

# 2023

## Annual Profile of Substance Use

Arkansas State  
Epidemiological  
Outcomes  
Workgroup



UAMS

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# Arkansas Statewide Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup Charter

The Arkansas Statewide Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) was developed in 2005. Initially funded through the SPF State Incentive Grant (SIG) with continued support from the (2013-2023) Strategic Prevention Framework-Partnerships for Success (SPF-PFS) Grant from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (SAMHSA/CSAP), SEOW is housed in the Arkansas Department of Human Services' Division of Aging, Adult and Behavioral Health Services (DAABHS). The SEOW is a nexus of state agency representatives, policy makers, researchers, community representatives and other stakeholders committed to engaging in data-driven exchanges of ideas to inform unified substance use prevention messaging and priorities across the state. The current charter represents an extension of SEOW's important service to citizens and policymakers in Arkansas. SEOW serves as a forum for policymakers, researchers, and community representatives to have a data-driven exchange of ideas.

## MISSION

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

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

## GOALS

The three primary goals of SEOW are:

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

## LINKAGE WITH PREVENTION SYSTEM

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

## WORKGROUP MEMBERS

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

## Executive Summary

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

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

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

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work is supported by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration through grant # 6H79SP080990-01M001 awarded to the Arkansas Department of Human Services Division of Aging, Adult and Behavioral Health Services (DAABHS), administrated by University of Arkansas at Little Rock/MidSOUTH Center for Prevention and Training, and contracted with the Psychiatric Research Institute at UAMS.

### PREPARED BY

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

### SUGGESTED CITATION

Oliveto AH, Thostenson J, Porter A, Bollinger M (2023) Arkansas State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup: 2023 Arkansas State Epidemiological Profile of Substance Use. Little Rock: Psychiatric Research Institute, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences.

## Key Findings

### SUBSTANCE USE

#### Youth

- Overall, the rates of current cigarette and smokeless tobacco use among Arkansas youth sharply declined from 2018 to 2020, then decreased less rapidly over time from 2020-2022. Compared to the U.S., cigarette use was higher for Arkansas students in grades 8 and 10 and lower for grade 12. Smokeless tobacco prevalence was higher for Arkansas students in grades 8 and 12, but similar for Arkansas students in grade 10, relative to the U.S. students.
- The age at which Arkansas youth start using E-cigarettes is decreasing.
- The lifetime prevalence of vapor product use among Arkansas youth is lower than national rates. Students in grades 10 and 12 in Arkansas are more likely to have tried electronic vapor products in 2021 compared with other grades within the state.
- Except for Arkansas 6<sup>th</sup> grade students, the prevalence of current vapor products use among Arkansas students was lower in 2022 compared to 2021. The prevalence of past 30-day any E-cigarette use was similar among U.S. and Arkansas 8<sup>th</sup> grade students; however, reported use was lower among Arkansas 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students relative to their U.S. counterparts.
- In 2022, the prevalence of lifetime vaping of flavoring only among Arkansas students was lower than that among their US counterparts; however, in 2022, Arkansas 8<sup>th</sup> graders had a slightly higher percentage of current vaping of flavoring only than their US counterparts.
- In 2022, a smaller proportion of Arkansans in grades 8, 10, and 12 report lifetime use of nicotine-containing electronic vaping products relative to their U.S. counterparts. Except for Arkansas 6<sup>th</sup> grade students, current nicotine vaping decreased slightly among Arkansas 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students. However, current use relative to the U.S. varied by grade, such that prevalence was the same among U.S. and Arkansas 8<sup>th</sup> grade students and slightly lower among Arkansas 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders relative to their U.S. counterparts.
- Lifetime and current marijuana vaping among Arkansas youth was lower than among their U.S. counterparts in 2021 despite an increasing trend over time and at all grade levels.
- The prevalence of lifetime and current alcohol use decreased slightly from 2021 to 2022 among Arkansas students and was lower relative to their U.S. counterparts.
- The overall rate of current alcohol, alcopop use, or binge drinking among Arkansas youth has generally been declining since 2016; however, current alcohol use, alcopop use, or binge drinking has remained the same or increased among Arkansas 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grade students.
- In 2022, female students again reported higher usage rates across substances than male students. In only four categories (cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, hallucinogens, steroids) and three categories (heroin, cocaine, ecstasy), usage rates among male students were higher than or similar to those among female students.<sup>1</sup>

- Rates of lifetime and current marijuana use has generally declined since 2016 and 2017, respectively, among Arkansas youth and are lower than among their U.S. counterparts. Current marijuana use among Arkansas youth increased slightly from 2020 to 2022 after declining since 2016. The increase in prevalence was across all grade levels but was still substantially less than the prevalence for U.S. youth.
- In 2022, Arkansas seniors reported lower prevalence of lifetime prescription drug use but a similar prevalence of lifetime heroin use, relative to their U.S. counterparts.
- Rates of lifetime prescription drug and heroin use among Arkansas students have generally declined in the state since 2016, then increased slightly from 2020 to 2022 among 6<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students. Rates in Arkansas are not significantly different than those for U.S. youth.
- Arkansas trends in current prescription drug use differed by grade, such that use increased from 2016 to 2022 among 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grade students while decreasing among 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders. Use was higher among 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grade students relative to 12<sup>th</sup> graders.
- Trends in lifetime use/misuse of other substances differed by substance. Use of inhalants, the most used substance, remained stable from 2015 to 2019, then decreased in 2020 before rebounding slightly in 2021-2022. Use of over-the-counter drug use decreased from 2015 to 2022. Use of cocaine, methamphetamine, or hallucinogen, already low, decreased from 2015 to 2020, before stabilizing or rebounding slightly in 2021-2022. In contrast, lifetime use of other chemical products like bath salts generally increased from 2015 to 2022.
- Current inhalant or hallucinogen use remained relatively stable over time, while use of other chemical products like bath salts increased such that use was now slightly higher than inhalant use in 2021 and 2022. Current over-the-counter drug, cocaine, and methamphetamine use showed decreasing trends from 2015 to 2021. Hallucinogen use remained stable over time.

## Adults

- In 2021, a higher percentage of Arkansas adults currently smoked cigarettes relative to U.S. adults; however, current cigarette use continued to decline over time among Arkansas adults.
- Electronic cigarette use is more likely among youth than adults.
- Electronic cigarette use was lowest in the Northeast and highest in the South (includes Arkansas) in 2019 and 2022. After slight decreases from 2019 to 2020, adult electronic cigarette use increased in all regions from 2020 to 2022.
- Since 2015, current alcohol use among Arkansas adults has remained stable and lower than national rates.
- The prevalence of binge drinking generally decreased slightly over time and rates were only slightly lower among Arkansas adults relative to U.S. adults.
- In 2021, the prevalence of past-year and past-month marijuana use remained lower among Arkansas adults relative to their U.S. counterparts.
- The 2021 prevalence of past-year prescription opioid misuse was higher among Arkansas adults relative to their U.S. counterparts.
- In 2021, Arkansas and U.S. adults had a similar prevalence of past-year heroin use.

- In 2021, past-year opioid (prescription opioid *OR* heroin) use among Arkansas adults was higher than that among the U.S. population, with Arkansas again ranking 2<sup>nd</sup> in the nation for opioid misuse.
- Past-year cocaine use among Arkansas adults was less prevalent than among U.S. adults in 2021. Cocaine use was higher among Arkansas and U.S. adults aged 18-25 than 26+ years
- Although past-year methamphetamine use prevalence was similar among Arkansas and U.S. adults aged 18-25 years, it was higher among Arkansas adults aged 18+ and 26+ relative to their U.S. counterparts in 2021.
- Past-month use of any illicit drug (including marijuana) among Arkansas adults was less prevalent than among U.S. adults in 2021; however, past-month use of any illicit drug *other than* marijuana was similar among Arkansas and U.S. adults in 2021.

## CONSEQUENCES

- The rate of angina/coronary heart disease or COPD remained relatively stable over time among Arkansans and U.S. adults. Rates among U.S. adults were consistently lower than Arkansas rates.
- Arkansans have higher rates of stroke compared to national averages. Rates of stroke have been trending downward in Arkansas while remaining relatively stable in the U.S.
- Arkansans have higher rates of heart attack compared to national averages. The Arkansas prevalence of heart attack remained relatively stable from 2016 to 2020 before increasing in 2021, while U.S. prevalence remained stable over time.
- Mortality rate from lung cancer in Arkansas is decreasing but remains almost 1.4 times higher than U.S. rates. The Arkansas alcoholic liver disease mortality rate has fluctuated from 2016 to 2021, being at or slightly lower than U.S. figures.
- U.S. drug overdose death rates continue to increase in the U.S., with drug overdose death rates being higher than for Arkansas; however, drug overdose deaths are likely underreported in Arkansas.
- Most U.S. drug overdose deaths involved opioids, with one in four drug overdose deaths involving at least one opioid and about one in three involving illicitly manufactured synthetic opioids such as fentanyl.
- Suicides have increased in Arkansas since 2018 and Arkansas continues to have suicide rates higher than national figures.
- The percent of U.S. and Arkansas high school students reporting serious thoughts of suicide, making a suicide plan, and suicide attempt in the past year increased from 2009 to 2021, with Arkansas rates similar to or higher than U.S. figures.
- Motor vehicle fatalities were significantly higher among Arkansas youth and adults relative to their U.S. counterparts.
- U.S. motor vehicle fatality rates decreased from 2016 to 2019, then sharply increased to above the 2016 rate in 2021. Arkansas motor vehicle fatality rates have been consistently higher than U.S. figures, which remained relatively stable from 2016 to 2021.
- In 2021, fatal vehicle crashes in which the driver had a positive breath alcohol content (BAC) increased sharply from 2019 to 2021 among Arkansas drivers, with the 2021 Arkansas rate almost double that among their U.S. counterparts.



- Most substance-related arrests in 2021 were for drug/narcotics violations among Arkansas youth and adults.
- Most drug possession arrests in 2021 involved marijuana/hashish among Arkansas youth (82.4%); however, arrests among Arkansas adults involving stimulants (39.6%) surpassed marijuana/hashish (37.2%).

## CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

- The percentage of Arkansas students who perceive great risk in smoking at least one pack of cigarettes per day is somewhat lower than U.S. students, although this varied by grade. The perception of risk increases as grade level increases.
- Perceived great risk in using marijuana once or twice per week decreased as grade level increased among both U.S. and Arkansas students, with perceived risk higher among Arkansas students than their U.S. counterparts.
- The percentage of students who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day is higher than for U.S. students.
- Almost one in four Arkansas students reported feeling hopeless most or all of the time in the past month in 2020-2022.
- About one in five Arkansas students reported feeling depressed most or all of the time in the past month in 2020-2022.
- More than one in three Arkansas students reported feeling restless or nervous most or all of the time during the past month in 2020-2022.
- Compared with the United States, Arkansas adults are less likely to perceive “great risk” of smoking one or more packs per day.
- Overall, Arkansas adults were about as likely than U.S. adults to perceive great risk of alcohol binge use once or twice per week in 2021.
- Overall, Arkansas adults were more likely than U.S. adults to perceive great risk of smoking marijuana once or twice per month in 2021.
- Arkansas adults were slightly more likely than U.S. adults to report poor mental health in the prior 14 days. The proportion reporting poor mental health increased from 2016 to 2021 for both Arkansas and U.S. adults.
- The prevalence of a major depressive disorder was consistently higher among Arkansas adults relative to their U.S. counterparts, with almost one in four and one in five Arkansas and U.S. adults, respectively reporting a depressive disorder.
- The percentage of Arkansas adults meeting criteria for a depressive disorder in 2021 was similar to that among their U.S. counterparts.
- The proportion of Arkansas students reporting parents with attitudes favorable to drugs use increased over time among 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> graders and decreased among 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders.
- The proportion of Arkansas youth reporting that peers have favorable attitudes toward drug use has increased over time among 6<sup>th</sup> graders, remained the same among 8<sup>th</sup> graders, and decreased among 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders.

