61.8%	62.5%		59.5%	✔
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	62.6%	68.2%	61.0%		48.1%	✔

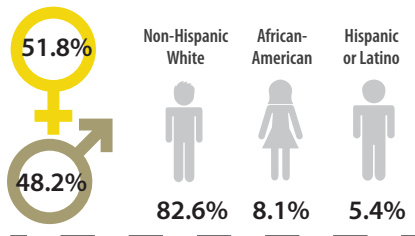
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GARLAND COUNTY



Demographics



Population over 65	22.6%
Population under 18	20.5%
Total population	97,994
Births	1,086

Key Findings

Weaknesses

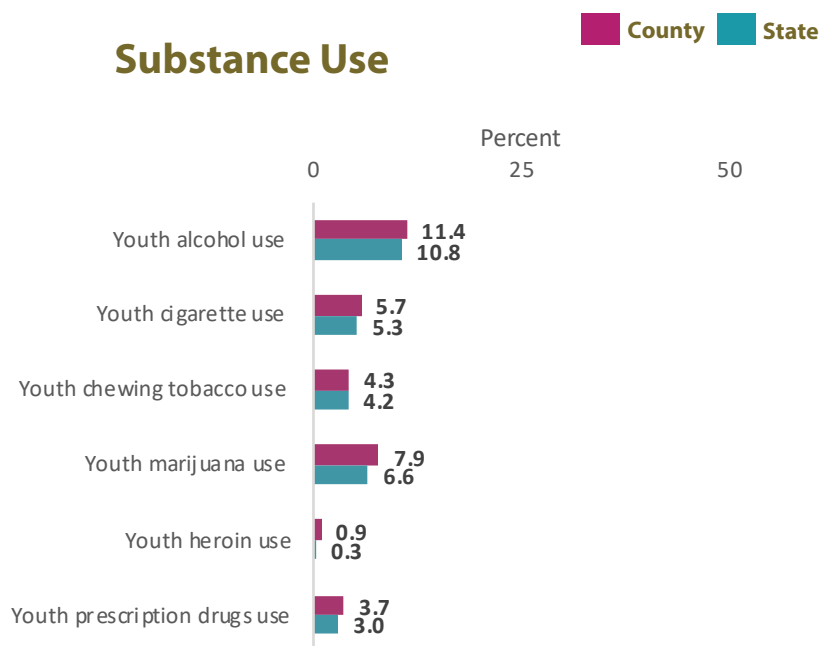
- 3rd highest rate of youth heroin use
- 7th lowest rate of students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"

Strengths

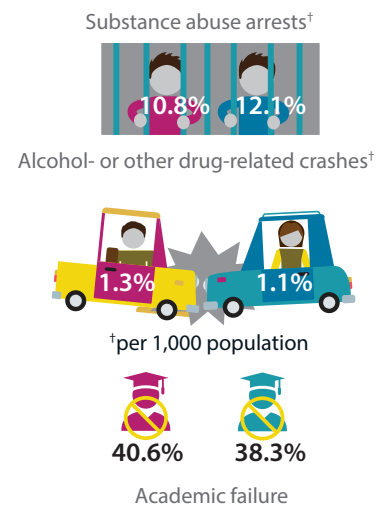
- 24th lowest rate of youth chewing tobacco use

County vs. State

Substance Use

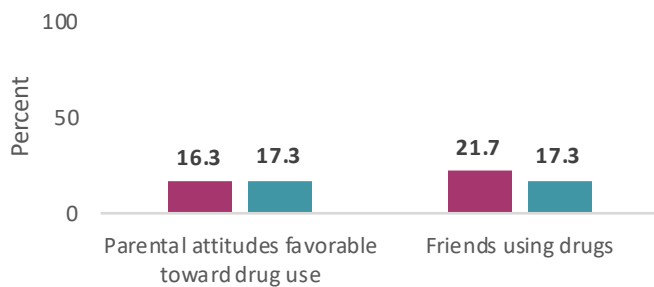


Consequences



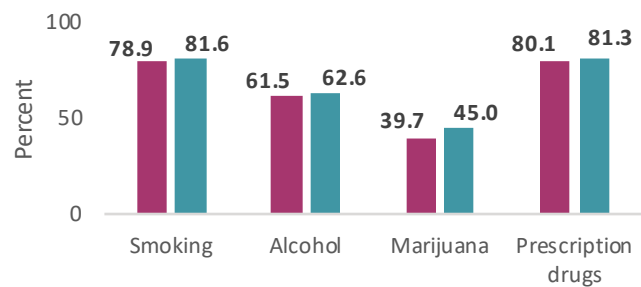
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Garland County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	12.2%	10.4%	11.4%		10.8%	✘
Youth cigarette use ¹	5.2%	4.3%	5.7%		5.3%	✘
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	4.7%	3.8%	4.3%		4.2%	✘
Youth marijuana use ¹	7.4%	7.1%	7.9%		6.6%	✘
Youth heroin use ¹	0.2%	0.1%	0.9%		0.3%	✘
Youth prescription drug use ¹	3.9%	2.6%	3.7%		3.0%	✘
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	18.9%	.		.	.
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	14.0%	.		.	.
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	3.8	8.4	10.8		12.1	✓
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1.3	1.4	1.3		1.1	✘
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	3,091	3,582	2,883		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	563	466	585		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	35.7	18.2	32.8		21.4	✘
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	43.5%	44.7%	42.4%		40.4%	✘
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.7	1.7	1.7		0.9	✘
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	6.7%	9.1%	5.9%		7.1%	✓
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	34.2%	31.4%	27.8%		27.6%	✘
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	26.5%	22.0%	19.1%		18.5%	✘
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	22.5	55.4	49.0		35.4	✘
High community disorganization ¹	35.0%	37.3%	27.6%		26.5%	✘
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	5.5%	4.3%	4.0%		4.2%	✓
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	20.9%	20.6%	19.1%		18.1%	✘
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	10.6	9.9	10.9		12.8	✓
Poor family management ¹	26.9%	26.6%	23.1%		23.7%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	34.0%	34.6%	32.5%		29.5%	✘
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	19.0%	21.0%	16.3%		17.3%	✓
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	21.0%	20.4%	19.2%		15.7%	✘
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	22.7%	23.7%	24.2%		20.6%	✘
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	47.8%	50.9%	50.9%		46.7%	✘
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	40.5%	41.8%	38.3%		35.2%	✘
Friends using drugs ¹	24.3%	21.7%	21.7%		17.3%	✘
Religiosity* ¹	64.4%	63.1%	55.0%		61.2%	✘
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	85.7%	82.5%	78.9%		81.6%	✘
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	67.9%	67.9%	61.5%		62.6%	✘
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	48.9%	45.0%	39.7%		45.0%	✘
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	85.8%	83.8%	80.1%		81.3%	✘
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	2.8%	3.7%	2.9%		2.3%	✘
Academic failure ¹	38.7%	40.4%	40.6%		38.3%	✘
Low commitment to school ¹	40.7%	39.2%	45.2%		40.9%	✘
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	32.4%	32.2%	25.9%		25.8%	✘
Transitions and mobility ¹	57.0%	51.1%	40.1%		41.5%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	67.2%	67.3%	61.4%		59.5%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	52.5%	53.4%	46.2%		48.1%	✘

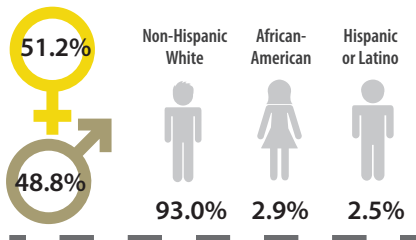
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	17.0%
Population under 18	23.2%
Total population	18,076
Births	175

Key Findings

Weaknesses

- 14th highest rate of youth cigarette use

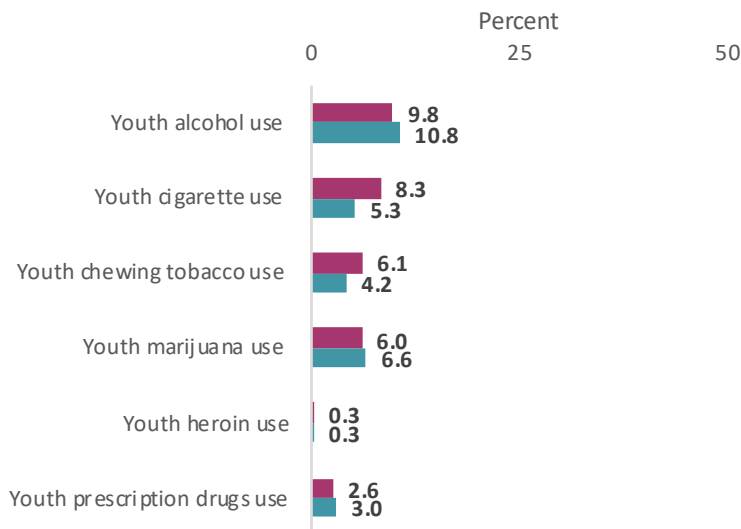
Strengths

- 4th highest rate of youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"
- 4th lowest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes
- 6th highest rate of students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"

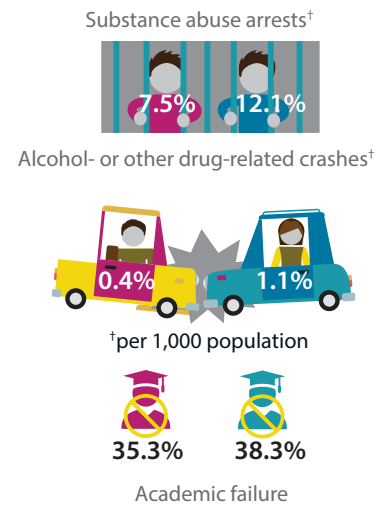
County vs. State

Substance Use

County State

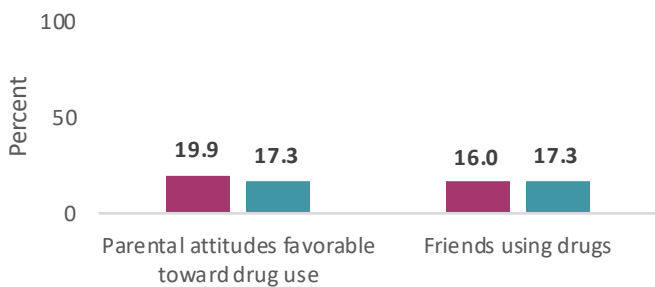


Consequences



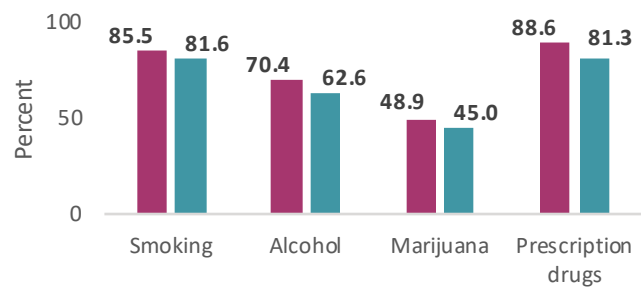
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Grant County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	13.2%	10.9%	9.8%		10.8%	✓
Youth cigarette use ¹	7.0%	6.5%	8.3%		5.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	6.8%	6.0%	6.1%		4.2%	✗
Youth marijuana use ¹	5.5%	5.9%	6.0%		6.6%	✓
Youth heroin use ¹	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%		0.3%	✓
Youth prescription drug use ¹	2.3%	3.5%	2.6%		3.0%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	18.9%	18.9%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	14.0%	14.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	6.3	7.4	7.5		12.1	✓
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.9	0.5	0.4		1.1	✓
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	394	382	399		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	74	49	79		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	21.6	23.8	30.6		21.4	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	39.5%	39.3%	40.5%		40.4%	✗
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	0.1	0.0		0.9	✓
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	11.1%	6.7%	5.6%		7.1%	✓
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	34.0%	34.9%	30.2%		27.6%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	23.4%	20.3%	19.9%		18.5%	✗
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	23.9	26.9	24.8		35.4	✓
High community disorganization ¹	31.5%	30.3%	25.1%		26.5%	✓
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	4.5%	3.6%	3.2%		4.2%	✓
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	12.0%	13.0%	14.4%		18.1%	✓
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	6.1	11.5	15.6		12.8	✗
Poor family management ¹	23.4%	21.6%	22.0%		23.7%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	30.8%	28.6%	28.5%		29.5%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	21.1%	21.2%	19.9%		17.3%	✗
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	18.4%	16.1%	16.8%		15.7%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	22.3%	22.5%	22.6%		20.6%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	40.0%	45.2%	42.0%		46.7%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	36.3%	34.0%	36.4%		35.2%	✗
Friends using drugs ¹	17.6%	16.8%	16.0%		17.3%	✓
Religiosity* ¹	74.6%	74.2%	68.6%		61.2%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	85.2%	84.5%	85.5%		81.6%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	71.3%	68.5%	70.4%		62.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	56.1%	51.7%	48.9%		45.0%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	89.3%	88.6%	88.6%		81.3%	✓
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	1.4%	2.2%	1.4%		2.3%	✓
Academic failure ¹	38.0%	41.0%	35.3%		38.3%	✓
Low commitment to school ¹	41.0%	44.1%	41.2%		40.9%	✗
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	52.4%	36.5%	32.5%		25.8%	✗
Transitions and mobility ¹	47.4%	47.8%	40.4%		41.5%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	60.1%	64.3%	59.4%		59.5%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	53.0%	46.7%	45.2%		48.1%	✗

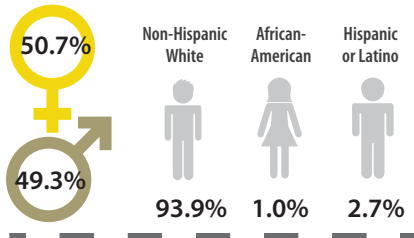
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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GREENE COUNTY



Demographics



Population over 65	15.3%
Population under 18	24.3%
Total population	44,197
Births	586

Key Findings

Weaknesses

- 3rd highest rate of substance abuse arrests

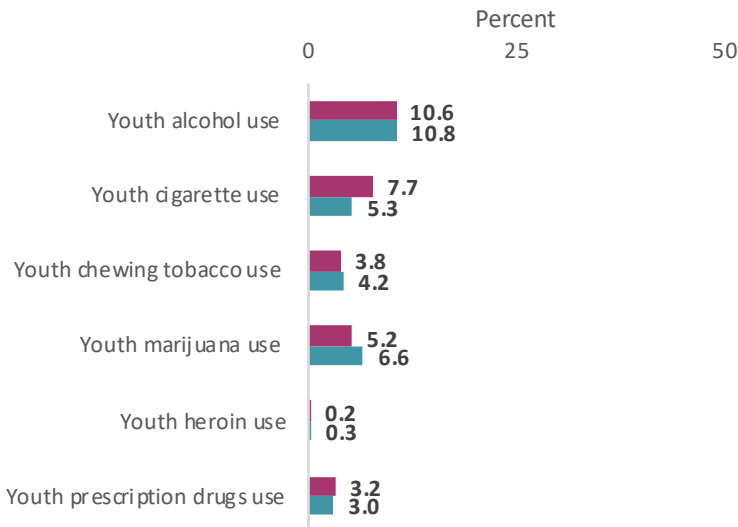
Strengths

- 21st lowest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- 29th lowest rate of youth alcohol use

County vs. State

Substance Use

County State

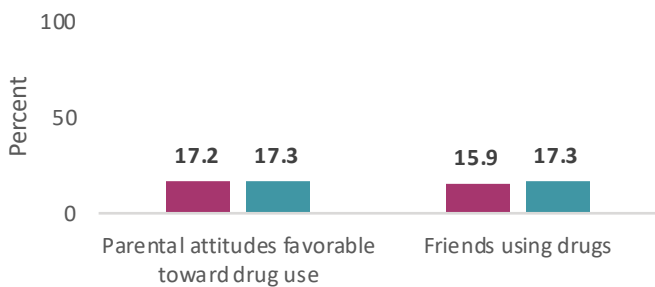


Consequences



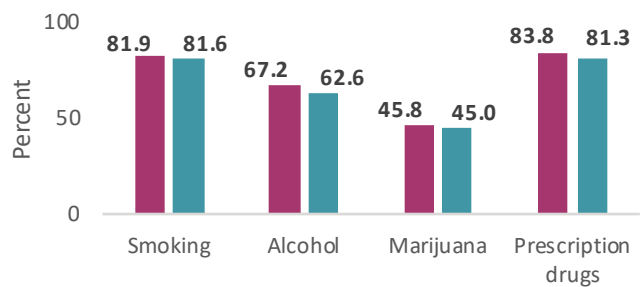
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Greene County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	10.9%	8.7%	10.6%		10.8%	✓
Youth cigarette use ¹	7.1%	5.6%	7.7%		5.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	6.2%	4.3%	3.8%		4.2%	✓
Youth marijuana use ¹	5.1%	3.7%	5.2%		6.6%	✓
Youth heroin use ¹	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%		0.3%	✓
Youth prescription drug use ¹	3.7%	3.1%	3.2%		3.0%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	18.9%	21.0%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	14.0%	16.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	17.6	20	19.2		12.1	✗
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.9	1.2	1.0		1.1	✓
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	1,211	1,420	1,579		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	293	239	214		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	28.7	30.3	32.1		21.4	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	44.6%	43.2%	41.8%		40.4%	✗
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.2	1.3	1.2		0.9	✗
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	4.9%	3.2%	6.7%		7.1%	✓
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	29.4%	27.4%	20.8%		27.6%	✓
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	21.3%	18.4%	17.8%		18.5%	✓
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	35.2	40.7	42.1		35.4	✗
High community disorganization ¹	32.6%	33.8%	25.5%		26.5%	✓
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	5.2%	4.3%	3.7%		4.2%	✓
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	17.8%	17.7%	15.9%		18.1%	✓
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	25.8	28.3	30.8		12.8	✗
Poor family management ¹	26.1%	26.3%	21.2%		23.7%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	31.9%	28.5%	29.0%		29.5%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	18.7%	19.1%	17.2%		17.3%	✓
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	16.7%	15.8%	14.4%		15.7%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	20.7%	17.2%	21.1%		20.6%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	42.2%	42.1%	44.4%		46.7%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	38.5%	32.8%	30.3%		35.2%	✓
Friends using drugs ¹	20.4%	14.6%	15.9%		17.3%	✓
Religiosity* ¹	67.6%	64.8%	60.9%		61.2%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	84.0%	85.9%	81.9%		81.6%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	69.2%	69.1%	67.2%		62.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	55.9%	56.2%	45.8%		45.0%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	85.5%	85.8%	83.8%		81.3%	✓
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	1.3%	0.9%	1.0%		2.3%	✓
Academic failure ¹	40.0%	39.5%	36.0%		38.3%	✓
Low commitment to school ¹	43.3%	37.4%	38.5%		40.9%	✓
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	43.5%	35.7%	23.9%		25.8%	✓
Transitions and mobility ¹	54.9%	55.3%	43.0%		41.5%	✗
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	58.8%	66.2%	61.5%		59.5%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	50.6%	51.5%	47.5%		48.1%	✗

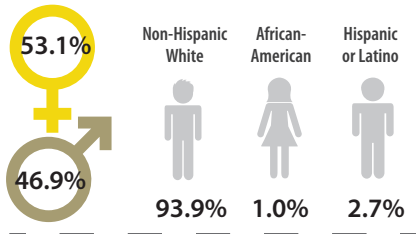
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	17.1%
Population under 18	26.1%
Total population	22,154
Births	297

Key Findings

Weaknesses

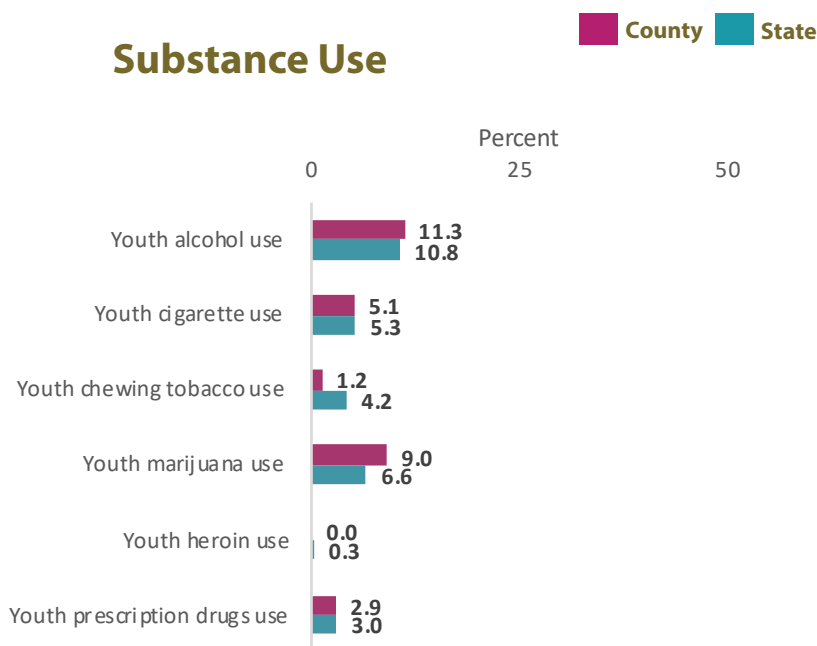
- 3rd highest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes
- 5th highest rate of friends using drugs

Strengths

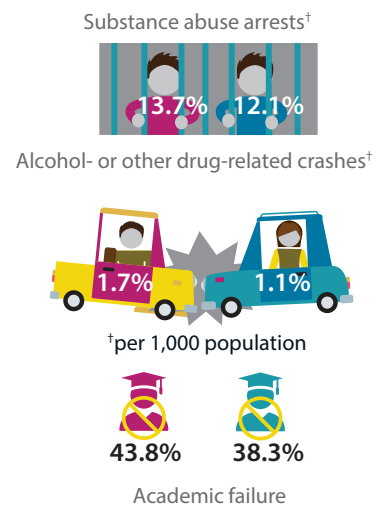
- 2nd lowest rate of youth chewing tobacco use

County vs. State

Substance Use

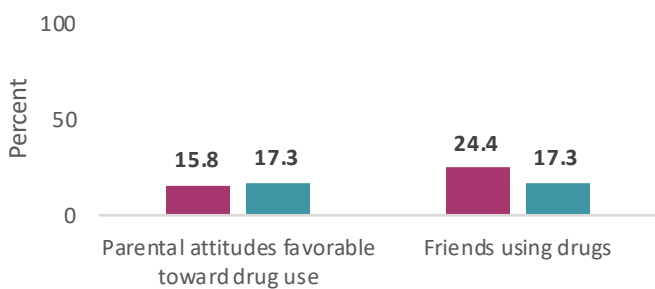


Consequences



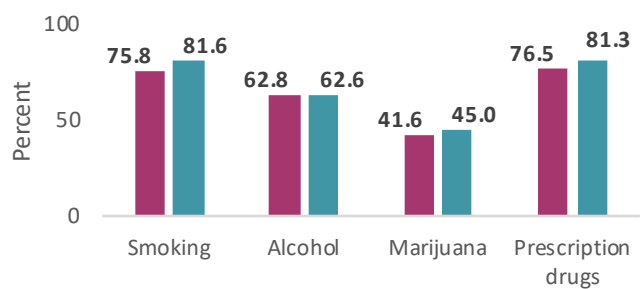
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Hempstead County				Trend	Arkansas 2017	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017				
SUBSTANCE USE							
Youth alcohol use ¹	9.6%	16.8%	11.3%		10.8%	✘	
Youth cigarette use ¹	5.6%	7.1%	5.1%		5.3%	✔	
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	3.4%	3.9%	1.2%		4.2%	✔	
Youth marijuana use ¹	4.9%	10.4%	9.0%		6.6%	✘	
Youth heroin use ¹	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.3%	✔	
Youth prescription drug use ¹	2.0%	3.1%	2.9%		3.0%	✔	
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	23.1%	23.1%	.		.		
Adult excessive drinking ²	10.0%	12.0%	.		.		
CONSEQUENCES							
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	6	10	13.7		12.1	✘	
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1.3	1.3	1.7		1.1	✘	
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	768	753	740		72,501	✔	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	142	95	83		13,777	✔	
MENTAL HEALTH							
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	0.0	14.8	9.0		21.4	✔	
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	47.6%	53.5%	49.3%		40.4%	✘	
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS							
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	0.3	0.0		0.9	✔	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	13.0%	18.4%	4.4%		7.1%	✔	
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	38.0%	44.8%	35.2%		27.6%	✘	
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	31.2%	28.4%	24.4%		18.5%	✘	
CRIME							
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	40.1	39.0	37.4		35.4	✘	
High community disorganization ¹	48.6%	48.3%	39.8%		26.5%	✘	
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP							
Unemployment rates ⁹	4.9%	3.8%	3.5%		4.2%	✔	
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	27.0%	26.7%	25.3%		18.1%	✘	
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	5.9	9.5	7.8		12.8	✔	
Poor family management ¹	34.6%	38.0%	35.2%		23.7%	✘	
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	37.2%	40.1%	40.9%		29.5%	✘	
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	22.6%	23.1%	15.8%		17.3%	✔	
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use ¹	25.3%	26.4%	20.1%		15.7%	✘	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	25.6%	28.9%	21.5%		20.6%	✘	
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	44.8%	54.3%	50.4%		46.7%	✘	
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	55.5%	55.5%	55.9%		35.2%	✘	
Friends using drugs ¹	21.5%	28.3%	24.4%		17.3%	✘	
Religiosity* ¹	67.9%	60.9%	57.3%		61.2%	✘	
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	79.6%	77.8%	75.8%		81.6%	✘	
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	65.0%	64.2%	62.8%		62.6%	✔	
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	52.5%	45.1%	41.6%		45.0%	✘	
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	78.2%	78.7%	76.5%		81.3%	✘	
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT							
High school dropouts ¹¹	4.1%	3.7%	3.7%		2.3%	✘	
Academic failure ¹	48.7%	50.0%	43.8%		38.3%	✘	
Low commitment to school ¹	44.0%	44.2%	45.6%		40.9%	✘	
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT							
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	29.2%	8.3%	16.7%		25.8%	✔	
Transitions and mobility ¹	39.5%	46.4%	35.2%		41.5%	✔	
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	53.6%	52.0%	46.7%		59.5%	✘	
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	45.1%	44.1%	41.3%		48.1%	✘	

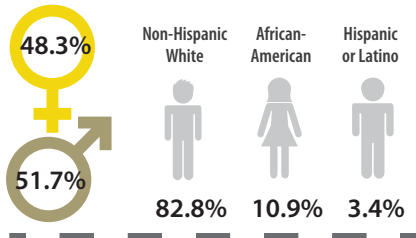
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✔ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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HOT SPRING COUNTY



Demographics



Population over 65	18.0%
Population under 18	21.0%
Total population	33,480
Births	363

Key Findings

Weaknesses

■ 10th highest rate of prescription drug use

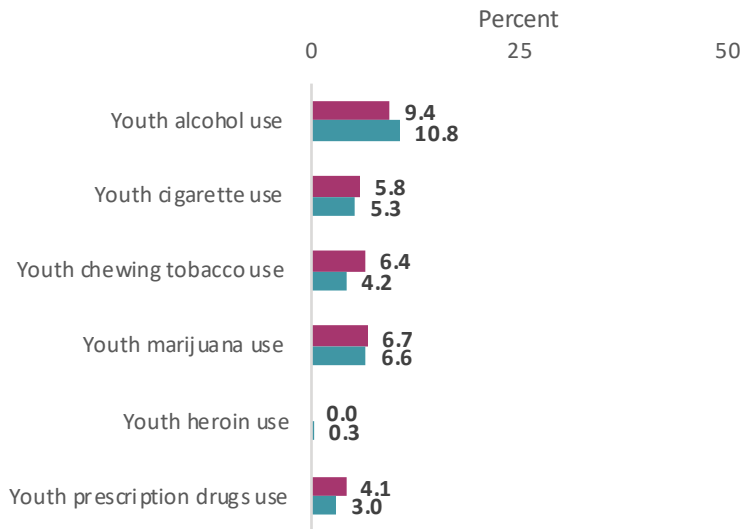
Strengths

■ 19th lowest rate of youth alcohol use

County vs. State

Substance Use

■ County ■ State

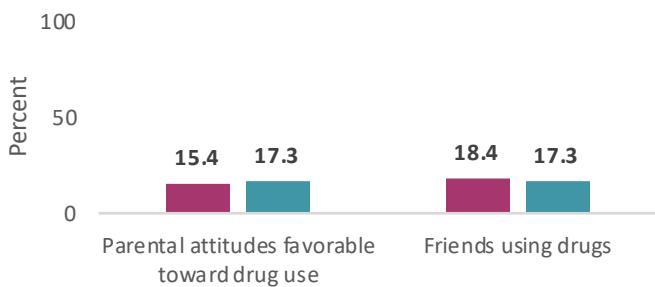


Consequences



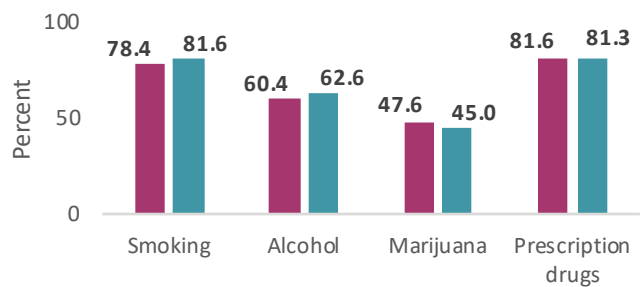
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Hot Spring County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	14.0%	12.0%	9.4%		10.8%	✓
Youth cigarette use ¹	9.1%	6.5%	5.8%		5.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	7.2%	5.3%	6.4%		4.2%	✗
Youth marijuana use ¹	8.7%	6.5%	6.7%		6.6%	✗
Youth heroin use ¹	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%		0.3%	✓
Youth prescription drug use ¹	6.2%	3.2%	4.1%		3.0%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	18.9%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	14.0%	14.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	.	8.8	5.8		12.1	✓
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.9	0.9	1.0		1.1	✓
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	1,096	1,160	1,097		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	140	82	145		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	29.1	23.4	50.7		21.4	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	45.4%	44.8%	36.0%		40.4%	✓
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	0.1	0.0		0.9	✓
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	8.2%	1.6%	2.4%		7.1%	✓
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	40.6%	37.1%	37.8%		27.6%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	26.5%	23.6%	16.6%		18.5%	✓
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	.	24.8	25.1		35.4	✓
High community disorganization ¹	44.5%	44.9%	26.7%		26.5%	✗
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	5.0%	3.9%	3.7%		4.2%	✓
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	19.1%	17.0%	15.8%		18.1%	✓
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	11.7	15.3	18.4		12.8	✗
Poor family management ¹	29.2%	28.1%	31.4%		23.7%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	36.3%	34.6%	27.3%		29.5%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	20.9%	22.0%	15.4%		17.3%	✓
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	22.1%	20.6%	15.2%		15.7%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	26.7%	25.9%	18.9%		20.6%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	46.5%	52.4%	49.5%		46.7%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	38.9%	41.9%	34.6%		35.2%	✓
Friends using drugs ¹	24.5%	22.0%	18.4%		17.3%	✗
Religiosity* ¹	69.7%	70.7%	63.5%		61.2%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	86.0%	80.5%	78.4%		81.6%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	66.4%	65.3%	60.4%		62.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	48.8%	46.6%	47.6%		45.0%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	83.8%	81.5%	81.6%		81.3%	✓
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	1.1%	1.1%	0.7%		2.3%	✓
Academic failure ¹	35.8%	37.9%	40.2%		38.3%	✗
Low commitment to school ¹	45.9%	48.3%	44.9%		40.9%	✗
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	34.7%	40.3%	36.7%		25.8%	✗
Transitions and mobility ¹	44.6%	43.9%	35.8%		41.5%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	62.1%	57.3%	50.0%		59.5%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	53.3%	50.0%	41.9%		48.1%	✗

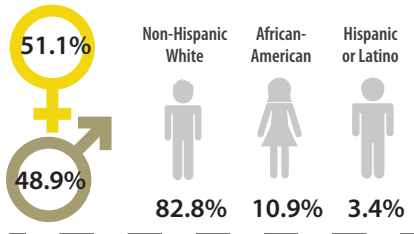
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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

HOWARD COUNTY



Demographics



Population over 65	18.0%
Population under 18	21.0%
Total population	33,480
Births	363

Key Findings

Weaknesses

■ 10th highest rate of prescription drug use

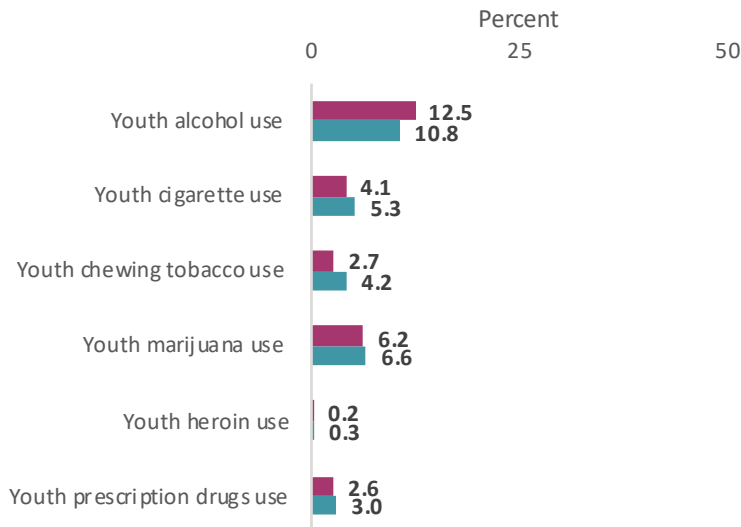
Strengths

■ 19th lowest rate of youth alcohol use

County vs. State

Substance Use

■ County ■ State

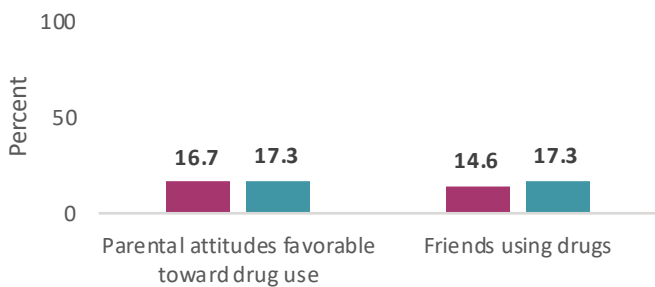


Consequences



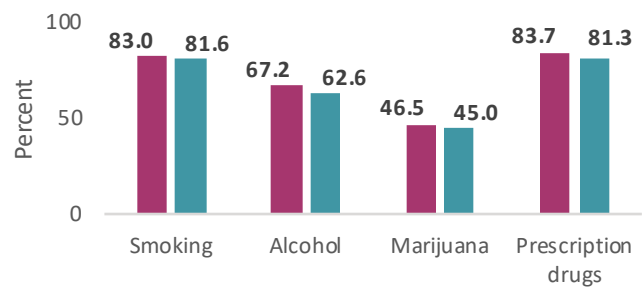
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Howard County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	9.9%	13.4%	12.5%		10.8%	✘
Youth cigarette use ¹	5.2%	10.1%	4.1%		5.3%	✔
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	6.3%	14.9%	2.7%		4.2%	✔
Youth marijuana use ¹	2.3%	2.0%	6.2%		6.6%	✔
Youth heroin use ¹	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%		0.3%	✔
Youth prescription drug use ¹	1.6%	2.0%	2.6%		3.0%	✔
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	23.1%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	12.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	11	14	13.3		12.1	✘
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1	0.5	0.3		1.1	✔
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	404	351	339		72,501	✔
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	85	68	40		13,777	✔
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	8.5	22.0	20.9		21.4	✔
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	36.0%	36.9%	39.6%		40.4%	✔
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	0.1	0.0		0.9	✔
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	6.1%	2.4%	6.8%		7.1%	✔
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	22.8%	30.5%	33.1%		27.6%	✘
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	17.7%	19.0%	17.8%		18.5%	✔
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	20.9	18.2	19.5		35.4	✔
High community disorganization ¹	28.4%	30.3%	29.8%		26.5%	✘
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	4.2%	3.3%	3.0%		4.2%	✔
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	21.8%	19.6%	21.0%		18.1%	✘
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	7.0	4.6	4.2		12.8	✔
Poor family management ¹	21.8%	32.6%	31.1%		23.7%	✘
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	27.2%	26.3%	27.0%		29.5%	✔
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	13.3%	17.1%	16.7%		17.3%	✔
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	15.3%	16.2%	15.0%		15.7%	✔
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	15.4%	14.9%	17.2%		20.6%	✔
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	29.4%	32.7%	45.2%		46.7%	✔
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	36.4%	25.7%	32.0%		35.2%	✔
Friends using drugs ¹	15.1%	18.9%	14.6%		17.3%	✔
Religiosity* ¹	80.6%	87.6%	68.1%		61.2%	✔
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	87.2%	83.8%	83.0%		81.6%	✔
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	77.3%	69.4%	67.2%		62.6%	✔
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	67.8%	64.6%	46.5%		45.0%	✔
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	90.4%	85.7%	83.7%		81.3%	✔
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	1.6%	1.2%	1.6%		2.3%	✔
Academic failure ¹	38.0%	34.5%	39.8%		38.3%	✘
Low commitment to school ¹	33.1%	40.3%	39.6%		40.9%	✔
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	18.0%	21.4%	8.0%		25.8%	✔
Transitions and mobility ¹	35.7%	24.8%	30.2%		41.5%	✔
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	74.7%	64.9%	56.7%		59.5%	✘
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	75.2%	61.7%	51.9%		48.1%	✔

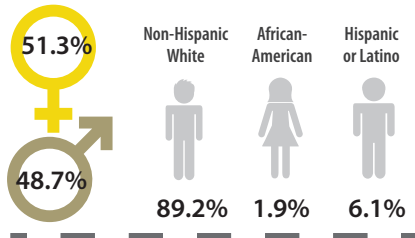
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✔ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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

INDEPENDENCE COUNTY



Demographics



Population over 65	16.9%
Population under 18	23.8%
Total population	37,097
Births	509

Key Findings

Weaknesses

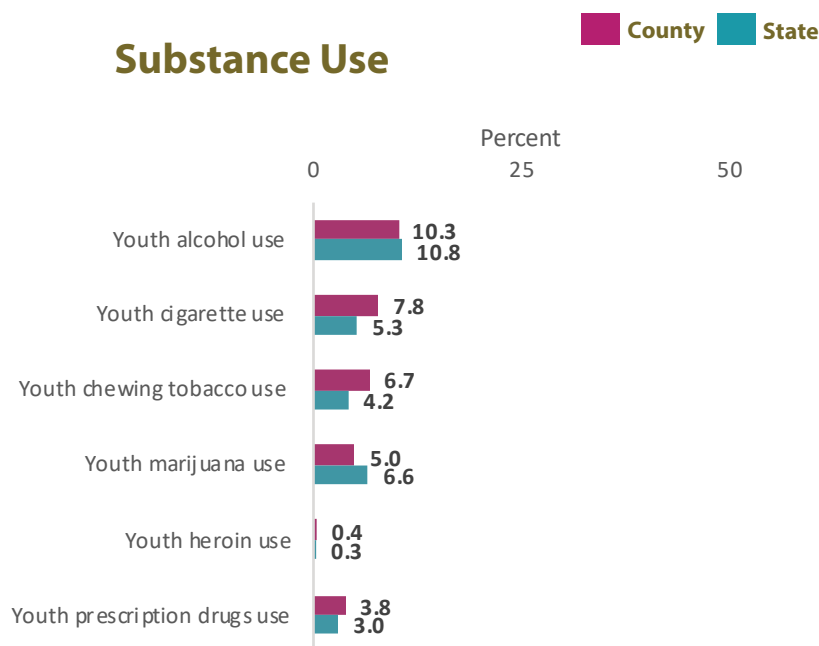
- 12th highest rate of youth heroin use
- 13th highest rate of youth prescription drug use

Strengths

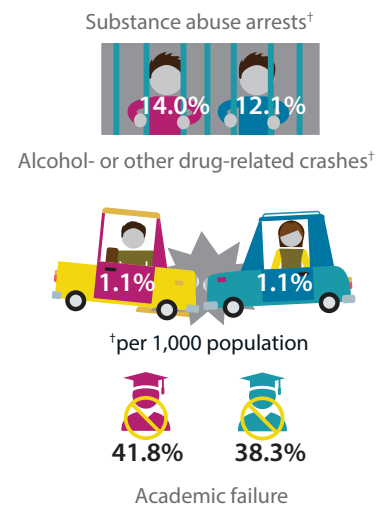
- 27th lowest rate of youth alcohol use

County vs. State

Substance Use

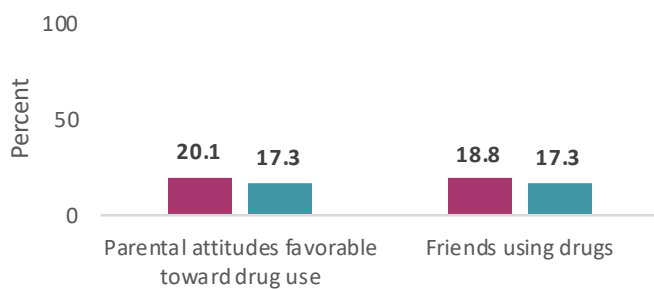


Consequences



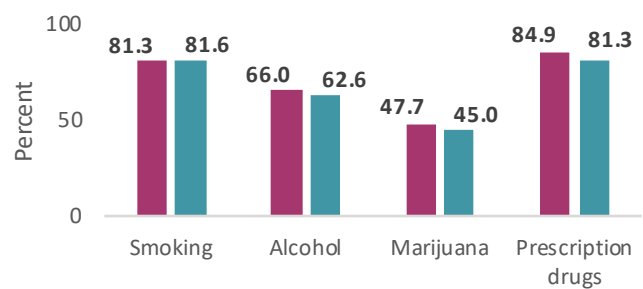
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Independence County				Trend	Arkansas 2017	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017				
SUBSTANCE USE							
Youth alcohol use ¹	14.5%	9.8%	10.3%		10.8%	✓	
Youth cigarette use ¹	8.4%	7.4%	7.8%		5.3%	✗	
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	7.2%	6.9%	6.7%		4.2%	✗	
Youth marijuana use ¹	5.1%	4.7%	5.0%		6.6%	✓	
Youth heroin use ¹	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%		0.3%	✗	
Youth prescription drug use ¹	2.9%	3.1%	3.8%		3.0%	✗	
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	21.0%	.		.		
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	14.0%	.		.		
CONSEQUENCES							
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	7.5	10.2	14.0		12.1	✗	
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1	1.5	1.1		1.1	✓	
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	445	558	559		72,501	✓	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	268	151	211		13,777	✓	
MENTAL HEALTH							
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	19.0	20.8	28.8		21.4	✗	
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	39.2%	39.2%	41.8%		40.4%	✗	
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS							
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	0.3	0.0		0.9	✓	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	10.3%	3.4%	6.3%		7.1%	✓	
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	32.4%	34.1%	30.6%		27.6%	✗	
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	22.0%	21.0%	20.0%		18.5%	✗	
CRIME							
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	28.9	27.4	23.8		35.4	✓	
High community disorganization ¹	35.9%	34.2%	27.8%		26.5%	✗	
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP							
Unemployment rates ⁹	6.5%	4.9%	4.2%		4.2%	✓	
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	21.8%	19.2%	18.5%		18.1%	✗	
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	18.6	16.4	13.9		12.8	✗	
Poor family management ¹	23.5%	24.7%	24.0%		23.7%	✗	
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	29.1%	29.5%	31.0%		29.5%	✗	
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	22.9%	23.3%	20.1%		17.3%	✗	
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use ¹	19.6%	17.5%	17.5%		15.7%	✗	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	20.4%	22.2%	19.6%		20.6%	✓	
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	41.5%	44.3%	47.2%		46.7%	✗	
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	31.8%	35.9%	31.3%		35.2%	✓	
Friends using drugs ¹	18.9%	18.1%	18.8%		17.3%	✗	
Religiosity* ¹	71.3%	71.1%	67.0%		61.2%	✓	
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	85.1%	85.1%	81.3%		81.6%	✗	
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	69.4%	67.2%	66.0%		62.6%	✓	
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	55.2%	52.5%	47.7%		45.0%	✓	
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	88.1%	86.7%	84.9%		81.3%	✓	
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT							
High school dropouts ¹¹	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%		2.3%	✓	
Academic failure ¹	38.6%	37.8%	41.8%		38.3%	✗	
Low commitment to school ¹	39.5%	38.4%	42.2%		40.9%	✗	
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT							
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	30.8%	35.4%	29.7%		25.8%	✗	
Transitions and mobility ¹	44.5%	48.9%	44.2%		41.5%	✗	
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	69.2%	69.7%	62.9%		59.5%	✓	
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	59.3%	57.4%	48.7%		48.1%	✓	