- Transitions and mobility have increased for 6<sup>th</sup> grade students, remained relatively stable for 8<sup>th</sup> grade students, decreased slightly for 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students.
- The use of alcohol, marijuana, cigarettes, or any drug increases with decreasing academic performance among Arkansas students.
- In 2020-2022, about three in five students reported having access to school counseling.
- In 2020-2022, more than one in five students reported feeling unsafe at school.
- In 2021, a higher proportion of Arkansas youth experienced sexual and physical violence in the past year relative to U.S. youth.
- After a sharp increase in tobacco sales to minors in Arkansas 2020 to 2021, sales decreased slightly, but were still higher than 2015 figures.
- Unemployment rates for Arkansas in 2021 varied widely across counties and were highest in the southern and eastern portions of the state. Arkansas unemployment rates continue to be lower than U.S. rates.
- Like the U.S. poverty rate, the Arkansas poverty rate has declined since 2016, but continues to be higher than the U.S. poverty rate with the gap between the state and the U.S. remaining stable over time.
- The prevalence of food insecurity decreased between 2016 and 2021 for Arkansas and increased slightly for the U.S. The Arkansas prevalence is higher relative to the U.S.
- The prevalence of U.S. disconnected youth has declined from 2017 to 2021. Arkansas figures were consistently higher than U.S. data, showing a decrease from 2017 to 2019, then remaining stable through 2021.
- The Arkansas death rate from firearm injuries increased from 2016 to 2021 and was consistently higher than U.S. firearm injury death rates.
- The Arkansas homicide death rate increased slightly from 2016 to 2020 and was consistently higher than the U.S. rate even after falling in 2021.

## **TREATMENT ADMISSIONS FOR SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER**

- The percentage of admissions to substance abuse treatment have declined over time among youth and young adults, while increasing among adults aged 26 years and older.
- Most Arkansas substance use treatment clients served in 2020-2021 were White (80.5%), followed by Black (17.5%).
- The number of pregnant women in substance use treatment increased between 2008 and 2019 then decreased from 2019 to 2021.

## Data Driven Prevention Planning

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

### HOW TO USE THIS REPORT

Previous Arkansas state profiles focused on the incidence, prevalence, 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 and their consequences specific to Arkansas. For instance, according to the National Survey on Drug Use and Health estimates for 2017–2018, Arkansas has the second highest rate of prescription pain reliever misuse in the nation among individuals aged 12–17, indicating that Arkansas likely needs to focus on educating communities, parents and students about the dangers related to this type of misuse, as well as enhancing 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: Statewide 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 UAMS. Since the establishment of SEOW in 2005, the workgroup has continuously sought and collected data to provide a data-driven core. The UAMS analytics team supporting SEOW developed criteria for inclusion of data into this report. Indicator criteria include:

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

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

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

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

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

This data compilation supports a significant enhancement to the community and provides access to critical data about substance use and its determinants. Data in this report provide a base for informational tools, articles, and maps. All related materials and data can be accessed at [ARPrevention.org](https://ARPrevention.org). Exhibit 1 represents data readily available on the website for use by community members.

**EXHIBIT 1.**

Indicator	Source
<b>Arkansas Population Profile (Population, Education, Race/Ethnicity, Income)</b>	US Census Bureau, American Community Survey <a href="#">DP05: ACS DEMOGRAPHIC AND ... - Census Bureau Table, Table S1901, Table S1501</a>
<b>Arkansas Unemployment</b>	Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics <a href="#">Bureau of Labor Statistics Data (bls.gov)</a>
<b>Disconnected Youth</b>	US Census Bureau, American Community Survey <a href="#">B14005: SEX BY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY... - Census Bureau Table</a>
<b>Arkansas Uninsured</b>	US Census Bureau, American Community Survey <a href="#">S2701: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF... - Census Bureau Table</a>
<b>Poverty rates</b>	U.S. and State: American Community Survey, Table S1701 County: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) <a href="https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html">https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html</a>
<b>Arkansas Rural Population</b>	US Department of Agriculture, ERS <a href="https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx">https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx</a>
<b>Self-Rated Health Status</b>	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) <a href="#">BRFSS Prevalence &amp; Trends Data: Explore by Location   DPH   CDC</a>
<b>Physical Inactivity</b>	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) <a href="#">BRFSS Prevalence &amp; Trends Data: Explore by Location   DPH   CDC</a>
<b>Adult Chronic Health Conditions (Hypertension, High Cholesterol, Arthritis, Depression, Obesity)</b>	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS)/United Health Foundation, America's Health Rankings <a href="#">BRFSS Prevalence &amp; Trends Data: Explore by Location   DPH   CDC</a> and <a href="https://www.americashealthrankings.org/">https://www.americashealthrankings.org/</a>
<b>COVID and youth</b>	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment <a href="#">Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com)</a>
<b>Youth Electronic Vapor Product Use</b>	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment <a href="#">Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com)</a> Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) Youth Online: High School YRBS <a href="#">Youth Online: High School YRBS - United States 2021 Results   DASH   CDC</a>
<b>Youth Age of first cigarette use</b>	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) Youth Online: High School YRBS <a href="#">Youth Online: High School YRBS - United States 2021 Results   DASH   CDC</a>
<b>Cigarettes and smokeless tobacco (current and lifetime use)</b>	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment <a href="#">Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com)</a>

	<a href="#">Monitoring the Future Tables and Figures</a>   <a href="#">Monitoring the Future</a> Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) Youth Online: High School YRBS <a href="#">Youth Online: High School YRBS - United States 2021 Results</a>   <a href="#">DASH</a>   <a href="#">CDC</a>
<b>Electronic vapor product lifetime use</b>	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) Youth Online: High School YRBS <a href="#">Youth Online: High School YRBS - United States 2021 Results</a>   <a href="#">DASH</a>   <a href="#">CDC</a> <a href="#">Monitoring the Future Tables and Figures</a>   <a href="#">Monitoring the Future</a>
<b>Lifetime and current alcohol use</b>	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) Youth Online: High School YRBS - United States 2021 <a href="#">Results</a>   <a href="#">DASH</a>   <a href="#">CDC</a> <a href="#">Monitoring the Future Tables and Figures</a>   <a href="#">Monitoring the Future</a>
<b>Average age of first alcohol use</b>	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment <a href="#">Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com)</a> <a href="#">Monitoring the Future Tables and Figures</a>   <a href="#">Monitoring the Future</a>
<b>Youth Current binge drinking</b>	<a href="#">Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com)</a> Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) Youth Online: High School YRBS - United States 2021 <a href="#">Results</a>   <a href="#">DASH</a>   <a href="#">CDC</a>
<b>Youth Current marijuana use</b>	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey <a href="#">(pridesurveys.com)</a> Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) Youth Online: High School YRBS - United States 2021 <a href="#">Results</a>   <a href="#">DASH</a>   <a href="#">CDC</a> <a href="#">Monitoring the Future Tables and Figures</a>   <a href="#">Monitoring the Future</a>
<b>Youth Lifetime marijuana use</b>	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment/Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) <a href="#">Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com)</a> Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) Youth Online: High School YRBS - United States 2021 <a href="#">Results</a>   <a href="#">DASH</a>   <a href="#">CDC</a> <a href="#">Monitoring the Future Tables and Figures</a>   <a href="#">Monitoring the Future</a>
<b>Average age of first marijuana use</b>	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment <a href="#">Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com)</a>
<b>Youth Lifetime prescription drug misuse</b>	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) Youth Online: High School YRBS - United States 2021 <a href="#">Results</a>   <a href="#">DASH</a>   <a href="#">CDC</a>
<b>Youth Current prescription drug misuse</b>	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey <a href="#">(pridesurveys.com)</a>



	Monitoring the Future <a href="#">Tables and Figures</a>   <a href="#">Monitoring the Future</a>
<b>Age of first misuse of prescription drugs</b>	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey ( <a href="#">pridesurveys.com</a> )
<b>Youth current/lifetime drug abuse</b>	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey ( <a href="#">pridesurveys.com</a> ) Monitoring the Future <a href="#">Tables and Figures</a>   <a href="#">Monitoring the Future</a>
<b>Youth lifetime illegal drug injected</b>	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) <a href="#">Youth Online: High School YRBS - United States 2021 Results</a>   <a href="#">DASH</a>   <a href="#">CDC</a>
<b>Adult current smokers</b>	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey <a href="#">BRFSS Prevalence &amp; Trends Data: Home</a>   <a href="#">DPH</a>   <a href="#">CDC</a>
<b>Adult current alcohol use</b>	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey <a href="#">BRFSS Prevalence &amp; Trends Data: Home</a>   <a href="#">DPH</a>   <a href="#">CDC</a>
<b>Adult current drinking</b>	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey <a href="#">BRFSS Prevalence &amp; Trends Data: Home</a>   <a href="#">DPH</a>   <a href="#">CDC</a>
<b>Adult binge drinking</b>	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey <a href="#">BRFSS Prevalence &amp; Trends Data: Home</a>   <a href="#">DPH</a>   <a href="#">CDC</a>
<b>Adult heavy drinking</b>	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey <a href="#">BRFSS Prevalence &amp; Trends Data: Home</a>   <a href="#">DPH</a>   <a href="#">CDC</a>
<b>Adult current and past year marijuana use</b>	National Survey on Drug Use and Health <a href="#">2021 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Model-Based Prevalence Estimates (50 States and the District of Columbia)</a> ( <a href="#">samhsa.gov</a> )
<b>Adult cocaine use</b>	National Survey on Drug Use and Health <a href="#">2021 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Model-Based Prevalence Estimates (50 States and the District of Columbia)</a> ( <a href="#">samhsa.gov</a> )
<b>Adult methamphetamine use</b>	National Survey on Drug Use and Health <a href="#">2021 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Model-Based Prevalence Estimates (50 States and the District of Columbia)</a> ( <a href="#">samhsa.gov</a> )
<b>Adult illicit drug use in the past 3 months</b>	National Survey on Drug Use and Health <a href="#">2021 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Model-Based Prevalence Estimates (50 States and the District of Columbia)</a> ( <a href="#">samhsa.gov</a> )
<b>Smoking 3 months prior to pregnancy</b>	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System <a href="#">Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System</a>   <a href="#">CDC</a>
<b>Smoking last 3 months of pregnancy</b>	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System <a href="#">Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System</a>   <a href="#">CDC</a>
<b>Smoking after delivery</b>	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System <a href="#">Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System</a>   <a href="#">CDC</a>
<b>Drug related arrests for marijuana/hashish</b>	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC) <a href="https://www.dps.arkansas.gov/crime-info-support/arkansas-crime-information-center/crime-statistics/">https://www.dps.arkansas.gov/crime-info-support/arkansas-crime-information-center/crime-statistics/</a>
<b>Drug overdose deaths in the US</b>	Centers for Disease Control <a href="#">FastStats - Drug Overdoses</a> ( <a href="#">cdc.gov</a> )
<b>Opioid related overdose deaths per 100,000</b>	Centers for Disease Control <a href="#">FastStats - Drug Overdoses</a> ( <a href="#">cdc.gov</a> )

<b>Opioid prescriptions per 100 persons</b>	Centers for Disease Control <a href="#">U.S. State Opioid Dispensing Rates, 2020</a>   <a href="#">Drug Overdose</a>   <a href="#">CDC Injury Center</a>
<b>Rate of neonatal abstinence syndrome</b>	Arkansas Department of Health, Prescription Drug Monitoring Program, Annual Report <a href="#">PDMP - Reports and Resources</a> <a href="#">Arkansas Department of Health</a>
<b>Percentage with angina or coronary heart disease</b>	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey <a href="#">BRFSS Prevalence &amp; Trends Data: Home</a>   <a href="#">DPH</a>   <a href="#">CDC</a>
<b>Percentage with stroke</b>	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey <a href="#">BRFSS Prevalence &amp; Trends Data: Home</a>   <a href="#">DPH</a>   <a href="#">CDC</a>
<b>Percentage with heart attack</b>	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey <a href="#">BRFSS Prevalence &amp; Trends Data: Home</a>   <a href="#">DPH</a>   <a href="#">CDC</a>
<b>Percentage with COPD</b>	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey <a href="#">BRFSS Prevalence &amp; Trends Data: Home</a>   <a href="#">DPH</a>   <a href="#">CDC</a>
<b>Age adjusted mortality rate (lung, bronchus, trachea cancer; alcoholic fatty liver disease, suicide, accidents, firearms)</b>	Centers for Disease Control Wide-ranging Online Data for Epidemiologic Research (WONDER) <a href="https://wonder.cdc.gov/">https://wonder.cdc.gov/</a>
<b>Academic Performance</b>	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment <a href="#">Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com)</a>
<b>Rate of attempted suicide</b>	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) <a href="#">Youth Online: High School YRBS - United States 2021 Results</a>   <a href="#">DASH</a>   <a href="#">CDC</a>
<b>Rate of injurious suicide</b>	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) <a href="#">Youth Online: High School YRBS - United States 2021 Results</a>   <a href="#">DASH</a>   <a href="#">CDC</a>
<b>Drug and alcohol related arrests in Arkansas</b>	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC) <a href="https://www.dps.arkansas.gov/crime-info-support/arkansas-crime-information-center/crime-statistics/">https://www.dps.arkansas.gov/crime-info-support/arkansas-crime-information-center/crime-statistics/</a>
<b>Fatal Accidents including those related to alcohol use</b>	US Department of Transportation, Fatality Analysis Reporting System <a href="https://www.nhtsa.gov/research-data/fatality-analysis-reporting-system-fars">https://www.nhtsa.gov/research-data/fatality-analysis-reporting-system-fars</a>
<b>Risk perception - smoking, marijuana, alcohol</b>	Youth - Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment <a href="#">Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com)</a> National Survey on Drug Use and Health <a href="#">2021 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Model-Based Prevalence Estimates (50 States and the District of Columbia)</a> ( <a href="http://samhsa.gov">samhsa.gov</a> )
<b>Youth feeling sad or hopeless</b>	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) <a href="#">Youth Online: High School YRBS - United States 2021 Results</a>   <a href="#">DASH</a>   <a href="#">CDC</a>
<b>Major depressive episode by age</b>	National Survey on Drug Use and Health <a href="#">2021 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Model-Based Prevalence Estimates (50 States and the District of Columbia)</a> ( <a href="http://samhsa.gov">samhsa.gov</a> )
<b>Poor mental health in adults</b>	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey <a href="#">BRFSS Prevalence &amp; Trends Data: Home</a>   <a href="#">DPH</a>   <a href="#">CDC</a>