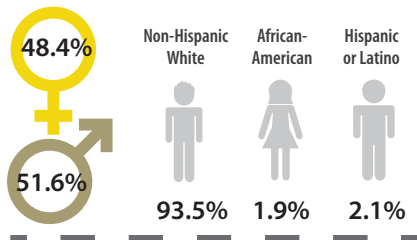
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	18.0%
Population under 18	24.8%
Total population	13,521
Births	123

Key Findings

Weaknesses

- Highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- 2nd highest rate of youth cigarette use

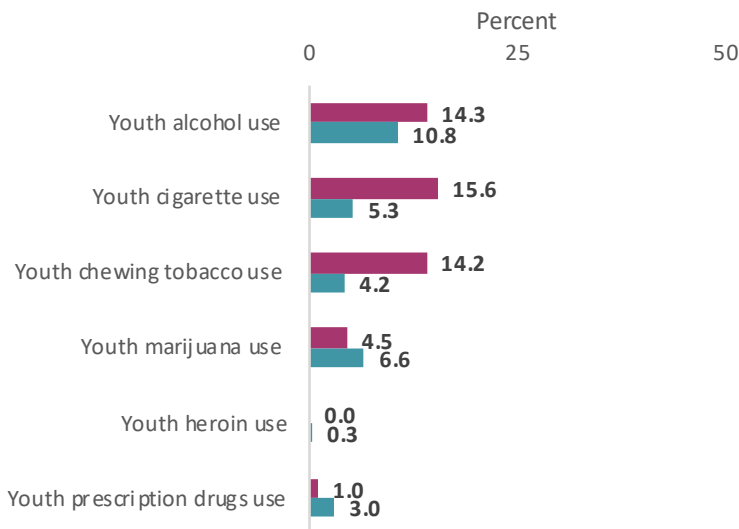
Strengths

- Highest rate of students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"
- 3rd highest rate of students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"

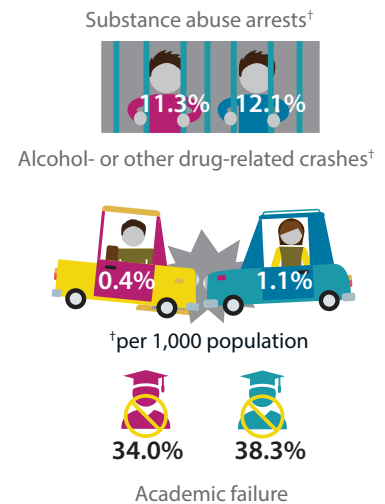
County vs. State

Substance Use

County State

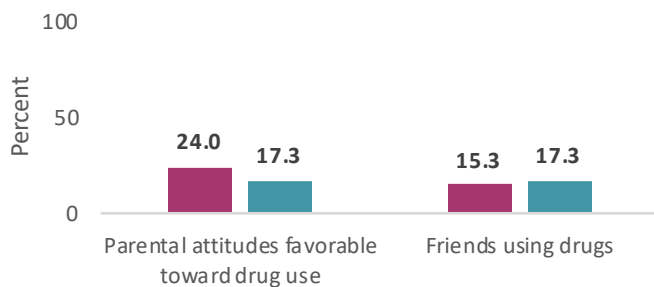


Consequences



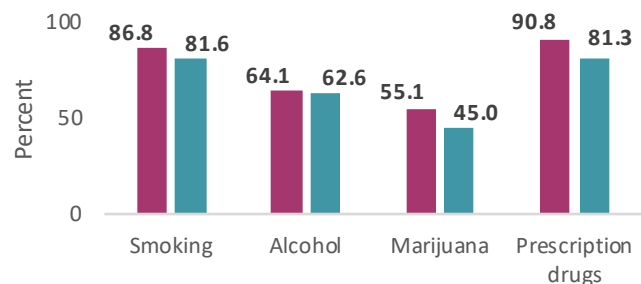
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Izard County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	16.0%	18.2%	14.3%		10.8%	✘
Youth cigarette use ¹	9.6%	13.7%	15.6%		5.3%	✘
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	8.4%	13.9%	14.2%		4.2%	✘
Youth marijuana use ¹	4.4%	9.1%	4.5%		6.6%	✔
Youth heroin use ¹	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%		0.3%	✔
Youth prescription drug use ¹	3.4%	5.0%	1.0%		3.0%	✔
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	18.9%	21.0%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	12.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	7	6.6	11.3		12.1	✔
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1	0.7	0.4		1.1	✔
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	222	243	241		72,501	✔
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	53	31	52		13,777	✔
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	31.6	24.3	29.9		21.4	✘
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	40.3%	39.9%	29.0%		40.4%	✔
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	0.4	0.0		0.9	✔
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	2.4%	4.2%	8.2%		7.1%	✘
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	40.2%	37.1%	28.6%		27.6%	✘
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	25.4%	27.0%	18.7%		18.5%	✘
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	20.6	20.9	23.3		35.4	✔
High community disorganization ¹	43.3%	39.5%	29.8%		26.5%	✘
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	6.6%	5.6%	5.5%		4.2%	✘
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	21.0%	22.0%	17.7%		18.1%	✔
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	15.9	18.0	27.5		12.8	✘
Poor family management ¹	28.4%	23.3%	24.0%		23.7%	✘
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	30.8%	36.7%	35.6%		29.5%	✘
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	29.9%	33.3%	24.0%		17.3%	✘
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	20.7%	25.7%	18.7%		15.7%	✘
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	23.2%	30.6%	17.2%		20.6%	✔
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	42.5%	49.3%	32.1%		46.7%	✔
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	28.1%	38.1%	29.8%		35.2%	✔
Friends using drugs ¹	22.9%	27.9%	15.3%		17.3%	✔
Religiosity* ¹	77.2%	70.9%	58.0%		61.2%	✘
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	85.1%	84.7%	86.8%		81.6%	✔
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	65.5%	62.0%	64.1%		62.6%	✔
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	55.3%	50.0%	55.1%		45.0%	✔
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	87.2%	89.8%	90.8%		81.3%	✔
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%		2.3%	✔
Academic failure ¹	40.2%	38.1%	34.0%		38.3%	✔
Low commitment to school ¹	42.6%	41.1%	30.9%		40.9%	✔
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	37.1%	45.8%	34.4%		25.8%	✘
Transitions and mobility ¹	39.6%	45.8%	33.6%		41.5%	✔
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	69.1%	65.2%	52.3%		59.5%	✘
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	61.5%	54.0%	47.7%		48.1%	✘

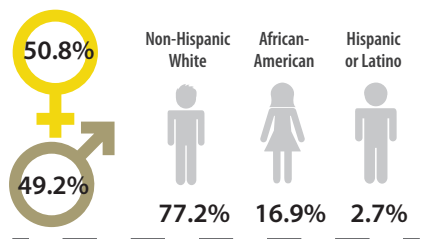
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✔ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	16.3%
Population under 18	20.2%
Total population	17,429
Births	202

Key Findings

Weaknesses

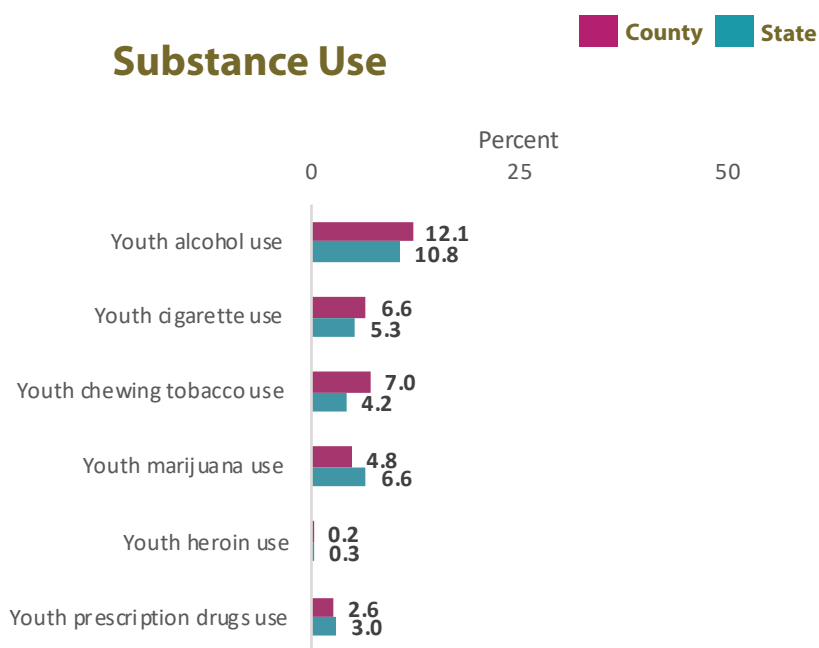
- 2nd highest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes
- 17th highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use

Strengths

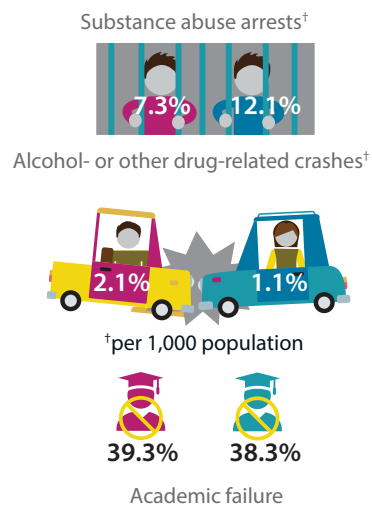
- 28th lowest rate of youth prescription drug use

County vs. State

Substance Use

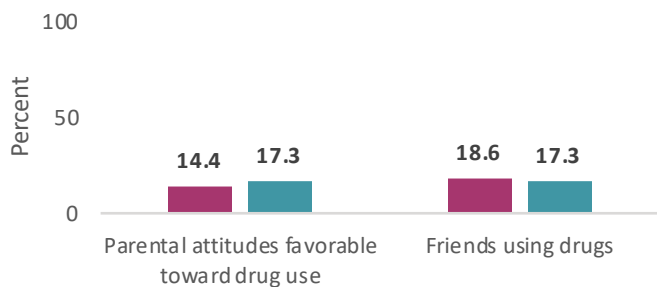


Consequences



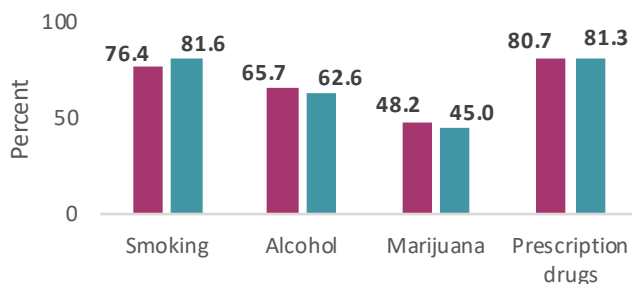
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Jackson County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	11.1%	8.8%	12.1%		10.8%	✘
Youth cigarette use ¹	6.3%	4.7%	6.6%		5.3%	✘
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	7.5%	3.4%	7.0%		4.2%	✘
Youth marijuana use ¹	3.6%	3.0%	4.8%		6.6%	✔
Youth heroin use ¹	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%		0.3%	✔
Youth prescription drug use ¹	2.2%	1.8%	2.6%		3.0%	✔
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	23.1%	23.1%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	12.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	11.7	10.9	7.3		12.1	✔
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1.2	2.2	2.1		1.1	✘
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	276	267	241		72,501	✔
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	151	129	133		13,777	✔
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	7.0	32.9	0.0		21.4	✔
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	46.8%	41.9%	37.2%		40.4%	✔
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	2.2	2.4	2.3		0.9	✘
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	4.3%	2.7%	4.8%		7.1%	✔
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	34.3%	38.0%	30.3%		27.6%	✘
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	22.3%	21.4%	17.6%		18.5%	✔
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	48.4	48.1	29.4		35.4	✔
High community disorganization ¹	47.9%	44.4%	29.7%		26.5%	✘
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	7.5%	6.2%	5.8%		4.2%	✘
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	26.8%	27.1%	25.1%		18.1%	✘
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	22.1	20.4	24.5		12.8	✘
Poor family management ¹	27.8%	27.8%	21.8%		23.7%	✔
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	36.7%	33.4%	36.8%		29.5%	✘
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	16.5%	18.8%	14.4%		17.3%	✔
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	20.2%	16.5%	14.4%		15.7%	✔
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	22.5%	22.7%	17.8%		20.6%	✔
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	45.9%	47.1%	44.6%		46.7%	✔
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	39.9%	38.9%	37.7%		35.2%	✘
Friends using drugs ¹	19.1%	15.1%	18.6%		17.3%	✘
Religiosity* ¹	63.7%	59.4%	52.5%		61.2%	✘
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	77.5%	83.3%	76.4%		81.6%	✘
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	62.9%	62.0%	65.7%		62.6%	✔
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	52.3%	49.6%	48.2%		45.0%	✔
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	80.4%	85.1%	80.7%		81.3%	✘
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	2.6%	2.2%	5.2%		2.3%	✘
Academic failure ¹	47.2%	41.7%	39.3%		38.3%	✘
Low commitment to school ¹	38.6%	43.4%	39.5%		40.9%	✔
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	18.0%	21.0%	5.5%		25.8%	✔
Transitions and mobility ¹	42.5%	36.5%	35.8%		41.5%	✔
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	60.2%	63.2%	55.6%		59.5%	✘
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	51.2%	53.9%	45.6%		48.1%	✘

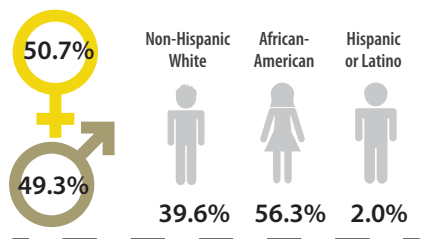
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✔ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	16.3%
Population under 18	20.2%
Total population	71,373
Births	772

Key Findings

Weaknesses

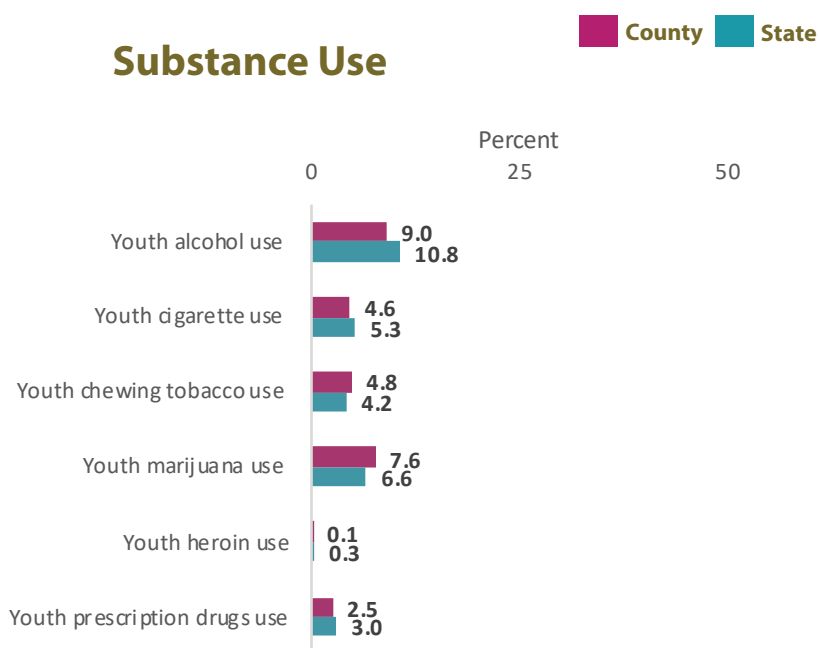
- 7th lowest rate of students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at “moderate” or “great risk”*
- 7th lowest rate of youth who perceive smoking as a “moderate” or “great risk”*

Strengths

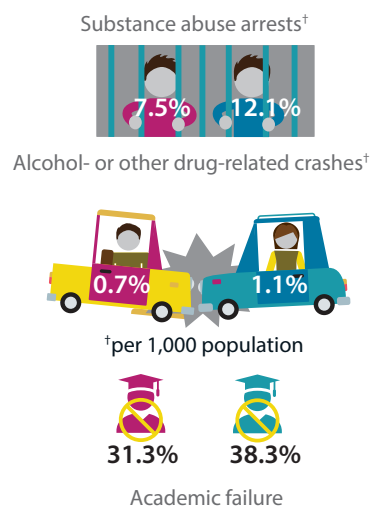
- 2nd lowest rate of academic failure
- 7th lowest rate of favorable parental attitudes toward drug use

County vs. State

Substance Use

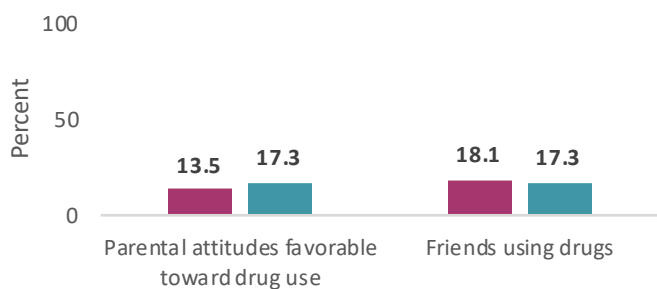


Consequences



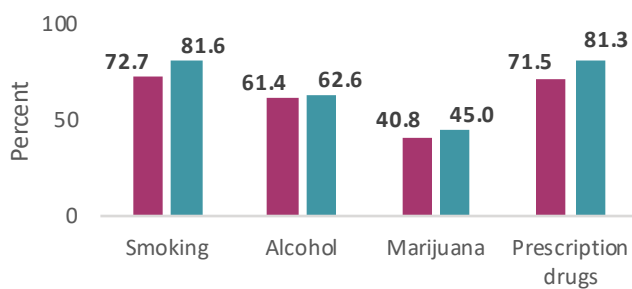
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Jefferson County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	17.2%	6.5%	9.0%		10.8%	✓
Youth cigarette use ¹	9.5%	3.5%	4.6%		5.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	6.4%	2.3%	4.8%		4.2%	✗
Youth marijuana use ¹	9.1%	8.2%	7.6%		6.6%	✗
Youth heroin use ¹	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%		0.3%	✓
Youth prescription drug use ¹	4.4%	2.3%	2.5%		3.0%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	23.1%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	12.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	7	7	7.5		12.1	✓
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.8	0.8	0.7		1.1	✓
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	2,944	3,043	3,006		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	688	586	599		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	14.8	17.4	13.5		21.4	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	44.7%	41.8%	39.4%		40.4%	✓
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.6	1.8	1.8		0.9	✗
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	7.2%	2.8%	12.7%		7.1%	✗
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	32.1%	41.8%	26.0%		27.6%	✓
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	29.2%	19.7%	13.9%		18.5%	✓
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	56.3	59.9	56.6		35.4	✗
High community disorganization ¹	34.0%	54.2%	30.0%		26.5%	✗
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	7.0%	5.6%	5.2%		4.2%	✗
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	25.5%	25.5%	24.7%		18.1%	✗
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	14.1	14.2	14.5		12.8	✗
Poor family management ¹	29.0%	42.5%	20.6%		23.7%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	37.2%	36.6%	31.1%		29.5%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	19.6%	16.1%	13.5%		17.3%	✓
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	22.1%	22.3%	17.3%		15.7%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	26.5%	22.6%	19.2%		20.6%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	49.6%	60.9%	48.4%		46.7%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	44.8%	68.9%	48.1%		35.2%	✗
Friends using drugs ¹	25.4%	20.7%	18.1%		17.3%	✗
Religiosity* ¹	74.2%	57.6%	61.2%		61.2%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	82.8%	62.8%	72.7%		81.6%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	63.3%	58.0%	61.4%		62.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	46.8%	37.3%	40.8%		45.0%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	83.6%	62.5%	71.5%		81.3%	✗
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	3.6%	4.1%	4.4%		2.3%	✗
Academic failure ¹	37.0%	34.3%	31.3%		38.3%	✓
Low commitment to school ¹	44.7%	36.5%	34.8%		40.9%	✓
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	21.2%	32.5%	14.1%		25.8%	✓
Transitions and mobility ¹	49.2%	58.5%	37.4%		41.5%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	55.6%	55.2%	53.6%		59.5%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	45.6%	40.7%	43.0%		48.1%	✗

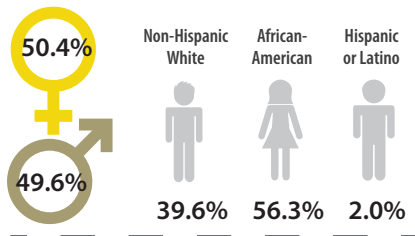
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JOHNSON COUNTY



Demographics



Population over 65	15.8%
Population under 18	24.5%
Total population	26,155
Births	335

Key Findings

Weaknesses

- 5th highest rate of academic failure

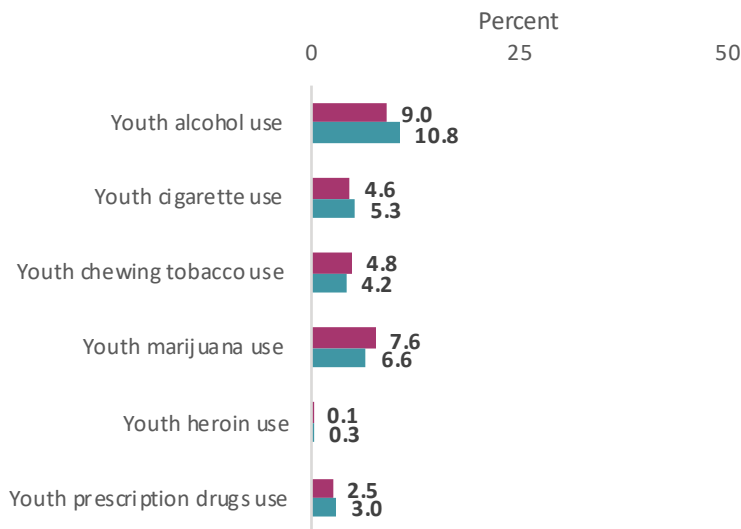
Strengths

- 4th lowest rate of youth chewing tobacco use

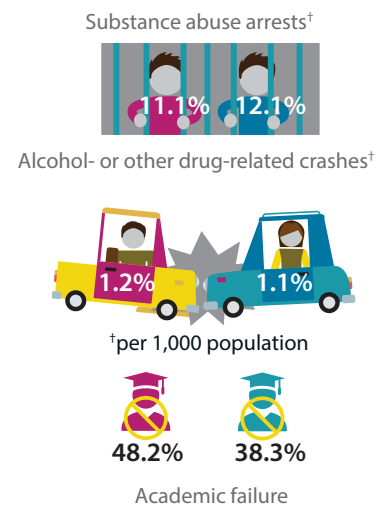
County vs. State

Substance Use

County State

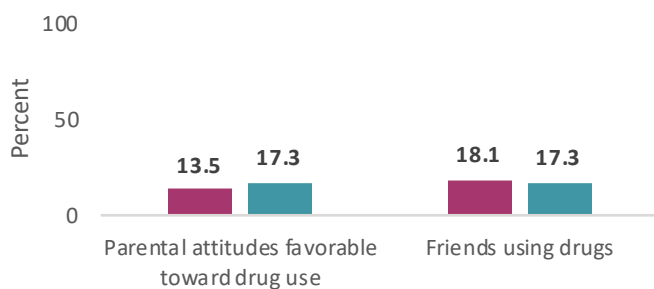


Consequences



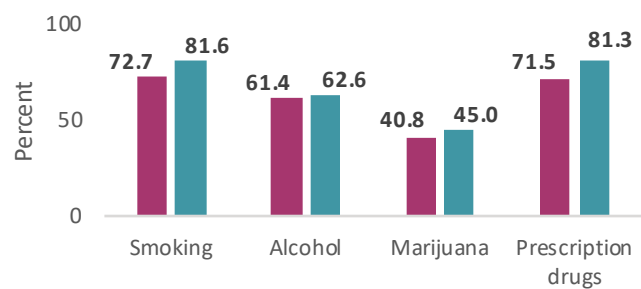
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Johnson County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	9.9%	8.6%	8.7%		10.8%	✓
Youth cigarette use ¹	5.8%	4.5%	3.0%		5.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	3.9%	2.2%	2.2%		4.2%	✓
Youth marijuana use ¹	5.8%	5.8%	6.9%		6.6%	*
Youth heroin use ¹	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%		0.3%	✓
Youth prescription drug use ¹	2.4%	2.6%	2.7%		3.0%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	21.0%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	14.0%	14.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	10	9.2	11.1		12.1	✓
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1.1	1.3	1.2		1.1	*
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	580	632	699		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	126	105	109		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	34.3	27.2	21.7		21.4	*
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	43.3%	43.4%	42.4%		40.4%	*
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	0.3	0.0		0.9	✓
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	5.8%	6.8%	4.7%		7.1%	✓
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	31.5%	33.8%	28.0%		27.6%	*
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	20.7%	21.2%	14.2%		18.5%	✓
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	29.7	27.9	27.8		35.4	✓
High community disorganization ¹	36.1%	35.2%	26.1%		26.5%	✓
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	5.8%	4.7%	4.2%		4.2%	✓
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	22.1%	21.4%	22.5%		18.1%	*
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	20.5	15.1	15.9		12.8	*
Poor family management ¹	27.4%	30.8%	26.9%		23.7%	*
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	28.1%	25.0%	26.4%		29.5%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	23.2%	22.4%	16.3%		17.3%	✓
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	17.4%	13.9%	13.5%		15.7%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	21.7%	20.4%	20.6%		20.6%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	43.8%	49.3%	45.1%		46.7%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	27.4%	29.8%	28.8%		35.2%	✓
Friends using drugs ¹	17.2%	14.0%	14.0%		17.3%	✓
Religiosity* ¹	64.6%	63.2%	57.8%		61.2%	*
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	84.9%	80.5%	83.0%		81.6%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	70.7%	65.1%	64.3%		62.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	53.6%	48.0%	46.2%		45.0%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	83.7%	83.4%	83.3%		81.3%	✓
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	3.3%	1.6%	1.3%		2.3%	✓
Academic failure ¹	46.4%	45.6%	48.2%		38.3%	*
Low commitment to school ¹	36.9%	41.2%	35.5%		40.9%	✓
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	14.3%	14.3%	11.1%		25.8%	✓
Transitions and mobility ¹	47.5%	45.0%	39.8%		41.5%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	65.2%	65.2%	60.7%		59.5%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	61.1%	58.1%	52.0%		48.1%	✓

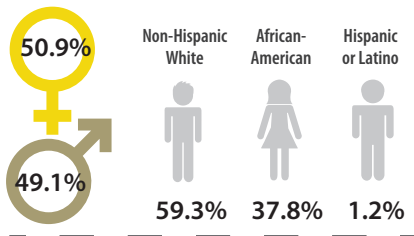
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LAFAYETTE COUNTY



Demographics



Population over 65	22.3%
Population under 18	19.8%
Total population	7,051
Births	69

Key Findings

Weaknesses

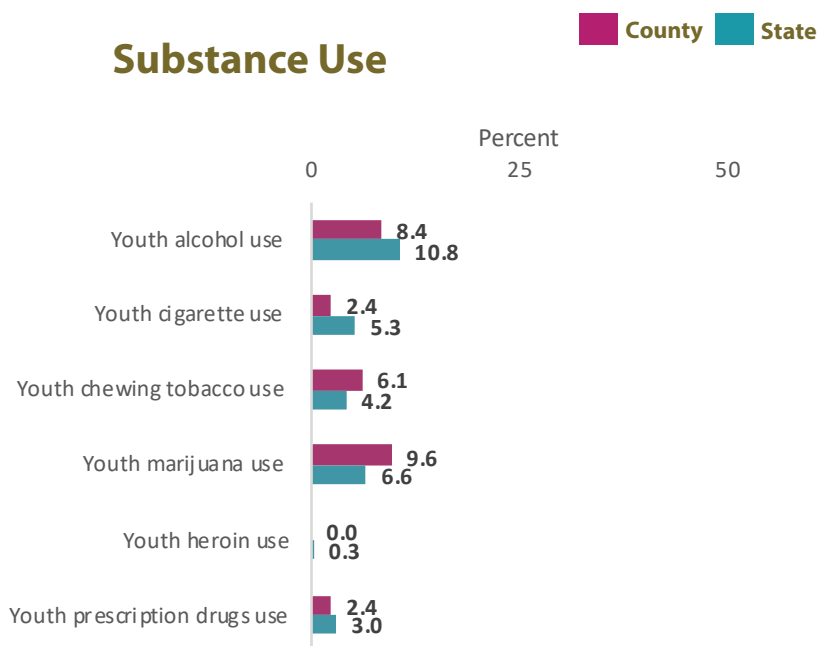
- Highest rate of favorable parental attitudes toward drug use
- 3rd highest rate of academic failure
- 3rd highest rate of youth marijuana use

Strengths

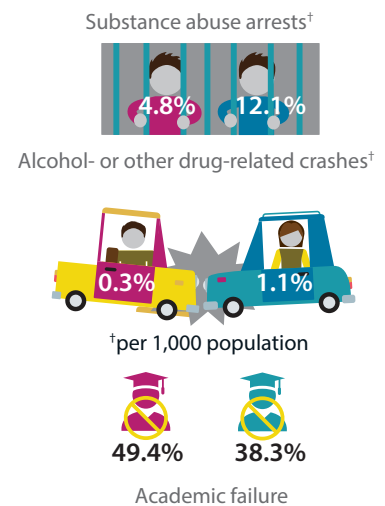
- Lowest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes
- 2nd lowest rate of youth cigarette use

County vs. State

Substance Use

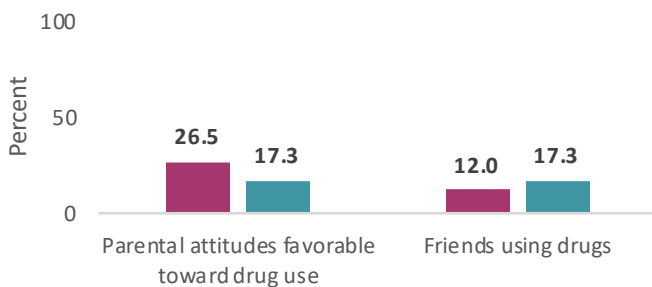


Consequences



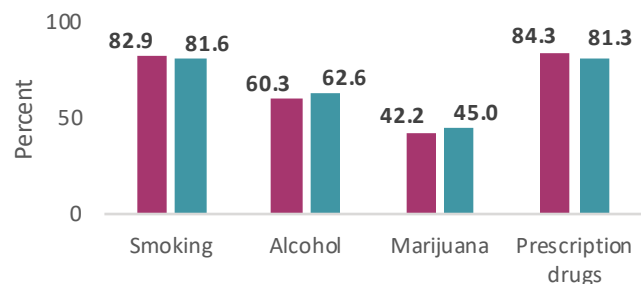
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Lafayette County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	18.8%	.	8.4%		10.8%	✓
Youth cigarette use ¹	18.2%	0.0%	2.4%		5.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	12.7%	0.0%	6.1%		4.2%	✗
Youth marijuana use ¹	6.2%	0.0%	9.6%		6.6%	✗
Youth heroin use ¹	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.3%	✓
Youth prescription drug use ¹	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%		3.0%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	21.0%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	10.0%	12.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	6.3	5.6	4.8		12.1	✓
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.3	1	0.3		1.1	✓
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	173	165	199		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	24	15	32		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	8.0	14.1	41.4		21.4	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	46.4%	0.0%	38.6%		40.4%	✓
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	.	0.0		0.9	✓
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	8.3%	.	13.3%		7.1%	✗
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	35.9%	0.0%	38.6%		27.6%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	13.2%	0.0%	24.1%		18.5%	✗
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	12.8	11.3	4.2		35.4	✓
High community disorganization ¹	48.8%	0.0%	50.6%		26.5%	✗
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	7.6%	5.9%	5.1%		4.2%	✗
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	24.4%	26.4%	23.8%		18.1%	✗
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	7.3	19.6	18.6		12.8	✗
Poor family management ¹	21.9%	0.0%	22.9%		23.7%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	30.8%	0.0%	34.1%		29.5%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	27.8%	0.0%	26.5%		17.3%	✗
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	24.6%	0.0%	12.0%		15.7%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	31.6%	0.0%	20.5%		20.6%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	51.9%	0.0%	50.6%		46.7%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	47.4%	0.0%	54.2%		35.2%	✗
Friends using drugs ¹	28.1%	0.0%	12.0%		17.3%	✓
Religiosity* ¹	70.9%	0.0%	62.7%		61.2%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	70.4%	.	82.9%		81.6%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	63.0%	.	60.3%		62.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	52.8%	.	42.2%		45.0%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	75.9%	.	84.3%		81.3%	✓
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	3.6%	2.4%	2.2%		2.3%	✓
Academic failure ¹	44.4%	0.0%	49.4%		38.3%	✗
Low commitment to school ¹	40.4%	0.0%	26.5%		40.9%	✓
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	3.3%	13.8%	10.8%		25.8%	✓
Transitions and mobility ¹	55.6%	0.0%	25.3%		41.5%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	67.8%	0.0%	62.7%		59.5%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	57.6%	0.0%	54.2%		48.1%	✓

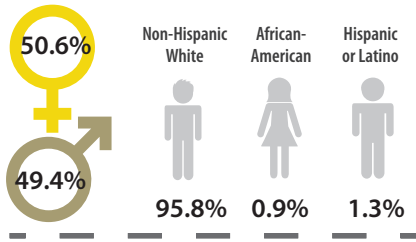
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	19.3%
Population under 18	22.2%
Total population	16,777
Births	201

Key Findings

Weaknesses

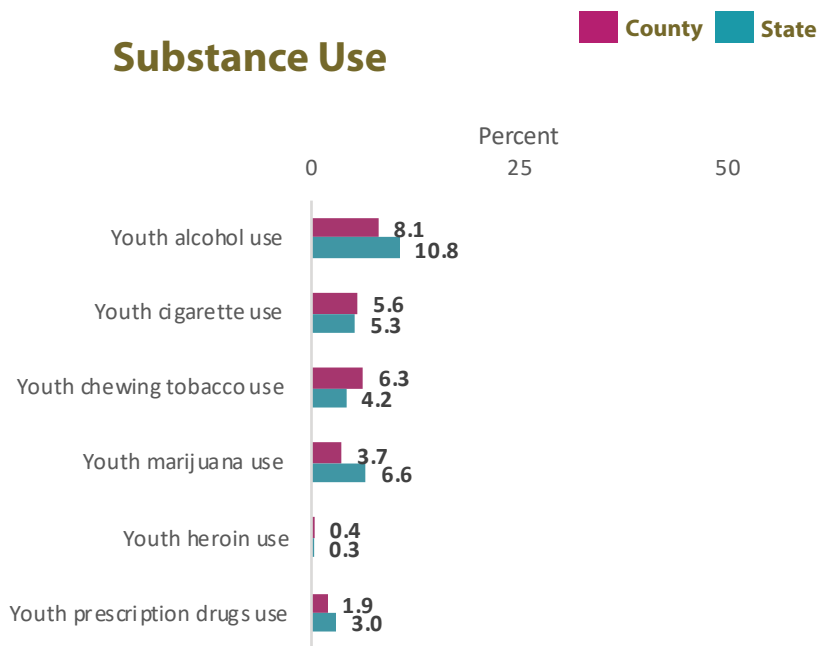
- 12th highest rate of youth heroin use
- 25th highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use

Strengths

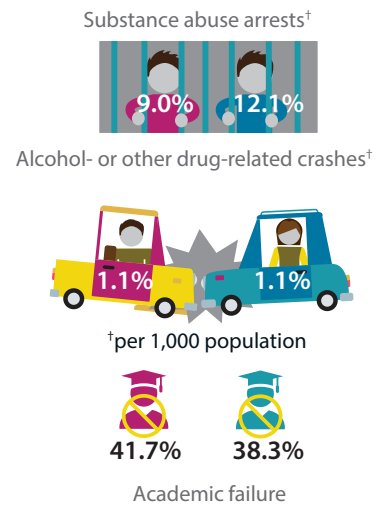
- 8th highest rate of negative youth perception of marijuana
- 9th lowest rate of youth alcohol use

County vs. State

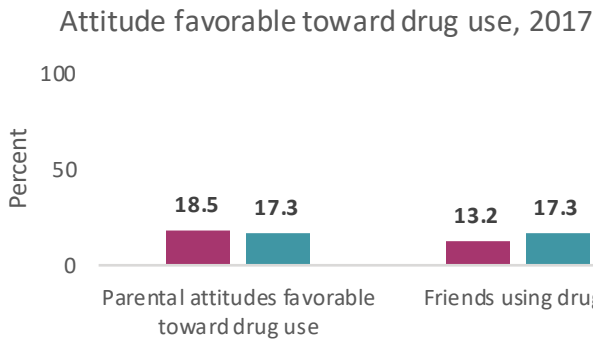
Substance Use



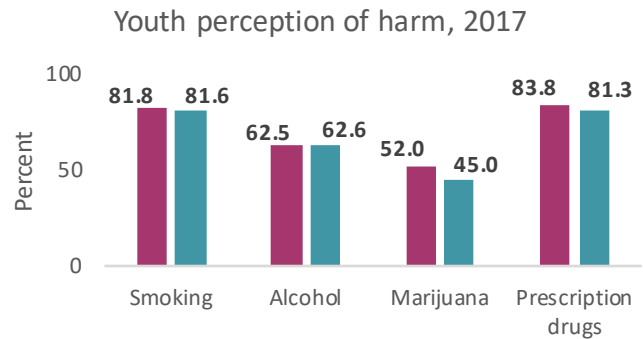
Consequences



Risk factors



Protective factors



Indicator	Lawrence County				Trend	Arkansas 2017	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017				
SUBSTANCE USE							
Youth alcohol use ¹	8.5%	9.7%	8.1%		10.8%	✓	
Youth cigarette use ¹	6.8%	8.6%	5.6%		5.3%	✗	
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	5.2%	6.9%	6.3%		4.2%	✗	
Youth marijuana use ¹	2.1%	3.0%	3.7%		6.6%	✓	
Youth heroin use ¹	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%		0.3%	✗	
Youth prescription drug use ¹	2.7%	1.9%	1.9%		3.0%	✓	
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	23.1%	21.0%	.		.		
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	14.0%	.		.		
CONSEQUENCES							
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	4.6	9.2	9.0		12.1	✓	
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.7	0.9	1.1		1.1	✓	
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	705	775	751		72,501	✓	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	131	90	96		13,777	✓	
MENTAL HEALTH							
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	16.0	4.0	34.2		21.4	✗	
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	34.6%	39.7%	36.1%		40.4%	✓	
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS							
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	.	0.0		0.9	✓	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	9.5%	.	.		7.1%		
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	29.4%	34.6%	26.9%		27.6%	✓	
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	17.6%	22.8%	14.8%		18.5%	✓	
CRIME							
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	12.1	15.0	12.0		35.4	✓	
High community disorganization ¹	38.7%	40.0%	29.8%		26.5%	✗	
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP							
Unemployment rates ⁹	6.0%	4.3%	3.8%		4.2%	✓	
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	23.9%	23.6%	18.4%		18.1%	✗	
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	19.6	20.6	22.2		12.8	✗	
Poor family management ¹	24.7%	26.0%	22.1%		23.7%	✓	
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	24.0%	30.9%	28.9%		29.5%	✓	
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	18.3%	22.6%	18.5%		17.3%	✗	
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use ¹	15.6%	17.9%	14.7%		15.7%	✓	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	18.1%	20.4%	15.1%		20.6%	✓	
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	41.5%	46.4%	44.3%		46.7%	✓	
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	28.9%	34.9%	25.6%		35.2%	✓	
Friends using drugs ¹	14.0%	19.0%	13.2%		17.3%	✓	
Religiosity* ¹	73.1%	71.3%	67.8%		61.2%	✓	
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	83.5%	84.3%	81.8%		81.6%	✓	
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	66.7%	63.9%	62.5%		62.6%	✗	
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	56.2%	52.2%	52.0%		45.0%	✓	
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	86.6%	87.7%	83.8%		81.3%	✓	
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT							
High school dropouts ¹¹	1.4%	2.1%	1.0%		2.3%	✓	
Academic failure ¹	42.0%	47.3%	41.7%		38.3%	✗	
Low commitment to school ¹	41.7%	42.9%	44.1%		40.9%	✗	
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT							
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	23.2%	30.7%	22.8%		25.8%	✓	
Transitions and mobility ¹	42.5%	40.7%	35.6%		41.5%	✓	
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	61.8%	62.2%	62.5%		59.5%	✓	
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	57.8%	59.1%	56.2%		48.1%	✓	

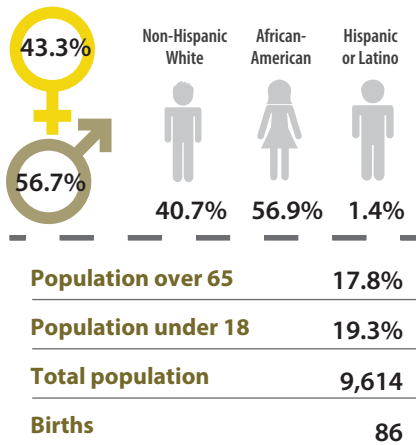
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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