<b>Parents/Peers with attitudes favorable to drug use</b>	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment <a href="https://pridesurveys.com">Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com)</a>
<b>Students bullied at school</b>	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/yrbss/">Youth Online: High School YRBS - United States 2021 Results   DASH   CDC</a>
<b>Students bullied electronically</b>	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/yrbss/">Youth Online: High School YRBS - United States 2021 Results   DASH   CDC</a>
<b>Transitions and mobility</b>	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment <a href="https://pridesurveys.com">Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com)</a>
<b>Rate of homelessness per 100 children enrolled in Arkansas public schools</b>	Arkansas Department of Education Data Center <a href="https://adedata.arkansas.gov/statewide/">https://adedata.arkansas.gov/statewide/</a>
<b>Children in foster care</b>	Arkansas Department of Human Services <a href="https://humanservices.arkansas.gov/resources/reports/statistical-reports">https://humanservices.arkansas.gov/resources/reports/statistical-reports</a>
<b>Percentage tobacco sales to minors</b>	Arkansas Tobacco Control <a href="http://www.arkansas.gov/tcbccs/tcbccs">http://www.arkansas.gov/tcbccs/tcbccs</a>
<b>People in alcohol or drug treatment</b>	Arkansas Department of Human Services <a href="https://humanservices.arkansas.gov/resources/reports/statistical-reports">https://humanservices.arkansas.gov/resources/reports/statistical-reports</a>
<b>Mental Health Clients Served</b>	Arkansas Department of Human Services <a href="https://humanservices.arkansas.gov/resources/reports/statistical-reports">https://humanservices.arkansas.gov/resources/reports/statistical-reports</a>
<b>People needing but not receiving treatment</b>	National Survey on Drug Use and Health <a href="https://www.samhsa.gov">2021 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Model-Based Prevalence Estimates (50 States and the District of Columbia) (samhsa.gov)</a>
<b>Community Resilience Estimates</b>	<a href="https://www.census.gov">Community Resilience Estimates (census.gov)</a>
<b>Food insecurity</b>	Map the Meal Gap <a href="https://www.feedingamerica.org">Hunger Statistics &amp; Facts   Feeding America</a>
<b>Fertility rate</b>	Arkansas Department of Health, Vital Statistics, Natality

## DATA LIMITATIONS AND GAPS

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

Important limitations include:

- Some measures lack granular detail on minority populations or lack detail on combined age and minority status. Currently, minorities comprise approximately 25.5 percent of the state population with Non-Hispanic Blacks alone constituting 14.3 percent of the population. As minorities are the fastest growing population in the U.S., paying closer attention to the mental health, drug use, and social determinants of health of these populations is gaining in importance.
- Lack of information on special populations, such as LGBTQ, military families, and veterans.

- Small sample sizes often restrict detailed analyses particularly at the county level and may not fully represent actual population characteristics.
- Data come from different surveys that don't use the same methods, populations, or instruments.
- The time periods of data collection vary. For instance, data from most surveys are two years behind and mortality/morbidity data are frequently at least 3 years behind the current year.
- Due to concerns with privacy, data at the county or community level may not be publicly available.
- The COVID pandemic not only reduced the time period for collecting data on many of the surveys used in this report, but it also reduced the number of respondents to the surveys. This means that many of the trends we see in the data, particularly those different from patterns pre-pandemic, may not be reliable indicators.
- Many of the measures in this report that are derived from surveys are based on self-report. While research shows self-reported information is usually reliable, in some cases such as substance use, respondents want to give the socially desirable response. Thus, the reliability of a measure may be questionable.
- **Special Note Regarding the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) 2020 Data:** NSDUH State estimates for 2020 (or any combination of years that includes 2020) are not available due to methodological concerns. Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, most respondents answered the survey via the web in Quarter 4 of 2020, even though all responses in Quarter 1 were from in-person interviews. It is known that people may respond to the survey differently while taking it online, thus introducing what is called a "mode effect." It was assumed that the mode effect was similar for different groups of people. However, this assumption was proven to be wrong. Because of this and with concerns about the rapid societal changes in 2020, it was determined that averages across any three years that included 2020 could be misleading. The 2020 and 2019-2020 datasets were removed from the NSDUH website in February 2023. Moreover, due to different methodologies used in the conduct of the 2021 NSDUH survey, 2021 data cannot be compared to data from prior years. *Thus, only 2021 NSDUH data were included in this report.*

## EXHIBIT 2

Data Deficiency	Why Data Are Needed
Illicit drug use	Young adults increasingly report past month illicit drug use and are seen with greater frequency in emergency departments for both illicit drug use and abuse of prescription drugs. Obtaining county-level data on the incidence and prevalence of substance use is a critical need.
LGBT data	LGBTQ young adults are at greater risk of harassment and violence. As a result of these and other stressors, sexual minorities are at increased risk for various behavioral health issues including substance use/misuse and suicide. They are also considerably more likely to be homeless. Data are needed on these populations to determine the incidence and prevalence of these and mental health disorders at the state and county level. In 2021, the U.S. Census Bureau added questions to their Pulse survey to assess gender at birth, current gender identity, and sexual

	orientation. These new data are available to quantify state-level estimates of the LGBT population although not substance use behaviors frequently associated with LGBT populations. 6.6% of the Arkansas population identify as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or Transgender (LGBT) (Census Bureau Survey).
<b>Substance use/misuse data on minority populations</b>	Data on minority populations, 25% of the state's population, are needed to ensure substance use/misuse interventions account for cultural, racial, and ethnic differences. Because Arkansas is a small state, it is not possible to estimate substance use/misuse among minority populations from national surveys due to the low numbers of minority participants in such surveys.
<b>Substance use/misuse related suicide data</b>	Substance use not only increases the likelihood that a person will take their own life, but also is used as a means for committing suicide. There is a 3-year lag in cause of death data meaning that yesterday's issue is often targeted. Also, suicide is frequently miscoded so state and county suicide rates may appear lower than they actually are. New questions were added to some government surveys during the COVID pandemic to assess mental health and suicide related behaviors. As Arkansas is a small state and suicide is a rare phenomenon, it is unlikely that reliable prevalence estimates at the state-level and highly unlikely that granular detail on age, race, or sub-state areas will be available.
<b>Military families and Veterans</b>	The needs of these populations are unknown. We do know that Veterans and military members have higher rates of suicide compared to the US population. There is insufficient information on mental health and substance use/misuse, particularly at state and county levels. However, the state of Arkansas is planning to conduct a series of surveys with Veterans and their families through the Arkansas Governor's Challenge suicide prevention initiative. While these surveys will not collect data on youth, they will provide mental health and suicide information on Veterans, military members, and adult family members. Additional work is ongoing to identify suicide risk among Veterans for all counties in the U.S.
<b>Over-the-counter (OTC) medication use/misuse</b>	Over-the-counter (OTC) drugs are medications available without a prescription at drugstores or supermarkets. They are typically safe when used appropriately but can still be misused and pose a risk for addiction. There is not a data source for tracking OTC medication purchases and possible misuse.

<b>Incarcerated population</b>	Many of those imprisoned have co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders. To effectively intervene, we must be able to measure the prevalence at the state and county-level in this specific population.
<b>Co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders or service utilization</b>	The coexistence of a mental health and substance use disorder is referred to as a co-occurring disorder. According to NIH, nearly 40% of those with a substance use disorder have a co-occurring mental health disorder. Understanding how best to target intervention means we must know the co-occurrence rate at the county-level <a href="https://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/topics/substance-use-and-mental-health/index.shtml">https://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/topics/substance-use-and-mental-health/index.shtml</a>
<b>County-level data</b>	Due to privacy concerns, county-level data are not always publicly available. These data are needed to determine the prevalence and incidence of substance use/misuse in counties and regions to allow for specific targeting of prevention strategies.

Strategies to address these data deficiencies include the following:

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

## DISSEMINATION PLAN

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

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



promotional materials, such as bags, bookmarks, pens, and mugs, have been created and distributed to appropriate audiences.

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

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

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

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

# Annual Profile of Substance Use

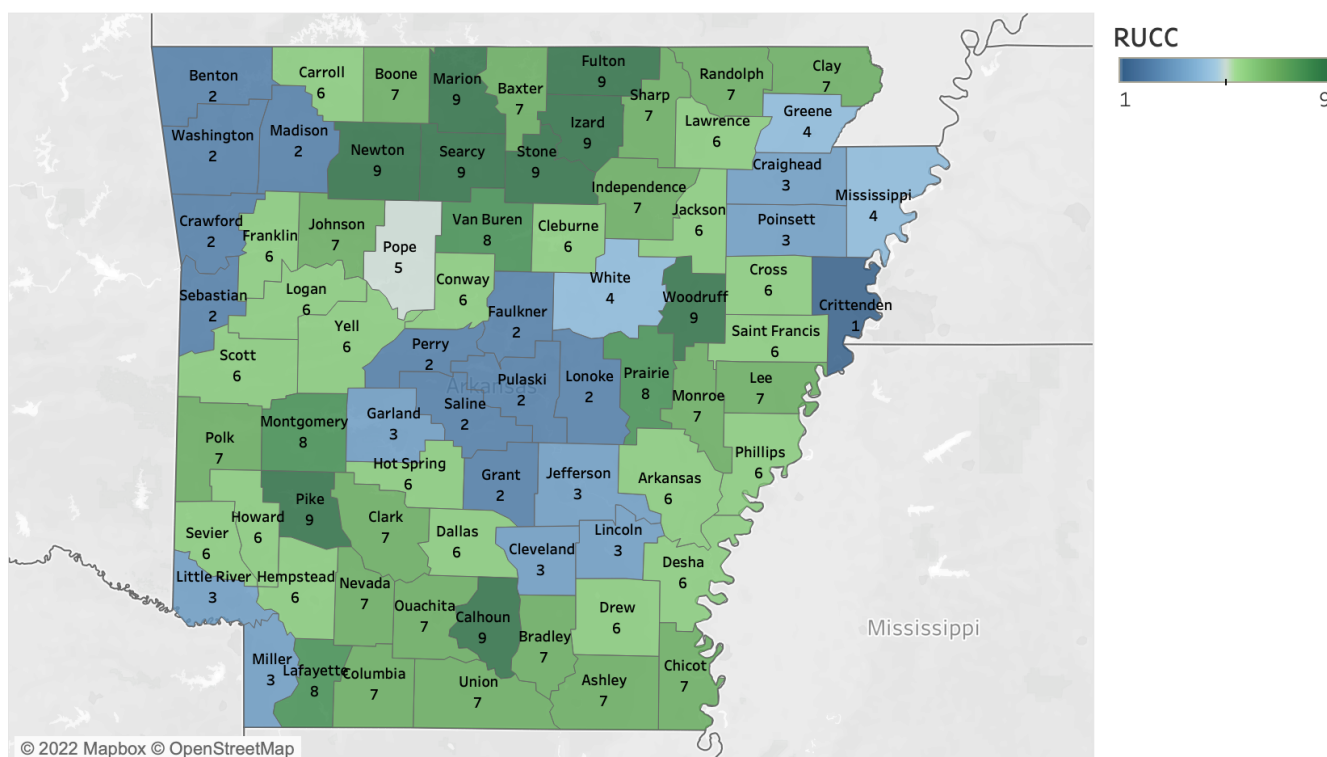
## Arkansas State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup

### Arkansas Overview

## POPULATION

Of the 75 counties in Arkansas, 55 are considered rural. Among rural counties, nearly 60 percent have fewer than 20,000 people. In 2020, the total population of Arkansas was nearly 3 million, placing the state in the bottom half of all states in terms of population. Arkansas is in the bottom third in terms of population per square mile at 57.9 compared to the District of Columbia at 11,280.0 and Alaska at 1.3 per square mile.

## Degree of Rurality Across Arkansas



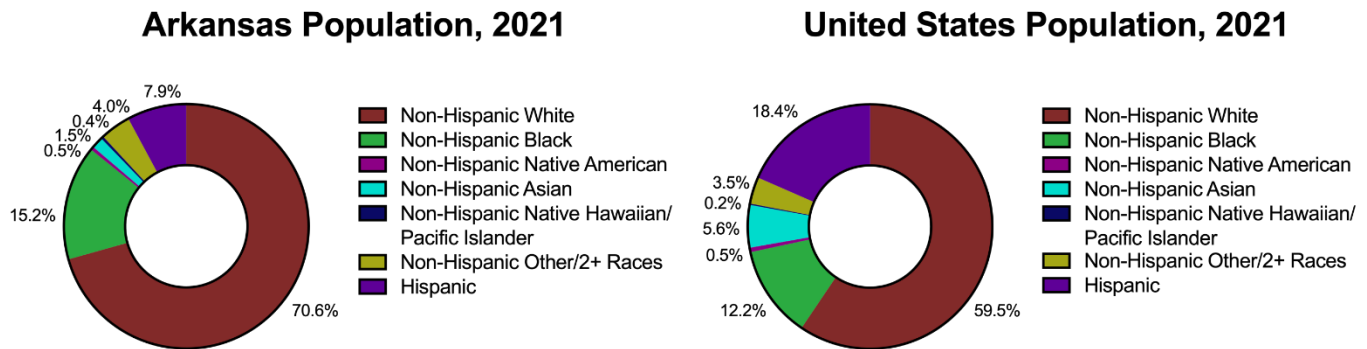
RUCC	Urban-Rural	Description
1	Urban	Metro - Counties in metro areas of 1 million population or more
2	Urban	Metro - Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population
3	Urban	Metro - Counties in metro areas of fewer than 250,000 population
4	Rural	Nonmetro - Urban population of 20,000 or more, adjacent to a metro area
5	Rural	Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area
6	Rural	Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area
7	Rural	Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, not adjacent to a metro area
8	Rural	Nonmetro - Completely rural or less than 2,500 urban population, adjacent to a metro area
9	Rural	Nonmetro - Completely rural or less than 2,500 urban population, not adjacent to a metro area

RUCC – Rural-Urban Continuum Code

Source: USA ERS - Documentation

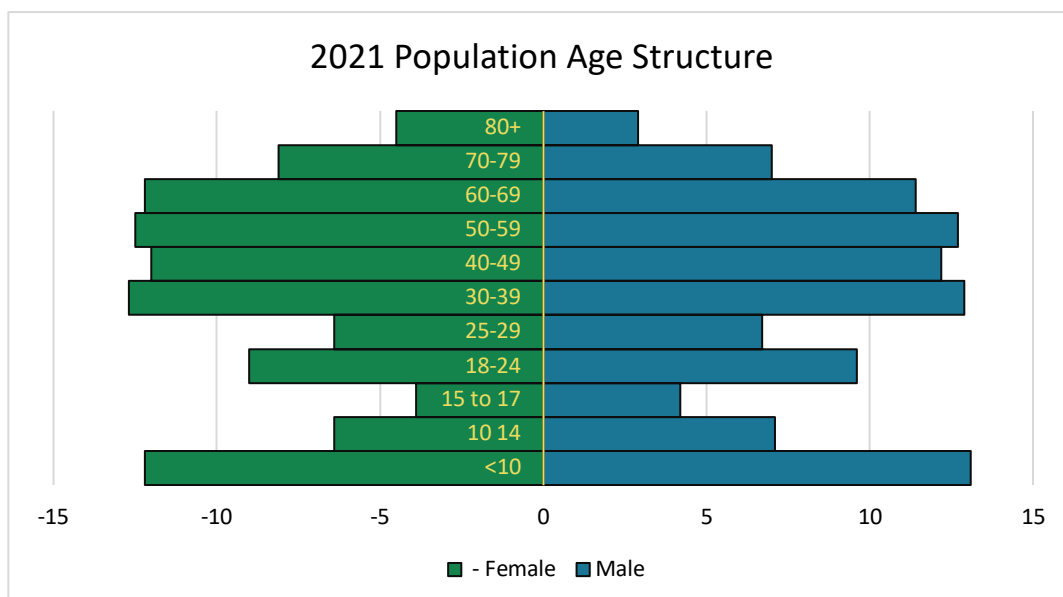
Non-Hispanic Whites comprise most of the population of the state (70.6%), but minority groups are rapidly increasing in Arkansas. In 2021, Hispanics were 7.9 percent of the population while Non-Hispanic Blacks represented 15.2 percent of the population.

Relative to the U.S., there is a higher percentage of Non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks, Pacific Islanders, and those of other/2+ races in Arkansas. In contrast, there is a lower percentage of Hispanic and non-Hispanic Asian individuals in Arkansas versus U.S.



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

The population aged 18 and older represents about three quarters of the Arkansas population in 2021. Median age is 38.3 years for the state versus 38.2 years for the U.S. While this may seem young, in 1960, the median age in the U.S. was 29.5 indicating that the population of the U.S. is aging. The chart below shows the population distribution of the state by age and sex arranged as a population pyramid. The value in depicting age in this way is that it tells us quite a bit about the age structure of Arkansas. In a growing population, more of the population is concentrated in younger age groups while there are fewer persons in the older age groups with the shape resembling a pyramid. In the pyramid for Arkansas, while the overall shape is essentially square indicating the population will not change very much over time, there do appear to be recent fertility changes with the population aged 10 and younger being substantially greater than the youth population aged 15-24. This is a trend worth watching because it does suggest the need for expanded supported for a growing young population.



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

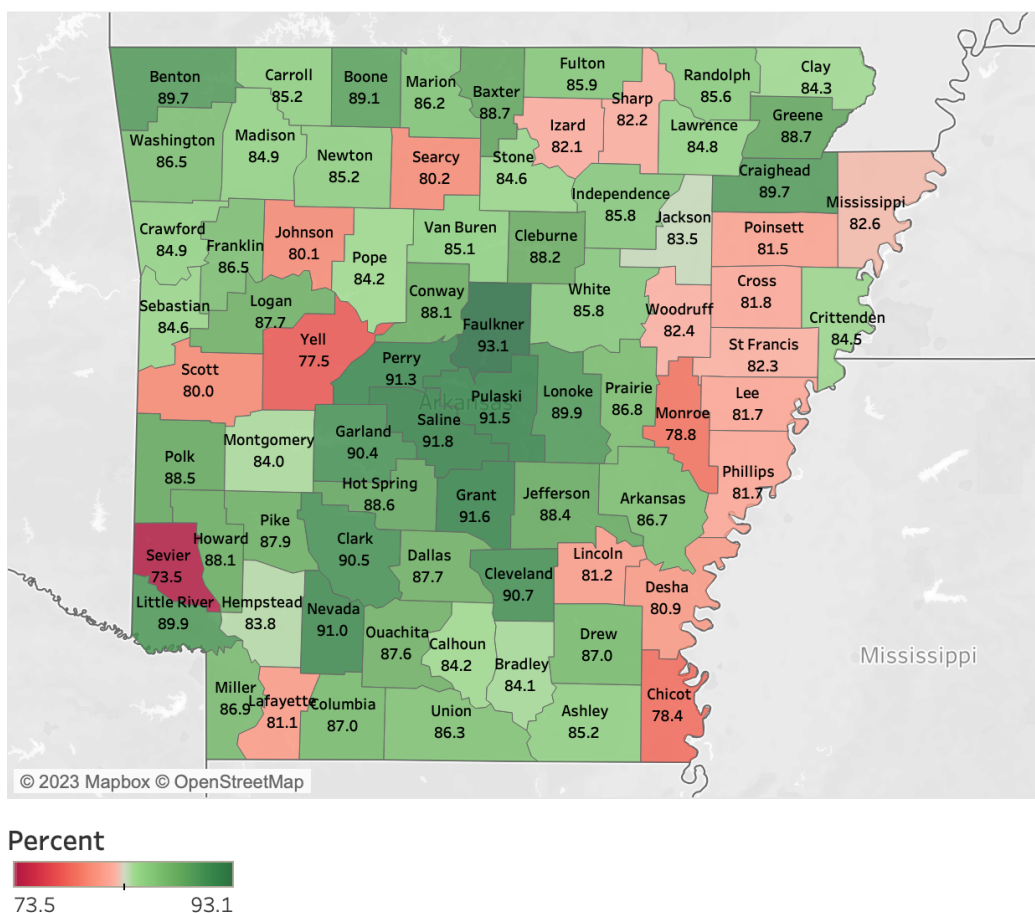
## EDUCATION

Arkansas' public-school system enrollment was 476,579 students during the 2022-2023 school year, with 54.6 percent in middle or high school.

Arkansas students had a dropout rate of 0.14% during the 2022-2023 school year.

The percentage of homeless Arkansas students increased from 2.1% in 2020-2021 to 2.9% in 2022-2023.

### Arkansas Adults (25+ years) with at Least a H.S. Diploma, 2021



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

Among the population aged 25 and older, at least 87.7 percent graduated from high school or obtained a GED vs 88.9 percent of the U.S. population in 2021.

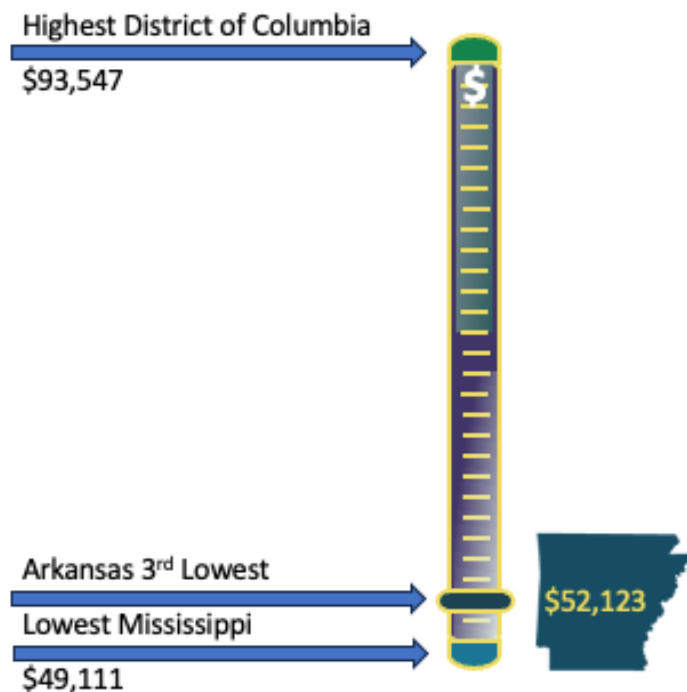
The percentage of Arkansas adults with a high school diploma or GED ranged from 73.5 percent in Sevier County to 93.1 percent in Faulkner County in 2021. Counties with the highest concentration of high school or GED graduates were in the central part of the state. Counties with the lowest concentration of high school or GED graduates were along the eastern and western borders as well as selected counties in the north and west.

One-third (33.7%) and about one-quarter (24.3%) of U.S. and Arkansas adults aged 25+ years, respectively, have bachelor's degree or higher.

## ECONOMY

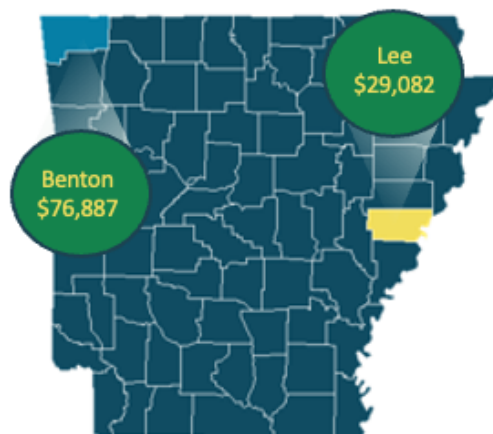
### Income

In 2021, the median income in Arkansas was \$52,123 compared to \$69,021 for the U.S. Arkansas ranks the third lowest in the country, with median income higher only than that in Mississippi and West Virginia.