Key Findings

Weaknesses

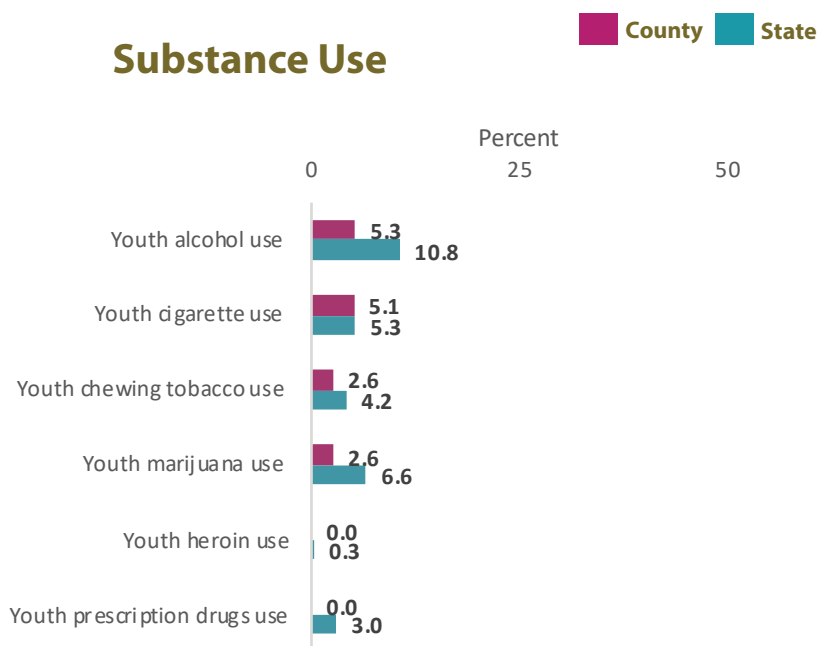
- Lowest negative youth perception of smoking
- Lowest negative youth perception of alcohol
- Lowest negative youth perception of marijuana
- Lowest negative youth perception of prescription drug use

Strengths

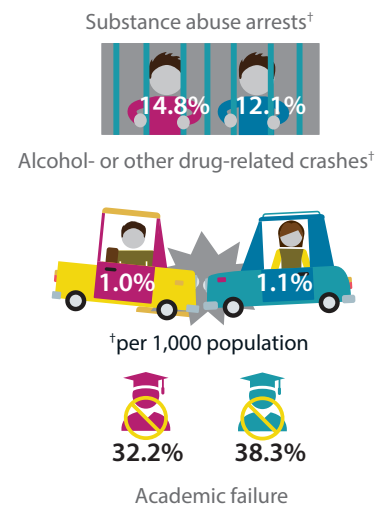
- Lowest rate of favorable parental attitudes toward drug use
- Lowest rate of friends using drugs

County vs. State

Substance Use

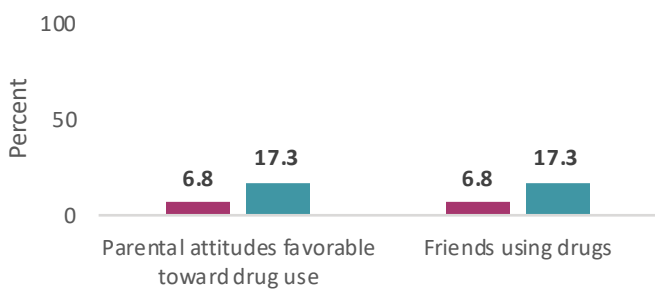


Consequences



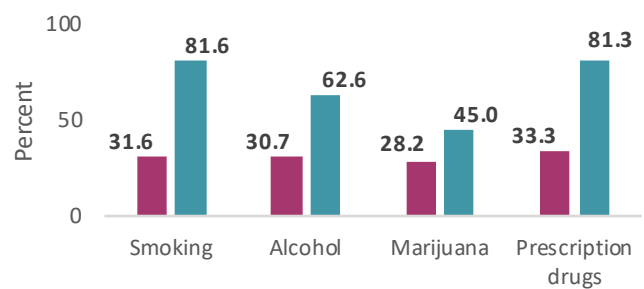
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Lee County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	6.1%	11.1%	5.3%		10.8%	✓
Youth cigarette use ¹	0.0%	2.8%	5.1%		5.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	5.3%	1.9%	2.6%		4.2%	✓
Youth marijuana use ¹	3.0%	8.1%	2.6%		6.6%	✓
Youth heroin use ¹	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.3%	✓
Youth prescription drug use ¹	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%		3.0%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	25.2%	25.2%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	12.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	7.3	19.8	14.8		12.1	✗
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.9	0.4	1.0		1.1	✓
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	341	347	329		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	16	6	16		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	26.2	0.0	0.0		21.4	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	25.6%	38.7%	28.8%		40.4%	✓
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.2	1.3	1.4		0.9	✗
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	.	.	5.9%		7.1%	✓
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	60.0%	36.2%	33.9%		27.6%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	6.5%	22.1%	5.1%		18.5%	✓
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	21.6	28.1	31.7		35.4	✓
High community disorganization ¹	83.3%	61.7%	30.5%		26.5%	✗
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	6.7%	4.7%	4.8%		4.2%	✗
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	27.3%	30.1%	27.3%		18.1%	✗
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	6.4	6.8	9.4		12.8	✓
Poor family management ¹	64.3%	41.1%	33.9%		23.7%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	13.3%	27.4%	25.0%		29.5%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	3.6%	18.8%	6.8%		17.3%	✓
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	21.1%	17.9%	13.6%		15.7%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	15.8%	22.6%	16.9%		20.6%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	83.8%	64.4%	47.5%		46.7%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	41.9%	62.2%	37.3%		35.2%	✗
Friends using drugs ¹	6.5%	21.0%	6.8%		17.3%	✓
Religiosity* ¹	45.7%	48.6%	22.0%		61.2%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	29.7%	64.8%	31.6%		81.6%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	29.7%	51.0%	30.7%		62.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	19.4%	35.9%	28.2%		45.0%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	26.3%	63.5%	33.3%		81.3%	✗
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	10.0%	4.5%	7.6%		2.3%	✗
Academic failure ¹	23.4%	38.7%	32.2%		38.3%	✓
Low commitment to school ¹	30.9%	28.3%	27.1%		40.9%	✓
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	0.0%	2.8%	14.7%		25.8%	✓
Transitions and mobility ¹	19.4%	37.6%	20.3%		41.5%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	57.7%	59.8%	35.6%		59.5%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	49.3%	64.3%	42.4%		48.1%	✗

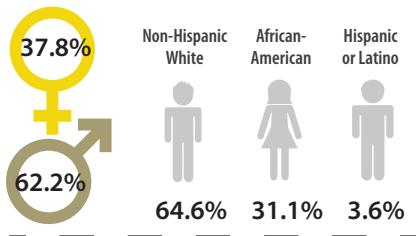
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	14.3%
Population under 18	17.8%
Total population	13,885
Births	106

Key Findings

Weaknesses

- 10th highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- 4th lowest rate of youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"

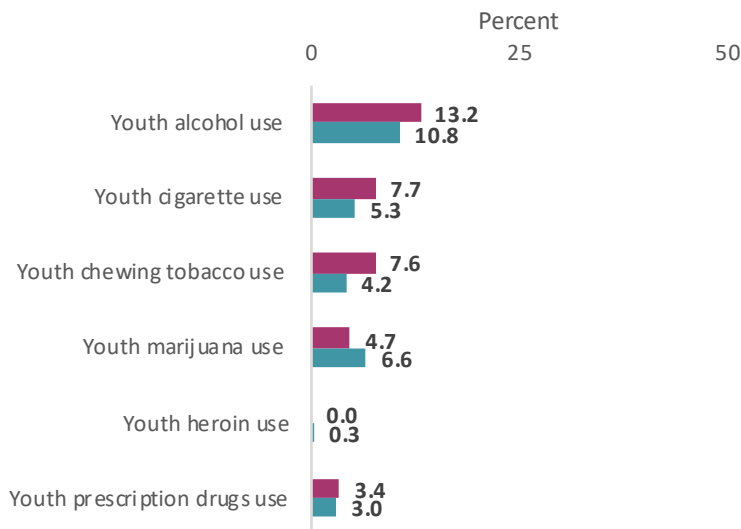
Strengths

- 7th lowest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes
- 8th lowest rate of substance abuse arrests

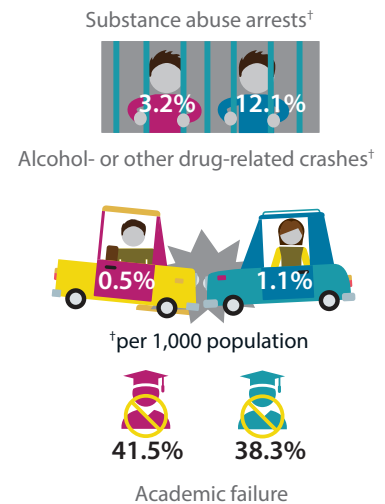
County vs. State

Substance Use

County State

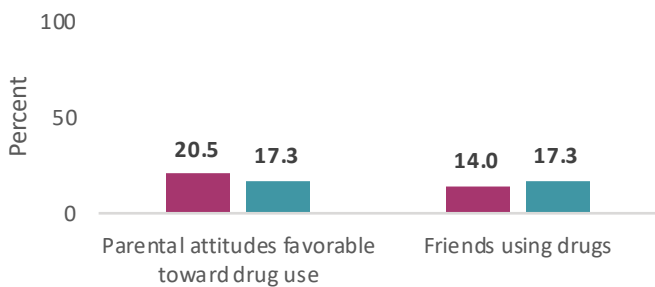


Consequences



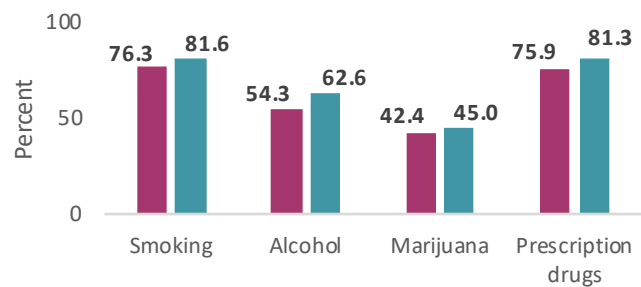
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Lincoln County				Trend	Arkansas 2017	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017				
SUBSTANCE USE							
Youth alcohol use ¹	.	.	13.2%		10.8%	✘	
Youth cigarette use ¹	.	0.0%	7.7%		5.3%	✘	
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	.	0.0%	7.6%		4.2%	✘	
Youth marijuana use ¹	.	0.0%	4.7%		6.6%	✓	
Youth heroin use ¹	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.3%	✓	
Youth prescription drug use ¹	.	0.0%	3.4%		3.0%	✘	
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	23.1%	23.1%	.		.		
Adult excessive drinking ²	14.0%	14.0%	.		.		
CONSEQUENCES							
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	3.7	3.4	3.2		12.1	✓	
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.5	0.7	0.5		1.1	✓	
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	518	462	438		72,501	✓	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	46	46	43		13,777	✓	
MENTAL HEALTH							
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	0.0	8.2	39.1		21.4	✘	
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	.	0.0%	39.9%		40.4%	✓	
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS							
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	.	0.0		0.9	✓	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	9.1%	.	3.4%		7.1%	✓	
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	.	0.0%	36.0%		27.6%	✘	
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	.	0.0%	13.6%		18.5%	✓	
CRIME							
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	14.0	13.3	12.4		35.4	✓	
High community disorganization ¹	.	0.0%	23.3%		26.5%	✓	
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP							
Unemployment rates ⁹	6.1%	4.8%	4.2%		4.2%	✓	
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	23.0%	23.3%	17.9%		18.1%	✓	
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	4.9	7.8	8.7		12.8	✓	
Poor family management ¹	.	0.0%	33.3%		23.7%	✘	
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	.	0.0%	26.5%		29.5%	✓	
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	.	0.0%	20.5%		17.3%	✘	
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use ¹	.	0.0%	14.3%		15.7%	✓	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	.	0.0%	22.5%		20.6%	✘	
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	.	0.0%	56.6%		46.7%	✘	
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	.	0.0%	39.1%		35.2%	✘	
Friends using drugs ¹	.	0.0%	14.0%		17.3%	✓	
Religiosity* ¹	.	0.0%	66.7%		61.2%	✓	
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	.	.	76.3%		81.6%	✘	
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	.	.	54.3%		62.6%	✘	
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	.	.	42.4%		45.0%	✘	
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	.	.	75.9%		81.3%	✘	
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT							
High school dropouts ¹¹	0.5%	1.1%	2.4%		2.3%	✘	
Academic failure ¹	.	0.0%	41.5%		38.3%	✘	
Low commitment to school ¹	.	0.0%	46.1%		40.9%	✘	
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT							
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	35.1%	35.1%	46.3%		25.8%	✘	
Transitions and mobility ¹	.	0.0%	31.8%		41.5%	✓	
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	.	0.0%	53.1%		59.5%	✘	
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	.	0.0%	49.2%		48.1%	✓	

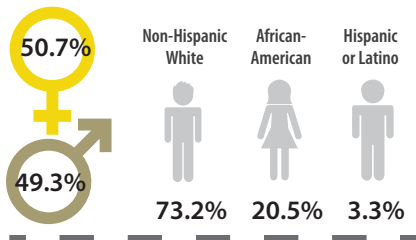
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	19.9%
Population under 18	22.4%
Total population	12,494
Births	141

Key Findings

Weaknesses

4th highest rate of youth heroin use

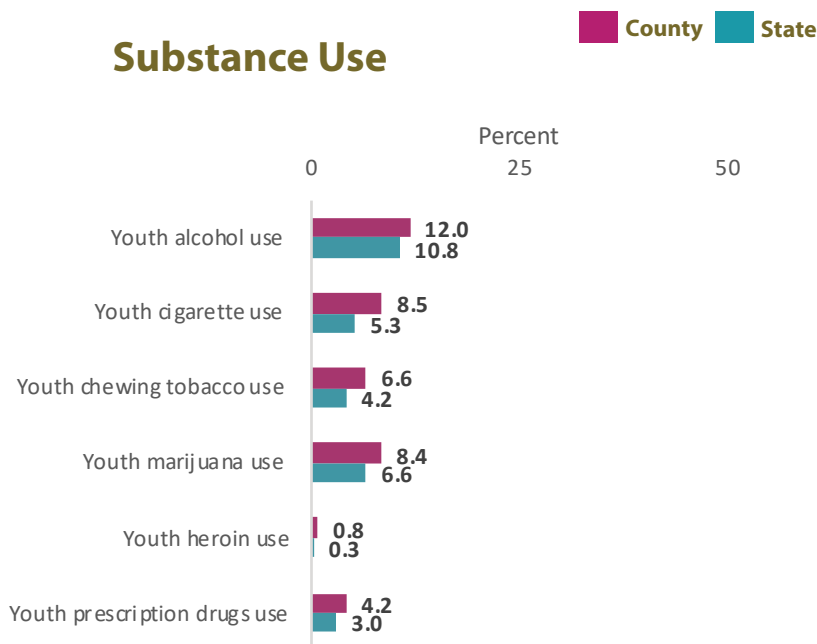
Strengths

13th lowest rate of alcohol or other drug related crashes

27th lowest rate of substance abuse arrests

County vs. State

Substance Use

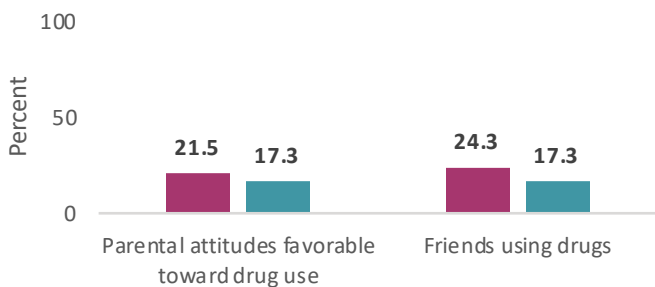


Consequences



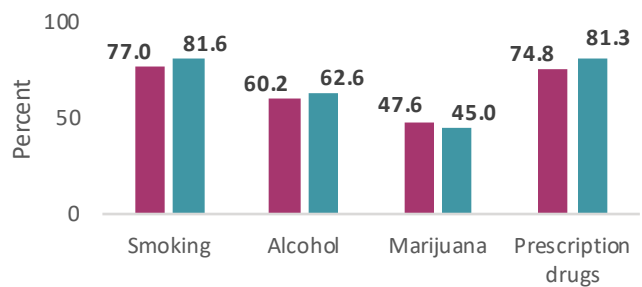
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Little River County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	19.1%	13.0%	12.0%		10.8%	✖
Youth cigarette use ¹	11.3%	9.1%	8.5%		5.3%	✖
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	10.6%	9.8%	6.6%		4.2%	✖
Youth marijuana use ¹	6.7%	6.7%	8.4%		6.6%	✖
Youth heroin use ¹	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%		0.3%	✖
Youth prescription drug use ¹	5.4%	2.0%	4.2%		3.0%	✖
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	18.9%	21.0%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	12.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	4.1	4.3	7.2		12.1	✓
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1.1	0.7	0.6		1.1	✓
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	297	319	274		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	69	63	43		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	9.5	34.8	15.1		21.4	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	34.9%	39.5%	39.1%		40.4%	✓
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	0.9	0.9		0.9	✓
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	4.8%	6.1%	5.6%		7.1%	✓
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	45.4%	40.3%	38.0%		27.6%	✖
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	28.9%	19.5%	25.0%		18.5%	✖
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	17.8	19.1	28.4		35.4	✓
High community disorganization ¹	35.6%	39.1%	36.6%		26.5%	✖
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	5.5%	4.6%	4.8%		4.2%	✖
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	19.3%	19.4%	18.8%		18.1%	✖
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	9.1	10.7	12.6		12.8	✓
Poor family management ¹	23.1%	30.3%	25.7%		23.7%	✖
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	37.8%	35.3%	36.2%		29.5%	✖
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	25.8%	21.1%	21.5%		17.3%	✖
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	24.6%	25.0%	23.9%		15.7%	✖
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	25.9%	29.3%	25.7%		20.6%	✖
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	51.6%	52.1%	49.3%		46.7%	✖
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	45.9%	41.2%	34.5%		35.2%	✓
Friends using drugs ¹	26.9%	27.3%	24.3%		17.3%	✖
Religiosity* ¹	73.2%	65.8%	62.7%		61.2%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	79.3%	78.7%	77.0%		81.6%	✖
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	60.4%	64.1%	60.2%		62.6%	✖
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	51.6%	46.6%	47.6%		45.0%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	80.3%	82.0%	74.8%		81.3%	✖
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	3.9%	1.3%	2.3%		2.3%	✓
Academic failure ¹	30.7%	36.4%	35.2%		38.3%	✓
Low commitment to school ¹	43.0%	42.7%	48.6%		40.9%	✖
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	42.2%	3.4%	1.2%		25.8%	✓
Transitions and mobility ¹	42.1%	43.0%	44.4%		41.5%	✖
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	55.0%	52.1%	47.2%		59.5%	✖
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	55.3%	52.5%	44.4%		48.1%	✖

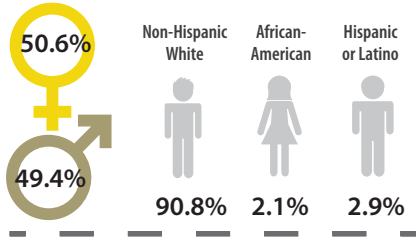
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✖ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	18.8%
Population under 18	22.4%
Total population	21,802
Births	245

Key Findings

Weaknesses

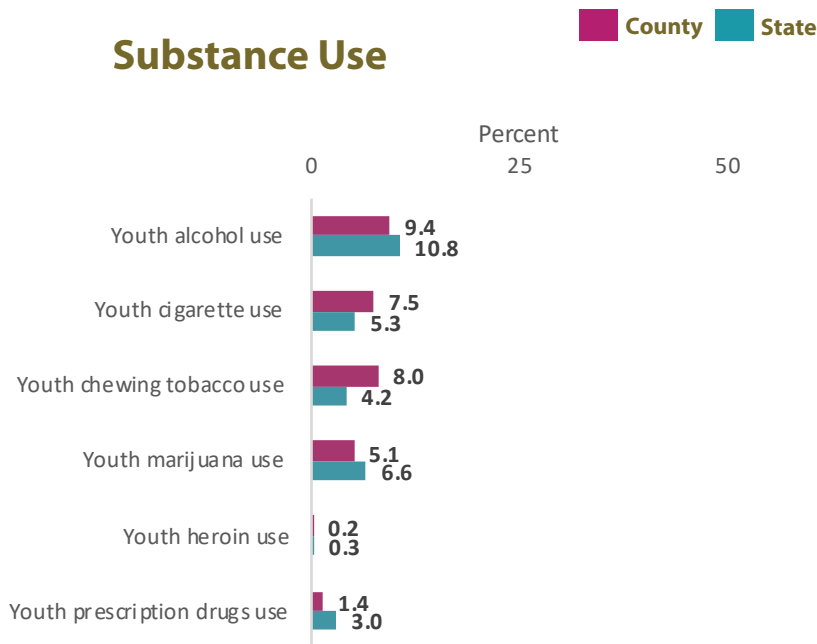
- 8th highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- 10th highest rate of substance abuse arrests

Strengths

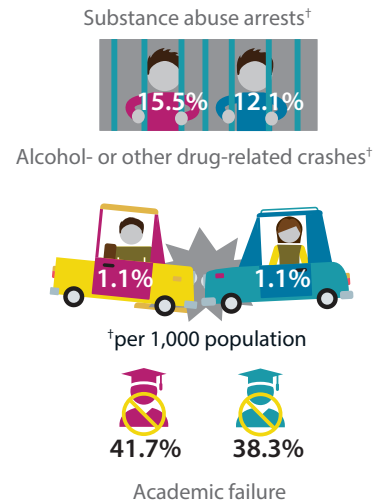
- 7th lowest rate of youth prescription drug use
- 19th lowest rate of youth alcohol use

County vs. State

Substance Use

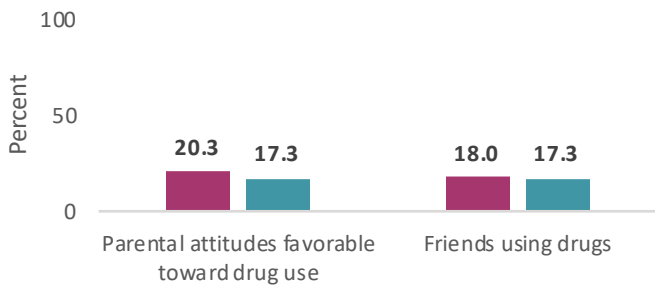


Consequences



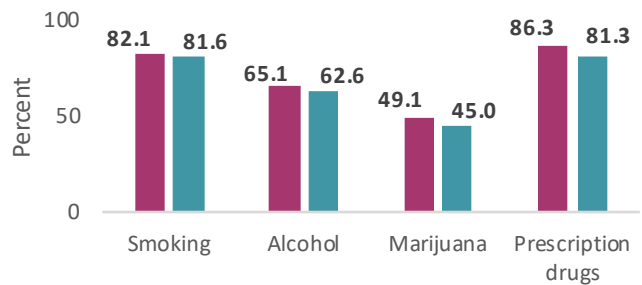
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Logan County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	14.2%	13.1%	9.4%		10.8%	✓
Youth cigarette use ¹	7.5%	6.5%	7.5%		5.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	8.9%	7.1%	8.0%		4.2%	✗
Youth marijuana use ¹	7.4%	5.4%	5.1%		6.6%	✓
Youth heroin use ¹	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%		0.3%	✓
Youth prescription drug use ¹	1.7%	2.9%	1.4%		3.0%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	21.0%	.		.	.
Adult excessive drinking ²	14.0%	14.0%	.		.	.
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	8.8	13	15.5		12.1	✗
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.8	0.9	1.1		1.1	✓
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	619	716	797		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	125	151	135		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	31.0	8.5	48.1		21.4	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	37.0%	44.1%	43.5%		40.4%	✗
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.2	1.3	1.3		0.9	✗
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	16.7%	5.6%	6.1%		7.1%	✓
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	32.2%	38.2%	30.6%		27.6%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	30.0%	19.3%	19.1%		18.5%	✗
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	31.2	35.5	26.6		35.4	✓
High community disorganization ¹	40.4%	43.3%	35.8%		26.5%	✗
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	5.7%	4.6%	3.8%		4.2%	✓
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	19.3%	19.0%	20.2%		18.1%	✗
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	16.1	18.7	27.9		12.8	✗
Poor family management ¹	24.6%	23.5%	23.6%		23.7%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	36.0%	37.3%	37.2%		29.5%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	19.4%	24.5%	20.3%		17.3%	✗
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	20.3%	22.3%	16.4%		15.7%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	22.1%	22.1%	19.8%		20.6%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	41.9%	50.6%	45.8%		46.7%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	34.0%	33.3%	35.4%		35.2%	✗
Friends using drugs ¹	21.3%	18.9%	18.0%		17.3%	✗
Religiosity* ¹	70.7%	70.1%	67.9%		61.2%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	87.1%	87.0%	82.1%		81.6%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	68.6%	63.9%	65.1%		62.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	54.1%	46.6%	49.1%		45.0%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	89.4%	87.1%	86.3%		81.3%	✓
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%		2.3%	✓
Academic failure ¹	41.9%	46.5%	41.7%		38.3%	✗
Low commitment to school ¹	36.0%	40.4%	41.4%		40.9%	✗
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	30.3%	36.5%	34.7%		25.8%	✗
Transitions and mobility ¹	39.4%	43.6%	38.6%		41.5%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	69.6%	72.0%	56.8%		59.5%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	62.7%	60.6%	50.1%		48.1%	✓

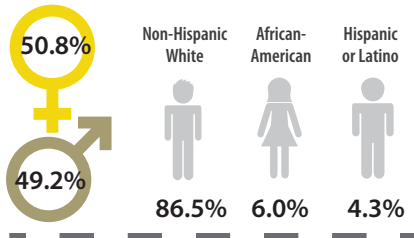
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	12.7%
Population under 18	26.3%
Total population	71,568
Births	871

Key Findings

Weaknesses

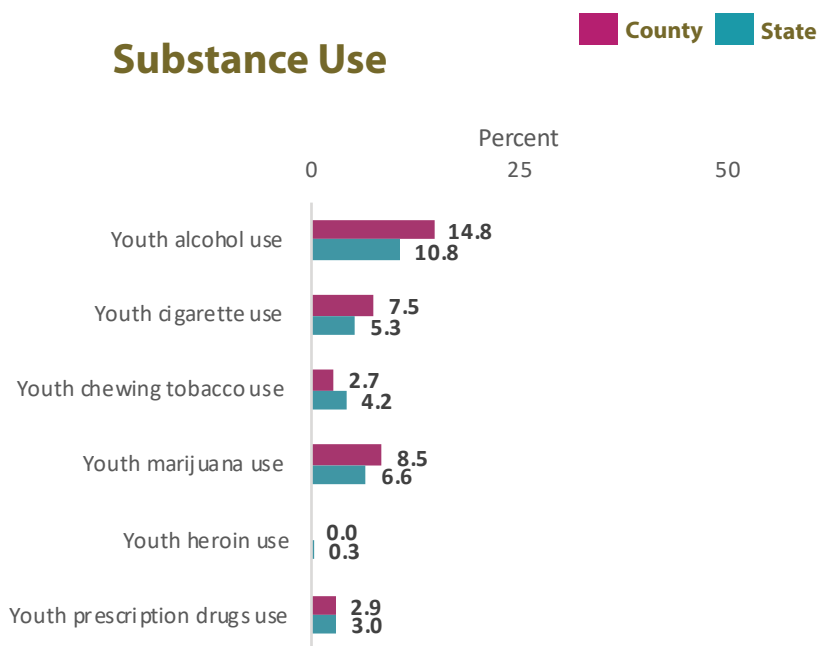
- 3rd highest rate of favorable parental attitudes toward drug use
- 8th highest rate of youth alcohol use
- 8th highest rate of youth marijuana use

Strengths

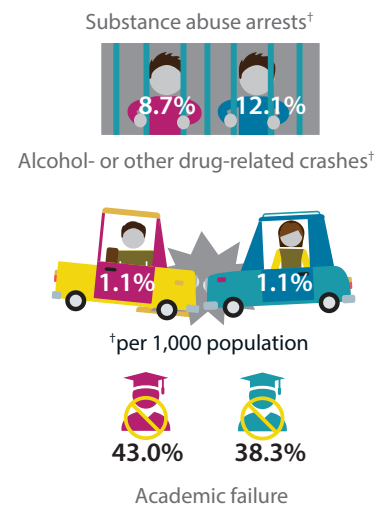
- 11th lowest rate of youth chewing tobacco use

County vs. State

Substance Use

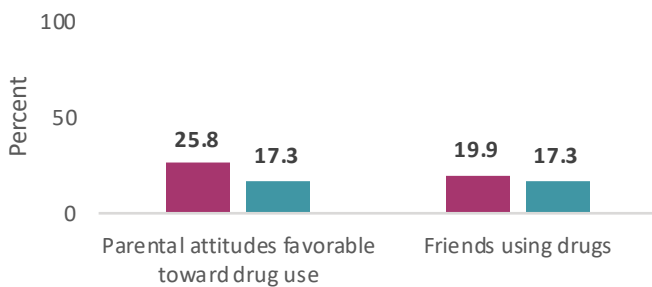


Consequences



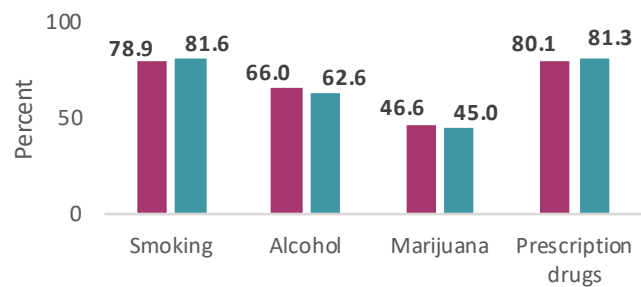
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Lonoke County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State
	2015	2016	2017		2017	rate**
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	14.9%	11.1%	14.8%		10.8%	*
Youth cigarette use ¹	8.6%	6.7%	7.5%		5.3%	*
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	5.8%	5.5%	2.7%		4.2%	✓
Youth marijuana use ¹	8.9%	8.2%	8.5%		6.6%	*
Youth heroin use ¹	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%		0.3%	✓
Youth prescription drug use ¹	2.2%	4.6%	2.9%		3.0%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	18.9%	18.9%	.		.	.
Adult excessive drinking ²	16.0%	16.0%	.		.	.
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	10.2	10.4	8.7		12.1	✓
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.9	0.9	0.8		1.1	✓
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	698	898	838		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	290	280	227		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	27.7	19.8	25.6		21.4	*
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	48.3%	46.5%	43.0%		40.4%	*
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	0.2	0.0		0.9	✓
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	6.5%	7.7%	8.3%		7.1%	*
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	38.5%	34.6%	33.1%		27.6%	*
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	21.3%	24.2%	19.2%		18.5%	*
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	23.5	23.8	21.0		35.4	✓
High community disorganization ¹	41.3%	35.6%	40.4%		26.5%	*
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	4.2%	3.3%	3.3%		4.2%	✓
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	12.4%	12.1%	12.3%		18.1%	✓
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	8.0	10.0	8.5		12.8	✓
Poor family management ¹	27.7%	24.0%	25.2%		23.7%	*
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	40.0%	37.5%	41.1%		29.5%	*
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	22.5%	22.4%	25.8%		17.3%	*
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	21.1%	22.2%	20.5%		15.7%	*
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	28.2%	25.3%	24.5%		20.6%	*
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	51.4%	46.8%	46.4%		46.7%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	40.3%	44.3%	38.4%		35.2%	*
Friends using drugs ¹	31.1%	27.7%	19.9%		17.3%	*
Religiosity* ¹	67.5%	68.4%	69.5%		61.2%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	77.9%	81.0%	78.9%		81.6%	*
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	65.0%	70.3%	66.0%		62.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	50.4%	53.6%	46.6%		45.0%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	80.0%	87.6%	80.1%		81.3%	*
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	2.3%	2.1%	2.1%		2.3%	✓
Academic failure ¹	35.3%	38.8%	43.0%		38.3%	*
Low commitment to school ¹	47.0%	41.9%	43.0%		40.9%	*
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	19.3%	29.6%	17.6%		25.8%	✓
Transitions and mobility ¹	50.6%	41.4%	33.8%		41.5%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	61.7%	65.6%	51.7%		59.5%	*
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	44.7%	54.7%	43.0%		48.1%	*

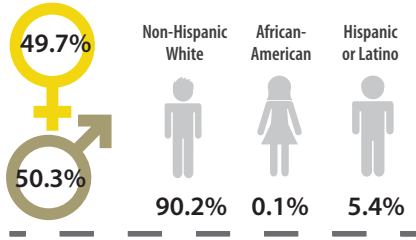
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	18.2%
Population under 18	23.6%
Total population	15,907
Births	205

Key Findings

Weaknesses

- Highest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes
- 2nd highest rate of youth alcohol use

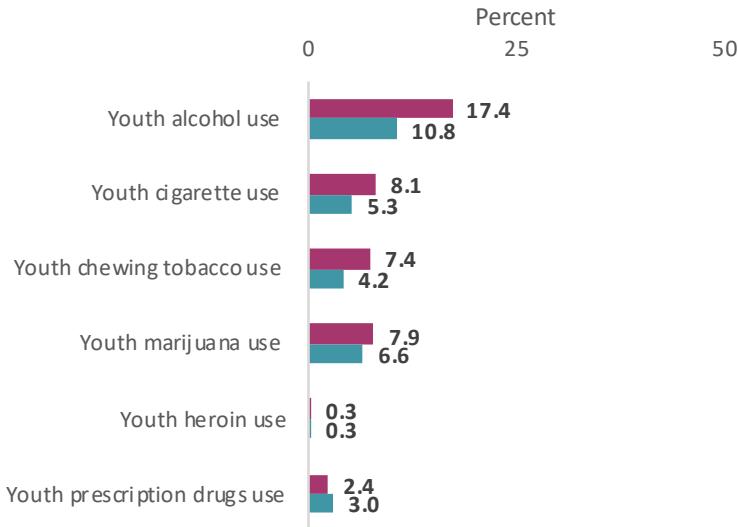
Strengths

- 18th lowest rate of youth prescription drug use

County vs. State

Substance Use

County State

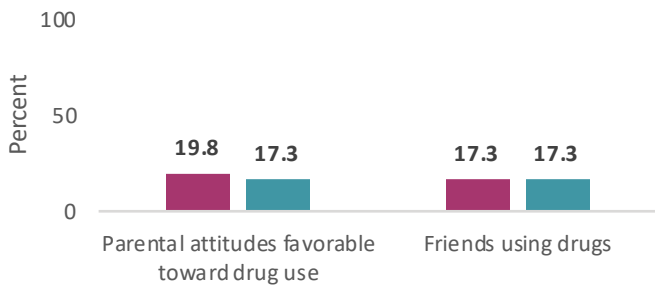


Consequences



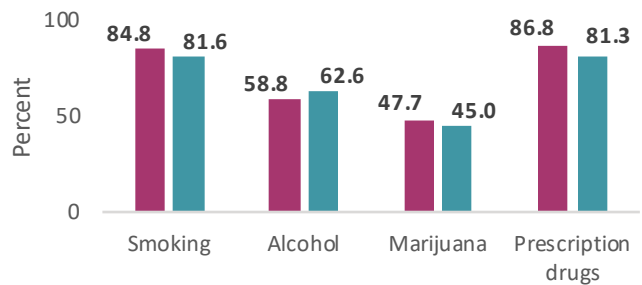
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Madison County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	15.8%	6.7%	17.4%		10.8%	✘
Youth cigarette use ¹	9.8%	4.2%	8.1%		5.3%	✘
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	8.9%	5.1%	7.4%		4.2%	✘
Youth marijuana use ¹	10.2%	3.4%	7.9%		6.6%	✘
Youth heroin use ¹	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%		0.3%	✔
Youth prescription drug use ¹	5.6%	2.1%	2.4%		3.0%	✔
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	21.0%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	14.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	9	7	8.8		12.1	✔
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1	1.7	2.4		1.1	✘
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	456	472	572		72,501	✔
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	45	36	36		13,777	✔
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	14.2	26.7	42.2		21.4	✘
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	40.9%	45.0%	37.6%		40.4%	✔
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.0	0.9	0.9		0.9	✔
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	3.8%	9.5%	4.5%		7.1%	✔
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	45.5%	43.3%	35.8%		27.6%	✘
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	28.4%	21.8%	19.3%		18.5%	✘
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	8.7	6.1	10.8		35.4	✔
High community disorganization ¹	36.7%	38.7%	21.0%		26.5%	✔
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	3.8%	3.2%	2.8%		4.2%	✔
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	20.5%	18.1%	17.8%		18.1%	✔
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	9.9	13.9	23.7		12.8	✘
Poor family management ¹	31.5%	35.7%	23.5%		23.7%	✔
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	37.2%	28.4%	31.9%		29.5%	✘
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	23.7%	23.3%	19.8%		17.3%	✘
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	25.9%	16.8%	17.7%		15.7%	✘
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	24.9%	17.4%	22.5%		20.6%	✘
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	44.1%	48.5%	44.7%		46.7%	✔
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	30.2%	33.3%	32.6%		35.2%	✔
Friends using drugs ¹	24.7%	19.0%	17.3%		17.3%	✔
Religiosity* ¹	60.7%	57.1%	54.9%		61.2%	✘
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	87.2%	79.9%	84.8%		81.6%	✔
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	66.7%	67.6%	58.8%		62.6%	✘
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	53.3%	58.4%	47.7%		45.0%	✔
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	85.5%	85.6%	86.8%		81.3%	✔
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	1.7%	2.5%	4.2%		2.3%	✘
Academic failure ¹	40.2%	46.3%	45.5%		38.3%	✘
Low commitment to school ¹	45.3%	44.8%	48.6%		40.9%	✘
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	52.3%	32.8%	82.6%		25.8%	✘
Transitions and mobility ¹	50.1%	50.2%	30.6%		41.5%	✔
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	62.1%	62.2%	50.9%		59.5%	✘
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	51.9%	55.7%	41.2%		48.1%	✘

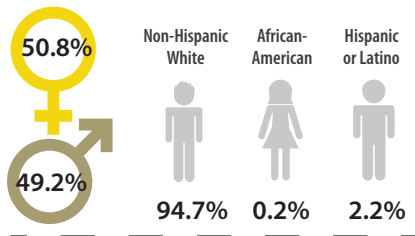
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✔ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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

MARION COUNTY



Demographics



Population over 65	27.0%
Population under 18	17.9%
Total population	16,374
Births	146

Key Findings

Weaknesses

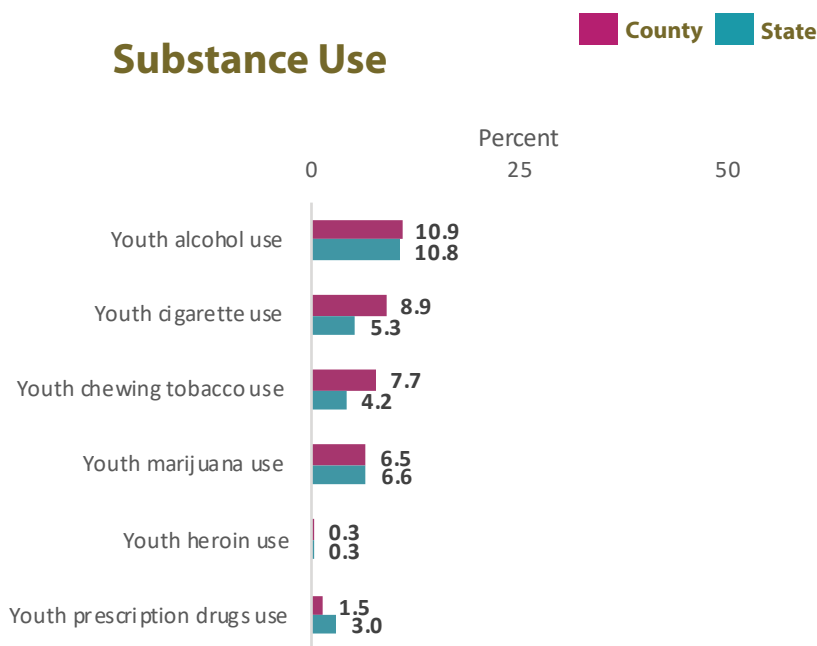
- 9th highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- 9th lowest rate of youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"

Strengths

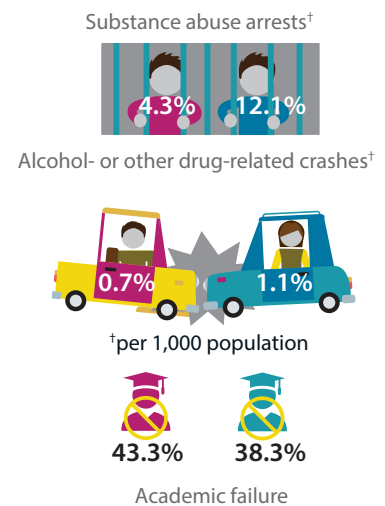
- 9th lowest rate of youth prescription drug use

County vs. State

Substance Use

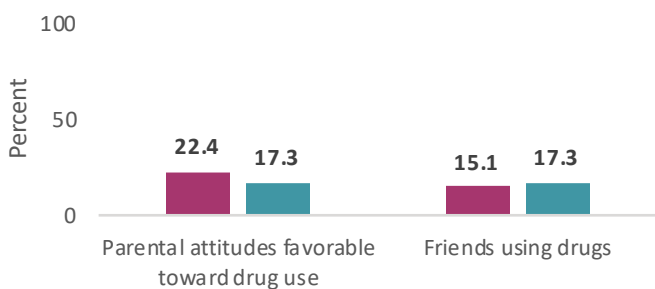


Consequences



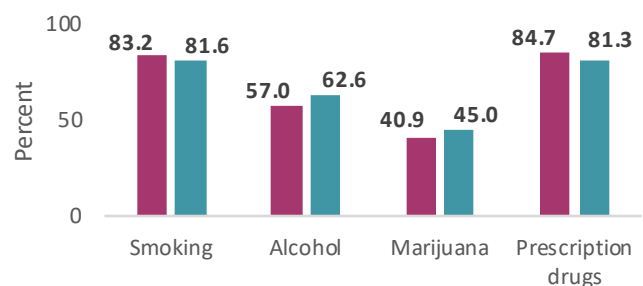
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Marion County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	10.0%	14.3%	10.9%		10.8%	*
Youth cigarette use ¹	9.3%	12.8%	8.9%		5.3%	*
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	7.0%	3.6%	7.7%		4.2%	*
Youth marijuana use ¹	4.7%	12.0%	6.5%		6.6%	✓
Youth heroin use ¹	0.3%	1.0%	0.3%		0.3%	✓
Youth prescription drug use ¹	2.1%	2.3%	1.5%		3.0%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	21.0%	.		.	.
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	12.0%	.		.	.
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	7.7	6.1	4.3		12.1	✓
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.7	0.5	0.7		1.1	✓
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	219	375	423		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	37	25	30		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	27.1	16.9	55.2		21.4	*
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	49.0%	49.8%	44.5%		40.4%	*
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.5	1.5	1.5		0.9	*
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	2.0%	.	1.8%		7.1%	✓
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	35.6%	44.1%	33.1%		27.6%	*
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	24.1%	31.9%	21.8%		18.5%	*
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	21.5	27.3	29.5		35.4	✓
High community disorganization ¹	41.0%	41.9%	32.3%		26.5%	*
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	5.2%	4.0%	3.9%		4.2%	✓
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	18.8%	19.9%	19.5%		18.1%	*
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	11.4	10.3	11.2		12.8	✓
Poor family management ¹	21.1%	31.2%	27.3%		23.7%	*
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	34.6%	40.8%	32.7%		29.5%	*
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	21.7%	28.3%	22.4%		17.3%	*
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	18.4%	28.4%	16.9%		15.7%	*
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	22.7%	29.3%	20.1%		20.6%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	48.8%	57.3%	55.5%		46.7%	*
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	32.1%	45.0%	27.6%		35.2%	✓
Friends using drugs ¹	18.1%	30.5%	15.1%		17.3%	✓
Religiosity* ¹	61.0%	56.2%	59.6%		61.2%	*
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	86.3%	80.3%	83.2%		81.6%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	67.6%	64.0%	57.0%		62.6%	*
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	46.9%	40.5%	40.9%		45.0%	*
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	88.9%	84.5%	84.7%		81.3%	✓
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	2.1%	2.1%	1.0%		2.3%	✓
Academic failure ¹	42.1%	43.0%	43.3%		38.3%	*
Low commitment to school ¹	38.7%	39.0%	41.9%		40.9%	*
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	30.6%	36.4%	33.9%		25.8%	*
Transitions and mobility ¹	50.8%	46.7%	43.6%		41.5%	*
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	71.6%	69.6%	58.7%		59.5%	*
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	63.6%	63.3%	55.5%		48.1%	✓

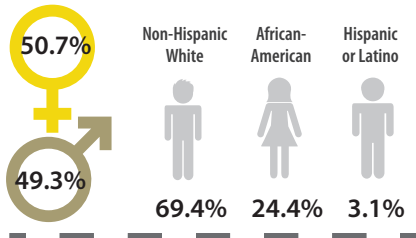
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	15.7%
Population under 18	24.0%
Total population	43,760
Births	517

Key Findings

Weaknesses

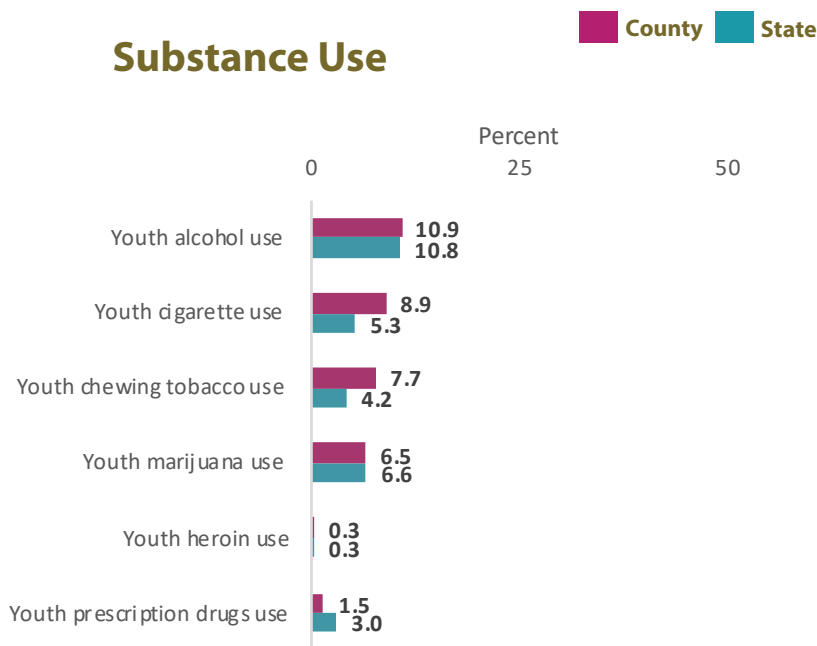
- 8th highest rate of substance abuse arrests
- 17th highest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes

Strengths

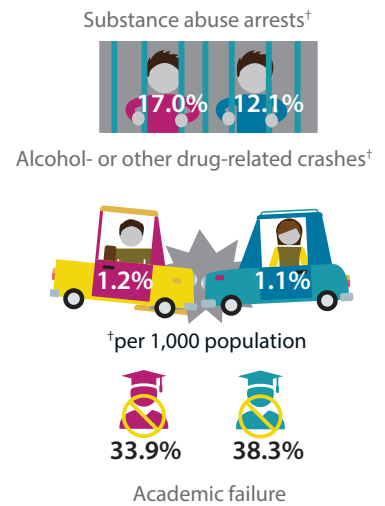
- N/A

County vs. State

Substance Use

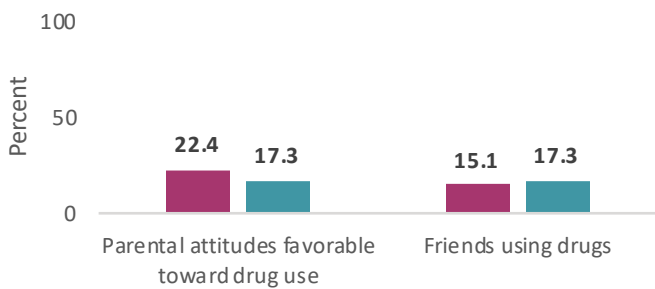


Consequences



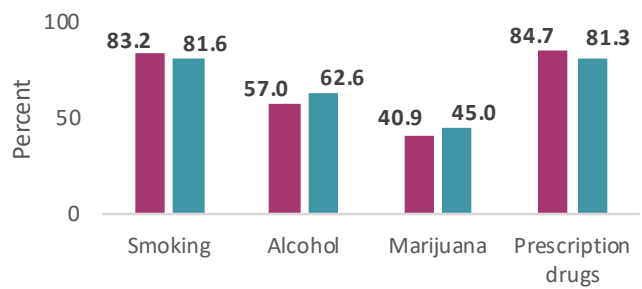
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Miller County			Trend	Arkansas 2017	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017			
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	14.0%	9.7%	11.6%		10.8%	✘
Youth cigarette use ¹	7.3%	4.6%	4.9%		5.3%	✔
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	6.7%	3.3%	4.9%		4.2%	✘
Youth marijuana use ¹	8.3%	7.2%	6.7%		6.6%	✘
Youth heroin use ¹	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%		0.3%	✘
Youth prescription drug use ¹	4.2%	3.4%	3.6%		3.0%	✘
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	21.0%	.		.	.
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	12.0%	.		.	.
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	14.3	18.3	17.0		12.1	✘
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1	1.2	1.2		1.1	✘
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	1,081	1,178	1,136		72,501	✔
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	411	237	279		13,777	✔
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	5.4	15.5	31.2		21.4	✘
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	40.1%	42.8%	39.1%		40.4%	✔
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	2.2	2.4	2.2		0.9	✘
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	9.5%	9.2%	4.7%		7.1%	✔
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	35.1%	33.5%	27.6%		27.6%	✔
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	23.0%	22.3%	17.7%		18.5%	✔
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	53.0	50.6	45.9		35.4	✘
High community disorganization ¹	40.0%	41.1%	30.5%		26.5%	✘
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	5.0%	4.2%	4.3%		4.2%	✘
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	20.3%	20.6%	21.0%		18.1%	✘
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	16.6	18.6	18.0		12.8	✘
Poor family management ¹	29.1%	29.9%	22.6%		23.7%	✔
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	35.6%	31.0%	32.8%		29.5%	✘
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	20.4%	20.5%	16.6%		17.3%	✔
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	24.3%	19.0%	18.5%		15.7%	✘
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	24.9%	21.3%	22.6%		20.6%	✘
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	53.4%	52.4%	45.6%		46.7%	✔
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	40.6%	38.1%	31.6%		35.2%	✔
Friends using drugs ¹	25.3%	20.9%	19.5%		17.3%	✘
Religiosity* ¹	67.4%	63.3%	57.3%		61.2%	✘
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	75.5%	78.1%	78.6%		81.6%	✘
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	63.1%	63.2%	64.5%		62.6%	✔
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	47.2%	45.6%	44.1%		45.0%	✘
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	79.5%	77.1%	79.0%		81.3%	✘
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	3.2%	3.0%	3.5%		2.3%	✘
Academic failure ¹	38.6%	38.5%	33.9%		38.3%	✔
Low commitment to school ¹	42.9%	42.6%	45.8%		40.9%	✘
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	30.3%	28.8%	31.6%		25.8%	✘
Transitions and mobility ¹	52.3%	53.1%	34.5%		41.5%	✔
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	54.4%	53.9%	45.3%		59.5%	✘
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	49.3%	44.8%	35.7%		48.1%	✘

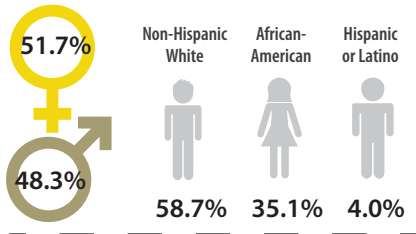
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✔ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	13.8%
Population under 18	26.7%
Total population	43,534
Births	606

Key Findings

Weaknesses

- 9th lowest rate of youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"
- 9th lowest rate of students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"

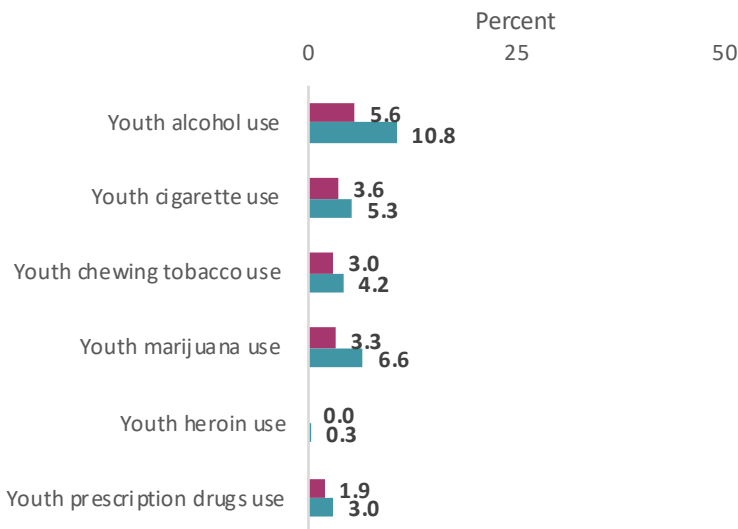
Strengths

- 4th lowest rate of youth alcohol use
- 7th lowest rate of friends using drugs

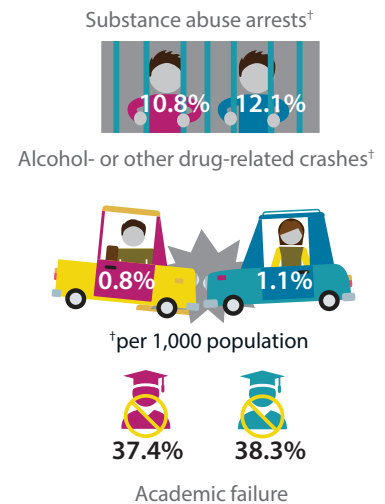
County vs. State

Substance Use

County State

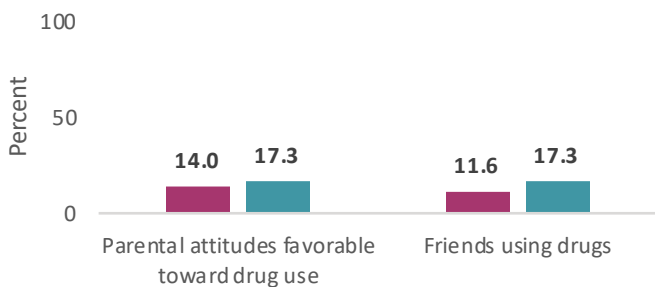


Consequences



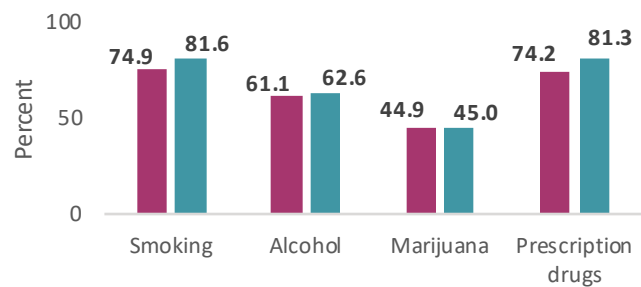
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Mississippi County				Trend	Arkansas 2017	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017				
SUBSTANCE USE							
Youth alcohol use ¹	8.5%	8.3%	5.6%		10.8%	✓	
Youth cigarette use ¹	5.1%	5.0%	3.6%		5.3%	✓	
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	4.4%	5.0%	3.0%		4.2%	✓	
Youth marijuana use ¹	6.5%	4.9%	3.3%		6.6%	✓	
Youth heroin use ¹	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%		0.3%	✓	
Youth prescription drug use ¹	3.5%	2.8%	1.9%		3.0%	✓	
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	23.1%	23.1%	.		.		
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	12.0%	.		.		
CONSEQUENCES							
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	6.5	9.6	10.8		12.1	✓	
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.6	0.8	0.8		1.1	✓	
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	1,455	1,616	1,629		72,501	✓	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	135	108	121		13,777	✓	
MENTAL HEALTH							
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	17.3	22.2	13.1		21.4	✓	
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	43.4%	43.5%	37.1%		40.4%	✓	
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS							
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	2.0	2.0	1.9		0.9	✗	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	4.8%	4.5%	10.3%		7.1%	✗	
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	35.00%	35.90%	27.9%		27.6%	✗	
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	21.7%	20.8%	13.4%		18.5%	✓	
CRIME							
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	54.6	50.8	47.9		35.4	✗	
High community disorganization ¹	51.1%	47.0%	31.8%		26.5%	✗	
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP							
Unemployment rates ⁹	9.0%	6.7%	5.9%		4.2%	✗	
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	26.8%	25.5%	25.6%		18.1%	✗	
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	7.3	9.3	12.6		12.8	✓	
Poor family management ¹	28.7%	30.1%	24.4%		23.7%	✗	
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	36.30%	32.50%	27.3%		29.5%	✓	
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	17.4%	17.7%	14.0%		17.3%	✓	
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use ¹	18.4%	16.0%	12.4%		15.7%	✓	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	19.2%	19.6%	13.1%		20.6%	✓	
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	50.0%	52.0%	47.7%		46.7%	✗	
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	47.2%	46.8%	36.7%		35.2%	✗	
Friends using drugs ¹	16.8%	16.2%	11.6%		17.3%	✓	
Religiosity* ¹	61.1%	58.7%	52.8%		61.2%	✗	
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	76.2%	75.5%	74.9%		81.6%	✗	
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	64.8%	64.8%	61.1%		62.6%	✗	
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	49.20%	45.70%	44.9%		45.0%	✗	
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	75.50%	73.90%	74.2%		81.3%	✗	
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT							
High school dropouts ¹¹	2.5%	2.7%	2.4%		2.3%	✗	
Academic failure ¹	39.9%	39.6%	37.4%		38.3%	✓	
Low commitment to school ¹	38.9%	41.8%	37.4%		40.9%	✓	
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT							
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	16.2%	10.0%	16.0%		25.8%	✓	
Transitions and mobility ¹	48.4%	44.0%	40.9%		41.5%	✓	
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	65.3%	64.5%	58.6%		59.5%	✗	
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	56.1%	51.9%	50.9%		48.1%	✓	

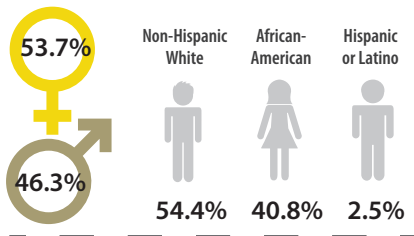
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	22.0%
Population under 18	20.9%
Total population	7,420
Births	78

Key Findings

Weaknesses

- 3rd lowest negative youth perception of smoking
- 5th lowest negative youth perception of alcohol
- 5th lowest negative youth perception of prescription drug use

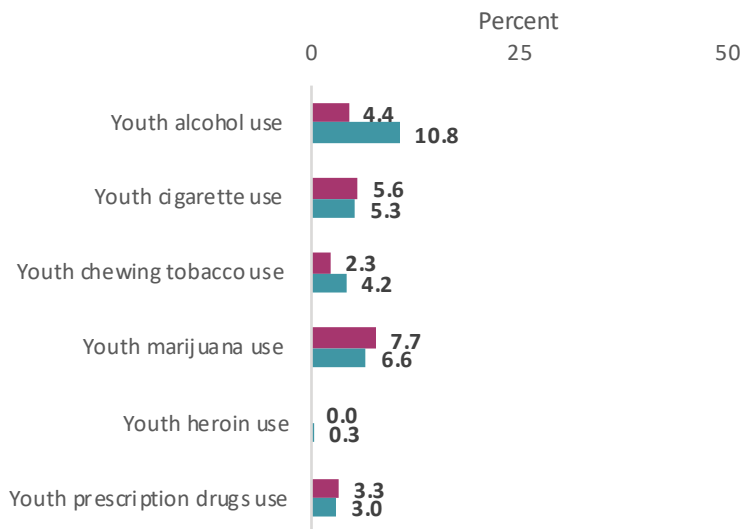
Strengths

- 2nd lowest rate of youth alcohol use
- 3rd lowest rate of friends using drugs

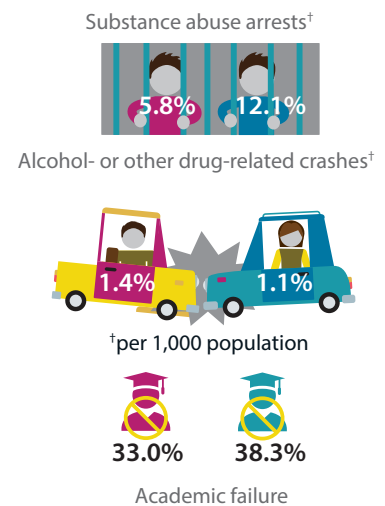
County vs. State

Substance Use

County State

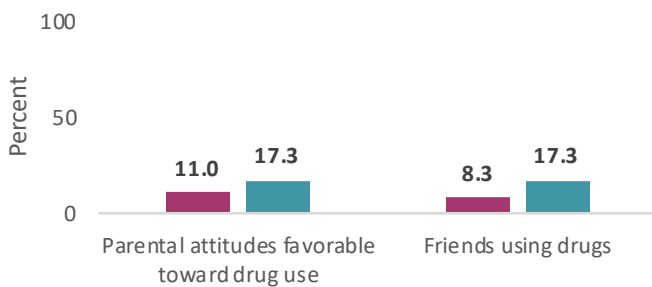


Consequences



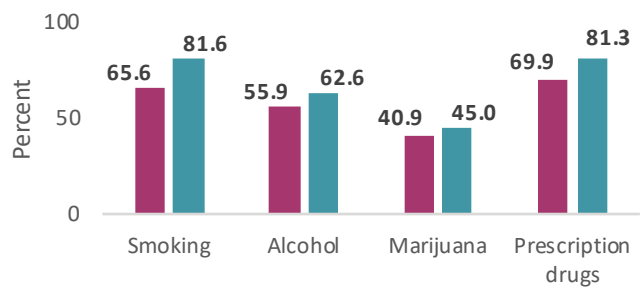
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Monroe County			Trend	Arkansas 2017	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017			
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	9.1%	11.1%	4.4%		10.8%	✓
Youth cigarette use ¹	7.8%	4.3%	5.6%		5.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	1.1%	4.3%	2.3%		4.2%	✓
Youth marijuana use ¹	12.6%	4.4%	7.7%		6.6%	✗
Youth heroin use ¹	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.3%	✓
Youth prescription drug use ¹	3.5%	3.4%	3.3%		3.0%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	25.2%	23.1%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	10.0%	10.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	2.4	5.1	5.8		12.1	✓
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.8	1.2	1.4		1.1	✗
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	389	446	465		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	23	20	27		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	19.5	8.7	41.3		21.4	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	40.0%	53.7%	33.9%		40.4%	✓
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	3.5	3.8	3.7		0.9	✗
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	11.9%	4.2%	13.6%		7.1%	✗
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	50.0%	39.0%	34.9%		27.6%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	27.6%	17.3%	7.3%		18.5%	✓
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	30.7	33.2	36.3		35.4	✗
High community disorganization ¹	65.8%	61.6%	28.4%		26.5%	✗
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	6.1%	4.8%	4.3%		4.2%	✗
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	32.8%	28.6%	28.6%		18.1%	✗
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	6.9	13.9	16.7		12.8	✗
Poor family management ¹	25.4%	37.3%	26.6%		23.7%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	45.3%	42.9%	31.3%		29.5%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	25.0%	22.8%	11.0%		17.3%	✓
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	19.4%	23.4%	18.3%		15.7%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	25.5%	28.9%	12.8%		20.6%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	53.3%	55.4%	50.5%		46.7%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	49.0%	51.5%	42.2%		35.2%	✗
Friends using drugs ¹	23.5%	18.2%	8.3%		17.3%	✓
Religiosity* ¹	69.8%	60.4%	57.8%		61.2%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" * ¹	80.9%	83.7%	65.6%		81.6%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" * ¹	73.8%	70.7%	55.9%		62.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" * ¹	42.2%	46.2%	40.9%		45.0%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" * ¹	82.3%	82.6%	69.9%		81.3%	✗
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%		2.3%	✗
Academic failure ¹	39.4%	45.7%	33.0%		38.3%	✓
Low commitment to school ¹	41.8%	48.5%	31.2%		40.9%	✓
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	13.8%	16.7%	2.4%		25.8%	✓
Transitions and mobility ¹	29.7%	37.2%	33.9%		41.5%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	50.5%	44.9%	53.2%		59.5%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	54.5%	35.4%	50.5%		48.1%	✓

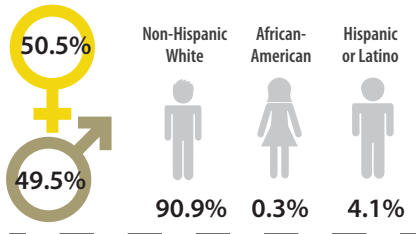
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	25.8%
Population under 18	19.2%
Total population	9,059
Births	86

Key Findings

Strengths

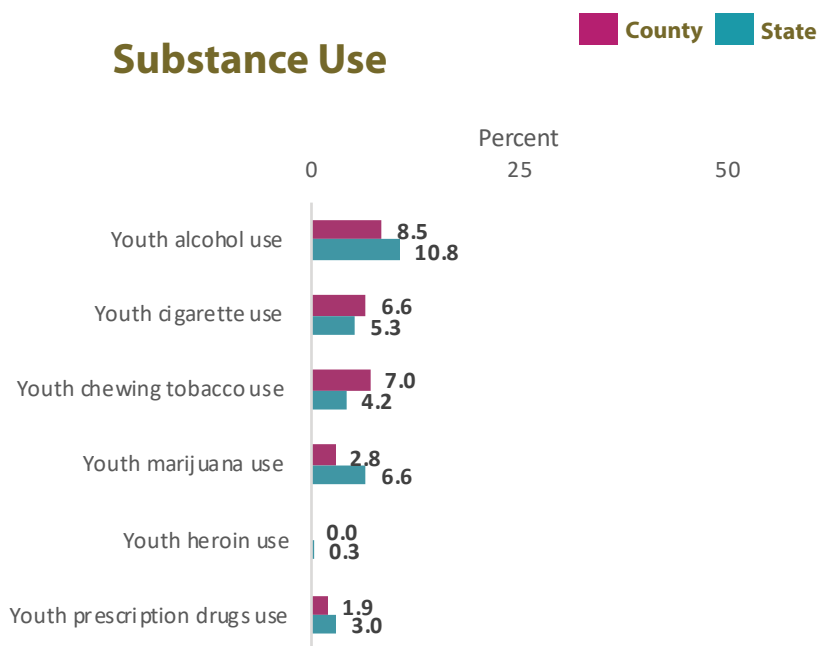
- Lowest rate of substance abuse arrests
- 2nd highest rate youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"

Strengths

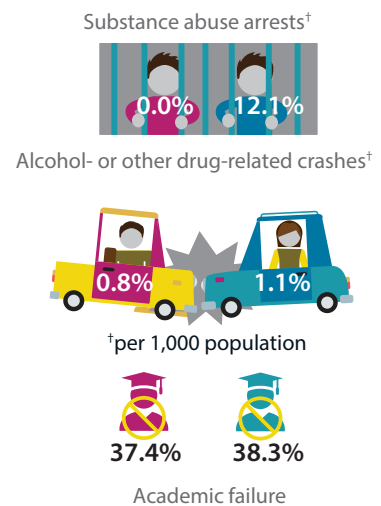
N/A

County vs. State

Substance Use

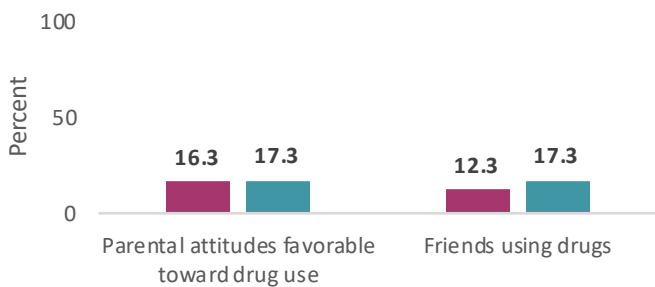


Consequences



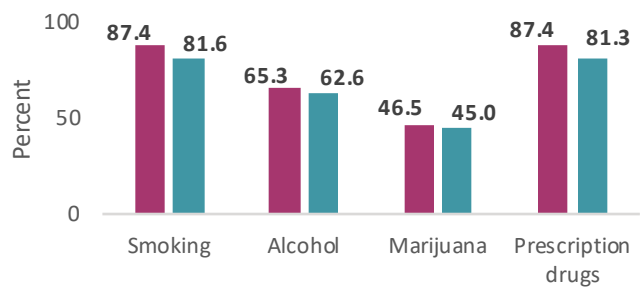
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Montgomery County				Trend	Arkansas 2017	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017				
SUBSTANCE USE							
Youth alcohol use ¹	10.6%	14.3%	8.5%		10.8%	✓	
Youth cigarette use ¹	7.1%	10.1%	6.6%		5.3%	✗	
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	2.7%	7.0%	7.0%		4.2%	✗	
Youth marijuana use ¹	5.9%	7.1%	2.8%		6.6%	✓	
Youth heroin use ¹	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%		0.3%	✓	
Youth prescription drug use ¹	3.2%	4.0%	1.9%		3.0%	✓	
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	18.9%	18.9%	.		.		
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	14.0%	.		.		
CONSEQUENCES							
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	0	0	0.0		12.1	✓	
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.9	0.7	0.8		1.1	✓	
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	177	204	172		72,501	✓	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	42	39	33		13,777	✓	
MENTAL HEALTH							
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	0.0	61.5	0.0		21.4	✓	
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	35.6%	42.5%	33.5%		40.4%	✓	
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS							
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	0.1	0.0		0.9	✓	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	.	8.3%	.		7.1%		
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	33.0%	37.8%	36.6%		27.6%	✗	
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	23.8%	21.9%	21.1%		18.5%	✗	
CRIME							
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	14.9	3.2	12.6		35.4	✓	
High community disorganization ¹	50.0%	45.1%	30.4%		26.5%	✗	
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP							
Unemployment rates ⁹	6.8%	5.2%	4.8%		4.2%	✗	
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	17.9%	18.8%	18.1%		18.1%	✓	
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	7.0	6.6	3.0		12.8	✓	
Poor family management ¹	28.2%	21.4%	28.6%		23.7%	✗	
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	28.8%	33.0%	28.9%		29.5%	✓	
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	19.5%	18.8%	16.3%		17.3%	✓	
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use ¹	19.7%	21.7%	13.7%		15.7%	✓	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	24.6%	25.5%	17.2%		20.6%	✓	
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	43.0%	42.9%	45.8%		46.7%	✓	
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	36.4%	27.5%	23.8%		35.2%	✓	
Friends using drugs ¹	18.8%	22.8%	12.3%		17.3%	✓	
Religiosity* ¹	74.3%	74.9%	69.6%		61.2%	✓	
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	87.4%	88.2%	87.4%		81.6%	✓	
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	70.0%	71.9%	65.3%		62.6%	✓	
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	55.2%	50.2%	46.5%		45.0%	✓	
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	86.9%	86.3%	87.4%		81.3%	✓	
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT							
High school dropouts ¹¹	1.3%	1.9%	1.9%		2.3%	✓	
Academic failure ¹	43.5%	34.4%	37.4%		38.3%	✓	
Low commitment to school ¹	44.1%	47.2%	39.2%		40.9%	✓	
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT							
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	33.3%	17.1%	18.9%		25.8%	✓	
Transitions and mobility ¹	39.2%	40.8%	41.9%		41.5%	✗	
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	59.4%	61.0%	54.2%		59.5%	✗	
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	59.2%	61.0%	53.7%		48.1%	✓	

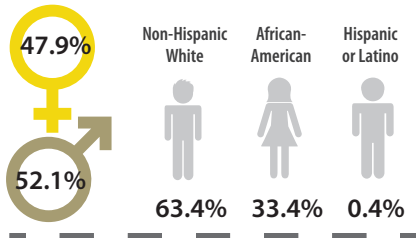
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	19.5%
Population under 18	22.7%
Total population	8,528
Births	101

Key Findings

Weaknesses

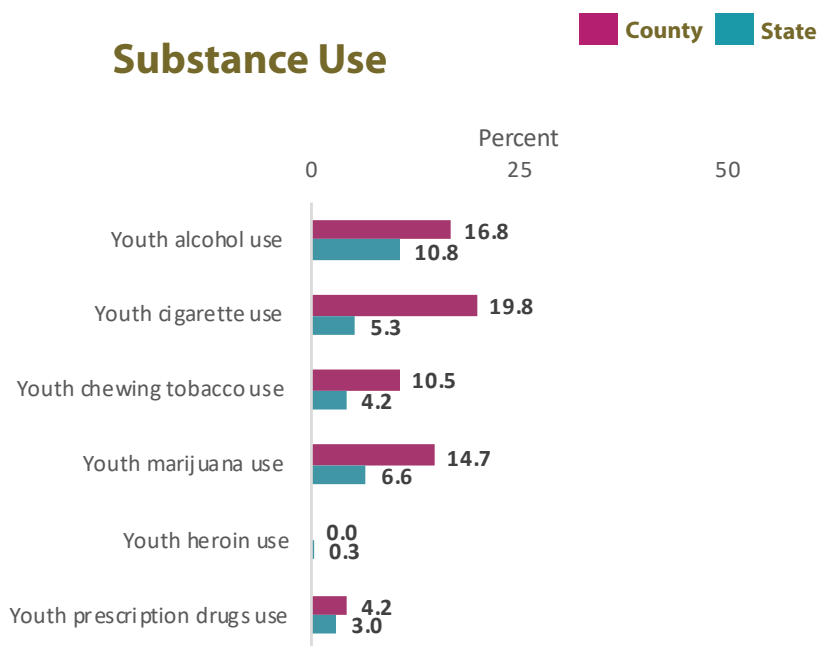
- Highest rate of youth cigarette use
- Highest rate of youth marijuana use

Strengths

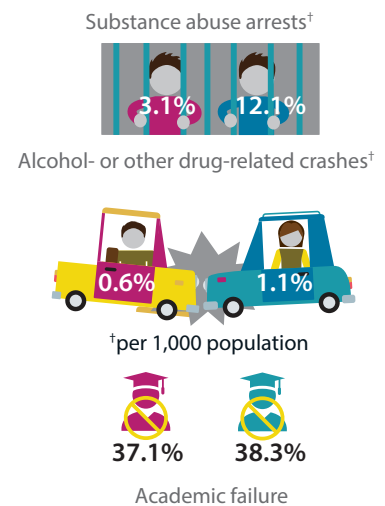
- Lowest rate of youth heroin use
- 6th lowest rate of substance abuse arrests

County vs. State

Substance Use

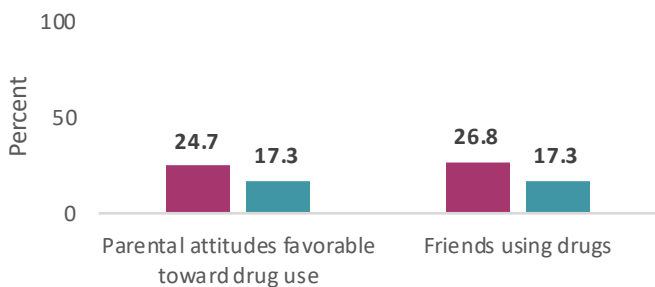


Consequences



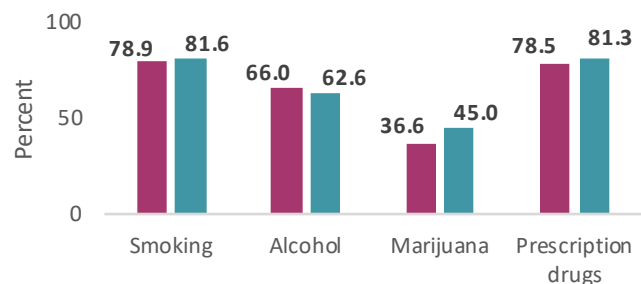
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Nevada County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	13.2%	11.5%	16.8%		10.8%	*
Youth cigarette use ¹	7.3%	6.4%	19.8%		5.3%	*
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	8.9%	6.0%	10.5%		4.2%	*
Youth marijuana use ¹	7.3%	5.5%	14.7%		6.6%	*
Youth heroin use ¹	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%		0.3%	✓
Youth prescription drug use ¹	1.6%	1.9%	4.2%		3.0%	*
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	23.1%	25.2%	.		.	.
Adult excessive drinking ²	10.0%	10.0%	.		.	.
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	0	.	3.1		12.1	✓
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.4	2.1	0.6		1.1	✓
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	265	287	285		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	39	16	16		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	32.8	29.0	0.0		21.4	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	43.7%	44.1%	38.1%		40.4%	✓
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	0.4	0.0		0.9	✓
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	7.4%	7.1%	10.7%		7.1%	*
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	36.1%	43.4%	42.3%		27.6%	*
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	22.2%	24.8%	25.8%		18.5%	*
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	8.2	.	12.0		35.4	✓
High community disorganization ¹	42.8%	40.9%	25.8%		26.5%	✓
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	5.0%	3.7%	3.5%		4.2%	✓
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	28.1%	30.8%	23.0%		18.1%	*
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	3.2	3.7	.		12.8	*
Poor family management ¹	28.6%	30.6%	30.9%		23.7%	*
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	40.5%	39.3%	37.2%		29.5%	*
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	20.5%	21.6%	24.7%		17.3%	*
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	24.1%	23.2%	25.8%		15.7%	*
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	22.9%	21.8%	32.0%		20.6%	*
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	46.8%	53.4%	56.7%		46.7%	*
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	46.3%	40.1%	49.5%		35.2%	*
Friends using drugs ¹	18.7%	23.1%	26.8%		17.3%	*
Religiosity* ¹	78.8%	67.5%	69.1%		61.2%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	80.8%	77.6%	78.9%		81.6%	*
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	66.9%	61.4%	66.0%		62.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	49.2%	50.5%	36.6%		45.0%	*
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	80.7%	79.5%	78.5%		81.3%	*
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	2.1%	1.9%	1.1%		2.3%	✓
Academic failure ¹	34.6%	40.0%	37.1%		38.3%	✓
Low commitment to school ¹	29.4%	38.9%	25.8%		40.9%	✓
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	6.5%	18.9%	23.2%		25.8%	✓
Transitions and mobility ¹	48.6%	39.6%	34.0%		41.5%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	65.7%	60.7%	53.6%		59.5%	*
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	67.3%	63.0%	59.8%		48.1%	✓

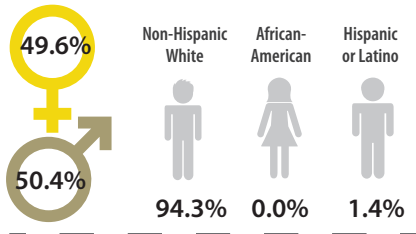
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	23.9%
Population under 18	19.9%
Total population	7,898
Births	86

Key Findings

Weaknesses

- 6th lowest rate of youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"
- 9th highest rate of academic failure

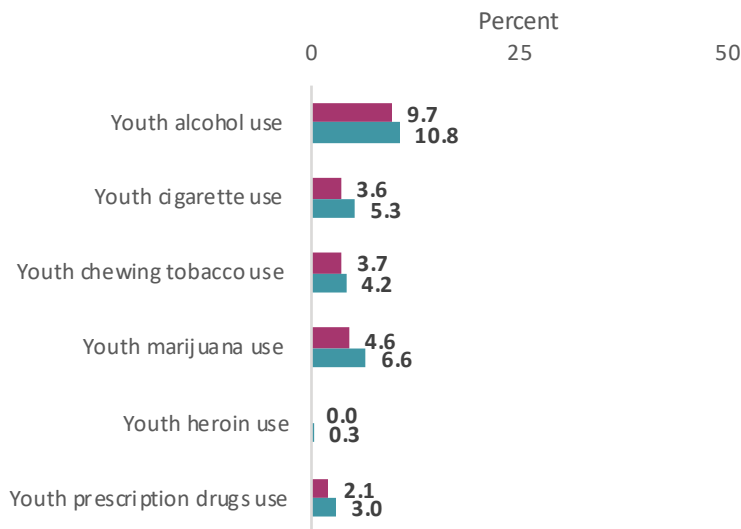
Strengths

- Lowest rate of youth heroin use
- 6th lowest rate of friends using drugs

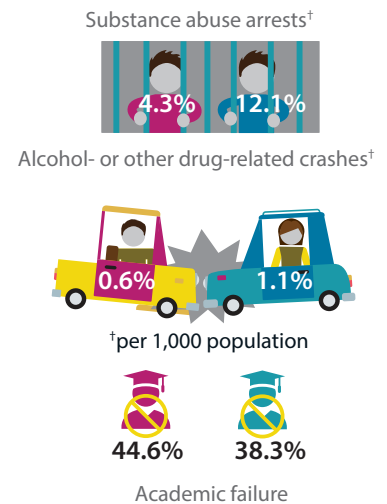
County vs. State

Substance Use

County State

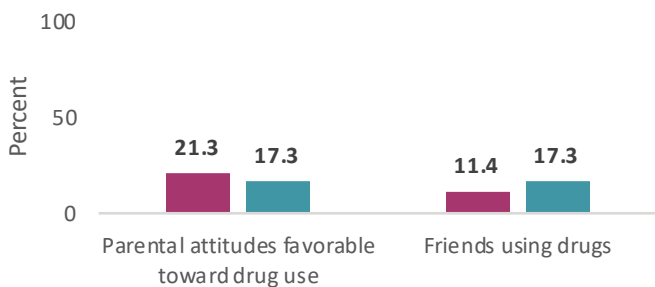


Consequences



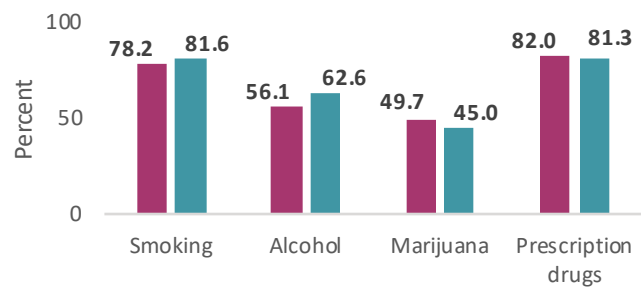
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Newton County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	12.3%	8.3%	9.7%		10.8%	✓
Youth cigarette use ¹	8.4%	6.1%	3.6%		5.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	5.4%	5.3%	3.7%		4.2%	✓
Youth marijuana use ¹	4.7%	4.5%	4.6%		6.6%	✓
Youth heroin use ¹	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%		0.3%	✓
Youth prescription drug use ¹	1.5%	2.1%	2.1%		3.0%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	21.0%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	12.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	7	6.9	4.3		12.1	✓
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1.4	1.9	0.6		1.1	✓
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	32	54	74		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	19	10	12		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	59.6	13.3	0.0		21.4	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	33.9%	38.3%	32.7%		40.4%	✓
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	1.5	0.0		0.9	✓
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	.	.	8.3%		7.1%	✗
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	46.3%	43.4%	48.0%		27.6%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	27.2%	17.7%	16.3%		18.5%	✓
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	14.4	15.5	7.3		35.4	✓
High community disorganization ¹	46.9%	40.1%	30.2%		26.5%	✗
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	4.8%	3.9%	3.6%		4.2%	✓
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	20.5%	21.6%	17.8%		18.1%	✓
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	7.0	7.5	11.7		12.8	✓
Poor family management ¹	29.3%	29.7%	26.7%		23.7%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	37.9%	33.2%	28.4%		29.5%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	27.1%	28.6%	21.3%		17.3%	✗
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	25.9%	16.1%	16.3%		15.7%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	25.8%	27.4%	22.3%		20.6%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	49.8%	47.6%	50.5%		46.7%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	31.8%	35.2%	28.7%		35.2%	✓
Friends using drugs ¹	20.1%	16.9%	11.4%		17.3%	✓
Religiosity* ¹	67.5%	62.9%	64.4%		61.2%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	81.4%	87.4%	78.2%		81.6%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	66.2%	66.1%	56.1%		62.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	50.4%	48.1%	49.7%		45.0%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	82.7%	82.4%	82.0%		81.3%	✓
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	1.2%	1.0%	0.3%		2.3%	✓
Academic failure ¹	41.7%	43.8%	44.6%		38.3%	✗
Low commitment to school ¹	45.4%	46.6%	43.6%		40.9%	✗
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	33.9%	18.9%	15.1%		25.8%	✓
Transitions and mobility ¹	36.1%	34.0%	25.7%		41.5%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	58.2%	64.0%	56.4%		59.5%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	58.9%	63.8%	54.5%		48.1%	✓

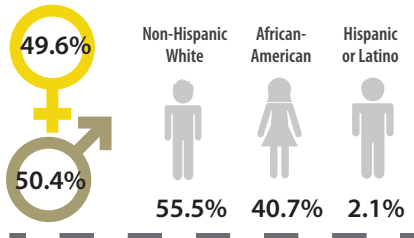
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	18.6%
Population under 18	22.7%
Total population	24,378
Births	257