Source: America's Health Rankings

### Highest and Lowest County Income Level, 2021

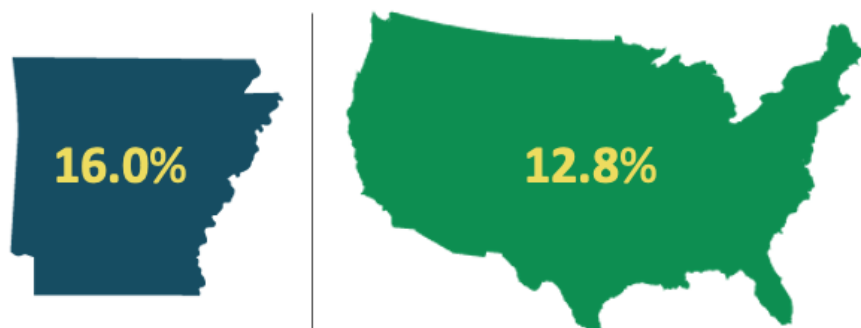


Source: American Community Survey

### Poverty

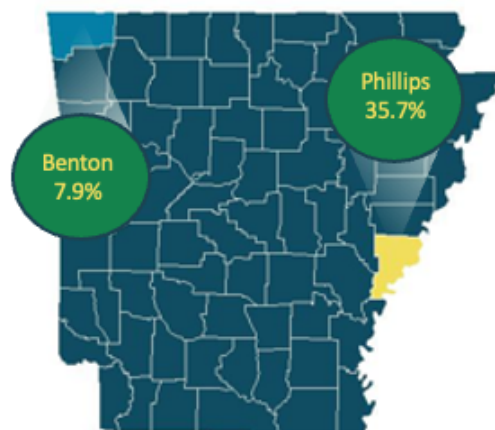
Given that Arkansas income ranks third lowest in the country, it was unsurprising that the 2021 poverty rate in Arkansas is higher than that of the U.S. overall (16.0 vs 12.8 percent).

### Population Below Poverty Level, 2021



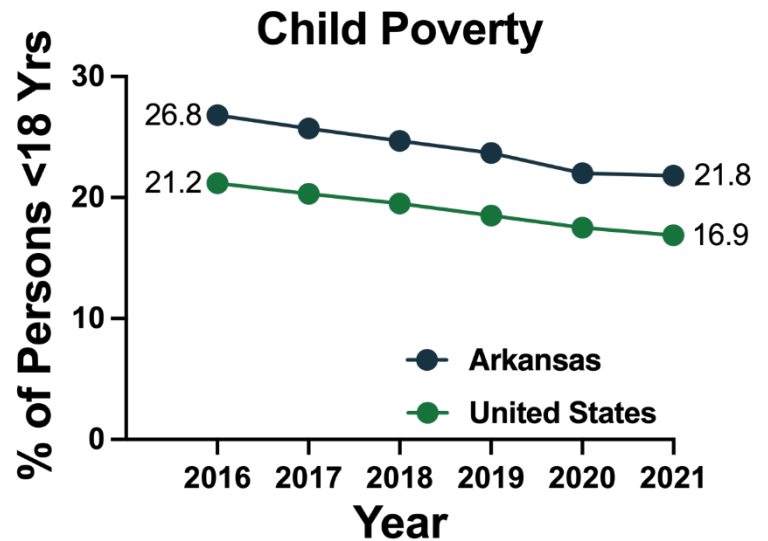
Source: American Community Survey

### Highest and Lowest County Poverty Level, 2021



Source: American Community Survey

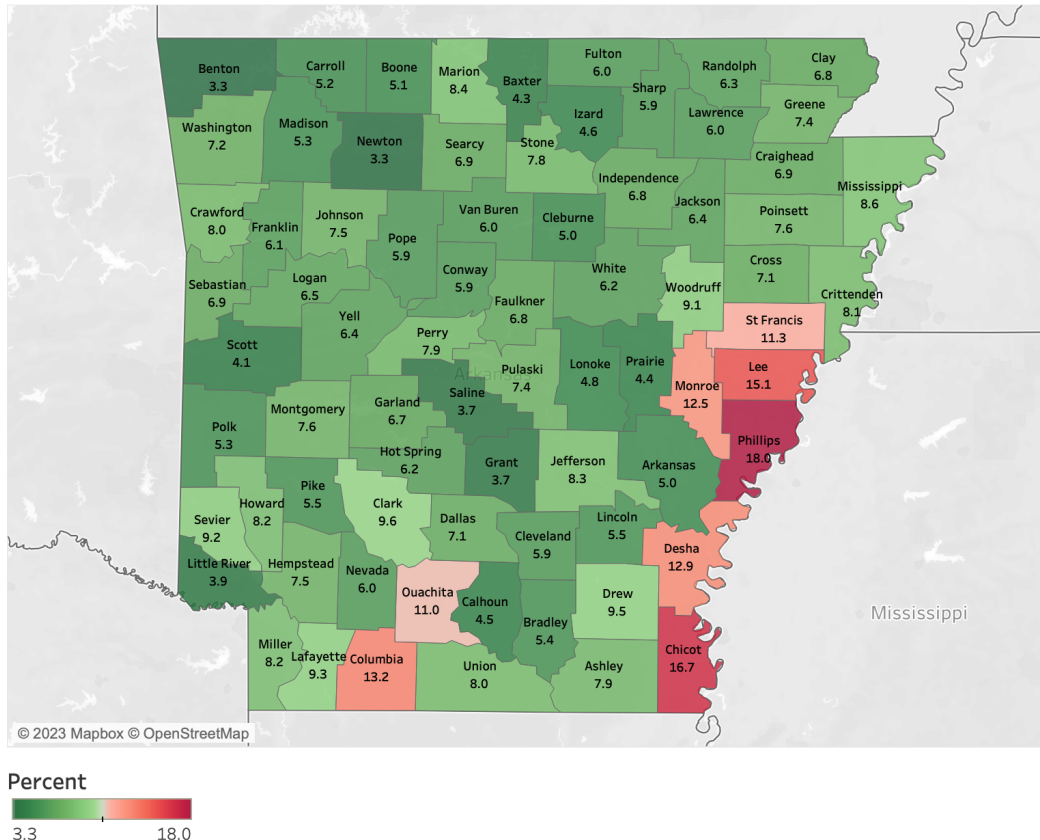
The prevalence of Arkansas and U.S. child poverty has decreased over time from 2016 to 2021, although Arkansas consistently has higher percentage of children living in poverty relative to national rates.



Source: American Community Survey, Table S1701

The U.S. Census Bureau defines “deep poverty” as living in a household with a total cash income below 50 percent of its poverty threshold. In 2021, the percentage of the population living in deep poverty was 5.8% nationally versus 6.7% in Arkansas. Rates of deep poverty in Arkansas varied from 3.3% in Benton County to 18.0% in Phillips County. The highest rates of deep poverty were typically observed in the eastern and southeastern part of the state.

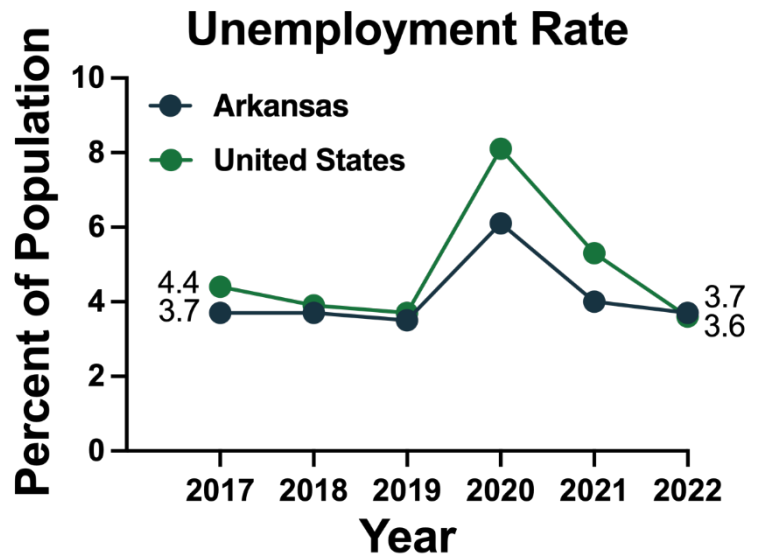
### Deep Poverty, 2021



Source: American Community Survey, Table S1701

## Unemployment

Unemployment in the state remained stable from 2016-2019 averaging 3.7 percent, however, in 2020, unemployment nearly doubled to 6.1 percent (due to the pandemic-associated loss of jobs), but then sharply declined to 3.7 percent in 2022, a level like that in 2017. The 2022 Arkansas rate (3.7 %) is like that of the U.S., which was at 3.6 percent in 2022.

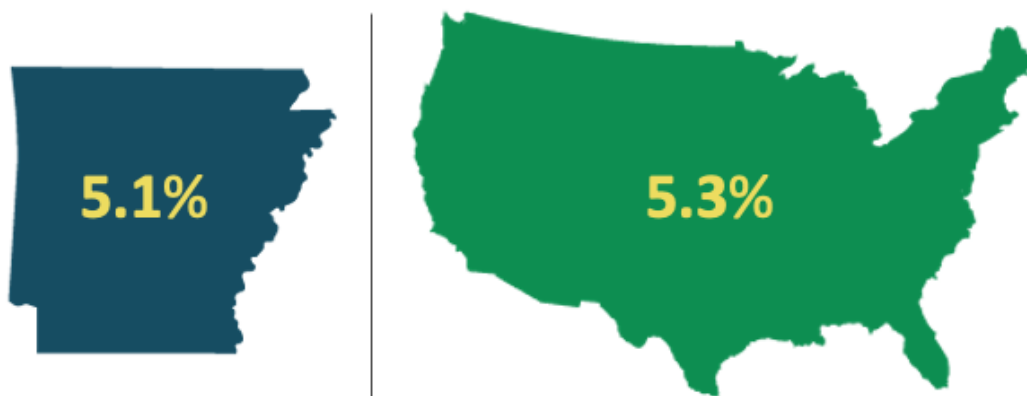


Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

## Uninsured

The rate of uninsured individuals in Arkansas was 8.7 in 2021 compared to 8.8 for the U.S. Among those 18 and younger, the uninsured rate in the state was also only slightly lower than that of the U.S. (5.1 vs 5.3 percent). No data are available for 2022.

### Uninsurance Rates for Persons < 19 Years, 2021



Source: American Community Survey

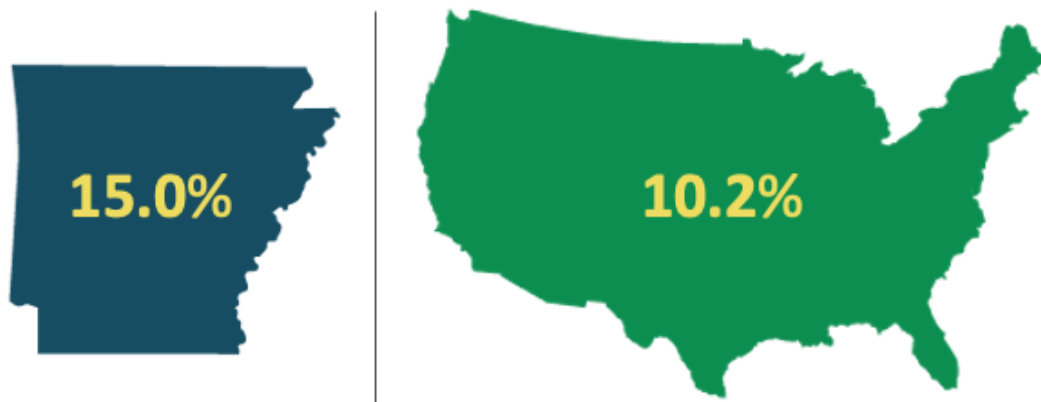


## Food Insecurity

Food insecurity is defined as a lack of consistent access to enough food for every person in a household.<sup>2</sup> Food insecurity is a marker of material deprivation due to its close link to socioeconomic status<sup>3</sup>. Youth are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity, with 1 in 3 students experiencing food insecurity nationally. Marginalized communities are twice as likely to experience poverty and, thus, food insecurity. Students at all levels are at increased risk of educational failure because food insecurity as hunger can exacerbate any educational obstacle they are already facing. This failure can perpetuate generational poverty. Additionally, food insecurity is associated with mood disorders such as depression, suicidal ideation and anxiety as well as the prevalence of cannabis, cocaine/crack and speed use.<sup>4</sup> Of special concern, food insecurity is associated with increased behavioral problems in children.

In 2021, 33.8 million people lived in food-insecure households in the U.S. including 24.6 million adults and 9.3 million children.<sup>5</sup> The food insecurity rate for households in 2021 was 15.0% for Arkansas and 10.2% for the U.S. This represents a statistically significant difference. The percentage of households with very low food security was also significantly higher in Arkansas versus the U.S. (6.3% vs 3.8%). Food insecurity was higher in Southern states and highest in Mississippi at 15.3%. The lowest food insecurity rate was in New Hampshire at 5.4%. Within Arkansas, the food insecurity rate was lowest in Benton County at 10.7% and highest in Phillips County at 20.9%. Data for 2022 are unavailable.