Key Findings

Weaknesses

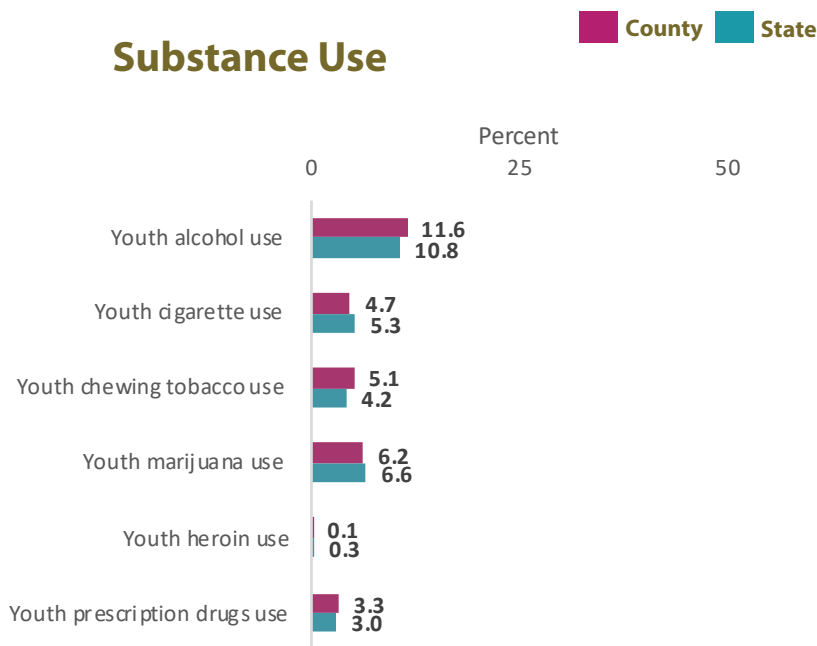
- 8th lowest rate of students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at “moderate” or “great risk”*
- 10th lowest rate of youth who perceive smoking as a “moderate” or “great risk”*

Strengths

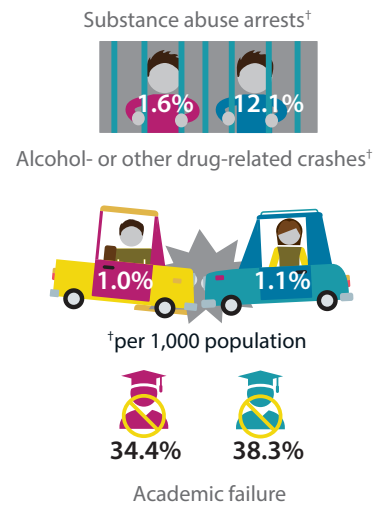
- 5th lowest rate of substance abuse arrests

County vs. State

Substance Use

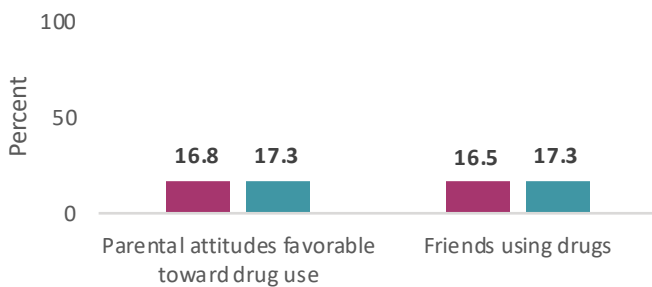


Consequences



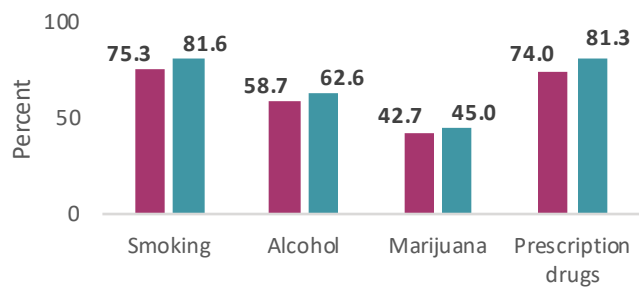
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Ouachita County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	10.6%	11.2%	11.6%		10.8%	✘
Youth cigarette use ¹	5.5%	5.9%	4.7%		5.3%	✔
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	4.7%	5.2%	5.1%		4.2%	✘
Youth marijuana use ¹	5.5%	6.3%	6.2%		6.6%	✔
Youth heroin use ¹	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%		0.3%	✔
Youth prescription drug use ¹	2.5%	1.8%	3.3%		3.0%	✘
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	21.0%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	10.0%	12.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	1.8	2.2	1.6		12.1	✔
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.6	0.9	1.0		1.1	✔
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	663	646	624		72,501	✔
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	82	63	48		13,777	✔
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	19.3	5.6	17.5		21.4	✔
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	38.8%	40.6%	38.8%		40.4%	✔
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	2.0	2.1	2.1		0.9	✘
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	12.5%	12.8%	3.1%		7.1%	✔
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	37.3%	38.5%	28.9%		27.6%	✘
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	19.8%	19.2%	12.9%		18.5%	✔
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	27.7	28.5	26.1		35.4	✔
High community disorganization ¹	43.9%	41.6%	26.4%		26.5%	✔
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	6.3%	5.0%	4.6%		4.2%	✘
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	24.1%	24.5%	26.0%		18.1%	✘
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	6.7	8.1	9.6		12.8	✔
Poor family management ¹	29.3%	28.8%	24.1%		23.7%	✘
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	33.0%	30.4%	32.9%		29.5%	✘
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	18.6%	16.2%	16.8%		17.3%	✔
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	17.4%	18.8%	14.7%		15.7%	✔
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	21.1%	20.8%	18.3%		20.6%	✔
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	48.8%	52.0%	47.2%		46.7%	✘
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	41.2%	43.8%	38.8%		35.2%	✘
Friends using drugs ¹	16.9%	18.7%	16.5%		17.3%	✔
Religiosity* ¹	74.9%	70.8%	64.0%		61.2%	✔
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	79.0%	74.0%	75.3%		81.6%	✘
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	64.0%	62.7%	58.7%		62.6%	✘
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	46.9%	43.9%	42.7%		45.0%	✘
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	79.0%	75.5%	74.0%		81.3%	✘
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	2.0%	2.2%	2.0%		2.3%	✔
Academic failure ¹	39.8%	37.8%	34.4%		38.3%	✔
Low commitment to school ¹	36.4%	40.9%	40.4%		40.9%	✔
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	10.0%	7.4%	8.2%		25.8%	✔
Transitions and mobility ¹	45.2%	41.8%	36.6%		41.5%	✔
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	62.7%	52.1%	57.7%		59.5%	✘
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	56.9%	47.0%	47.9%		48.1%	✘

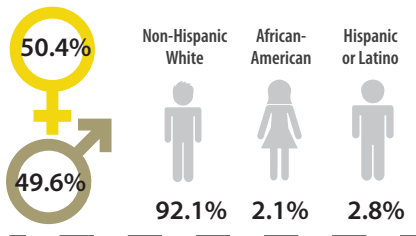
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✔ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	18.9%
Population under 18	22.5%
Total population	10,320
Births	122

Key Findings

Weaknesses

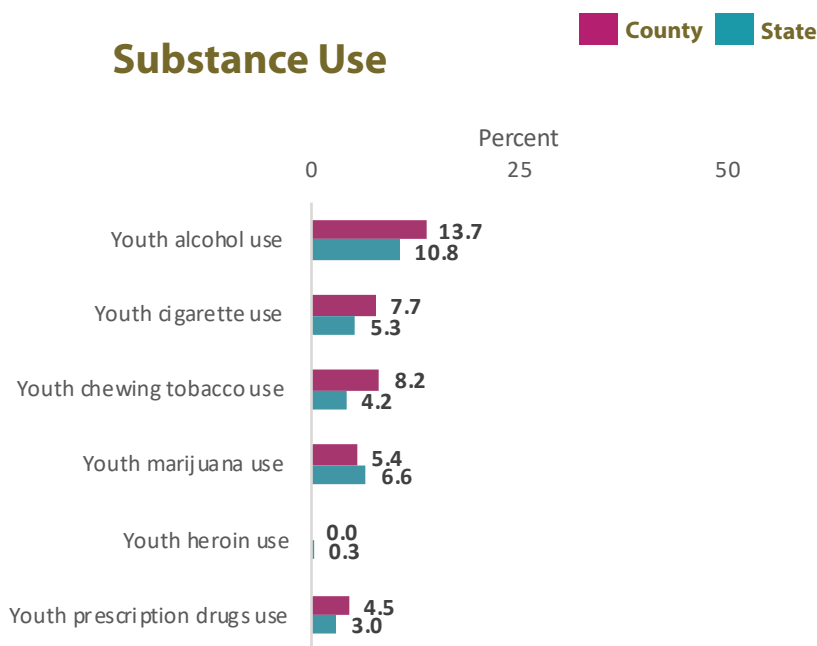
- 3rd lowest rate of youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"*
- 3rd highest rate of prescription drug use

Strengths

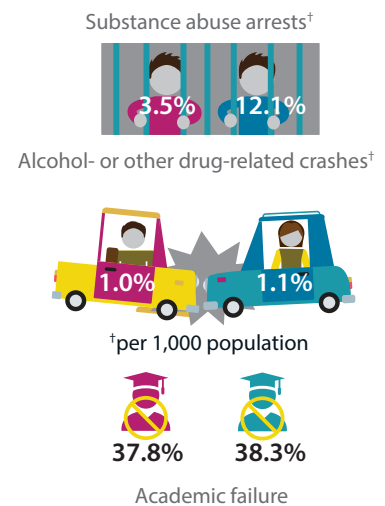
- Lowest rate of youth heroin use
- 9th lowest rate of substance abuse arrests

County vs. State

Substance Use

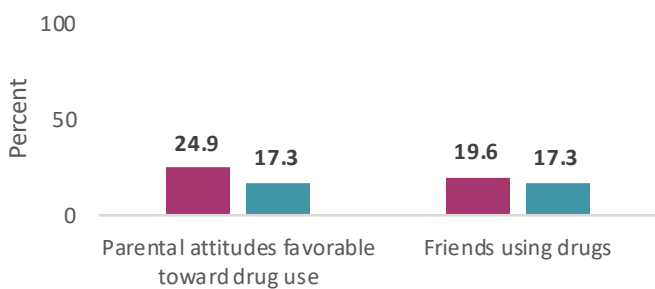


Consequences



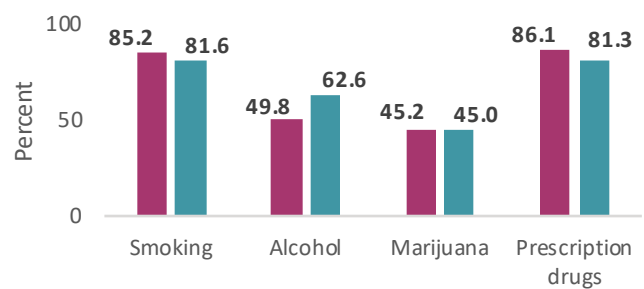
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Perry County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	13.2%	12.8%	13.7%		10.8%	✘
Youth cigarette use ¹	7.6%	6.5%	7.7%		5.3%	✘
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	6.3%	6.5%	8.2%		4.2%	✘
Youth marijuana use ¹	7.0%	2.6%	5.4%		6.6%	✔
Youth heroin use ¹	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%		0.3%	✔
Youth prescription drug use ¹	5.5%	1.8%	4.5%		3.0%	✘
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	18.9%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	14.0%	14.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	0.7	5.3	3.5		12.1	✔
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1.0	0.9	1.0		1.1	✔
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	249	272	267		72,501	✔
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	22	15	19		13,777	✔
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	21.7	5.8	27.5		21.4	✘
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	43.8%	46.6%	37.8%		40.4%	✔
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	0.1	0.0		0.9	✔
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	.	.	6.3%		7.1%	✔
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	39.0%	38.8%	41.3%		27.6%	✘
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	26.4%	21.0%	24.9%		18.5%	✘
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	27.1	26.7	25.8		35.4	✔
High community disorganization ¹	43.6%	42.6%	36.9%		26.5%	✘
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	6.1%	4.7%	4.2%		4.2%	✔
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	16.0%	17.8%	17.8%		18.1%	✔
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	19.2	14.1	6.5		12.8	✔
Poor family management ¹	25.7%	27.4%	29.3%		23.7%	✘
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	36.3%	36.4%	32.4%		29.5%	✘
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	23.9%	22.8%	24.9%		17.3%	✘
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	21.2%	18.5%	13.3%		15.7%	✔
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	21.9%	22.8%	24.0%		20.6%	✘
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	47.7%	48.9%	50.2%		46.7%	✘
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	34.8%	31.0%	30.7%		35.2%	✔
Friends using drugs ¹	19.8%	12.9%	19.6%		17.3%	✘
Religiosity* ¹	78.5%	77.6%	77.8%		61.2%	✔
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	89.6%	82.3%	85.2%		81.6%	✔
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	64.0%	68.2%	49.8%		62.6%	✘
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	52.6%	47.8%	45.2%		45.0%	✔
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	89.6%	87.8%	86.1%		81.3%	✔
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	1.6%	1.3%	1.9%		2.3%	✔
Academic failure ¹	43.6%	35.7%	37.8%		38.3%	✔
Low commitment to school ¹	39.1%	39.9%	48.0%		40.9%	✘
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	27.6%	25.3%	29.5%		25.8%	✘
Transitions and mobility ¹	39.0%	36.4%	33.8%		41.5%	✔
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	59.6%	57.7%	56.0%		59.5%	✘
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	56.5%	45.5%	49.3%		48.1%	✔

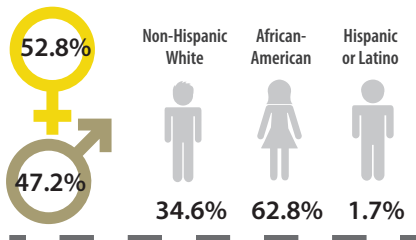
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✔ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	16.9%
Population under 18	26.4%
Total population	19,518
Births	295

Key Findings

Weaknesses

- 3rd lowest rate of students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at “moderate” or “great risk”*
- 4th lowest rate of youth who perceive smoking as a “moderate” or “great risk”*

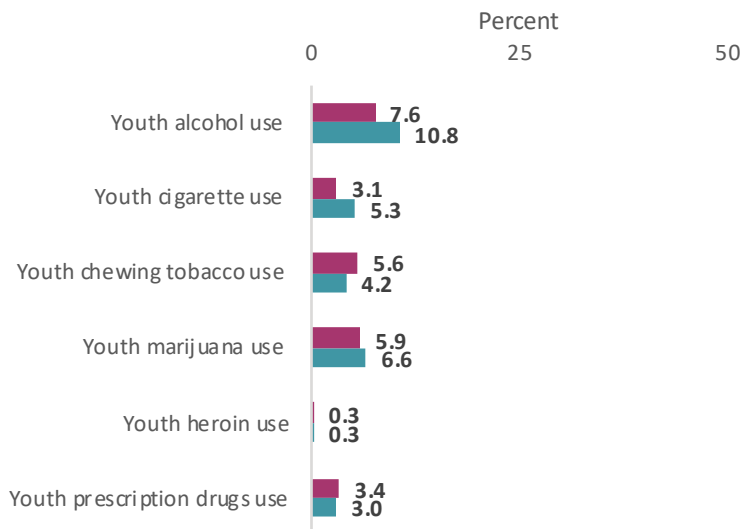
Strengths

- 7th lowest rate of youth cigarette use
- 8th lowest rate of youth alcohol use

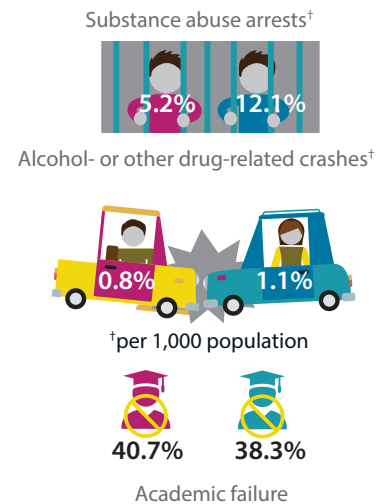
County vs. State

Substance Use

County State

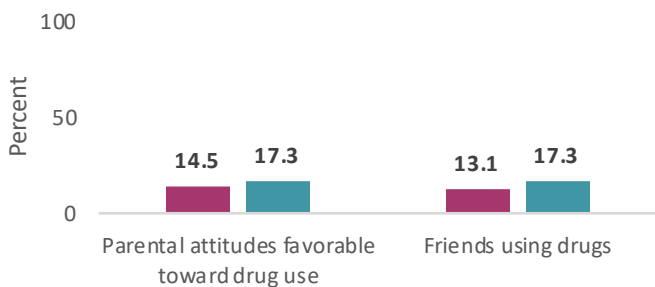


Consequences



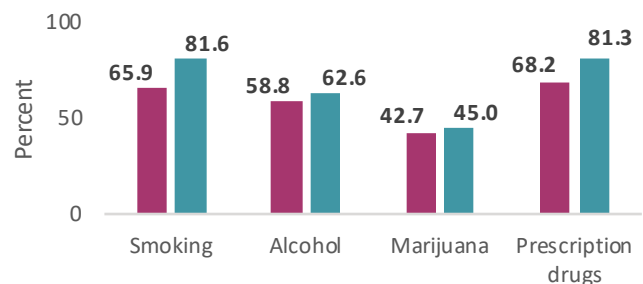
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Phillips County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	10.4%	11.5%	7.6%		10.8%	✓
Youth cigarette use ¹	3.7%	3.5%	3.1%		5.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	3.0%	4.5%	5.6%		4.2%	✗
Youth marijuana use ¹	7.5%	5.6%	5.9%		6.6%	✓
Youth heroin use ¹	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%		0.3%	✓
Youth prescription drug use ¹	2.9%	3.3%	3.4%		3.0%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	25.2%	27.3%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	8.0%	10.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	3.2	3.1	5.2		12.1	✓
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.5	0.5	0.8		1.1	✓
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	793	871	826		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	47	22	28		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	17.6	19.8	9.6		21.4	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	40.5%	45.7%	34.4%		40.4%	✓
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.9	1.9	2.1		0.9	✗
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	10.5%	7.4%	9.3%		7.1%	✗
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	43.9%	48.0%	36.6%		27.6%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	20.2%	18.6%	16.5%		18.5%	✓
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	36.8	35.1	38.8		35.4	✗
High community disorganization ¹	59.7%	54.9%	35.6%		26.5%	✗
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	7.6%	5.8%	5.8%		4.2%	✗
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	34.1%	33.5%	33.0%		18.1%	✗
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	12.1	17.7	13.5		12.8	✗
Poor family management ¹	35.2%	31.7%	30.5%		23.7%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	37.6%	39.1%	35.9%		29.5%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	17.7%	23.6%	14.5%		17.3%	✓
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	17.1%	19.1%	15.7%		15.7%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	20.5%	22.5%	15.0%		20.6%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	59.0%	58.7%	51.6%		46.7%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	63.0%	60.4%	48.4%		35.2%	✗
Friends using drugs ¹	19.3%	17.4%	13.1%		17.3%	✓
Religiosity* ¹	61.5%	59.3%	47.9%		61.2%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	69.4%	70.5%	65.9%		81.6%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	60.0%	62.4%	58.8%		62.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	35.7%	35.1%	42.7%		45.0%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	61.8%	67.9%	68.2%		81.3%	✗
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	3.8%	4.0%	2.9%		2.3%	✗
Academic failure ¹	36.7%	36.1%	40.7%		38.3%	✗
Low commitment to school ¹	31.2%	31.6%	33.4%		40.9%	✓
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	5.3%	7.0%	2.8%		25.8%	✓
Transitions and mobility ¹	49.5%	41.5%	38.7%		41.5%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	57.3%	65.4%	54.5%		59.5%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	57.4%	66.8%	57.6%		48.1%	✓

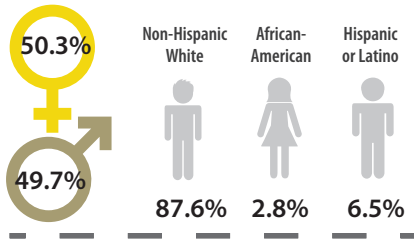
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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

PIKE COUNTY



Demographics



Population over 65	19.3%
Population under 18	22.4%
Total population	10,893
Births	107

Key Findings

Weaknesses

26th highest rate of youth cigarette use

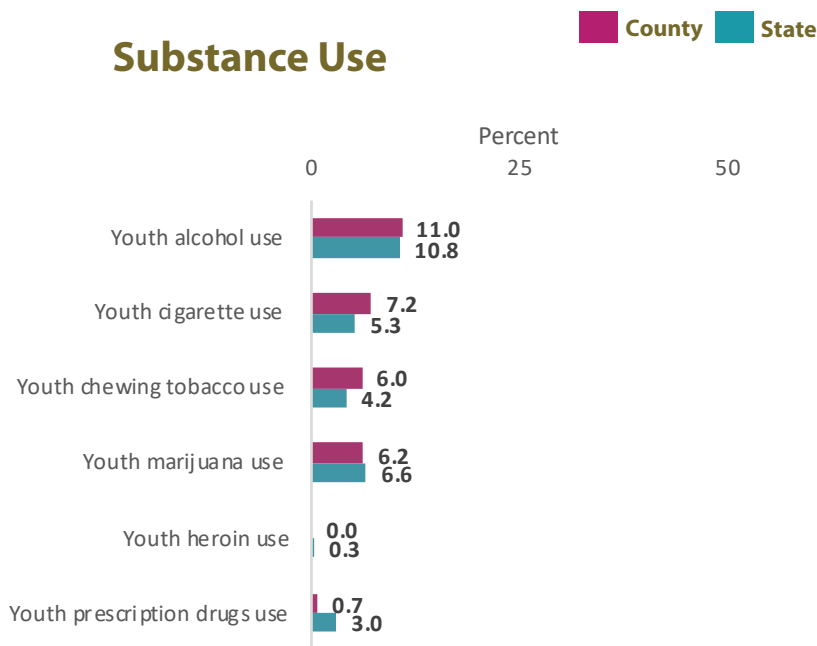
Strengths

Lowest rate of youth heroin use

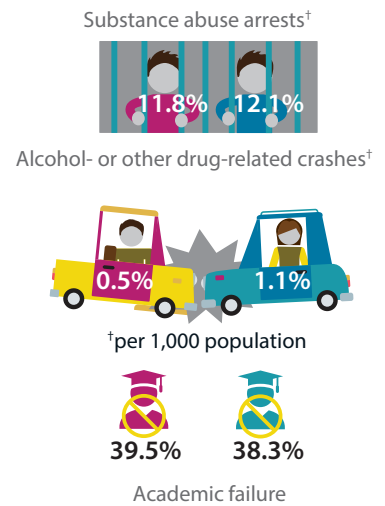
2nd lowest rate of youth prescription drug use

County vs. State

Substance Use

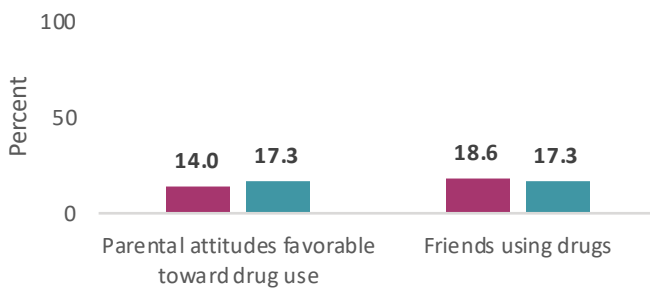


Consequences



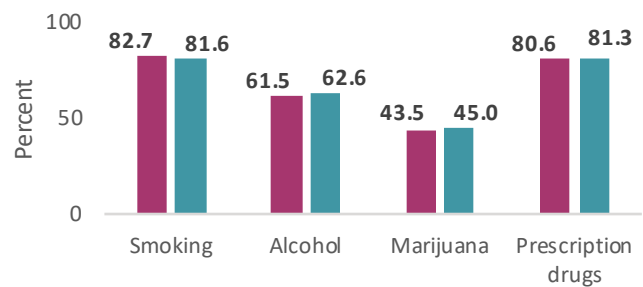
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Pike County			Trend	Arkansas 2017	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017			
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	14.3%	13.0%	11.0%		10.8%	✘
Youth cigarette use ¹	7.6%	5.1%	7.2%		5.3%	✘
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	7.2%	12.9%	6.0%		4.2%	✘
Youth marijuana use ¹	4.5%	5.8%	6.2%		6.6%	✔
Youth heroin use ¹	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%		0.3%	✔
Youth prescription drug use ¹	2.7%	2.2%	0.7%		3.0%	✔
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	21.0%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	14.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	11	12.1	11.8		12.1	✔
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.7	0.6	0.5		1.1	✔
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	147	177	160		72,501	✔
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	54	48	36.0		13,777	✔
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	7.4	5.5	15.0		21.4	✔
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	39.3%	48.9%	40.1%		40.4%	✔
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	0.2	0.0		0.9	✔
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	.	.	.		7.1%	✘
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	31.1%	39.1%	36.6%		27.6%	✘
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	23.6%	27.1%	15.7%		18.5%	✔
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	17.6	11.1	10.8		35.4	✔
High community disorganization ¹	42.4%	46.2%	20.9%		26.5%	✔
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	5.9%	4.3%	4.1%		4.2%	✔
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	20.2%	18.5%	17.3%		18.1%	✔
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	6.7	5.5	9.5		12.8	✔
Poor family management ¹	30.7%	33.1%	25.0%		23.7%	✘
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	30.5%	38.0%	28.7%		29.5%	✔
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	24.0%	26.3%	14.0%		17.3%	✔
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	20.8%	28.3%	17.4%		15.7%	✘
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	20.7%	28.8%	18.0%		20.6%	✔
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	41.4%	49.3%	48.3%		46.7%	✘
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	39.4%	38.8%	33.1%		35.2%	✔
Friends using drugs ¹	20.6%	23.0%	18.6%		17.3%	✘
Religiosity* ¹	80.1%	79.1%	73.3%		61.2%	✔
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	86.6%	84.8%	82.7%		81.6%	✔
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	67.8%	65.7%	61.5%		62.6%	✘
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	55.5%	47.1%	43.5%		45.0%	✘
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	88.7%	87.5%	80.6%		81.3%	✘
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	2.0%	2.0%	1.7%		2.3%	✔
Academic failure ¹	38.5%	43.6%	39.5%		38.3%	✘
Low commitment to school ¹	45.7%	52.9%	53.5%		40.9%	✘
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	56.8%	22.3%	35.6%		25.8%	✘
Transitions and mobility ¹	40.9%	31.8%	29.7%		41.5%	✔
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	65.5%	54.3%	54.7%		59.5%	✘
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	61.9%	49.3%	47.7%		48.1%	✘

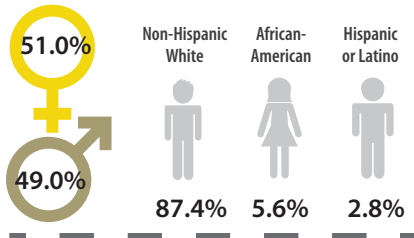
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✔ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	17.2%
Population under 18	23.8%
Total population	24,098
Births	311

Key Findings

Weaknesses

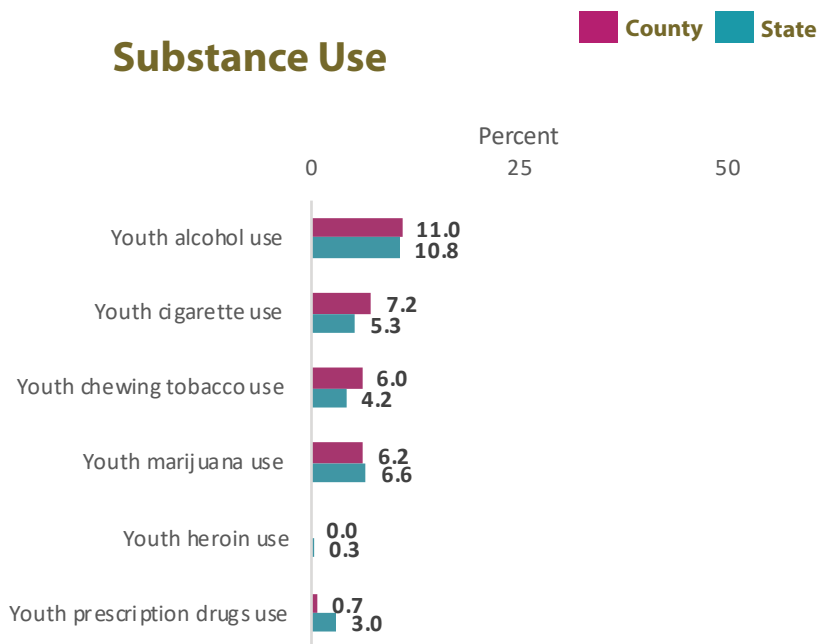
- 3rd highest rate of youth prescription drug use
- 6th highest rate of substance abuse arrests
- 7th highest rate of youth cigarette use

Strengths

- N/A

County vs. State

Substance Use

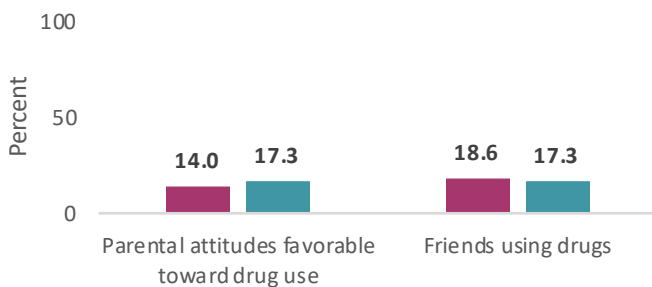


Consequences



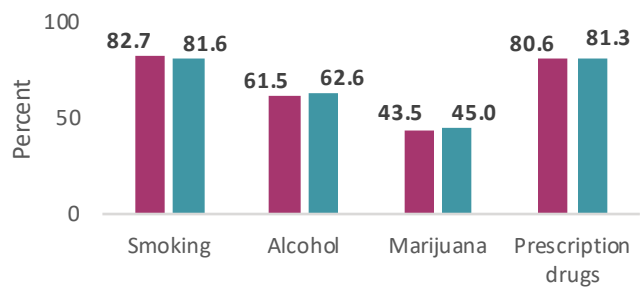
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Poinsett County				Trend	Arkansas 2017	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017				
SUBSTANCE USE							
Youth alcohol use ¹	9.7%	11.6%	13.8%		10.8%	✘	
Youth cigarette use ¹	8.7%	8.4%	10.0%		5.3%	✘	
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	5.6%	3.0%	5.7%		4.2%	✘	
Youth marijuana use ¹	4.5%	6.7%	7.2%		6.6%	✘	
Youth heroin use ¹	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%		0.3%	✔	
Youth prescription drug use ¹	2.4%	3.4%	4.5%		3.0%	✘	
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	23.1%	23.1%	.		.		
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	14.0%	.		.		
CONSEQUENCES							
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	18	21	17.8		12.1	✘	
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1.5	1.6	1.2		1.1	✘	
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	362	386	433		72,501	✔	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	142	83	92		13,777	✔	
MENTAL HEALTH							
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	25.1	13.6	23.0		21.4	✘	
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	42.8%	38.5%	39.7%		40.4%	✔	
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS							
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.4	1.4	1.5		0.9	✘	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	4.5%	15.1%	1.4%		7.1%	✔	
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	32.0%	37.1%	27.4%		27.6%	✔	
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	25.4%	23.8%	23.1%		18.5%	✘	
CRIME							
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	30.5	27.9	23.2		35.4	✔	
High community disorganization ¹	45.5%	42.3%	36.2%		26.5%	✘	
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP							
Unemployment rates ⁹	5.6%	4.3%	4.1%		4.2%	✔	
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	22.8%	22.1%	21.4%		18.1%	✘	
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	23.8	29.5	35.5		12.8	✘	
Poor family management ¹	26.3%	24.4%	24.0%		23.7%	✘	
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	35.6%	35.9%	40.1%		29.5%	✘	
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	17.5%	22.6%	20.5%		17.3%	✘	
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use ¹	22.3%	17.8%	23.1%		15.7%	✘	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	22.7%	22.3%	22.9%		20.6%	✘	
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	47.8%	51.6%	45.8%		46.7%	✔	
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	41.0%	39.2%	36.8%		35.2%	✘	
Friends using drugs ¹	20.7%	25.9%	21.2%		17.3%	✘	
Religiosity* ¹	68.4%	61.9%	60.7%		61.2%	✘	
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	82.5%	82.8%	80.5%		81.6%	✘	
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	67.2%	67.1%	65.3%		62.6%	✔	
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	50.3%	48.4%	44.1%		45.0%	✘	
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	85.6%	84.6%	83.8%		81.3%	✔	
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT							
High school dropouts ¹¹	3.3%	3.7%	2.8%		2.3%	✘	
Academic failure ¹	44.7%	40.1%	39.0%		38.3%	✘	
Low commitment to school ¹	45.3%	42.8%	43.0%		40.9%	✘	
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT							
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	22.0%	38.5%	43.6%		25.8%	✘	
Transitions and mobility ¹	48.7%	41.2%	36.9%		41.5%	✔	
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	61.5%	63.9%	61.6%		59.5%	✔	
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	53.0%	53.3%	50.5%		48.1%	✔	

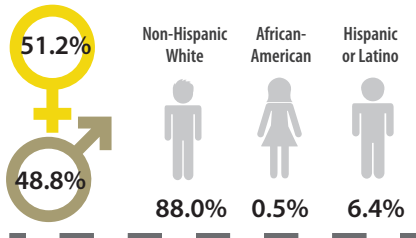
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✔ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	21.6%
Population under 18	23.4%
Total population	20,212
Births	223

Key Findings

Weaknesses

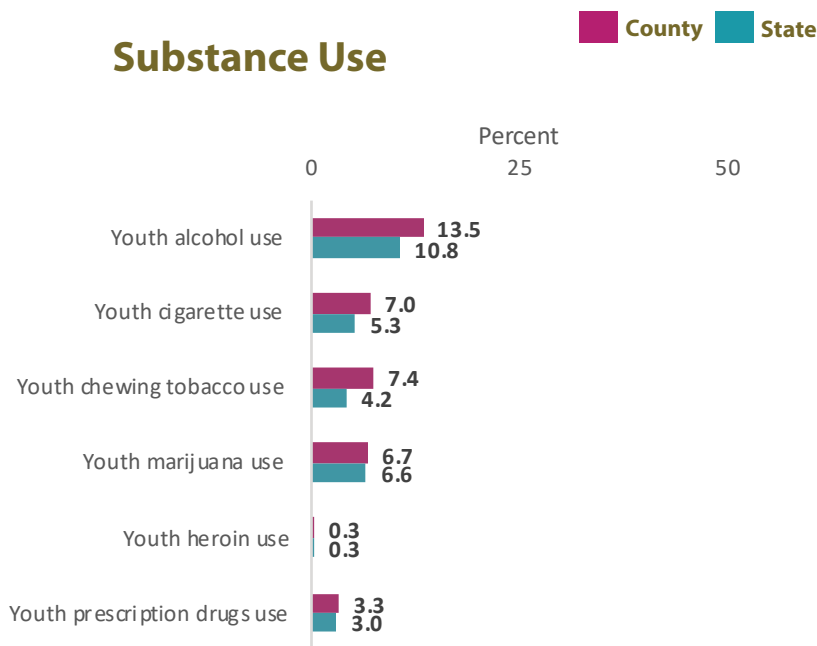
- 8th highest rate of favorable parental attitudes toward drug use
- 14th highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use

Strengths

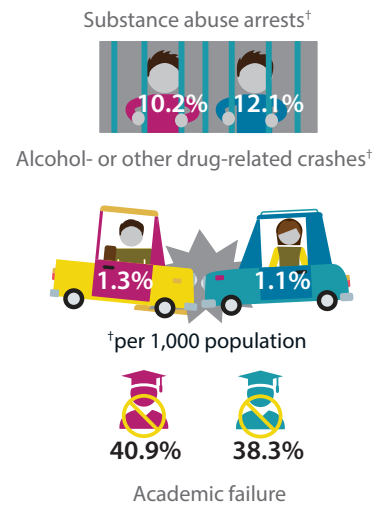
- N/A

County vs. State

Substance Use

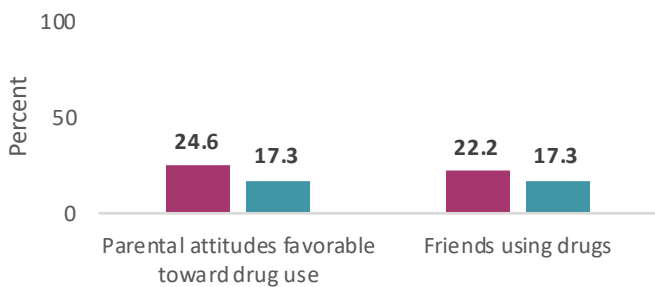


Consequences



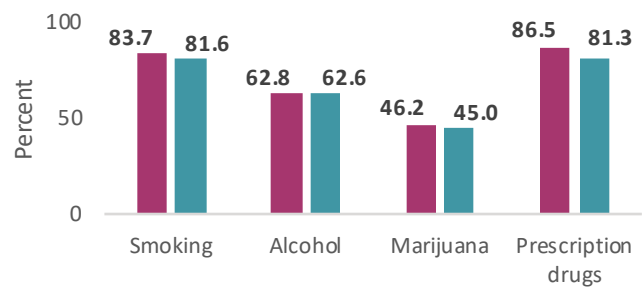
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Polk County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	12.1%	13.2%	13.5%		10.8%	✘
Youth cigarette use ¹	9.0%	8.5%	7.0%		5.3%	✘
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	7.3%	7.2%	7.4%		4.2%	✘
Youth marijuana use ¹	5.8%	7.8%	6.7%		6.6%	✘
Youth heroin use ¹	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%		0.3%	✓
Youth prescription drug use ¹	2.9%	1.8%	3.3%		3.0%	✘
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	21.0%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	12.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	9.4	11.2	10.2		12.1	✓
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1.4	0.4	1.3		1.1	✘
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	459	460	480		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	97	105	115		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	9.4	34.7	40.8		21.4	✘
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	44.3%	46.2%	45.9%		40.4%	✘
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	0.2	0.0		0.9	✓
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	6.1%	2.0%	6.7%		7.1%	✓
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	33.4%	36.0%	32.1%		27.6%	✘
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	21.2%	24.5%	26.2%		18.5%	✘
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	20.9	18.8	17.9		35.4	✓
High community disorganization ¹	33.5%	32.2%	28.4%		26.5%	✘
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	5.8%	4.9%	4.5%		4.2%	✘
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	24.1%	25.2%	26.6%		18.1%	✘
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	8.4	9.4	10.2		12.8	✓
Poor family management ¹	27.3%	22.8%	25.3%		23.7%	✘
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	26.2%	34.3%	35.4%		29.5%	✘
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	23.9%	24.1%	24.6%		17.3%	✘
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	19.6%	21.2%	23.5%		15.7%	✘
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	22.9%	25.1%	26.1%		20.6%	✘
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	42.5%	46.1%	48.8%		46.7%	✘
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	29.5%	29.2%	32.5%		35.2%	✓
Friends using drugs ¹	19.8%	19.0%	22.2%		17.3%	✘
Religiosity* ¹	68.4%	70.3%	68.4%		61.2%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	88.2%	87.0%	83.7%		81.6%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	69.8%	68.8%	62.8%		62.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	53.5%	49.4%	46.2%		45.0%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	88.1%	90.1%	86.5%		81.3%	✓
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	1.4%	0.7%	0.7%		2.3%	✓
Academic failure ¹	38.7%	41.6%	40.9%		38.3%	✘
Low commitment to school ¹	43.9%	38.4%	46.2%		40.9%	✘
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	39.6%	16.8%	35.2%		25.8%	✘
Transitions and mobility ¹	42.7%	45.5%	38.2%		41.5%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	62.2%	67.4%	60.1%		59.5%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	57.3%	61.0%	52.2%		48.1%	✓

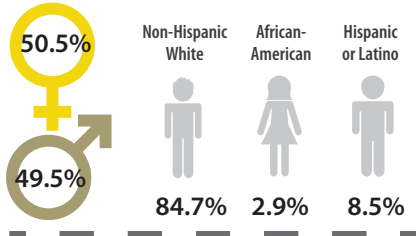
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	14.7%
Population under 18	22.6%
Total population	63,372
Births	784

Key Findings

Weaknesses

- 21st highest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes
- 30th highest rate of youth prescription drug use

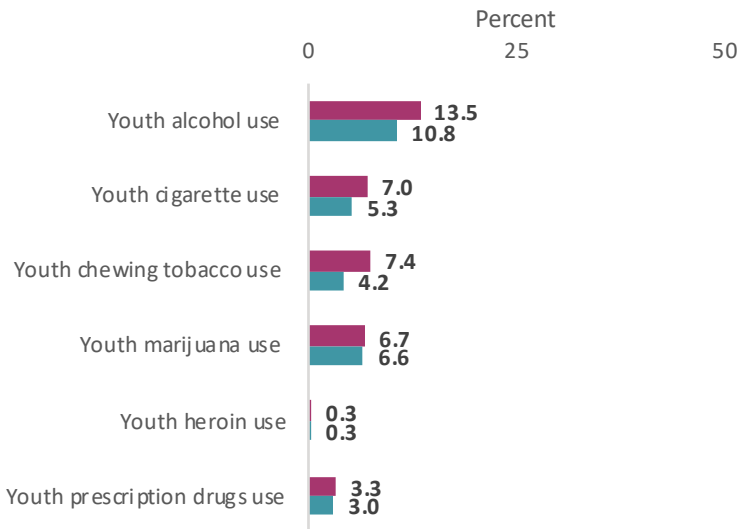
Strengths

- 3rd highest rate of youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"
- 4th highest rate of youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"

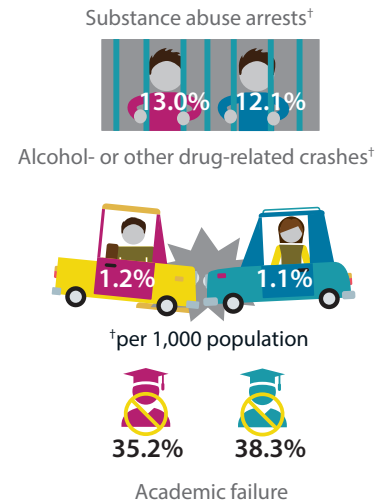
County vs. State

Substance Use

County State

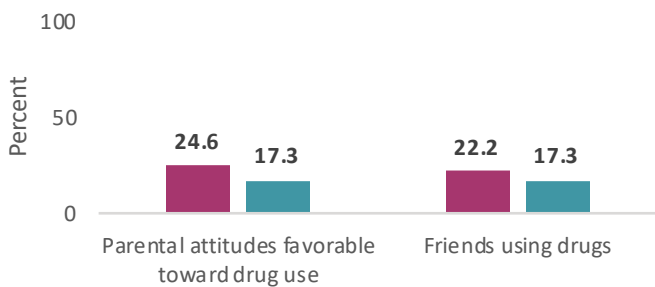


Consequences



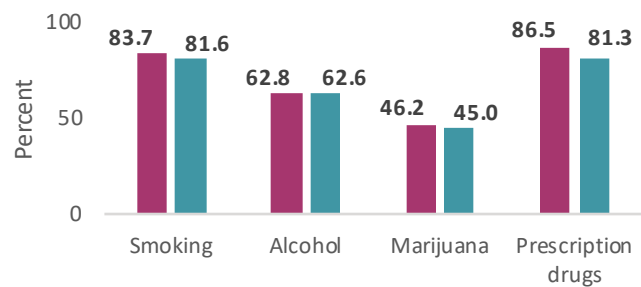
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Pope County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	11.1%	11.3%	9.0%		10.8%	✓
Youth cigarette use ¹	5.8%	5.7%	4.8%		5.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	5.0%	4.4%	3.4%		4.2%	✓
Youth marijuana use ¹	5.8%	6.3%	5.3%		6.6%	✓
Youth heroin use ¹	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%		0.3%	*
Youth prescription drug use ¹	3.0%	2.8%	3.2%		3.0%	*
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	21.0%	.		.	.
Adult excessive drinking ²	14.0%	16.0%	.		.	.
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	11.1	14.6	13.0		12.1	*
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.8	0.8	1.2		1.1	*
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	1,806	2,006	2,063		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	290	222	302		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	18.9	12.2	21.3		21.4	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	36.9%	40.7%	41.2%		40.4%	*
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	0.4	0.0		0.9	✓
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	2.9%	6.6%	9.0%		7.1%	*
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	29.3%	28.7%	23.7%		27.6%	✓
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	22.8%	23.2%	17.7%		18.5%	✓
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	33.4	37.6	31.2		35.4	✓
High community disorganization ¹	29.2%	30.7%	23.5%		26.5%	✓
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	5.3%	4.6%	4.4%		4.2%	*
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	20.0%	19.6%	19.8%		18.1%	*
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	10.1	9.7	8.2		12.8	✓
Poor family management ¹	22.0%	22.8%	19.4%		23.7%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	26.5%	29.1%	26.1%		29.5%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	20.1%	20.7%	16.3%		17.3%	✓
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	16.0%	16.6%	14.7%		15.7%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	20.8%	23.1%	18.9%		20.6%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	40.2%	44.2%	39.5%		46.7%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	32.6%	32.9%	31.1%		35.2%	✓
Friends using drugs ¹	18.0%	18.4%	14.4%		17.3%	✓
Religiosity* ¹	73.3%	69.6%	68.4%		61.2%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	87.7%	87.1%	87.4%		81.6%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	71.7%	70.1%	72.8%		62.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	55.0%	51.1%	52.8%		45.0%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	88.1%	86.7%	87.6%		81.3%	✓
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	1.9%	1.6%	1.8%		2.3%	✓
Academic failure ¹	38.5%	35.5%	35.2%		38.3%	✓
Low commitment to school ¹	41.2%	39.1%	39.5%		40.9%	✓
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	34.2%	30.3%	23.5%		25.8%	✓
Transitions and mobility ¹	52.3%	53.9%	47.3%		41.5%	*
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	63.6%	65.0%	63.7%		59.5%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	56.4%	56.1%	50.1%		48.1%	✓

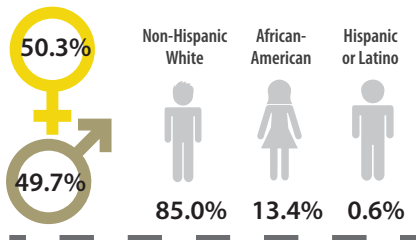
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	22.7%
Population under 18	20.5%
Total population	8,309
Births	91

Key Findings

Weaknesses

- 4th highest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes

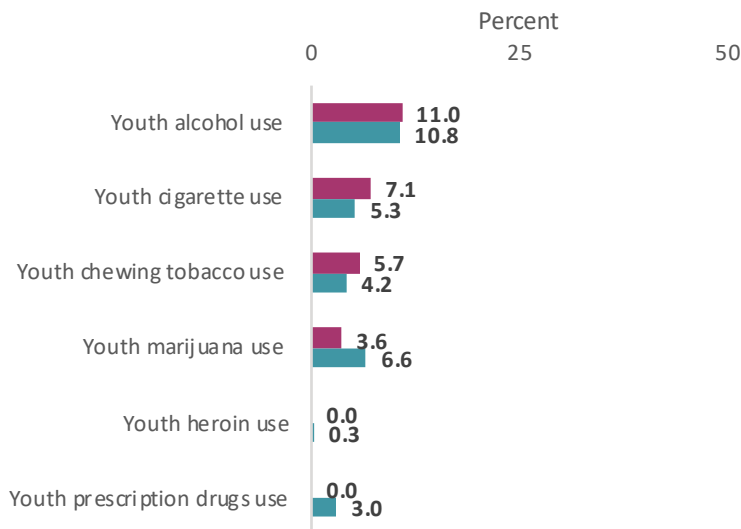
Strengths

- Lowest rate of youth prescription drug use
- 5th lowest rate of youth heroin use

County vs. State

Substance Use

County State

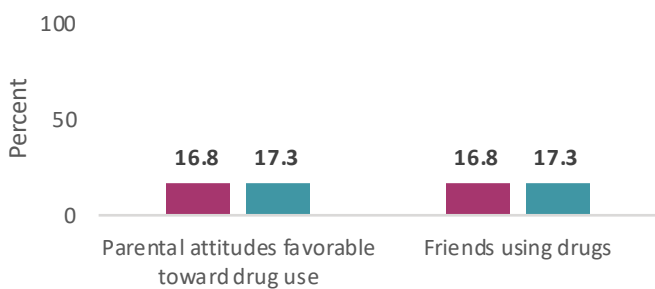


Consequences



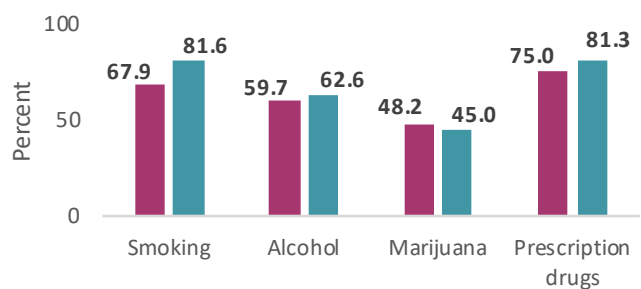
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Prairie County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	15.6%	10.7%	11.0%		10.8%	✘
Youth cigarette use ¹	13.3%	3.6%	7.1%		5.3%	✘
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	10.6%	5.0%	5.7%		4.2%	✘
Youth marijuana use ¹	9.0%	3.6%	3.6%		6.6%	✔
Youth heroin use ¹	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%		0.3%	✔
Youth prescription drug use ¹	4.7%	2.9%	0.0%		3.0%	✔
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	18.9%	21.0%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	14.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	3.0	3.3	3.6		12.1	✔
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1.9	1.7	1.7		1.1	✘
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	121	119	122		72,501	✔
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	37	32	25		13,777	✔
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	0.0	22.3	0.0		21.4	✔
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	43.9%	41.1%	43.4%		40.4%	✘
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	2.1	2.1	2.2		0.9	✘
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	5.7%	5.9%	7.0%		7.1%	✔
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	35.1%	34.8%	30.8%		27.6%	✘
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	23.9%	22.8%	14.7%		18.5%	✔
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	11.8	11.4	13.8		35.4	✔
High community disorganization ¹	43.4%	39.3%	40.6%		26.5%	✘
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	4.7%	3.8%	4.0%		4.2%	✔
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	21.4%	19.8%	16.8%		18.1%	✔
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	3.0	4.1	4.7		12.8	✔
Poor family management ¹	26.0%	30.1%	25.2%		23.7%	✘
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	42.1%	43.2%	31.5%		29.5%	✘
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	27.4%	25.2%	16.8%		17.3%	✔
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	23.6%	17.7%	12.6%		15.7%	✔
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	27.3%	20.7%	16.1%		20.6%	✔
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	52.7%	43.6%	50.3%		46.7%	✘
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	46.4%	36.2%	51.0%		35.2%	✘
Friends using drugs ¹	23.6%	14.2%	16.8%		17.3%	✔
Religiosity* ¹	77.0%	76.4%	66.4%		61.2%	✔
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	81.6%	85.0%	67.9%		81.6%	✘
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	66.0%	69.1%	59.7%		62.6%	✘
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	45.9%	45.3%	48.2%		45.0%	✔
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	84.0%	84.3%	75.0%		81.3%	✘
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	1.4%	0.7%	3.6%		2.3%	✘
Academic failure ¹	46.7%	47.8%	40.6%		38.3%	✘
Low commitment to school ¹	44.9%	37.1%	41.3%		40.9%	✘
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	10.3%	18.2%	28.9%		25.8%	✘
Transitions and mobility ¹	42.7%	45.3%	39.9%		41.5%	✔
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	64.1%	57.4%	60.1%		59.5%	✔
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	56.4%	53.9%	51.7%		48.1%	✔

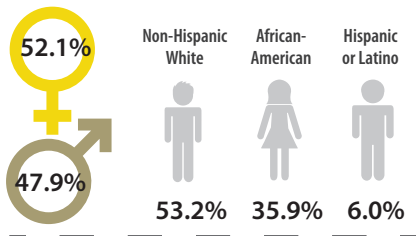
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✔ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	14.0%
Population under 18	23.6%
Total population	392,848
Births	5,206

Key Findings

Weaknesses

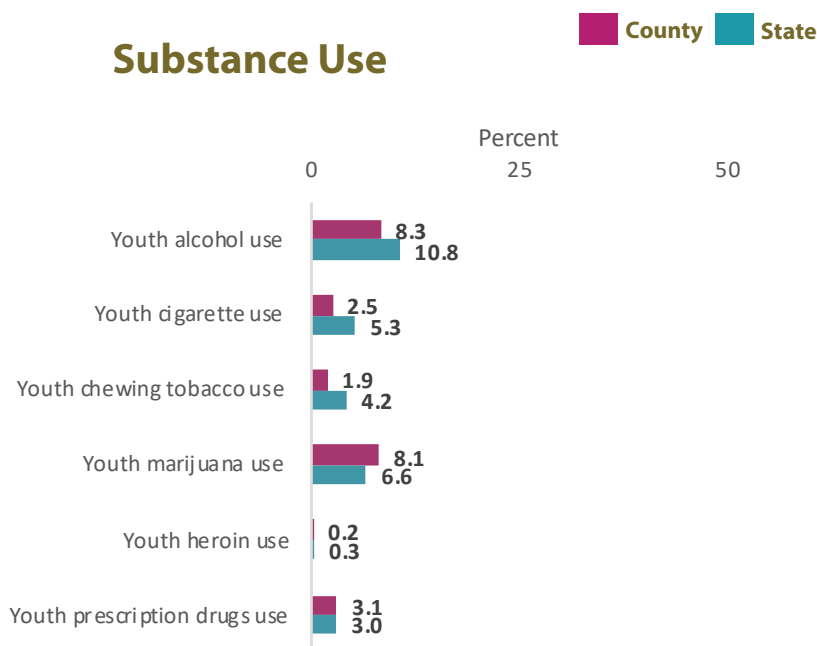
- 3rd lowest rates of students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"

Strengths

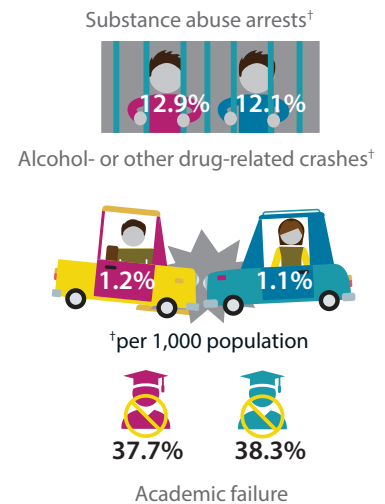
- 3rd lowest rate of youth cigarette use
- 3rd lowest rate of youth chewing tobacco use

County vs. State

Substance Use

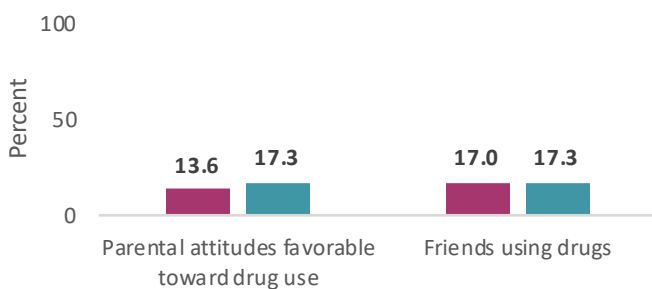


Consequences



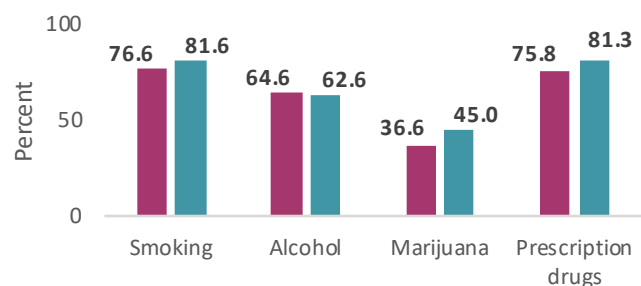
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Pulaski County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	10.0%	9.4%	8.3%		10.8%	✓
Youth cigarette use ¹	3.6%	3.1%	2.5%		5.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	2.3%	2.0%	1.9%		4.2%	✓
Youth marijuana use ¹	8.8%	9.4%	8.1%		6.6%	✗
Youth heroin use ¹	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%		0.3%	✓
Youth prescription drug use ¹	2.9%	2.6%	3.1%		3.0%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	18.9%	18.9%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	14.0%	16.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	11.3	13.6	12.9		12.1	✗
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1.1	1.3	1.2		1.1	✗
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	5,438	6,289	6,401		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	3,589	2,788	2,474		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	13.2	17.8	16.5		21.4	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	43.4%	42.5%	37.6%		40.4%	✓
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.3	1.4	1.4		0.9	✗
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	11.7%	5.8%	9.6%		7.1%	✗
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	32.5%	35.0%	24.7%		27.6%	✓
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	22.0%	23.8%	15.1%		18.5%	✓
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	66.6	67.8	67.9		35.4	✗
High community disorganization ¹	41.7%	42.4%	26.2%		26.5%	✓
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	4.6%	3.5%	3.4%		4.2%	✓
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	17.6%	18.0%	17.3%		18.1%	✓
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	9.6	10.1	9.6		12.8	✓
Poor family management ¹	29.7%	29.0%	22.9%		23.7%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	33.8%	34.9%	30.1%		29.5%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	18.3%	19.3%	13.6%		17.3%	✓
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	19.5%	17.4%	15.4%		15.7%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	24.2%	24.3%	20.7%		20.6%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	53.4%	56.4%	49.2%		46.7%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	53.4%	53.2%	46.4%		35.2%	✗
Friends using drugs ¹	21.5%	20.4%	17.0%		17.3%	✓
Religiosity* ¹	62.6%	59.2%	52.7%		61.2%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	77.7%	76.9%	76.6%		81.6%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	67.3%	66.6%	64.6%		62.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	41.5%	38.2%	36.6%		45.0%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	78.1%	78.0%	75.8%		81.3%	✗
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	4.0%	5.2%	5.0%		2.3%	✗
Academic failure ¹	42.7%	43.1%	37.7%		38.3%	✓
Low commitment to school ¹	40.0%	40.5%	42.4%		40.9%	✗
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	23.0%	19.9%	17.4%		25.8%	✓
Transitions and mobility ¹	55.3%	55.8%	38.7%		41.5%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	54.3%	60.8%	54.4%		59.5%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	44.6%	46.1%	40.2%		48.1%	✗

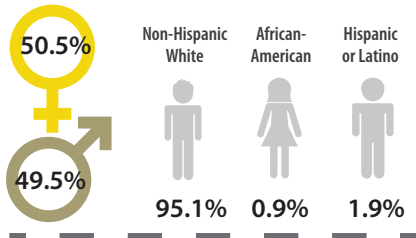
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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

RANDOLPH COUNTY



Demographics



Population over 65	19.9%
Population under 18	23.0%
Total population	17,514
Births	232

Key Findings

Weaknesses

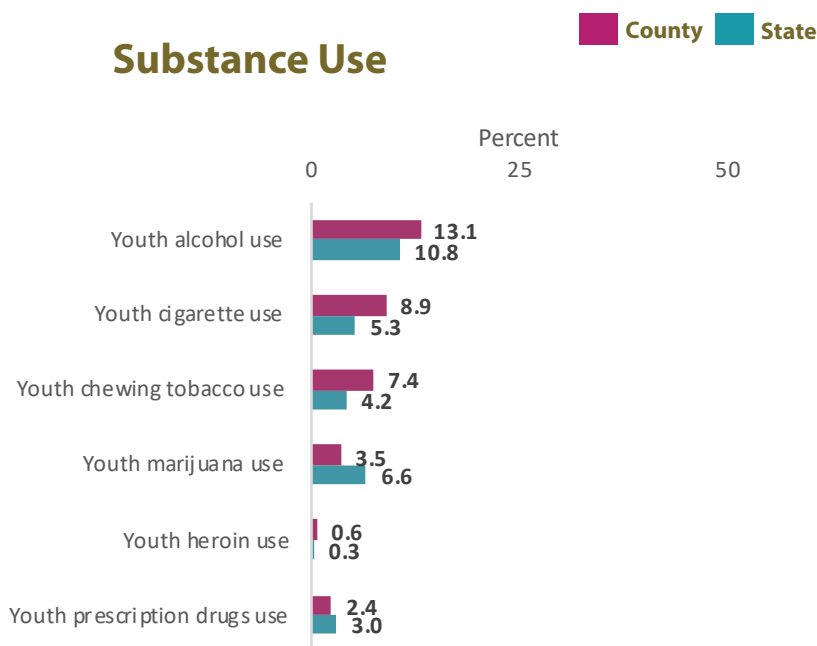
- 7th highest rate of youth heroin use
- 12th highest rate of youth cigarette use

Strengths

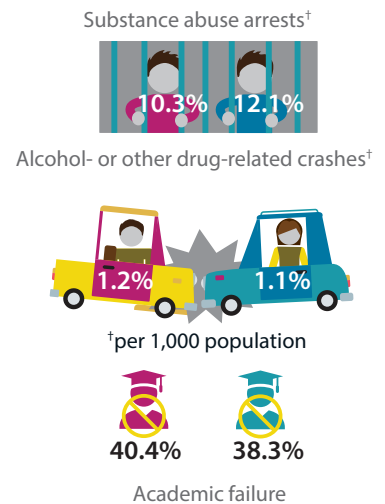
- 10th lowest rate of youth marijuana use
- 20th lowest rate of youth prescription drug use

County vs. State

Substance Use

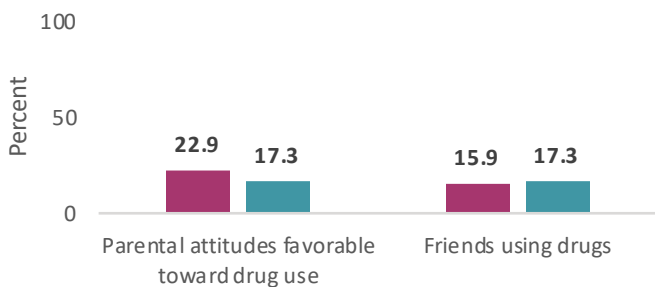


Consequences



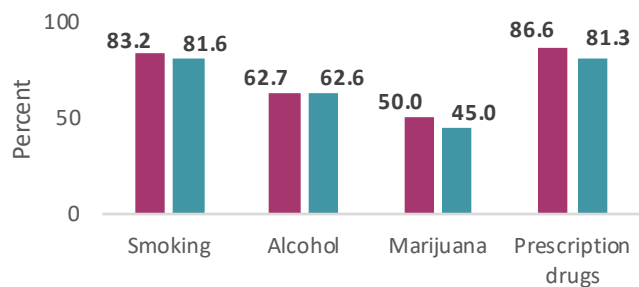
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Randolph County			Trend	Arkansas 2017	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017			
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	18.3%	10.6%	13.1%		10.8%	✘
Youth cigarette use ¹	11.5%	5.9%	8.9%		5.3%	✘
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	8.9%	6.4%	7.4%		4.2%	✘
Youth marijuana use ¹	7.1%	3.4%	3.5%		6.6%	✔
Youth heroin use ¹	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%		0.3%	✘
Youth prescription drug use ¹	3.5%	2.5%	2.4%		3.0%	✔
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	18.9%	.		.	.
Adult excessive drinking ²	14.0%	14.0%	.		.	.
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	8.3	7.6	10.3		12.1	✔
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.7	0.7	0.6		1.1	✔
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	750	829	807		72,501	✔
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	130	93	59		13,777	✔
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	9.3	20.2	32.8		21.4	✘
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	39.2%	40.0%	40.8%		40.4%	✘
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	0.2	0.0		0.9	✔
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	14.6%	11.5%	3.3%		7.1%	✔
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	35.5%	37.3%	33.6%		27.6%	✘
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	22.0%	21.3%	15.9%		18.5%	✔
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	30.8	29.9	28.4		35.4	✔
High community disorganization ¹	36.1%	32.9%	27.2%		26.5%	✘
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	7.1%	4.6%	4.2%		4.2%	✔
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	21.1%	19.6%	20.9%		18.1%	✘
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	10.3	13.4	16.4		12.8	✘
Poor family management ¹	27.4%	31.4%	26.1%		23.7%	✘
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	31.6%	31.0%	30.9%		29.5%	✘
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	25.6%	23.7%	22.9%		17.3%	✘
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	19.5%	18.4%	17.5%		15.7%	✘
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	22.9%	19.1%	19.7%		20.6%	✔
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	44.1%	43.0%	46.9%		46.7%	✘
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	38.8%	32.9%	30.1%		35.2%	✔
Friends using drugs ¹	20.3%	18.3%	15.9%		17.3%	✔
Religiosity* ¹	69.2%	64.4%	63.1%		61.2%	✔
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	86.3%	86.2%	83.2%		81.6%	✔
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	64.3%	68.9%	62.7%		62.6%	✔
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	54.4%	54.6%	50.0%		45.0%	✔
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	88.9%	87.9%	86.6%		81.3%	✔
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	1.5%	1.1%	0.9%		2.3%	✔
Academic failure ¹	39.5%	42.3%	40.4%		38.3%	✘
Low commitment to school ¹	40.9%	41.2%	41.1%		40.9%	✘
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	23.0%	15.3%	5.6%		25.8%	✔
Transitions and mobility ¹	47.3%	49.2%	43.1%		41.5%	✘
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	71.8%	66.5%	62.1%		59.5%	✔
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	63.3%	61.1%	53.5%		48.1%	✔

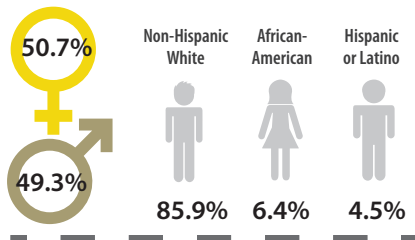
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✔ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	16.8%
Population under 18	23.9%
Total population	116,252
Births	1,272

Key Findings

Weaknesses

■ N/A

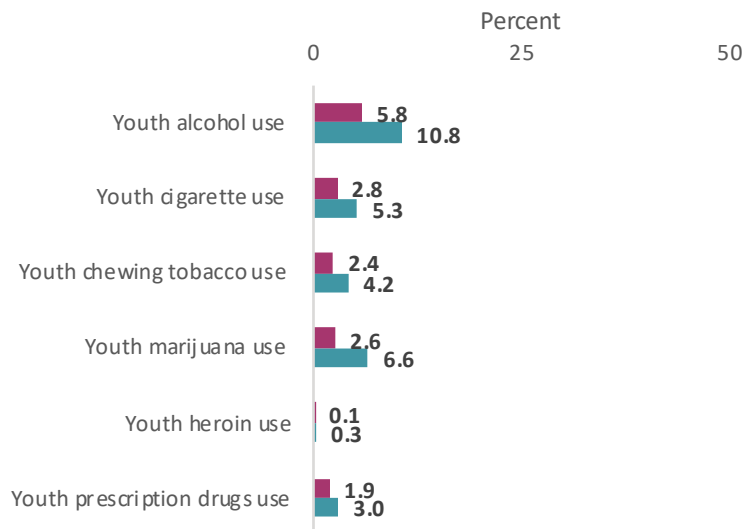
Strengths

- 3rd lowest rate of youth marijuana use
- 5th lowest rate of youth cigarette use

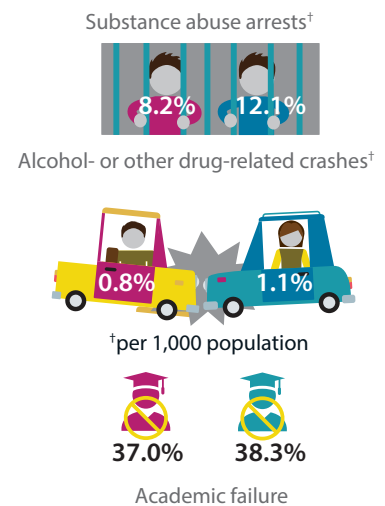
County vs. State

Substance Use

■ County ■ State

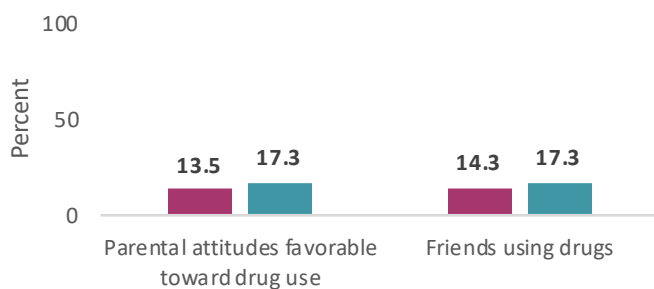


Consequences



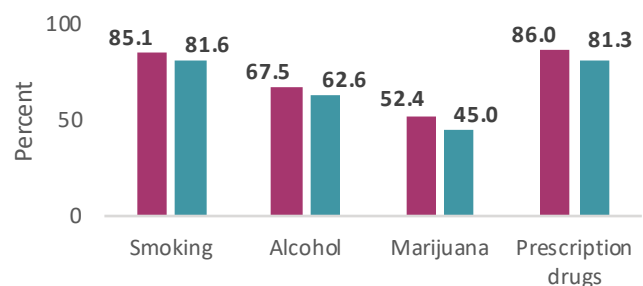
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Saline County			Trend	Arkansas 2017	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017			
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	13.1%	12.0%	5.8%		10.8%	✓
Youth cigarette use ¹	5.4%	5.8%	2.8%		5.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	3.9%	3.8%	2.4%		4.2%	✓
Youth marijuana use ¹	6.4%	6.1%	2.6%		6.6%	✓
Youth heroin use ¹	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%		0.3%	✓
Youth prescription drug use ¹	3.4%	3.2%	1.9%		3.0%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	16.8%	16.8%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	16.0%	16.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	6.3	6.4	8.2		12.1	✓
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.7	0.9	0.8		1.1	✓
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	2,407	2,684	2,859		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	434	329	351		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	19.1	15.2	18.8		21.4	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	39.3%	38.5%	36.4%		40.4%	✓
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.7	0.9	0.9		0.9	✓
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	7.9%	13.0%	9.3%		7.1%	✗
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	26.1%	25.7%	26.2%		27.6%	✓
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	24.8%	23.0%	14.1%		18.5%	✓
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	27.8	31.9	31.9		35.4	✓
High community disorganization ¹	26.9%	26.7%	17.1%		26.5%	✓
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	4.1%	3.1%	3.0%		4.2%	✓
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	9.1%	8.5%	8.0%		18.1%	✓
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	3.9	4.4	4.3		12.8	✓
Poor family management ¹	22.5%	23.0%	24.8%		23.7%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	29.2%	29.8%	24.0%		29.5%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	18.0%	19.3%	13.5%		17.3%	✓
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	16.7%	16.4%	11.0%		15.7%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	21.0%	23.2%	15.4%		20.6%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	39.6%	44.9%	44.0%		46.7%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	39.7%	36.4%	31.2%		35.2%	✓
Friends using drugs ¹	20.1%	19.1%	14.3%		17.3%	✓
Religiosity* ¹	71.4%	69.2%	64.2%		61.2%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	88.2%	86.8%	85.1%		81.6%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	73.8%	72.3%	67.5%		62.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	53.1%	48.5%	52.4%		45.0%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	88.9%	87.5%	86.0%		81.3%	✓
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%		2.3%	✓
Academic failure ¹	34.9%	35.4%	37.0%		38.3%	✓
Low commitment to school ¹	40.9%	40.6%	40.2%		40.9%	✓
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	39.6%	26.0%	32.7%		25.8%	✗
Transitions and mobility ¹	55.2%	55.5%	50.2%		41.5%	✗
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	65.9%	64.3%	57.2%		59.5%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	50.3%	49.5%	43.9%		48.1%	✗

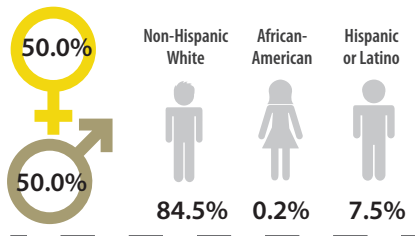
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	19.4%
Population under 18	24.0%
Total population	10,584
Births	122

Key Findings

Weaknesses

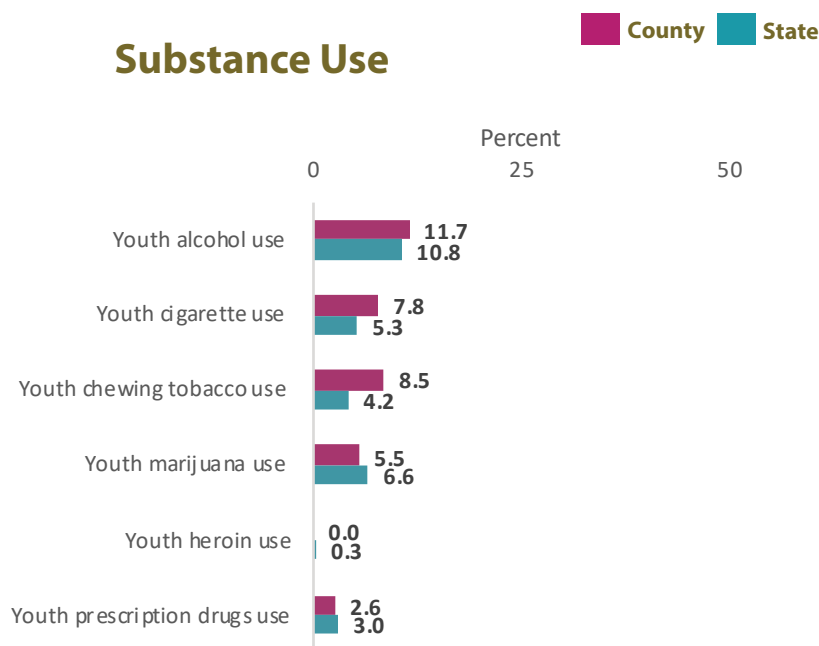
- 5th highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- 5th lowest youth students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"

Strengths

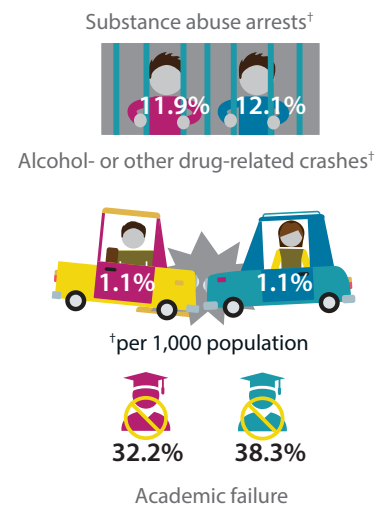
- 3rd lowest rate of youth heroin use
- 3rd lowest rate of academic failure

County vs. State

Substance Use

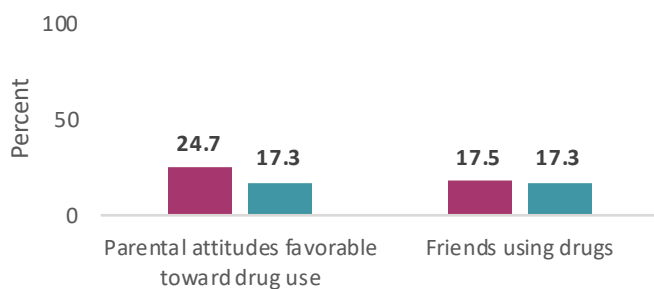


Consequences



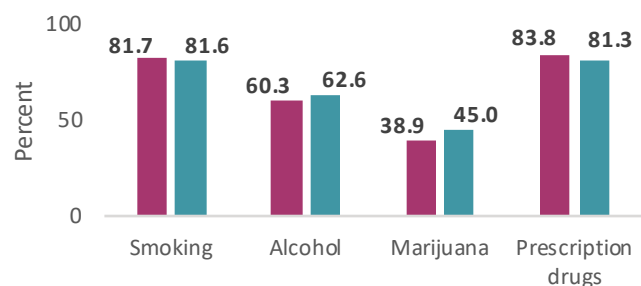
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Scott County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	11.8%	11.5%	11.7%		10.8%	✘
Youth cigarette use ¹	5.4%	9.1%	7.8%		5.3%	✘
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	7.2%	9.4%	8.5%		4.2%	✘
Youth marijuana use ¹	5.7%	6.2%	5.5%		6.6%	✔
Youth heroin use ¹	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%		0.3%	✔
Youth prescription drug use ¹	1.8%	2.4%	2.6%		3.0%	✔
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	21.0%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	12.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	19.5	13.5	11.9		12.1	✔
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1.3	0.7	1.1		1.1	✔
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	306	325	388		72,501	✔
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	76	79	54		13,777	✔
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	17.9	29.8	15.7		21.4	✔
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	36.6%	42.6%	35.0%		40.4%	✔
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	0.1	0.0		0.9	✔
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	5.0%	5.7%	3.1%		7.1%	✔
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	35.4%	40.7%	39.7%		27.6%	✘
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	21.6%	24.4%	22.5%		18.5%	✘
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	26.9	23.5	28.2		35.4	✔
High community disorganization ¹	42.1%	43.8%	36.9%		26.5%	✘
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	4.8%	3.7%	3.4%		4.2%	✔
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	20.1%	20.9%	20.5%		18.1%	✘
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	22.3	25.2	28.0		12.8	✘
Poor family management ¹	25.0%	22.3%	30.9%		23.7%	✘
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	32.5%	37.1%	38.2%		29.5%	✘
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	18.7%	19.9%	24.7%		17.3%	✘
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	19.2%	22.7%	22.8%		15.7%	✘
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	18.2%	20.6%	23.1%		20.6%	✘
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	39.7%	43.9%	53.4%		46.7%	✘
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	41.0%	37.6%	36.2%		35.2%	✘
Friends using drugs ¹	19.2%	18.6%	17.5%		17.3%	✘
Religiosity* ¹	64.5%	67.8%	61.9%		61.2%	✔
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	85.8%	84.1%	81.7%		81.6%	✔
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	72.2%	65.9%	60.3%		62.6%	✘
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	55.0%	54.1%	38.9%		45.0%	✘
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	89.0%	84.7%	83.8%		81.3%	✔
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	3.0%	1.8%	1.7%		2.3%	✔
Academic failure ¹	35.5%	42.4%	32.2%		38.3%	✔
Low commitment to school ¹	38.6%	41.1%	40.3%		40.9%	✔
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	87.9%	80.9%	72.1%		25.8%	✘
Transitions and mobility ¹	34.3%	44.6%	38.4%		41.5%	✔
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	63.0%	55.1%	57.2%		59.5%	✘
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	53.3%	53.0%	49.7%		48.1%	✔

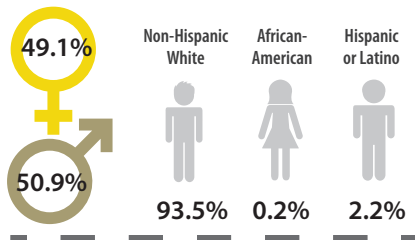
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✔ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	24.9%
Population under 18	20.1%
Total population	7,925
Births	75

Key Findings

Weaknesses

- Lowest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes
- 2nd lowest rate of youth marijuana use

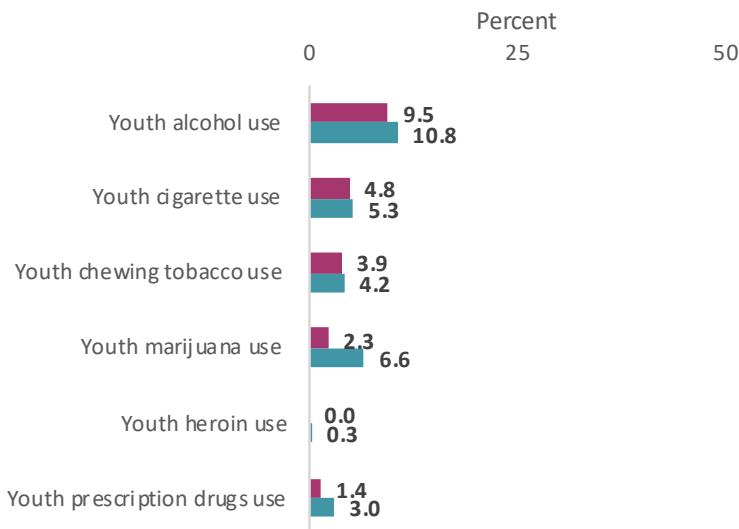
Strengths

- 6th highest rate of academic failure

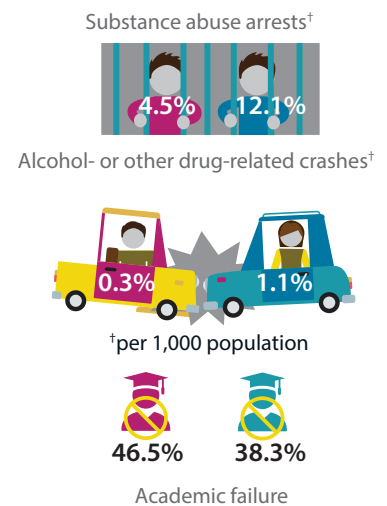
County vs. State

Substance Use

County State

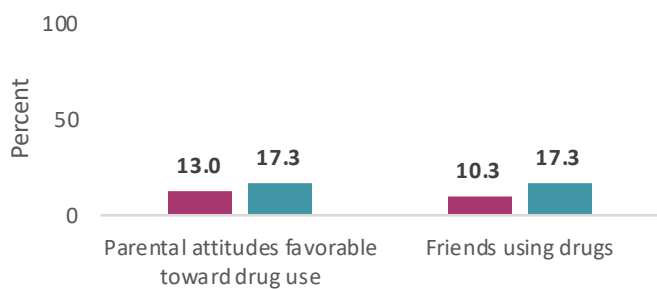


Consequences



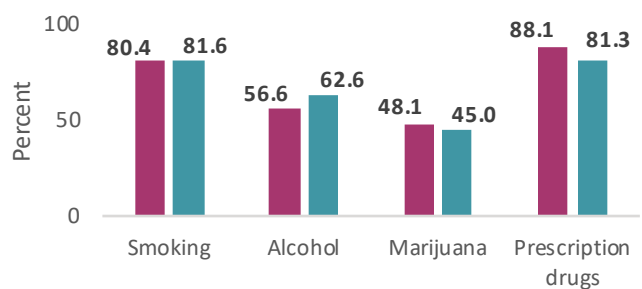
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Searcy County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	15.4%	12.5%	9.5%		10.8%	✓
Youth cigarette use ¹	7.3%	8.2%	4.8%		5.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	8.4%	8.5%	3.9%		4.2%	✓
Youth marijuana use ¹	6.7%	6.3%	2.3%		6.6%	✓
Youth heroin use ¹	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%		0.3%	✓
Youth prescription drug use ¹	3.4%	1.0%	1.4%		3.0%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	21.0%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	12.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	4	4.3	4.5		12.1	✓
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1	1.8	0.3		1.1	✓
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	108	160	189		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	22	20	21		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	50.8	12.8	29.9		21.4	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	40.1%	44.9%	33.2%		40.4%	✓
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	0.1	0.0		0.9	✓
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	.	4.2%	4.3%		7.1%	✓
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	47.3%	46.6%	33.2%		27.6%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	26.1%	28.1%	20.3%		18.5%	✗
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	4.2	7.8	7.3		35.4	✓
High community disorganization ¹	48.6%	52.6%	27.6%		26.5%	✗
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	5.6%	4.5%	4.5%		4.2%	✗
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	23.6%	20.7%	17.4%		18.1%	✓
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	14.4	9.2	10.6		12.8	✓
Poor family management ¹	23.8%	25.4%	18.9%		23.7%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	34.1%	40.2%	29.7%		29.5%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	27.0%	31.3%	13.0%		17.3%	✓
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	20.8%	23.1%	7.3%		15.7%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	28.6%	30.1%	17.9%		20.6%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	46.8%	55.5%	41.5%		46.7%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	35.5%	45.9%	26.2%		35.2%	✓
Friends using drugs ¹	18.7%	24.1%	10.3%		17.3%	✓
Religiosity* ¹	71.3%	70.3%	53.2%		61.2%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	82.9%	81.6%	80.4%		81.6%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	65.2%	58.9%	56.6%		62.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	52.3%	40.9%	48.1%		45.0%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	89.6%	86.3%	88.1%		81.3%	✓
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%		2.3%	✓
Academic failure ¹	47.2%	52.0%	46.5%		38.3%	✗
Low commitment to school ¹	51.1%	57.1%	49.5%		40.9%	✗
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	43.1%	12.8%	25.7%		25.8%	✓
Transitions and mobility ¹	40.9%	42.6%	27.2%		41.5%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	51.8%	52.9%	37.9%		59.5%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	50.0%	56.6%	35.5%		48.1%	✗

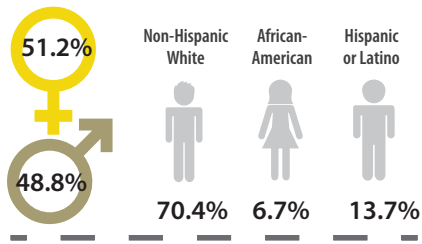
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	14.8%
Population under 18	24.4%
Total population	127,362
Births	1,739