### Households with Food Insecurity, 2021



Source: Map the Meal Gap

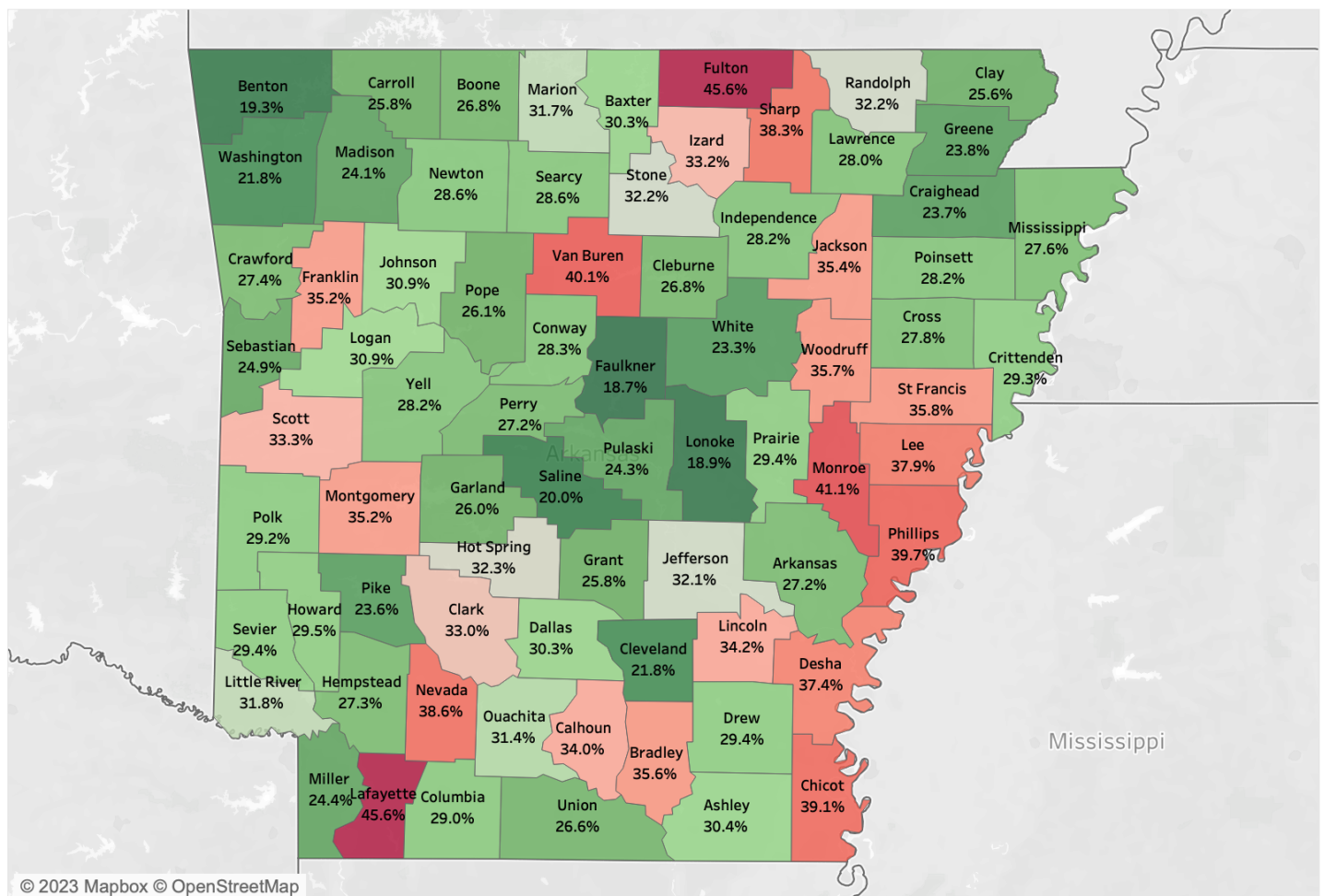
## COMMUNITY RESILIENCE ESTIMATE

The Community Resilience Estimate (CRE) measures the capacity of individuals and households within a community to absorb the external stressors, such as the COVID-19 pandemic or the loss of a major employer. It includes such things as broadband access, which is a major determinant of health. The CRE is calculated as the percentage of individuals/communities with three or more risk factors that make a community especially vulnerable to external stressors.<sup>6</sup>

In 2019, the U.S. CRE was 21.6 percent versus 25.7 percent for Arkansas, indicating that Arkansas persons have a higher vulnerability to external stressors than nationally.

In 2019, those counties with greatest vulnerability to external stressors can generally be found in the eastern part of the state. Fulton and Lafayette counties have the highest CRE (46.5%), and Faulkner County has the lowest CRE at 18.7%.

### CRE



% Having 3+ Risk Fac..



Source: Small Area Estimates Program Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division U.S. Census Bureau

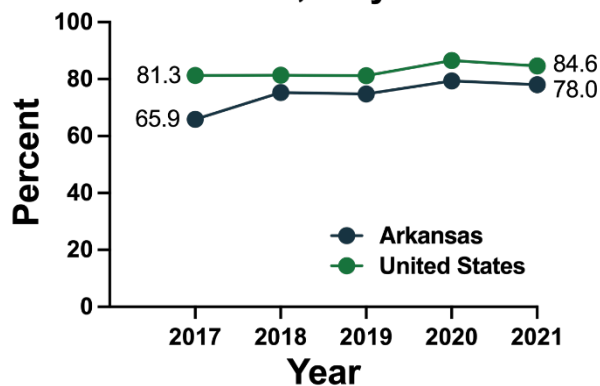
## OVERALL HEALTH

In overall health, Arkansas tied with Kentucky and West Virginia at the rank of 48<sup>th</sup> in 2022. The District of Columbia was the healthiest, while Alabama ranked the least healthy state in 2022.



Source: America's Health Rankings

### General Health Good, Very Good or Excellent

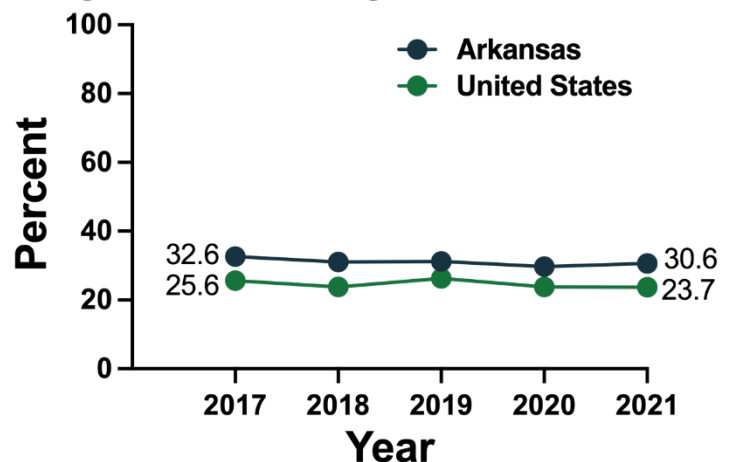


The prevalence of Arkansans rating their health as excellent, very good or good has increased from 2017 to 2020, then decreased slightly in 2021. The percent of Arkansas rating their health as at least good is slightly less than that of the U.S. population in 2021 (78.0% vs 84.6%). Self-rated health has been shown to be highly correlated with actual health status.<sup>7</sup> Persons reporting high health status have lower mortality rates. This is a good predictor of future healthcare utilization and mortality.<sup>8</sup>

Source: BRFSS

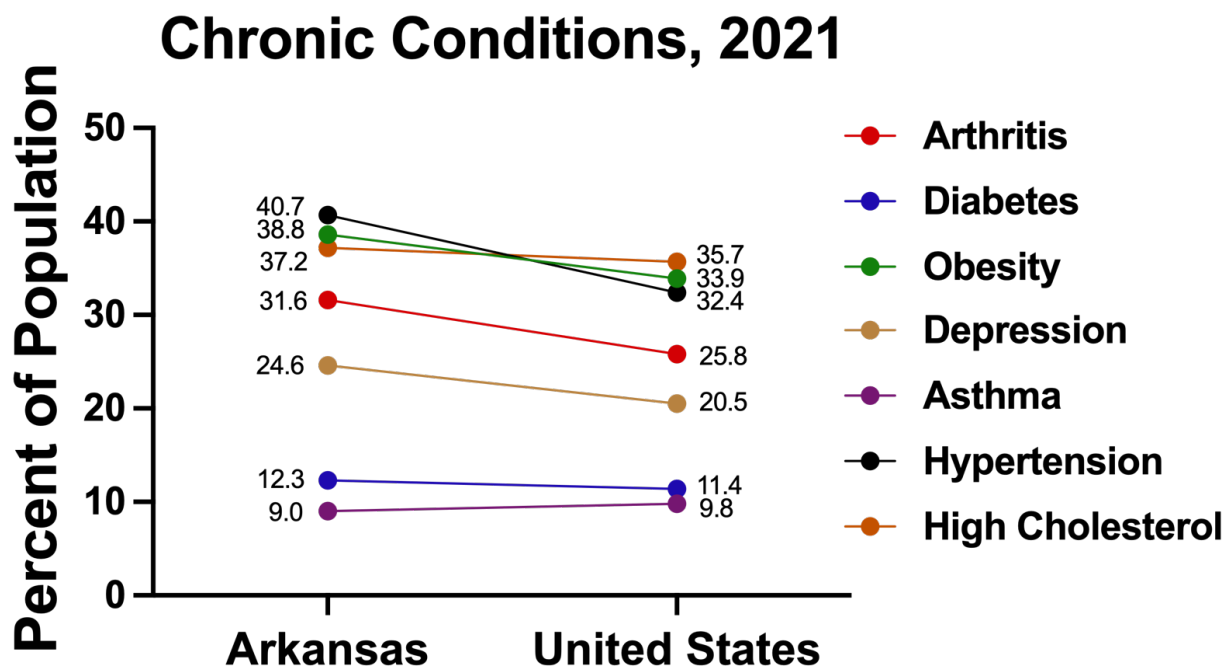
In 2021, 30.6 percent of Arkansans reported being physically inactive in the past month compared to 23.7 percent of all persons in the U.S. In comparison, Washington, DC reported the lowest inactivity prevalence at 15.8 percent while Alabama had the highest prevalence at 31.5 percent.

### Physical Inactivity in the Past Month



Source: BRFSS

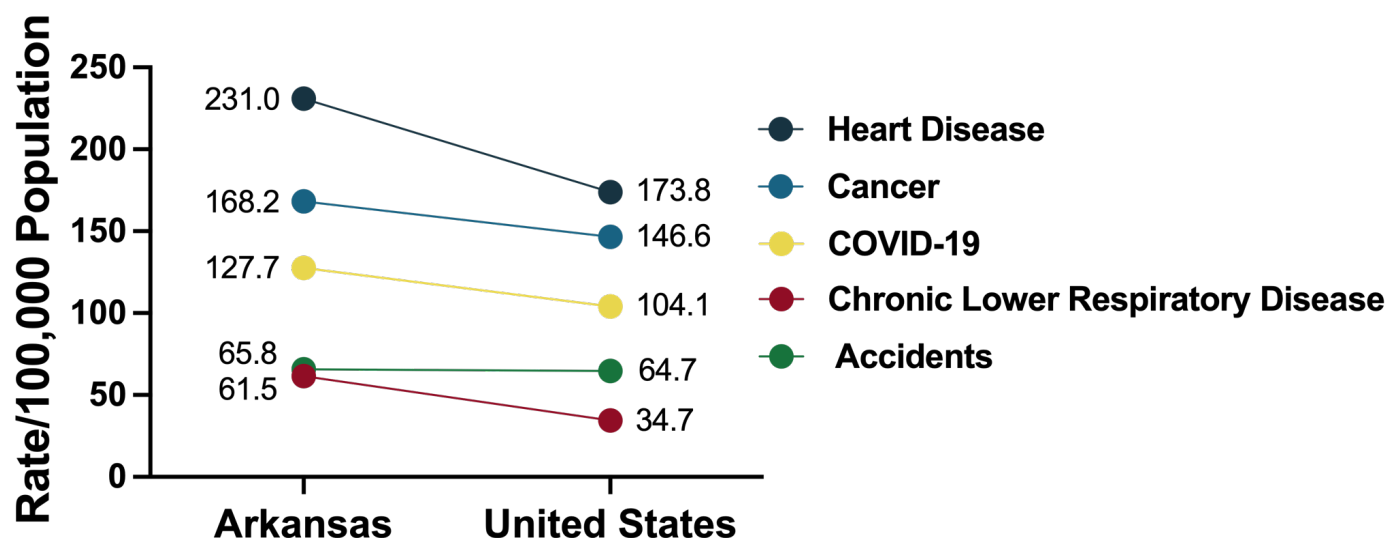
Compared with the general U.S. population in 2021, the proportion of Arkansans reporting a chronic condition was higher for arthritis, diabetes, obesity, depression, hypertension, and high cholesterol and lower for asthma.