Key Findings

Weaknesses

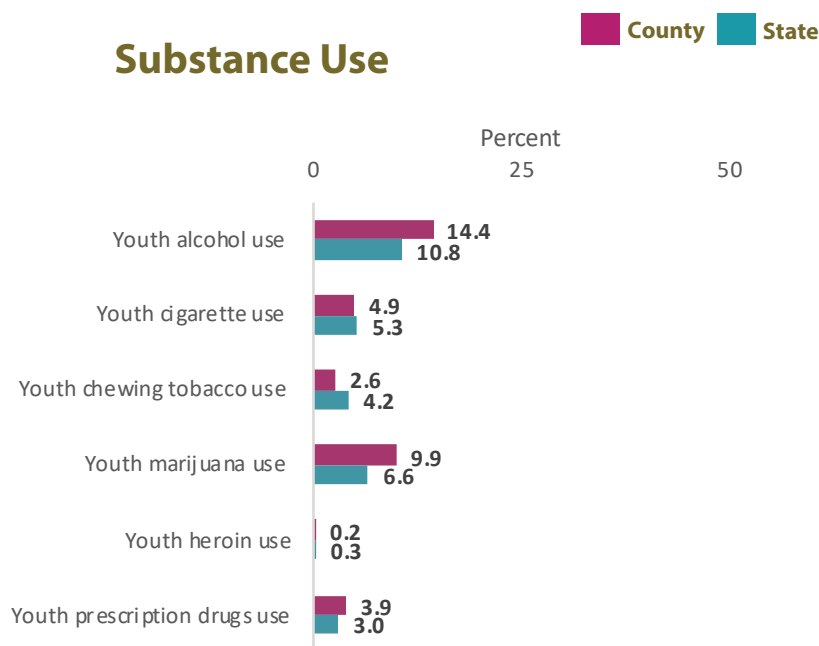
- 2nd highest rate of youth marijuana use
- 2nd highest rate of substance abuse arrests

Strengths

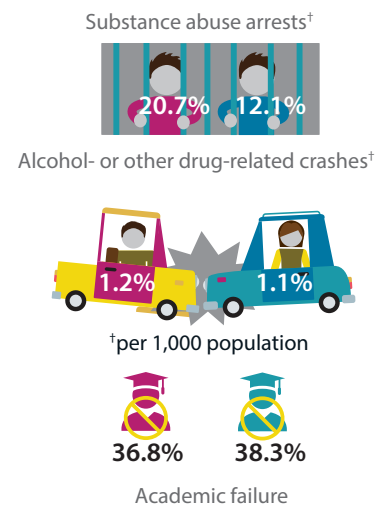
- 4th highest rate of youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"
- 9th lowest rate of youth chewing tobacco use

County vs. State

Substance Use

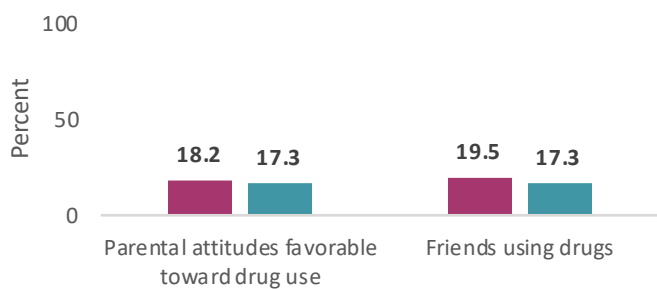


Consequences



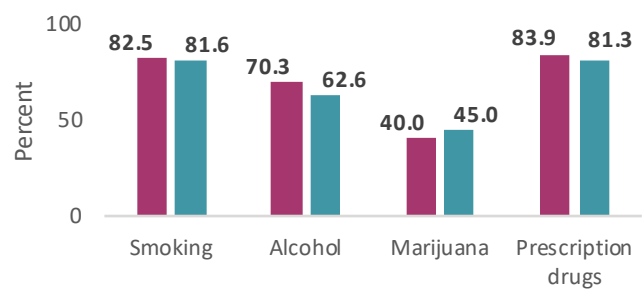
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Sebastian County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	13.5%	11.8%	14.4%		10.8%	✘
Youth cigarette use ¹	6.3%	3.9%	4.9%		5.3%	✔
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	3.7%	2.5%	2.6%		4.2%	✔
Youth marijuana use ¹	9.6%	8.1%	9.9%		6.6%	✘
Youth heroin use ¹	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%		0.3%	✔
Youth prescription drug use ¹	4.5%	3.1%	3.9%		3.0%	✘
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	18.9%	21.0%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	14.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	23.1	22.6	20.7		12.1	✘
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1.3	1.0	1.2		1.1	✘
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	3,158	3,239	3,273		72,501	✔
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	1,188	1,067	759		13,777	✔
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	18.5	16.6	18.3		21.4	✔
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	46.9%	47.8%	46.5%		40.4%	✘
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.4	1.3	1.3		0.9	✘
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	10.6%	5.7%	4.5%		7.1%	✔
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	26.0%	26.4%	22.8%		27.6%	✔
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	26.8%	23.9%	21.8%		18.5%	✘
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	53.3	53.7	46.9		35.4	✘
High community disorganization ¹	37.1%	36.2%	30.6%		26.5%	✘
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	4.8%	3.7%	3.6%		4.2%	✔
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	23.2%	22.2%	22.5%		18.1%	✘
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	27.3	30.5	35.3		12.8	✘
Poor family management ¹	23.9%	27.1%	24.2%		23.7%	✘
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	31.4%	30.9%	29.2%		29.5%	✔
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	18.6%	19.2%	18.2%		17.3%	✘
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	18.3%	18.7%	18.5%		15.7%	✘
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	24.6%	24.9%	25.5%		20.6%	✘
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	47.6%	48.6%	49.1%		46.7%	✘
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	39.8%	37.2%	35.6%		35.2%	✘
Friends using drugs ¹	22.6%	19.4%	19.5%		17.3%	✘
Religiosity* ¹	67.1%	63.8%	57.8%		61.2%	✘
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	84.8%	84.1%	82.5%		81.6%	✔
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	72.0%	70.4%	70.3%		62.6%	✔
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	45.9%	45.2%	40.0%		45.0%	✘
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	85.8%	84.1%	83.9%		81.3%	✔
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	2.2%	1.8%	1.8%		2.3%	✔
Academic failure ¹	40.8%	37.7%	36.8%		38.3%	✔
Low commitment to school ¹	35.6%	36.2%	36.3%		40.9%	✔
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	39.7%	35.2%	36.3%		25.8%	✘
Transitions and mobility ¹	52.6%	48.7%	44.5%		41.5%	✘
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	66.4%	65.0%	61.7%		59.5%	✔
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	59.0%	57.8%	52.3%		48.1%	✔

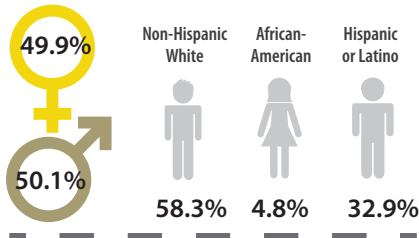
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✔ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	14.0%
Population under 18	29.0%
Total population	17,206
Births	243

Key Findings

Weaknesses

- 2nd highest rate of youth prescription drug use
- 5th highest rate of youth heroin use

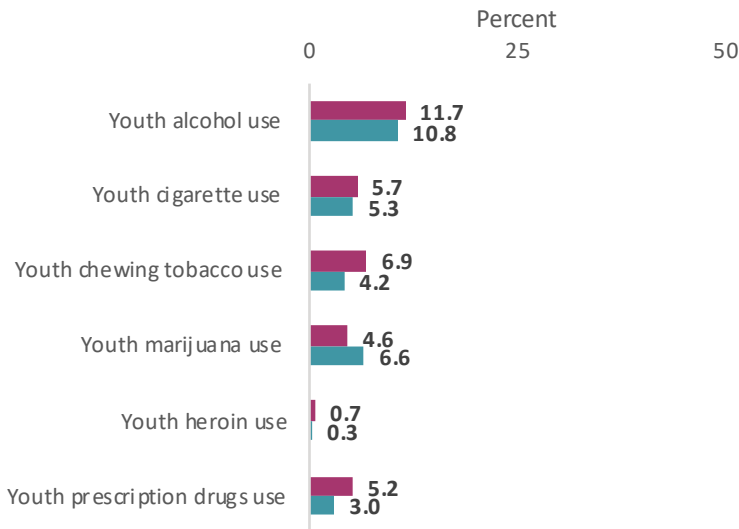
Strengths

- 4th lowest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes

County vs. State

Substance Use

■ County ■ State

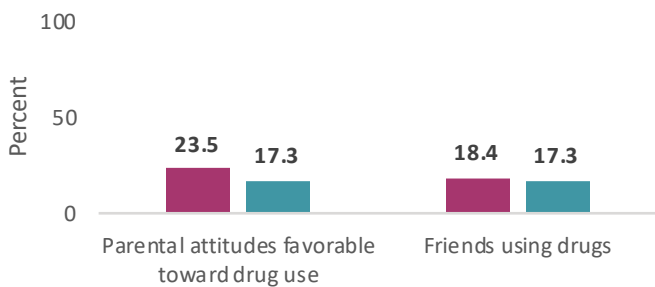


Consequences



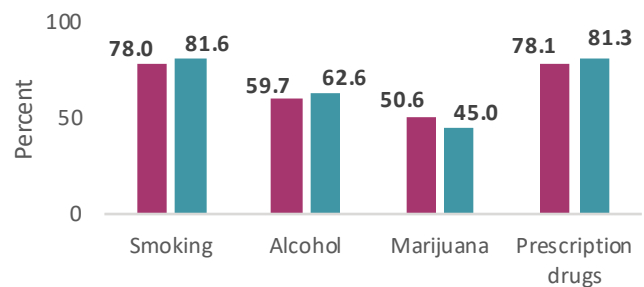
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Sevier County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	16.4%	.	11.7%		10.8%	✘
Youth cigarette use ¹	7.0%	0.0%	5.7%		5.3%	✘
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	5.5%	0.0%	6.9%		4.2%	✘
Youth marijuana use ¹	8.7%	0.0%	4.6%		6.6%	✔
Youth heroin use ¹	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%		0.3%	✘
Youth prescription drug use ¹	3.1%	0.0%	5.2%		3.0%	✘
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	21.0%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	14.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	16.9	10.7	9.2		12.1	✔
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.2	0.7	0.4		1.1	✔
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	454	448	395		72,501	✔
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	67	72	63		13,777	✔
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	11.2	26.4	10.6		21.4	✔
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	46.8%	0.0%	40.2%		40.4%	✔
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	0.1	0.0		0.9	✔
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	11.8%	.	5.5%		7.1%	✔
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	32.8%	0.0%	35.8%		27.6%	✘
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	26.3%	0.0%	12.8%		18.5%	✔
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	17.5	18.3	15.9		35.4	✔
High community disorganization ¹	34.3%	0.0%	25.7%		26.5%	✔
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	6.1%	4.9%	4.5%		4.2%	✘
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	22.1%	22.4%	21.2%		18.1%	✘
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	10.5	7.9	6.6		12.8	✔
Poor family management ¹	29.1%	0.0%	29.6%		23.7%	✘
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	30.4%	0.0%	25.7%		29.5%	✔
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	18.8%	0.0%	23.5%		17.3%	✘
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	17.8%	0.0%	16.8%		15.7%	✘
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	22.0%	0.0%	19.6%		20.6%	✔
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	45.6%	0.0%	48.0%		46.7%	✘
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	36.5%	0.0%	26.8%		35.2%	✔
Friends using drugs ¹	20.5%	0.0%	18.4%		17.3%	✘
Religiosity* ¹	70.1%	0.0%	64.2%		61.2%	✔
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	82.5%	.	78.0%		81.6%	✘
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	67.1%	.	59.7%		62.6%	✘
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	49.1%	.	50.6%		45.0%	✔
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	83.6%	.	78.1%		81.3%	✘
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%		2.3%	✔
Academic failure ¹	42.4%	0.0%	37.4%		38.3%	✔
Low commitment to school ¹	33.4%	0.0%	46.9%		40.9%	✘
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	20.6%	24.7%	10.5%		25.8%	✔
Transitions and mobility ¹	44.1%	0.0%	30.7%		41.5%	✔
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	68.8%	0.0%	63.1%		59.5%	✔
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	59.0%	0.0%	51.4%		48.1%	✔

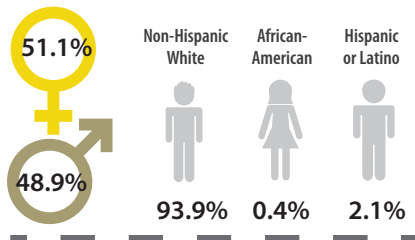
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✔ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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SHARP COUNTY



Demographics



Population over 65	25.6%
Population under 18	21.3%
Total population	14,041
Births	190

Key Findings

Weaknesses

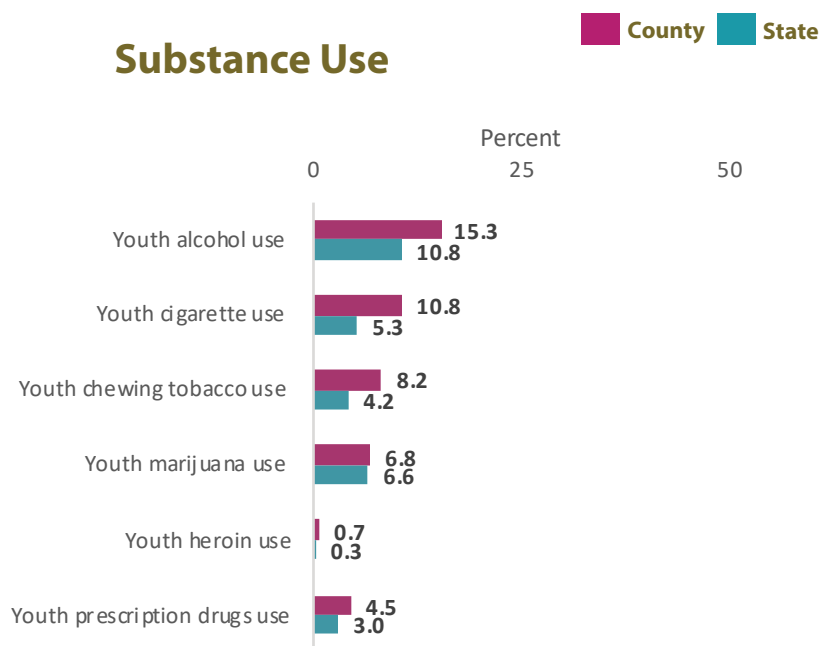
- Highest rate of academic failure
- 5th highest rate of youth prescription drug use

Strengths

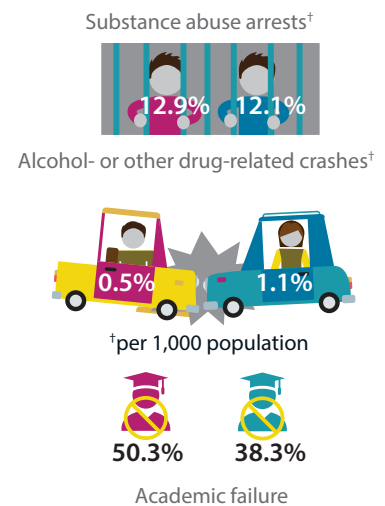
- 7th lowest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes

County vs. State

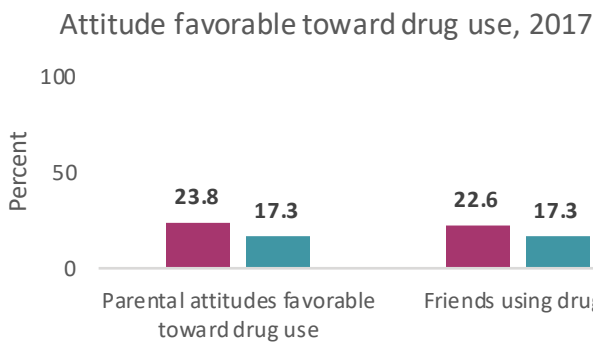
Substance Use



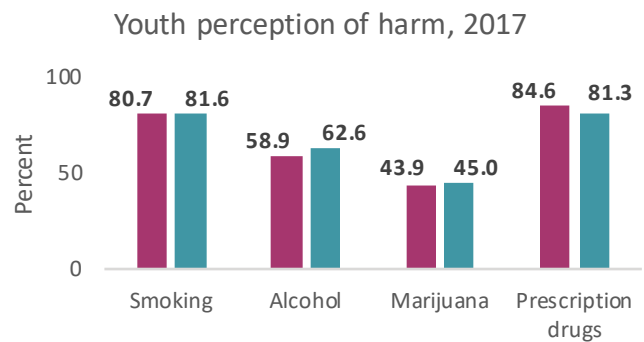
Consequences



Risk factors



Protective factors



Indicator	Sharp County			Trend	Arkansas 2017	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017			
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	15.8%	10.5%	15.3%		10.8%	✘
Youth cigarette use ¹	12.3%	8.5%	10.8%		5.3%	✘
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	9.0%	7.7%	8.2%		4.2%	✘
Youth marijuana use ¹	6.8%	5.0%	6.8%		6.6%	✘
Youth heroin use ¹	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%		0.3%	✘
Youth prescription drug use ¹	3.9%	3.3%	4.5%		3.0%	✘
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	21.0%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	10.0%	12.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	10.2	9.6	12.9		12.1	✘
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.7	0.6	0.5		1.1	✓
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	303	263	219		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	73	45	48		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	38.7	34.9	33.7		21.4	✘
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	46.6%	40.4%	44.7%		40.4%	✘
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.5	1.5	1.4		0.9	✘
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	10.6%	2.1%	7.0%		7.1%	✓
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	34.2%	38.7%	37.9%		27.6%	✘
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	26.1%	21.3%	25.6%		18.5%	✘
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	10.2	9.7	9.7		35.4	✓
High community disorganization ¹	38.0%	35.2%	32.4%		26.5%	✘
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	6.9%	5.4%	4.9%		4.2%	✘
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	23.6%	22.2%	23.3%		18.1%	✘
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	12.6	21.9	28.2		12.8	✘
Poor family management ¹	25.2%	28.3%	29.2%		23.7%	✘
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	34.8%	38.4%	39.4%		29.5%	✘
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	29.1%	29.2%	23.8%		17.3%	✘
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	24.4%	23.3%	23.3%		15.7%	✘
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	28.4%	24.9%	27.0%		20.6%	✘
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	51.4%	49.2%	55.0%		46.7%	✘
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	37.7%	38.6%	41.3%		35.2%	✘
Friends using drugs ¹	24.3%	21.8%	22.6%		17.3%	✘
Religiosity* ¹	72.4%	66.7%	59.0%		61.2%	✘
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	85.9%	85.1%	80.7%		81.6%	✘
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	62.6%	64.4%	58.9%		62.6%	✘
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	45.7%	47.9%	43.9%		45.0%	✘
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	86.7%	86.0%	84.6%		81.3%	✓
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	0.8%	0.7%	1.2%		2.3%	✓
Academic failure ¹	40.9%	44.5%	50.3%		38.3%	✘
Low commitment to school ¹	45.5%	47.5%	51.8%		40.9%	✘
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	60.4%	41.2%	30.8%		25.8%	✘
Transitions and mobility ¹	46.8%	45.2%	43.2%		41.5%	✘
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	67.4%	62.7%	55.0%		59.5%	✘
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	50.8%	49.0%	44.0%		48.1%	✘

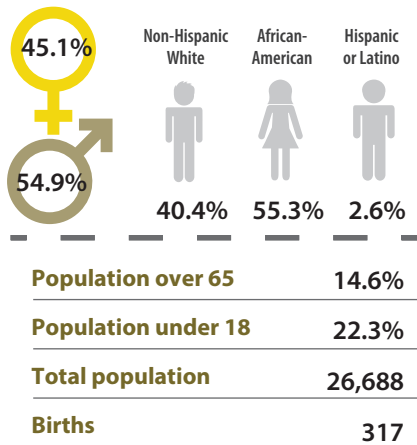
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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



Key Findings

Weaknesses

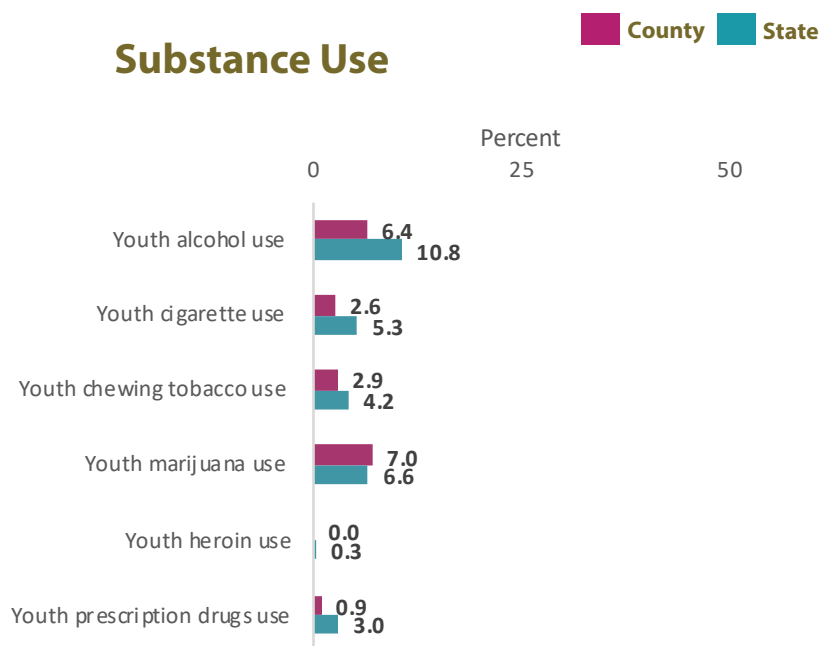
- 2nd highest rate of favorable parental attitudes toward drug use

Strengths

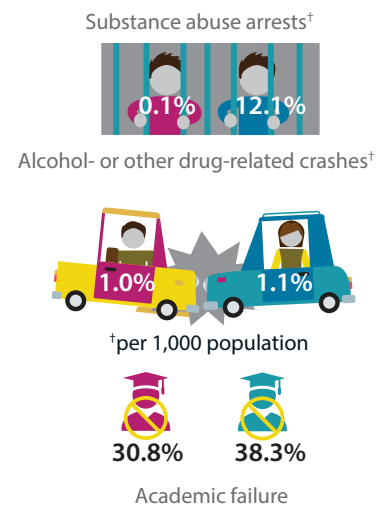
- Lowest rate of academic failure
- Lowest rate of friends using drugs
- 2nd lowest rate of substance abuse arrests

County vs. State

Substance Use

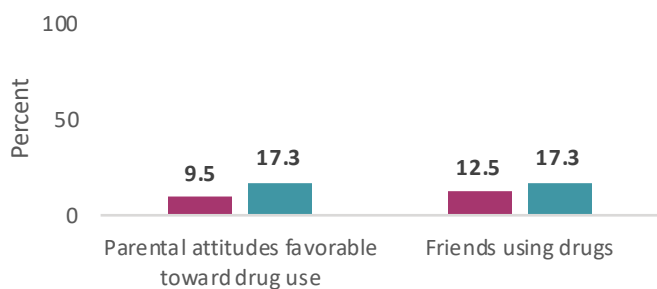


Consequences



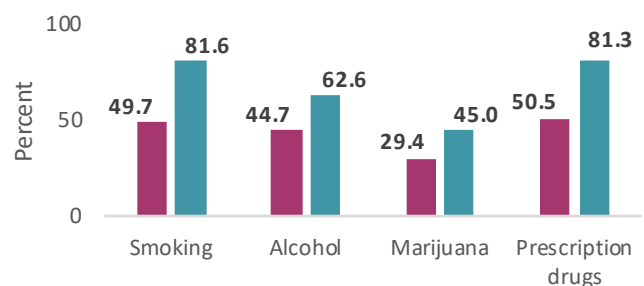
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	St. Francis County				Trend	Arkansas 2017	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017				
SUBSTANCE USE							
Youth alcohol use ¹	.	9.9%	6.4%		10.8%	✓	
Youth cigarette use ¹	.	2.3%	2.6%		5.3%	✓	
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	.	0.9%	2.9%		4.2%	✓	
Youth marijuana use ¹	.	10.2%	7.0%		6.6%	*	
Youth heroin use ¹	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.3%	✓	
Youth prescription drug use ¹	0.0%	2.1%	0.9%		3.0%	✓	
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	23.1%	25.2%	.		.		
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	12.0%	.		.		
CONSEQUENCES							
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	0.3	8.3	0.1		12.1	✓	
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1.0	0.5	1.0		1.1	✓	
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	730	727	693		72,501	✓	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	102	48	68		13,777	✓	
MENTAL HEALTH							
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	6.4	8.8	2.6		21.4	✓	
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	.	42.7%	31.6%		40.4%	✓	
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS							
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	.	.		0.9		
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	.	.	.		7.1%		
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	.	38.8%	33.0%		27.6%	*	
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	.	17.0%	7.9%		18.5%	✓	
CRIME							
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	11.0	47.0	12.6		35.4	✓	
High community disorganization ¹	.	55.2%	22.4%		26.5%	✓	
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP							
Unemployment rates ⁹	7.2%	5.2%	5.1%		4.2%	*	
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	.	.	.		18.1%		
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	11.6	14.6	13.2		12.8	*	
Poor family management ¹	.	34.7%	31.0%		23.7%	*	
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	.	33.4%	24.4%		29.5%	✓	
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	.	13.4%	9.5%		17.3%	✓	
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use ¹	.	11.7%	12.1%		15.7%	✓	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	.	17.9%	14.3%		20.6%	✓	
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	.	62.4%	54.3%		46.7%	*	
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	.	59.1%	41.1%		35.2%	*	
Friends using drugs ¹	.	13.8%	12.5%		17.3%	✓	
Religiosity* ¹	.	50.8%	45.7%		61.2%	*	
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	.	60.9%	49.7%		81.6%	*	
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	.	54.4%	44.7%		62.6%	*	
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	.	31.4%	29.4%		45.0%	*	
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	.	61.0%	50.5%		81.3%	*	
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT							
High school dropouts ¹¹	4.5%	4.0%	3.9%		2.3%	*	
Academic failure ¹	.	40.1%	30.8%		38.3%	✓	
Low commitment to school ¹	.	33.2%	31.4%		40.9%	✓	
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT							
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	14.1%	15.3%	6.5%		25.8%	✓	
Transitions and mobility ¹	.	50.5%	27.5%		41.5%	✓	
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	.	57.4%	47.3%		59.5%	*	
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	.	57.5%	43.1%		48.1%	*	

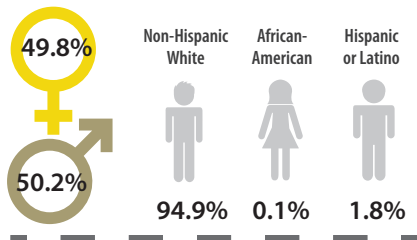
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	25.8%
Population under 18	20.1%
Total population	12,443
Births	115

Key Findings

Weaknesses

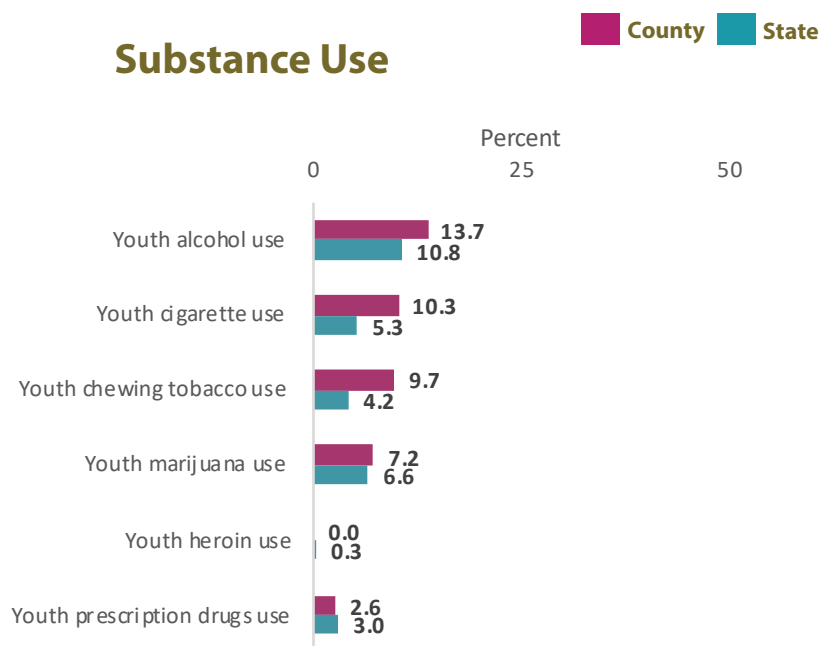
- 2nd highest rate of favorable parental attitudes toward drug use
- 4th highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use

Strengths

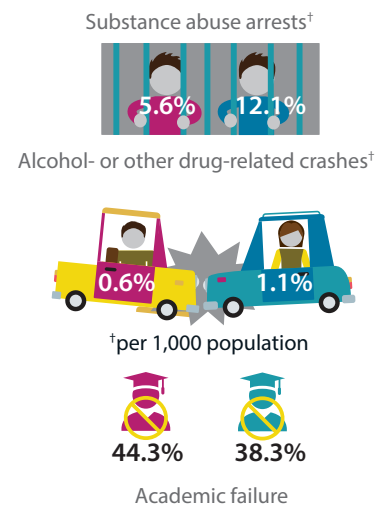
- Lowest rate of youth heroin use

County vs. State

Substance Use

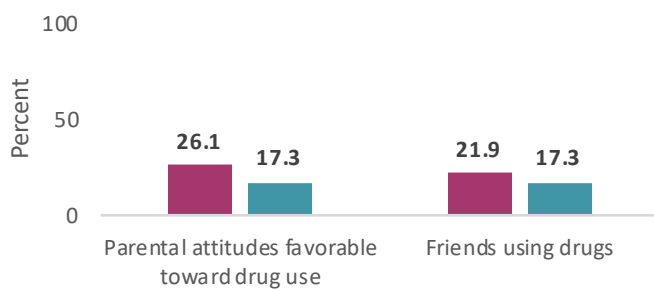


Consequences



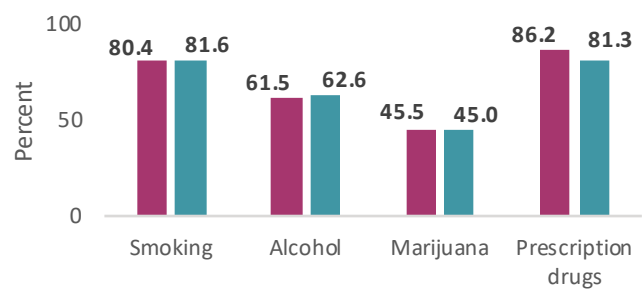
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Stone County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	11.8%	9.3%	13.7%		10.8%	*
Youth cigarette use ¹	9.2%	10.4%	10.3%		5.3%	*
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	6.9%	7.4%	9.7%		4.2%	*
Youth marijuana use ¹	5.3%	4.1%	7.2%		6.6%	*
Youth heroin use ¹	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%		0.3%	✓
Youth prescription drug use ¹	2.1%	1.1%	2.6%		3.0%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	21.0%	.		.	✓
Adult excessive drinking ²	10.0%	12.0%	.		.	✓
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	10.5	10.2	5.6		12.1	✓
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.7	0.8	0.6		1.1	✓
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	310	427	514		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	51	36	45		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	34.7	34.1	81.9		21.4	*
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	43.8%	45.0%	41.2%		40.4%	*
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	0.1	0.0		0.9	✓
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	7.4%	2.2%	4.3%		7.1%	✓
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	37.2%	41.2%	34.0%		27.6%	*
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	24.5%	22.4%	21.9%		18.5%	*
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	21.0	18.6	8.2		35.4	✓
High community disorganization ¹	34.5%	41.0%	27.2%		26.5%	*
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	6.2%	5.1%	4.7%		4.2%	*
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	24.6%	23.6%	24.2%		18.1%	*
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	13.8	15.8	20.1		12.8	*
Poor family management ¹	28.2%	28.0%	33.8%		23.7%	*
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	37.3%	34.6%	35.1%		29.5%	*
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	24.7%	25.3%	26.1%		17.3%	*
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	21.9%	20.5%	20.8%		15.7%	*
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	28.7%	25.5%	24.5%		20.6%	*
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	46.5%	48.1%	49.6%		46.7%	*
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	31.1%	32.3%	29.0%		35.2%	✓
Friends using drugs ¹	22.7%	20.4%	21.9%		17.3%	*
Religiosity* ¹	73.1%	73.1%	67.8%		61.2%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	84.4%	80.3%	80.4%		81.6%	*
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	65.9%	65.1%	61.5%		62.6%	*
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	50.4%	49.3%	45.5%		45.0%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	88.1%	87.9%	86.2%		81.3%	✓
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%		2.3%	✓
Academic failure ¹	44.1%	45.0%	44.3%		38.3%	*
Low commitment to school ¹	45.4%	47.1%	50.1%		40.9%	*
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	56.1%	60.0%	78.7%		25.8%	*
Transitions and mobility ¹	46.3%	40.6%	34.8%		41.5%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	59.6%	58.9%	56.7%		59.5%	*
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	56.9%	57.9%	49.6%		48.1%	✓

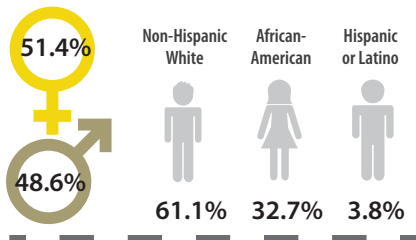
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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

UNION COUNTY



Demographics



Population over 65	16.8%
Population under 18	24.0%
Total population	40,022
Births	502

Key Findings

Weaknesses

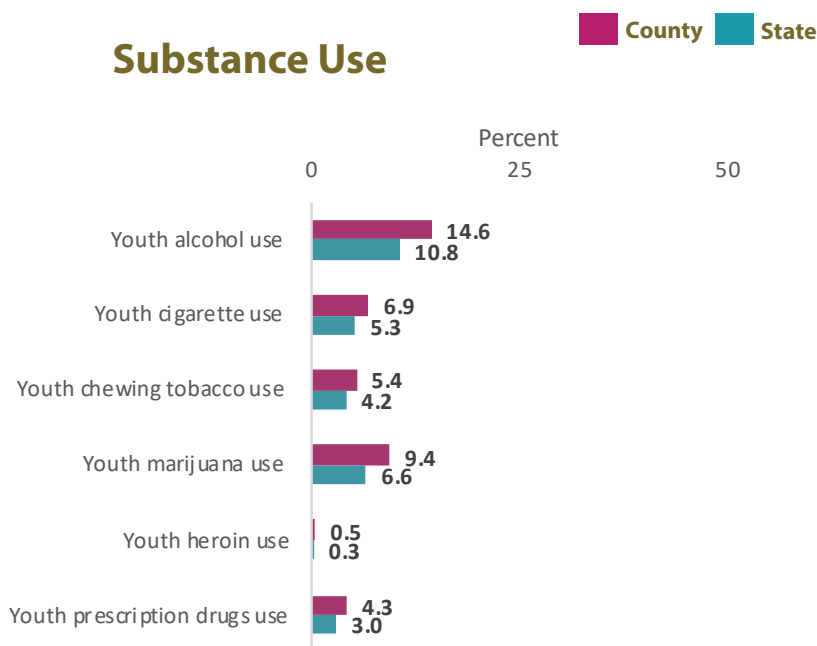
- 4th highest rate of youth marijuana use
- 6th highest rate of youth prescription drug use

Strengths

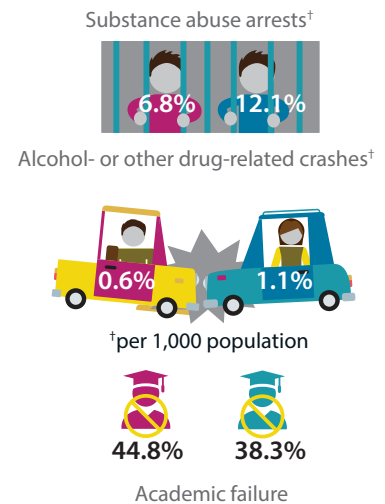
- 12th lowest rate of alcohol or other drug related crashes
- 24th lowest rate of substance abuse arrests

County vs. State

Substance Use

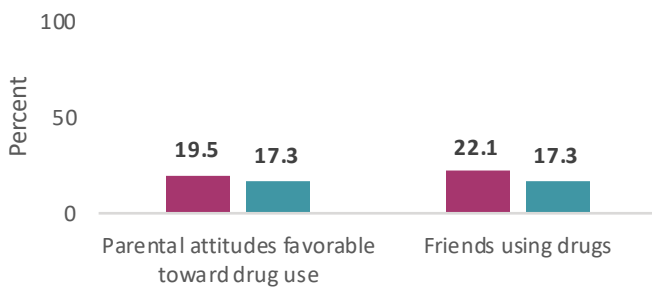


Consequences



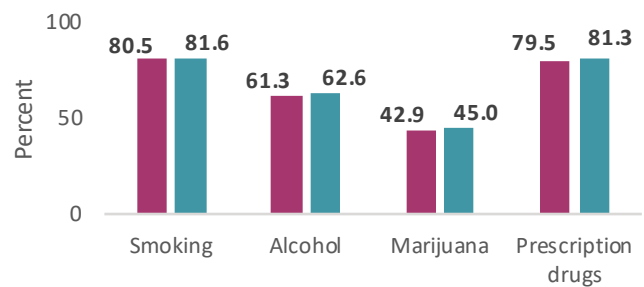
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Union County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	16.0%	15.9%	14.6%		10.8%	✖
Youth cigarette use ¹	9.3%	9.6%	6.9%		5.3%	✖
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	5.9%	5.8%	5.4%		4.2%	✖
Youth marijuana use ¹	8.0%	10.4%	9.4%		6.6%	✖
Youth heroin use ¹	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%		0.3%	✔
Youth prescription drug use ¹	2.8%	5.2%	4.3%		3.0%	✖
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	21.0%	.		.	.
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	12.0%	.		.	.
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	7.2	8.4	6.8		12.1	✔
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.7	0.8	0.6		1.1	✔
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	2,109	1,827	1,705		72,501	✔
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	201	160	131		13,777	✔
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	8.7	25.0	12.7		21.4	✔
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	42.4%	48.4%	44.3%		40.4%	✖
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.8	1.9	1.8		0.9	✖
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	13.3%	6.6%	11.9%		7.1%	✖
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	37.9%	40.9%	37.4%		27.6%	✖
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	25.8%	26.9%	21.8%		18.5%	✖
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	40.8	43.1	38.1		35.4	✖
High community disorganization ¹	42.6%	42.5%	28.7%		26.5%	✖
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	6.1%	5.4%	5.3%		4.2%	✖
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	20.4%	20.7%	20.1%		18.1%	✖
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	11.3	13.3	13.8		12.8	✖
Poor family management ¹	26.7%	26.8%	24.6%		23.7%	✖
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	37.6%	40.8%	35.6%		29.5%	✖
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	20.8%	22.7%	19.5%		17.3%	✖
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	23.5%	26.2%	20.0%		15.7%	✖
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	25.3%	28.1%	24.3%		20.6%	✖
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	48.4%	52.1%	51.8%		46.7%	✖
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	47.0%	50.1%	41.3%		35.2%	✖
Friends using drugs ¹	26.4%	26.0%	22.1%		17.3%	✖
Religiosity* ¹	72.7%	71.2%	68.6%		61.2%	✔
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	81.1%	79.8%	80.5%		81.6%	✖
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	66.3%	65.3%	61.3%		62.6%	✖
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	46.9%	42.2%	42.9%		45.0%	✖
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	80.1%	82.1%	79.5%		81.3%	✖
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	2.4%	1.4%	1.8%		2.3%	✔
Academic failure ¹	40.5%	44.6%	44.8%		38.3%	✖
Low commitment to school ¹	42.5%	40.0%	42.5%		40.9%	✖
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	11.5%	17.9%	32.6%		25.8%	✖
Transitions and mobility ¹	43.6%	47.5%	37.9%		41.5%	✔
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	61.1%	60.9%	55.2%		59.5%	✖
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	55.3%	55.6%	45.6%		48.1%	✖

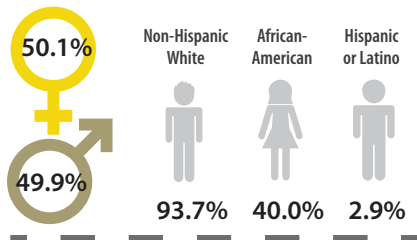
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✔ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✖ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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

VAN BUREN COUNTY



Demographics



Population over 65	25.1%
Population under 18	20.0%
Total population	16,751
Births	142

Key Findings

Weaknesses

■ N/A

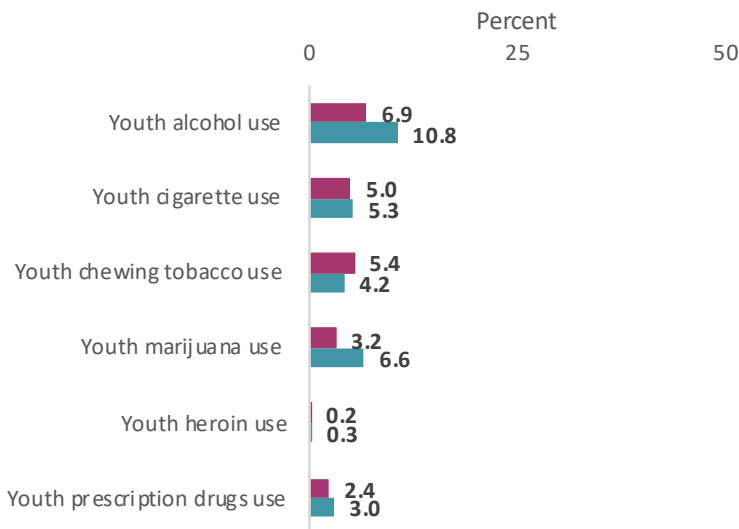
Strengths

- 7th lowest rate of youth alcohol use
- 8th lowest rate of youth marijuana use

County vs. State

Substance Use

■ County ■ State

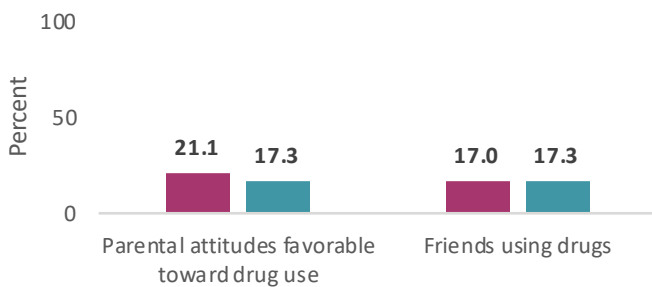


Consequences



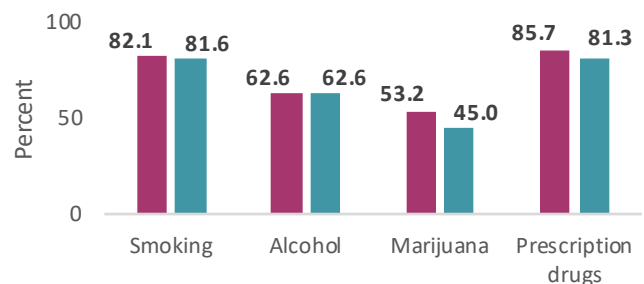
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Van Buren County				Trend	Arkansas 2017	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017				
SUBSTANCE USE							
Youth alcohol use ¹	8.8%	14.7%	6.9%		10.8%	✓	
Youth cigarette use ¹	5.5%	10.4%	5.0%		5.3%	✓	
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	5.5%	10.0%	5.4%		4.2%	✗	
Youth marijuana use ¹	2.1%	6.5%	3.2%		6.6%	✓	
Youth heroin use ¹	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%		0.3%	✓	
Youth prescription drug use ¹	3.0%	3.9%	2.4%		3.0%	✓	
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	21.0%	.		.		
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	12.0%	.		.		
CONSEQUENCES							
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	2.0	3.8	6.1		12.1	✓	
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1.0	0.7	0.7		1.1	✓	
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	265	442	472		72,501	✓	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	26	45	54		13,777	✓	
MENTAL HEALTH							
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	17.8	15.4	26.7		21.4	✗	
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	42.7%	42.3%	39.8%		40.4%	✓	
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS							
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	0.7	0.0		0.9	✓	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	.	2.3%	5.0%		7.1%	✓	
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	42.9%	41.9%	38.5%		27.6%	✗	
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	25.2%	29.3%	20.9%		18.5%	✗	
CRIME							
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	20.6	22.7	20.4		35.4	✓	
High community disorganization ¹	40.7%	37.8%	29.1%		26.5%	✗	
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP							
Unemployment rates ⁹	6.7%	6.8%	5.4%		4.2%	✗	
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	21.4%	18.5%	19.6%		18.1%	✗	
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	10.1	11.7	14.0		12.8	✗	
Poor family management ¹	27.3%	26.7%	27.3%		23.7%	✗	
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	28.5%	37.6%	31.2%		29.5%	✗	
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	20.4%	23.1%	21.1%		17.3%	✗	
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use ¹	18.1%	23.2%	13.5%		15.7%	✓	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	22.4%	24.5%	19.1%		20.6%	✓	
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	44.3%	45.3%	45.1%		46.7%	✓	
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	29.3%	36.9%	30.1%		35.2%	✓	
Friends using drugs ¹	18.0%	22.4%	17.0%		17.3%	✓	
Religiosity* ¹	73.7%	70.7%	71.3%		61.2%	✓	
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	83.6%	85.8%	82.1%		81.6%	✓	
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	68.7%	66.8%	62.6%		62.6%	✓	
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	54.5%	51.5%	53.2%		45.0%	✓	
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	84.0%	85.6%	85.7%		81.3%	✓	
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT							
High school dropouts ¹¹	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%		2.3%	✓	
Academic failure ¹	43.0%	42.2%	38.1%		38.3%	✓	
Low commitment to school ¹	45.8%	48.9%	48.2%		40.9%	✗	
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT							
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	35.6%	18.7%	38.0%		25.8%	✗	
Transitions and mobility ¹	42.1%	44.1%	38.5%		41.5%	✓	
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	65.2%	62.0%	60.0%		59.5%	✓	
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	60.5%	55.8%	52.9%		48.1%	✓	

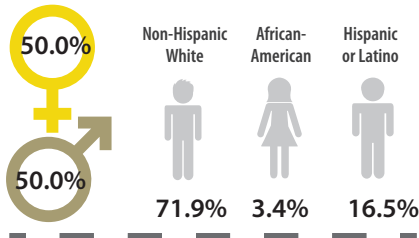
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✗ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	10.9%
Population under 18	24.9%
Total population	222,683
Births	3,138

Key Findings

Weaknesses

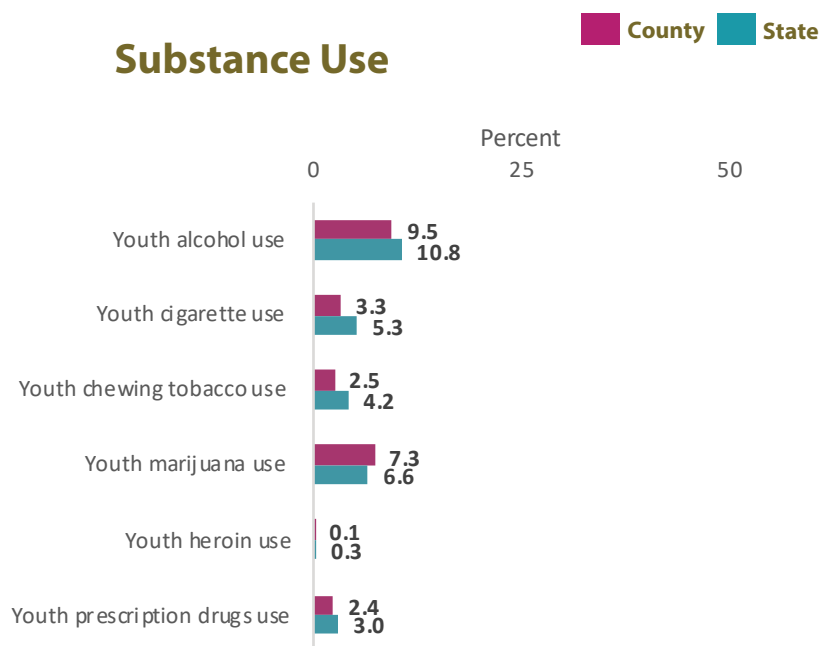
- 8th highest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes
- 11th highest rate of substance abuse arrests

Strengths

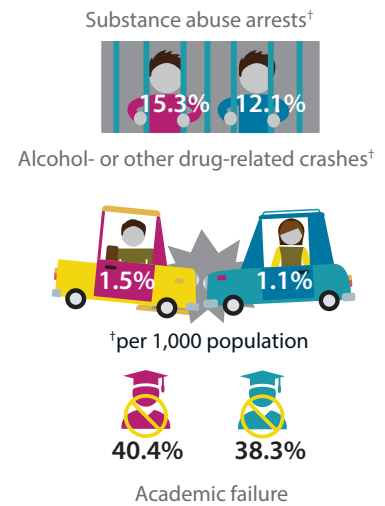
- 3rd lowest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- 9th lowest rate of youth cigarette use

County vs. State

Substance Use

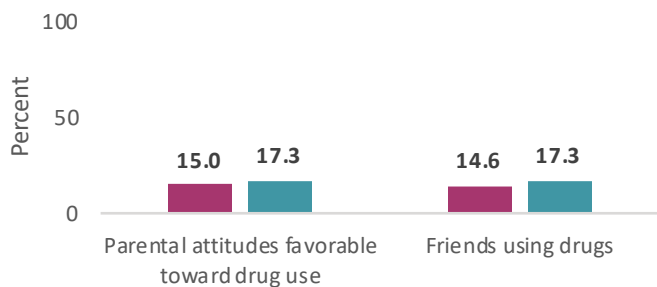


Consequences



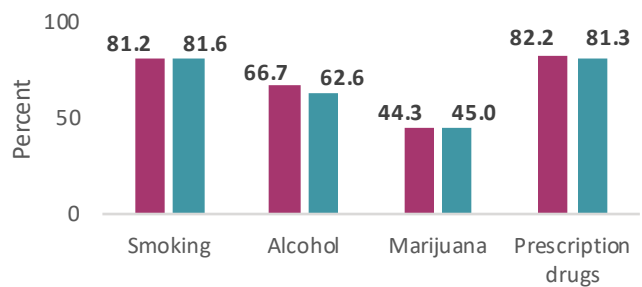
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Washington County				Trend	Arkansas 2017	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017				
SUBSTANCE USE							
Youth alcohol use ¹	10.5%	9.9%	9.5%		10.8%	✓	
Youth cigarette use ¹	3.5%	3.7%	3.3%		5.3%	✓	
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	3.2%	3.4%	2.5%		4.2%	✓	
Youth marijuana use ¹	6.8%	6.3%	7.3%		6.6%	*	
Youth heroin use ¹	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%		0.3%	✓	
Youth prescription drug use ¹	2.8%	2.2%	2.4%		3.0%	✓	
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	21.0%	.		.		
Adult excessive drinking ²	14.0%	16.0%	.		.		
CONSEQUENCES							
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	14.9	14.6	15.3		12.1	*	
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1.3	1.7	1.5		1.1	*	
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	4,205	4,514	4,725		72,501	✓	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	1,775	1,351	983		13,777	✓	
MENTAL HEALTH							
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	15.1	17.6	19.9		21.4	✓	
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	41.2%	42.5%	39.9%		40.4%	✓	
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS							
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.1	1.1	1.1		0.9	*	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	10.9%	6.7%	7.0%		7.1%	✓	
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	25.3%	25.4%	23.7%		27.6%	✓	
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	22.1%	20.3%	16.8%		18.5%	✓	
CRIME							
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	25.3	25.7	27.2		35.4	✓	
High community disorganization ¹	31.7%	30.8%	22.4%		26.5%	✓	
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP							
Unemployment rates ⁹	3.5%	2.7%	2.5%		4.2%	✓	
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	20.1%	19.0%	18.0%		18.1%	✓	
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	7.7	7.7	8.2		12.8	✓	
Poor family management ¹	25.0%	25.4%	24.2%		23.7%	*	
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	25.0%	23.7%	23.4%		29.5%	✓	
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	17.5%	19.0%	15.0%		17.3%	✓	
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use ¹	14.8%	13.0%	11.8%		15.7%	✓	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	19.7%	20.5%	18.4%		20.6%	✓	
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	44.6%	47.9%	47.3%		46.7%	*	
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	34.4%	32.7%	31.0%		35.2%	✓	
Friends using drugs ¹	17.6%	16.9%	14.6%		17.3%	✓	
Religiosity* ¹	62.8%	61.6%	55.7%		61.2%	*	
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	85.1%	83.6%	81.2%		81.6%	*	
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	71.6%	70.7%	66.7%		62.6%	✓	
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	50.4%	47.8%	44.3%		45.0%	*	
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	85.4%	84.5%	82.2%		81.3%	✓	
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT							
High school dropouts ¹¹	2.0%	1.9%	2.4%		2.3%	*	
Academic failure ¹	40.4%	40.7%	40.4%		38.3%	*	
Low commitment to school ¹	36.4%	37.6%	39.2%		40.9%	✓	
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT							
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	20.5%	17.5%	27.9%		25.8%	*	
Transitions and mobility ¹	62.3%	56.0%	47.0%		41.5%	*	
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	71.4%	70.8%	63.1%		59.5%	✓	
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	59.1%	57.0%	50.7%		48.1%	✓	

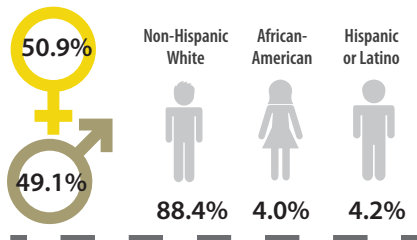
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WHITE COUNTY



Demographics



Population over 65	15.4%
Population under 18	23.7%
Total population	78,706
Births	920

Key Findings

Weaknesses

- 23rd highest rate of youth prescription drug use

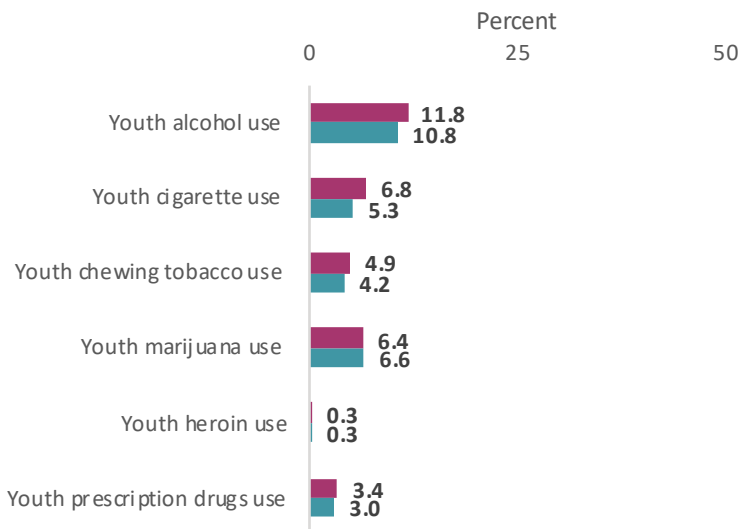
Strengths

- 20th lowest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes
- 23rd lowest rate of substance abuse arrests

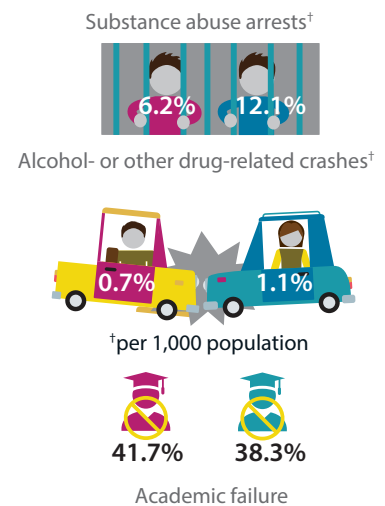
County vs. State

Substance Use

County State

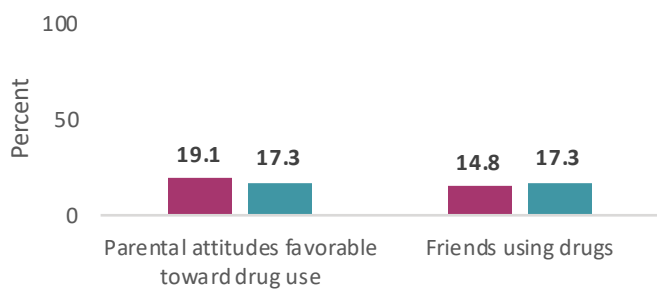


Consequences



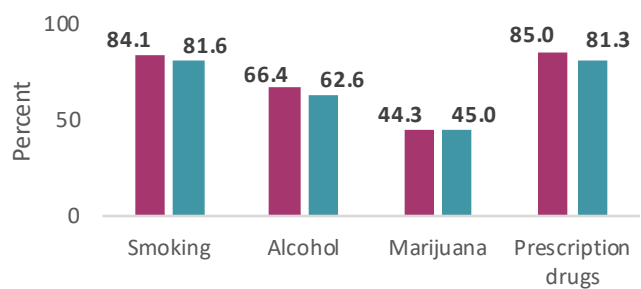
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	White County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	11.4%	12.6%	11.8%		10.8%	✘
Youth cigarette use ¹	6.7%	6.4%	6.8%		5.3%	✘
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	6.2%	5.4%	4.9%		4.2%	✘
Youth marijuana use ¹	5.6%	5.9%	6.4%		6.6%	✔
Youth heroin use ¹	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%		0.3%	✔
Youth prescription drug use ¹	3.3%	3.7%	3.4%		3.0%	✘
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	18.9%	18.9%	.		.	.
Adult excessive drinking ²	14.0%	14.0%	.		.	.
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	4.4	5.3	6.2		12.1	✔
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1.1	0.9	0.7		1.1	✔
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	1,041	1,210	1,208		72,501	✔
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	554	520	534		13,777	✔
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	12.9	20.2	19.4		21.4	✔
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	42.5%	45.2%	41.8%		40.4%	✘
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	0.1	0.0		0.9	✔
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	10.6%	4.5%	9.3%		7.1%	✘
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	31.0%	30.1%	30.3%		27.6%	✘
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	24.5%	24.8%	20.6%		18.5%	✘
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	17.7	20.6	20.7		35.4	✔
High community disorganization ¹	37.3%	33.9%	28.8%		26.5%	✘
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	6.2%	5.2%	4.5%		4.2%	✘
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	19.0%	17.7%	16.6%		18.1%	✔
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	11.8	12.2	11.8		12.8	✔
Poor family management ¹	22.4%	23.5%	25.0%		23.7%	✘
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	34.1%	34.1%	32.0%		29.5%	✘
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	20.4%	22.0%	19.1%		17.3%	✘
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	19.7%	18.3%	15.2%		15.7%	✔
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	20.3%	22.6%	19.2%		20.6%	✔
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	39.5%	46.3%	47.1%		46.7%	✘
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	36.3%	34.9%	31.9%		35.2%	✔
Friends using drugs ¹	20.7%	18.0%	14.8%		17.3%	✔
Religiosity* ¹	72.9%	74.3%	70.5%		61.2%	✔
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	87.9%	86.6%	84.1%		81.6%	✔
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	73.0%	70.5%	66.4%		62.6%	✔
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	55.1%	49.2%	47.5%		45.0%	✔
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	88.7%	88.1%	85.0%		81.3%	✔
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	2.2%	1.8%	1.7%		2.3%	✔
Academic failure ¹	40.8%	40.6%	41.7%		38.3%	✘
Low commitment to school ¹	39.4%	41.1%	37.7%		40.9%	✔
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	38.5%	34.6%	24.9%		25.8%	✔
Transitions and mobility ¹	45.8%	47.2%	39.5%		41.5%	✔
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	64.8%	65.6%	61.7%		59.5%	✔
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	56.0%	54.0%	49.5%		48.1%	✔

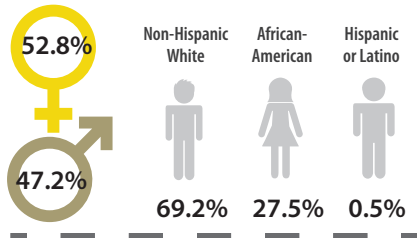
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WOODRUFF COUNTY



Demographics



Population over 65	21.6%
Population under 18	21.4%
Total population	6,763
Births	75

Key Findings

Weaknesses

- Highest rate of youth prescription use
- 2nd highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use

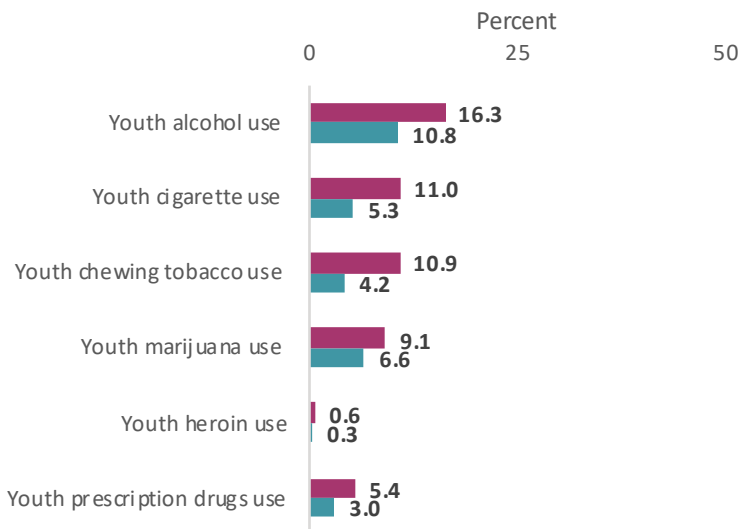
Strengths

- 4th lowest rate of substance abuse arrests

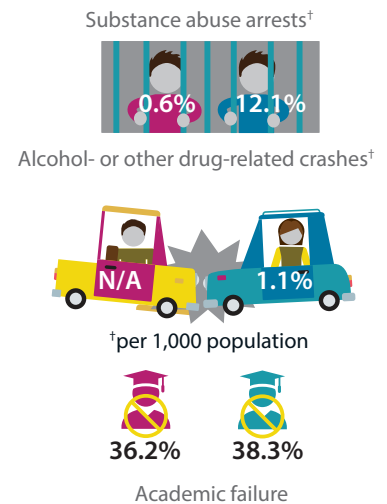
County vs. State

Substance Use

County State

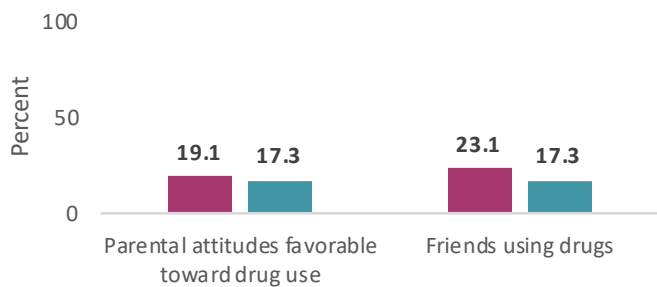


Consequences



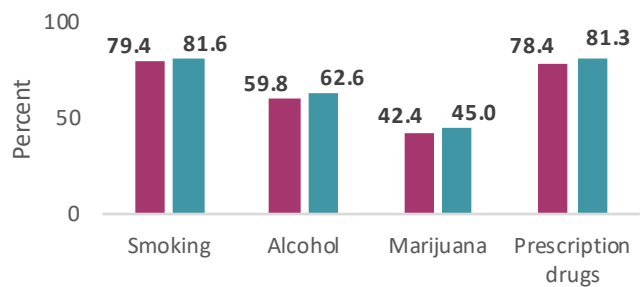
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Woodruff County			Trend	Arkansas	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017		2017	
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use ¹	21.7%	13.2%	16.3%		10.8%	✘
Youth cigarette use ¹	14.7%	8.3%	11.0%		5.3%	✘
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	10.4%	6.2%	10.9%		4.2%	✘
Youth marijuana use ¹	5.7%	4.7%	9.1%		6.6%	✘
Youth heroin use ¹	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%		0.3%	✘
Youth prescription drug use ¹	2.1%	2.3%	5.4%		3.0%	✘
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	21.0%	21.0%	.		.	
Adult excessive drinking ²	10.0%	12.0%	.		.	
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	2.1	1.8	0.6		12.1	✓
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	0.1	0.9	.		1.1	
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	188	211	236		72,501	✓
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	52	19	21		13,777	✓
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	32.0	52.2	20.1		21.4	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	35.2%	36.9%	43.2%		40.4%	✘
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.3	1.7	1.5		0.9	✘
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	.	.	2.9%		7.1%	✓
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	29.9%	34.7%	29.6%		27.6%	✘
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	28.5%	18.3%	15.6%		18.5%	✓
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	16.5	16.2	16.9		35.4	✓
High community disorganization ¹	40.9%	29.8%	34.7%		26.5%	✘
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates ⁹	6.4%	5.4%	4.8%		4.2%	✘
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	23.5%	24.1%	26.0%		18.1%	✘
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	18.9	18.0	17.4		12.8	✘
Poor family management ¹	22.0%	20.9%	15.6%		23.7%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	39.7%	36.1%	37.3%		29.5%	✘
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	22.8%	20.3%	19.1%		17.3%	✘
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use ¹	29.8%	19.7%	18.1%		15.7%	✘
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	27.3%	23.8%	26.1%		20.6%	✘
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	48.6%	45.4%	42.7%		46.7%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	28.6%	34.4%	43.2%		35.2%	✘
Friends using drugs ¹	28.6%	13.1%	23.1%		17.3%	✘
Religiosity* ¹	86.1%	78.0%	61.8%		61.2%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	85.9%	91.5%	79.4%		81.6%	✘
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	66.0%	70.0%	59.8%		62.6%	✘
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	43.3%	45.0%	42.4%		45.0%	✘
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	91.6%	87.0%	78.4%		81.3%	✘
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts ¹¹	2.5%	3.7%	1.3%		2.3%	✓
Academic failure ¹	40.3%	48.5%	36.2%		38.3%	✓
Low commitment to school ¹	48.2%	51.2%	44.2%		40.9%	✘
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	14.7%	6.6%	4.4%		25.8%	✓
Transitions and mobility ¹	28.5%	36.6%	31.2%		41.5%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	61.7%	70.5%	50.3%		59.5%	✘
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	54.6%	61.1%	47.2%		48.1%	✘

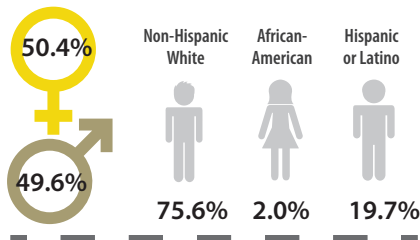
*- Represents protective factors; **- ✓ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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	16.5%
Population under 18	24.8%
Total population	21,201
Births	259

Key Findings

Weaknesses

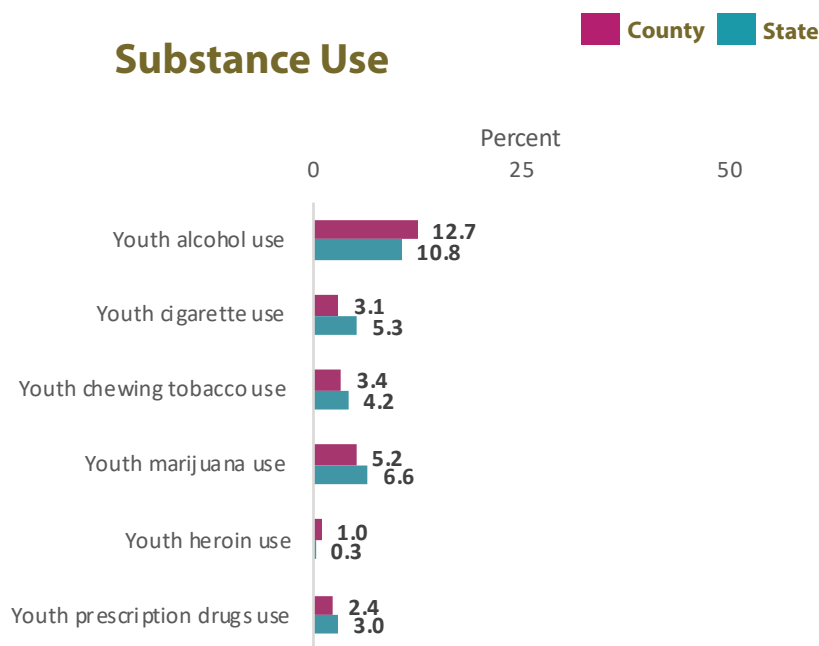
- 2nd highest rate of youth heroin use
- 27th highest rate of youth alcohol use

Strengths

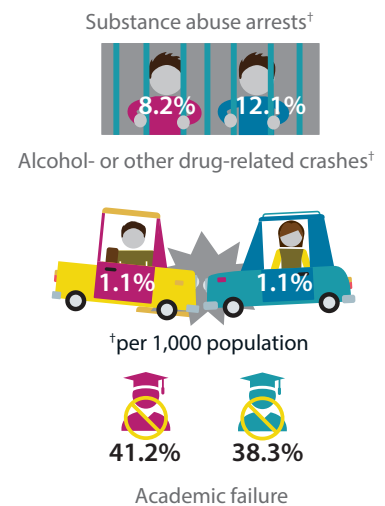
- 7th lowest rate of youth cigarette use
- 15th lowest rate of youth chewing tobacco use

County vs. State

Substance Use

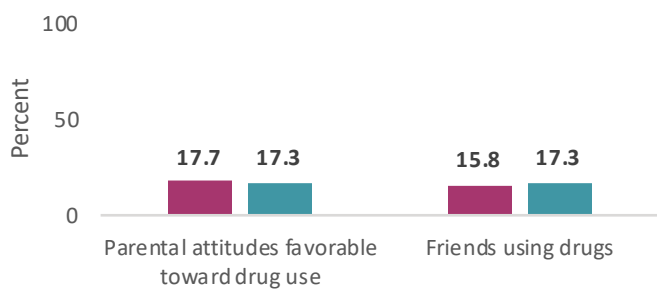


Consequences



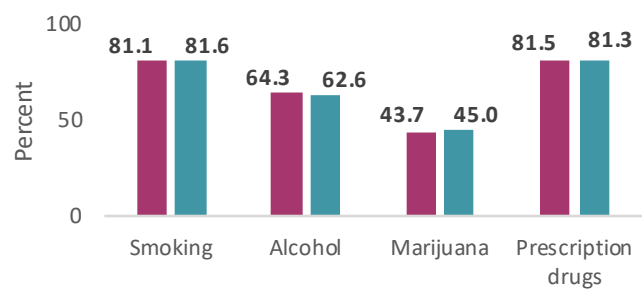
Risk factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2017



Protective factors

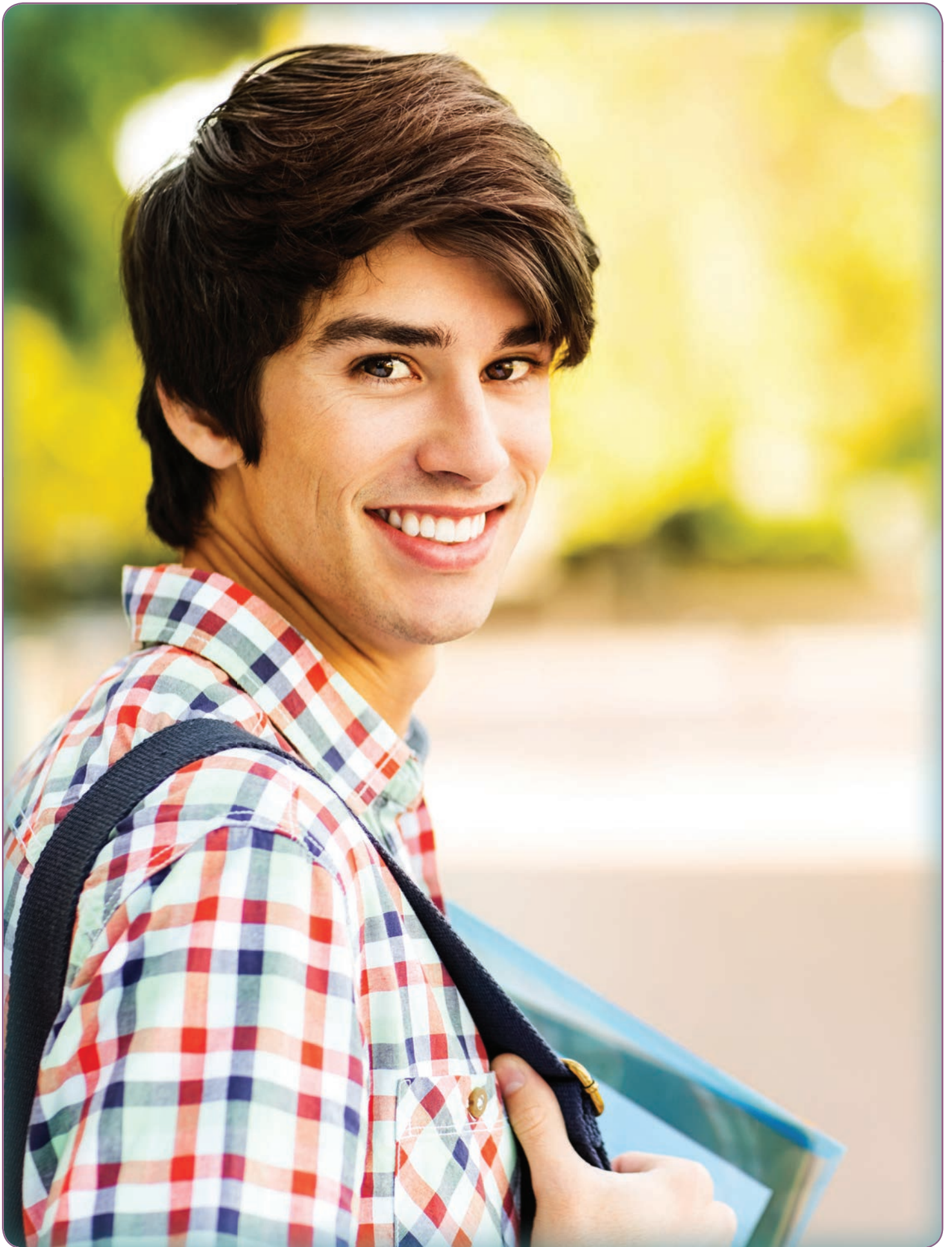
Youth perception of harm, 2017



Indicator	Yell County				Trend	Arkansas 2017	VS. State rate**
	2015	2016	2017				
SUBSTANCE USE							
Youth alcohol use ¹	12.5%	7.7%	12.7%		10.8%	✘	
Youth cigarette use ¹	5.3%	1.8%	3.1%		5.3%	✔	
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	4.7%	2.9%	3.4%		4.2%	✔	
Youth marijuana use ¹	3.4%	2.9%	5.2%		6.6%	✔	
Youth heroin use ¹	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%		0.3%	✘	
Youth prescription drug use ¹	3.8%	1.1%	2.4%		3.0%	✔	
Adult smokers (smoked ≥100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ²	18.9%	21.0%	.		.		
Adult excessive drinking ²	12.0%	14.0%	.		.		
CONSEQUENCES							
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ³	5.8	8.6	8.2		12.1	✔	
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁴	1.4	1.6	1.1		1.1	✔	
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁵	427	466	515		72,501	✔	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁵	57	50	53		13,777	✔	
MENTAL HEALTH							
Suicide (per 100,000 population) ⁶	23.2	19.8	5.2		21.4	✔	
Adolescent depressive symptoms ¹	47.7%	39.9%	39.9%		40.4%	✔	
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS							
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ⁷	.	0.2	0.0		0.9	✔	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	14.0%	5.5%	2.0%		7.1%	✔	
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ¹	37.4%	27.5%	36.3%		27.6%	✘	
Perceived availability of drugs ¹	23.4%	21.3%	17.7%		18.5%	✔	
CRIME							
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) ³	15.7	20.6	20.7		35.4	✔	
High community disorganization ¹	43.3%	34.9%	27.0%		26.5%	✘	
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP							
Unemployment rates ⁹	5.1%	4.4%	4.0%		4.2%	✔	
Persons below poverty level ¹⁰	18.6%	17.5%	17.8%		18.1%	✔	
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁵	9.9	11.5	16.1		12.8	✘	
Poor family management ¹	29.6%	24.0%	27.7%		23.7%	✘	
Family history of anti-social behavior ¹	31.6%	24.6%	23.0%		29.5%	✔	
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ¹	23.3%	15.4%	17.7%		17.3%	✘	
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use ¹	23.5%	16.8%	15.4%		15.7%	✔	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ¹	20.9%	15.3%	19.9%		20.6%	✔	
Low perceived risk of drug use ¹	46.3%	43.4%	48.6%		46.7%	✘	
Interaction with anti-social peers ¹	38.9%	30.8%	34.1%		35.2%	✔	
Friends using drugs ¹	21.5%	15.0%	15.8%		17.3%	✔	
Religiosity* ¹	68.1%	71.0%	64.6%		61.2%	✔	
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	84.1%	85.0%	81.1%		81.6%	✘	
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	67.1%	70.5%	64.3%		62.6%	✔	
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	48.0%	55.5%	43.7%		45.0%	✘	
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* ¹	86.5%	86.5%	81.5%		81.3%	✔	
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT							
High school dropouts ¹¹	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%		2.3%	✔	
Academic failure ¹	47.8%	43.2%	41.2%		38.3%	✘	
Low commitment to school ¹	45.3%	28.9%	35.4%		40.9%	✔	
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT							
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	35.1%	14.9%	17.7%		25.8%	✔	
Transitions and mobility ¹	32.6%	32.2%	29.6%		41.5%	✔	
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ¹	60.7%	71.9%	62.4%		59.5%	✔	
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ¹	49.3%	69.2%	48.9%		48.1%	✔	

*- Represents protective factors; **- ✔ = Good, County performed better than state average / ✘ = Bad, County performed poorer than state average

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

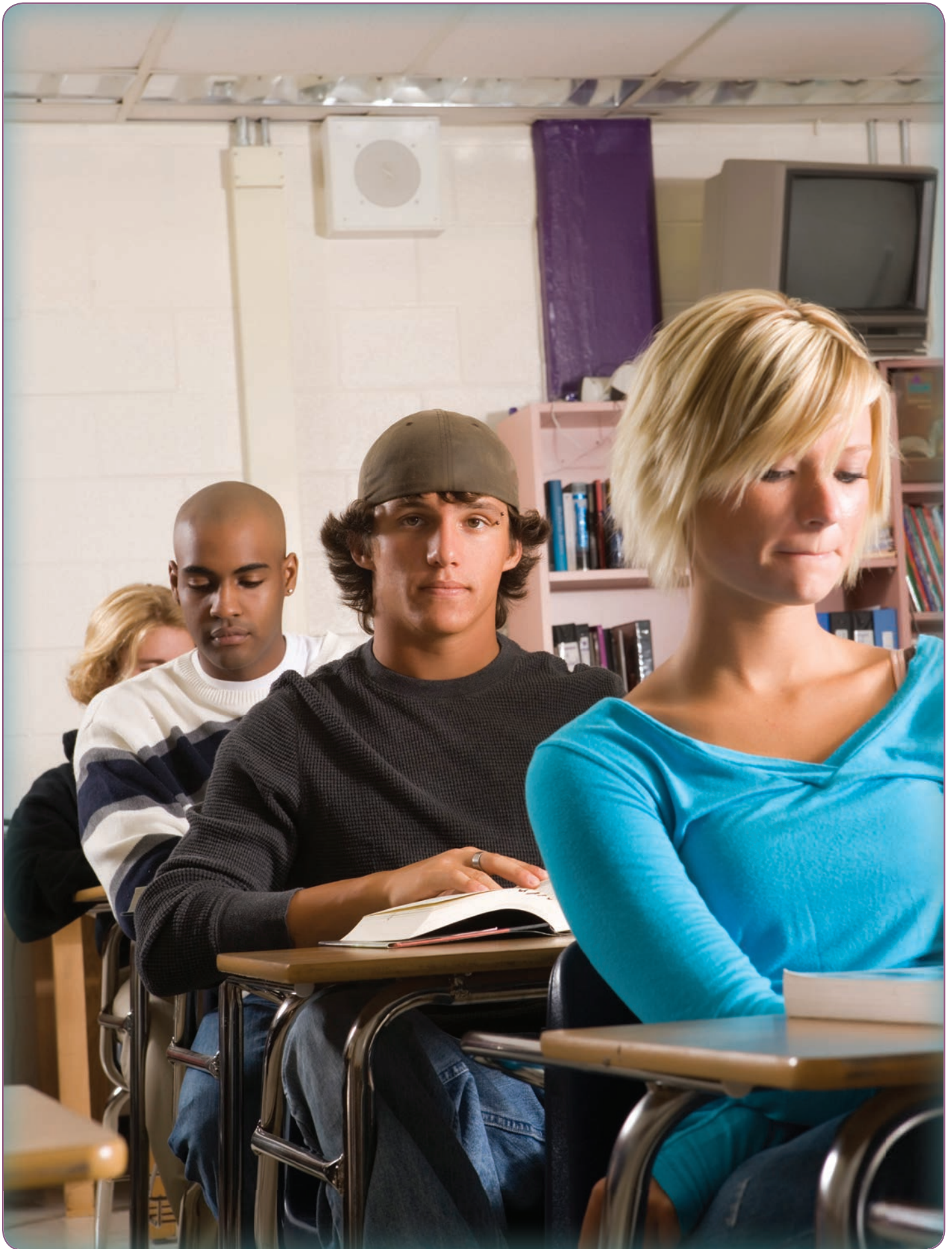
TRANSFORMING RAW NUMBERS TO RATES

Each indicator is based on counts or raw numbers of events. For example, to determine the number of substance abuse arrests, Arkansas law enforcement agencies count the number of arrests by county. However, these counts may be misleading if we compared raw numbers from one county directly with another county. Let's say county A has 50 substance abuse arrests and county B has 250 substance abuse arrests. 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 the 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

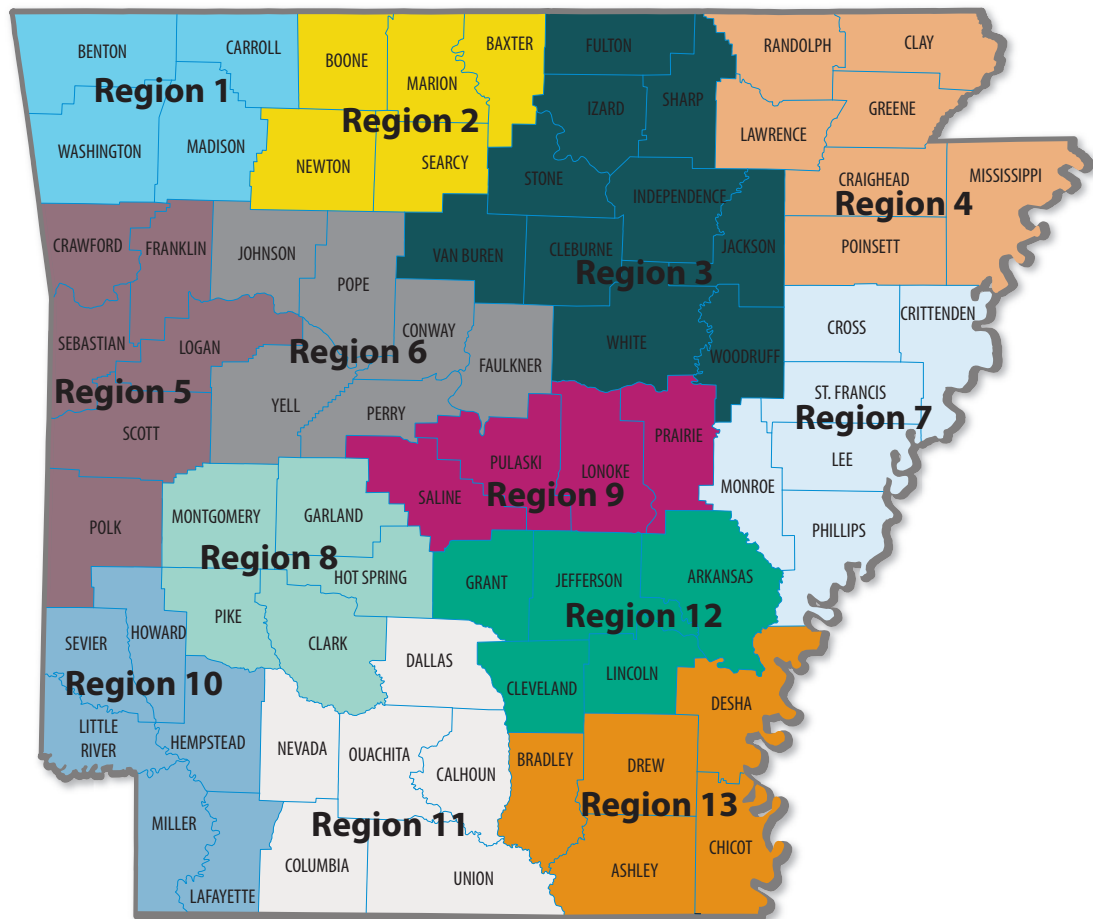
Union

Region 12

Arkansas
Cleveland
Grant
Jefferson
Lincoln

Region 13

Ashley
Bradley
Chicot
Desha
Drew





 **ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES**

Division of Aging, Adult and Behavioral Health Services

UA LITTLE ROCK

MidSOUTH CENTER FOR PREVENTION AND TRAINING

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