Source: BRFSS

In 2021, the leading causes of death in Arkansas were heart disease, followed by cancer, COVID-19, chronic lower respiratory disease, and accidents. In the U.S., the leading causes of death were heart disease, followed by cancer, COVID-19, accidents, and cerebrovascular disease. Arkansas mortality rates exceeded U.S. figures, although accident mortality rates were only slightly different. Excluding accidents, these conditions can be attributed to tobacco use, physical inactivity, and/or obesity – all of which are higher in Arkansas relative to the U.S.

## Top 5 Causes of Death in Arkansas, 2021



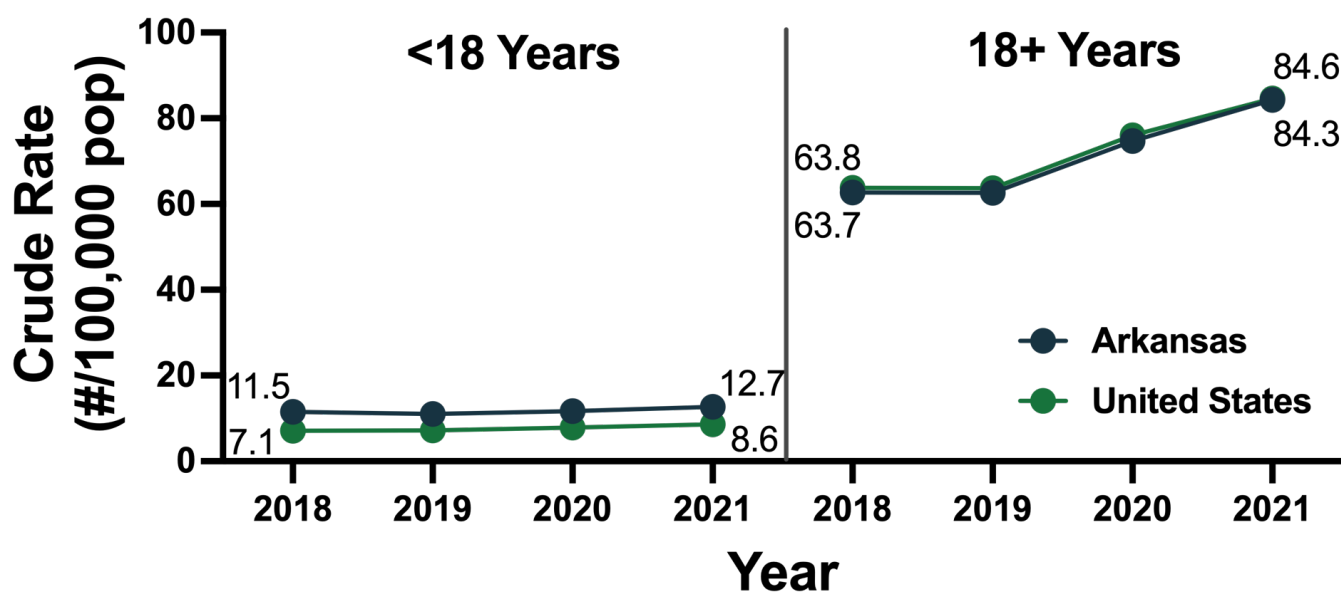
Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, CDC WONDER

COVID-19 had much less of an impact on the Arkansan population in 2022, with a COVID-19 mortality rate of 56.4 per 100,000 persons. This is still higher than the national COVID-19 mortality rate of 46.5 per 100,000 persons.

Accident or unintentional injury mortality is the 4<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death in the U.S. and Arkansas, respectively in 2021. The leading causes of accidents include motor vehicle traffic, drug overdose, and falls.

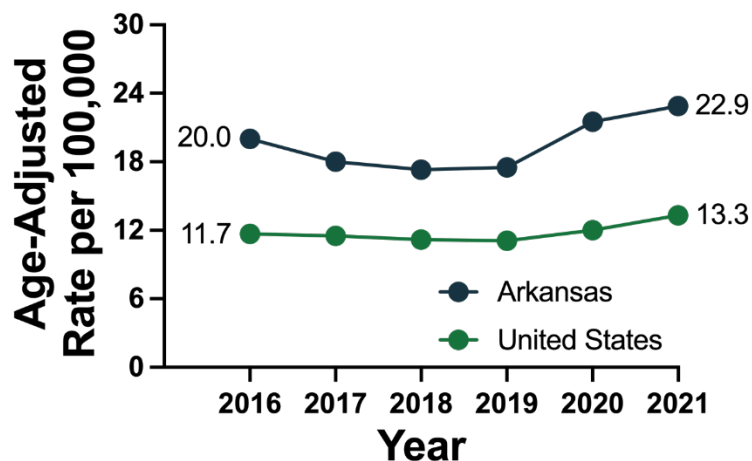
Arkansas youth have consistently slightly higher accident/unintentional death rates than their U.S. counterparts from 2018-2021, with both Arkansas and U.S. rates showing a slight increase over time. Death rates among Arkansas and U.S. adults were similar, but much higher than among youth, and increased from 2019 to 2021.

## Accident/Unintentional Mortality



Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, CDC WONDER

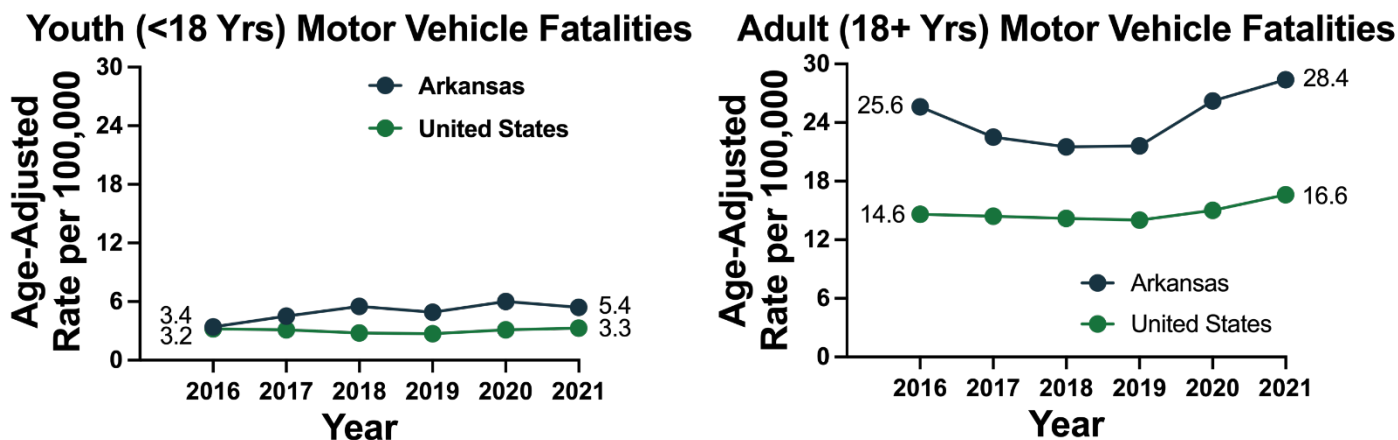
## Motor Vehicle Fatalities



U.S. motor vehicle fatality rates decreased from 2016 to 2019, then sharply increased to above the 2016 rate in 2021. Arkansas motor vehicle fatality rates have been consistently higher than U.S. figures, which remained relatively stable from 2016 to 2021.

Source: National Highway Transportation Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)

- Motor vehicle fatality rates among Arkansas youth aged less than 18 years increased slightly from 2016 to 2021, whereas those among U.S. youth remained stable across time. Motor vehicle fatality rates were slightly higher among Arkansas relative to U.S. youth from 2018 to 2021.



Source: National Highway Transportation Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)

- Motor vehicle fatality rates among Arkansas adults aged 18+ years decreased from 2016 to 2019, then increased sharply from 2019 to 2021, with the 2021 rate slightly higher than in 2016. Motor vehicle fatality rates among U.S. adults remained stable from 2016 to 2019 before slightly increasing from 2019 to 2021. Motor vehicle fatality rates were consistently much higher among Arkansas relative to U.S. adults.



## YOUTH SUBSTANCE USE

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

- Substance dependence is a physical condition in which the body has adapted to the presence of a drug because of constant exposure. Stopping the use of the drug results in physical symptoms known as withdrawal syndrome. Symptoms range from mild to severe and can even result in death depending on the substance.
- Substance use disorder refers to the development of behaviors or symptoms caused by using a substance that an individual continues to take or has difficulty stopping despite its negative effects, including physical and mental health problems, disability, and failure to meet major responsibilities at work, school, or home.

Data related to youth substance use came primarily from the Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA),<sup>1</sup> Monitoring the Future (MTF),<sup>9</sup> and National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)<sup>10</sup> surveys.

In reading the data:

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

## Tobacco Use

### Why this is important

Nine out of 10 adult regular tobacco users started tobacco use by age 18 (99% by age 26) and tobacco use increases risk of developing cancer, cardiovascular disease and chronic respiratory diseases.<sup>11</sup>

Nicotine use during adolescence primes the adolescent brain for other addictions, increasing risk for other drug use.<sup>12</sup>

Children and adolescents who have tried tobacco products have a higher risk for trying alcohol and marijuana.

Smoking harms nearly every organ of the body and leads to disease and disability.<sup>13</sup>

Smoking is the leading cause of preventable death.<sup>13</sup>

Smoking costs the United States billions of dollars each year.<sup>13</sup>

Mothers who smoke during pregnancy put their babies at risk for premature birth, birth defects and infant death.

States do not spend much of the money they get from tobacco taxes and lawsuits to prevent smoking and help smokers quit. CDC recommends that states spend 12% of those funds on tobacco control.<sup>13</sup>

Lowering the prevalence of tobacco use is critical to tobacco-related disease prevention.

Ideally, education and prevention efforts should begin before the average age of initiation.

### What to take away

- The average age of first tobacco use decreased slightly from 12.3 years in 2021 to 12.2 years in 2022.

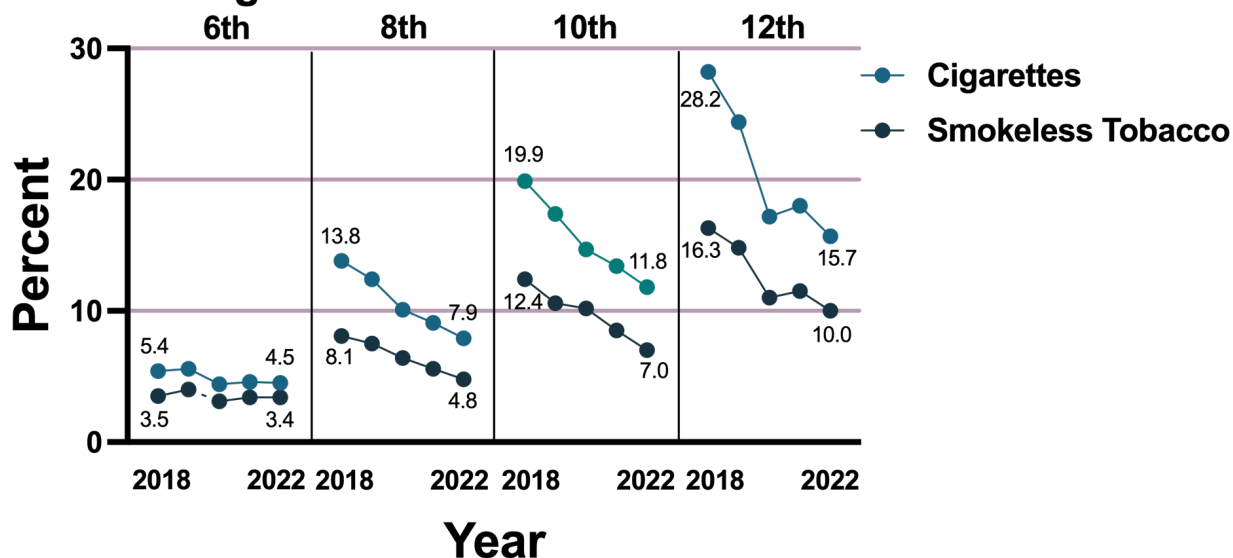
#### *Age of first cigarette use (years) among Arkansas students, 2022:*

<b>Overall:</b>	<b>12.2</b>
<b>6th Grade:</b>	<b>10.3</b>
<b>8<sup>th</sup> Grade:</b>	<b>11.3</b>
<b>10<sup>th</sup> Grade:</b>	<b>12.4</b>
<b>12<sup>th</sup> Grade:</b>	<b>13.6</b>

Source: APNA

- Lifetime cigarette smoking and smokeless tobacco use decreased over time across all grades in Arkansas. Still, for those in grade 12, almost one in six reporting having ever smoked in 2022, although this is lower than the almost one in four 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting lifetime cigarette use in 2019. There is a clear gradient with the proportion of students reporting ever smoking or using smokeless tobacco increasing with grade level.

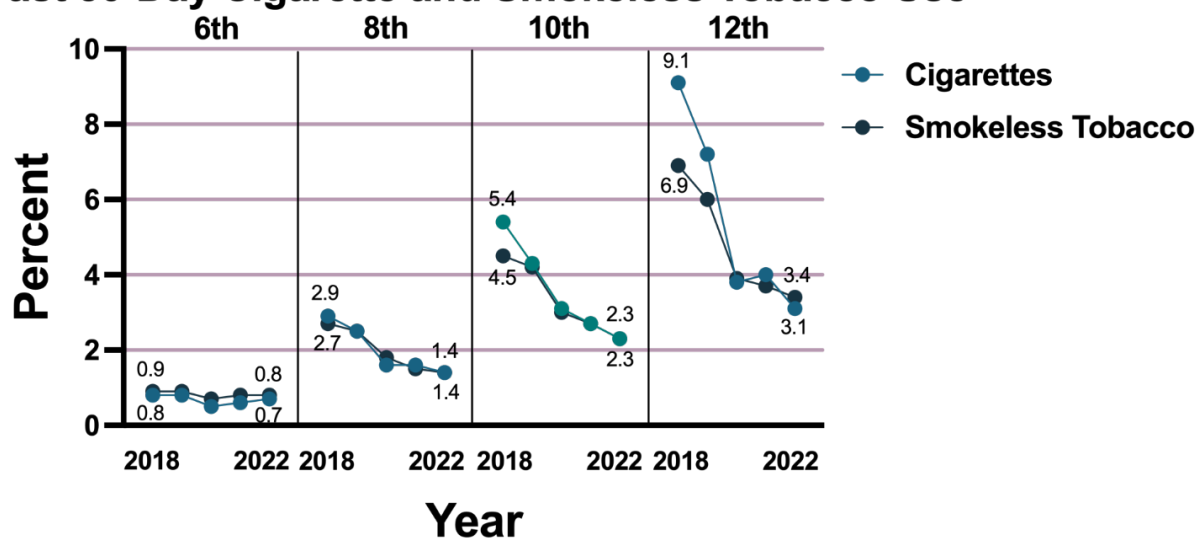
## Lifetime Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use



Source: APNA

- Current use of cigarettes and smokeless tobacco have generally declined from 2018 to 2022 across all grades in Arkansas. Less than one in twenty-five students in grades 6, 8, 10 or 12 grades report current use of cigarettes or smokeless tobacco. The percentage reporting current cigarette smoking is highest among 12<sup>th</sup> grade respondents, with slightly less than one in twenty-five reporting they are current smokers.

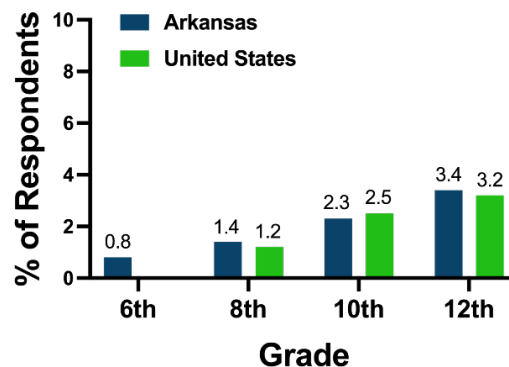
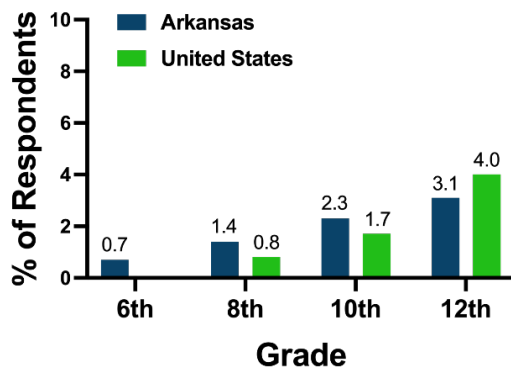
## Past 30-Day Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use



Source: APNA

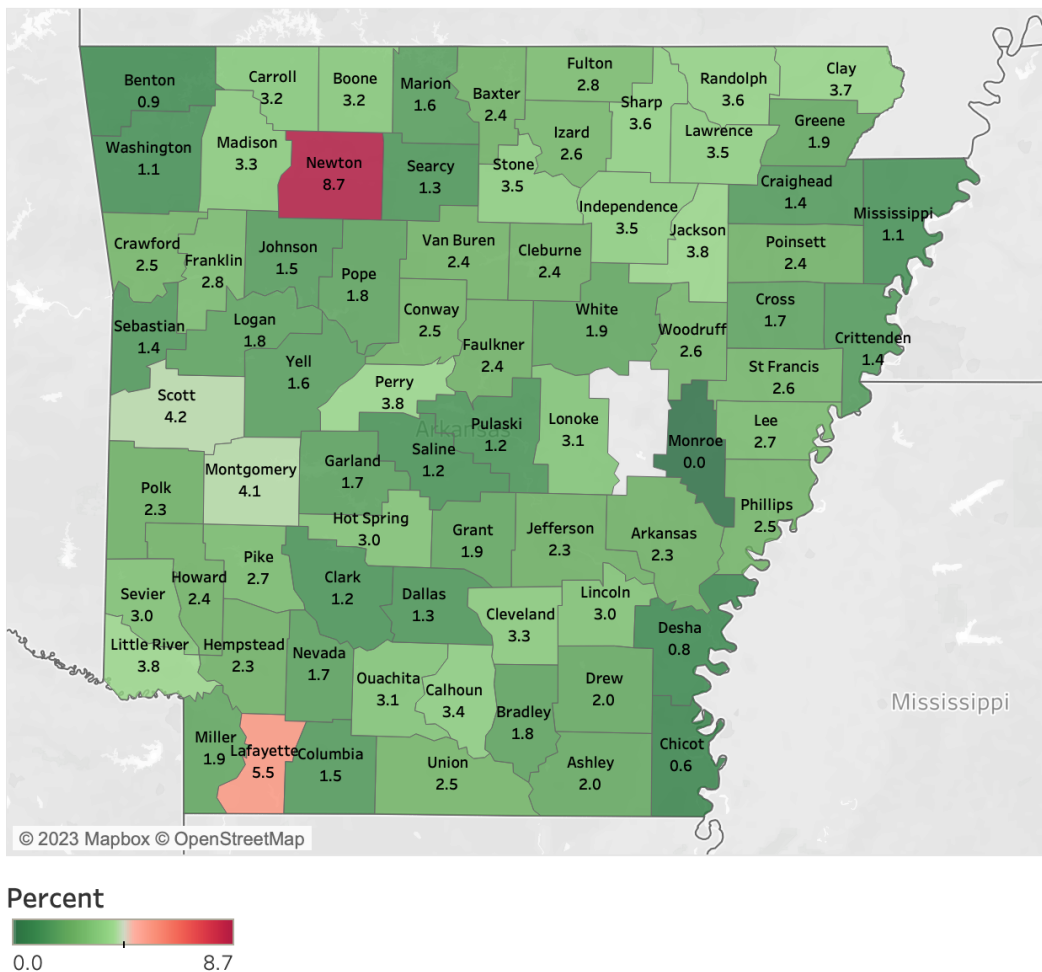
- Current cigarette smoking in Arkansas Grades 8, and 10, but not Grade 12, was higher than U.S. figures in 2022. Current use of smokeless tobacco was also higher compared to the U.S. for Grades 8 and 12, but not 10.

### Past 30-Day Cigarette Use, 2022    Past 30-Day Smokeless Tobacco Use, 2022



Source: APNA and MTF

### Past 30-Day Cigarette Use, 2020-2022



Overall, about 1.9 percent of Arkansas students (grades 6, 8, 10, 12) reported current cigarette use in 2020-2022.

The percentage of youth reporting past 30-day cigarette use ranged from 0.0 percent (Region 7: Monroe County) to 8.7 percent (Region 2: Newton County).

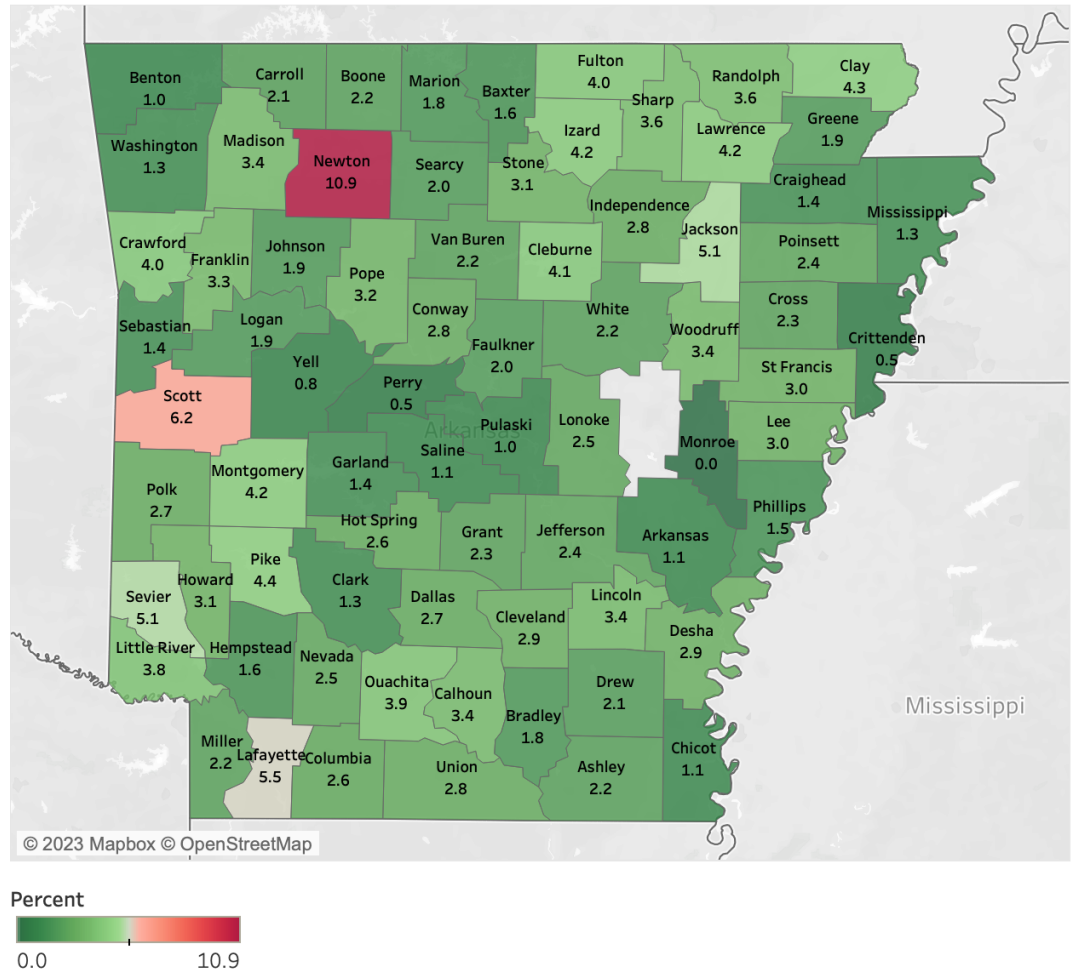
Reported cigarette use appears to be especially prevalent in the northwestern and southwestern parts of the state, suggesting that Regions 2 and 10 should consider implementing more focused or intensive cigarette use prevention strategies.

Source: APNA

- Overall, about 2.0 percent of Arkansas youth (grades 6, 8, 10, 12) reported current smokeless tobacco use in 2020-2022.

## Past 30-Day Smokeless Tobacco Use, 2020-2022

- The percentage of youth reporting past 30-day smokeless tobacco use ranged from 0.0 percent (region 7: Monroe County) to 10.9 percent (region 2: Newton County).
- Especially high prevalence of smokeless tobacco use was observed in northwestern, western, and southwestern parts of the state.



Source: APNA

- These data suggest that several regions – most of which are more rural – have more problematic smokeless tobacco use than other parts of the state. Regions 2, 5, and 10 should consider more focused or intensive smokeless tobacco use prevention strategies.

## E-Cigarette Use

### Why this is important

E-cigarettes are unsafe for youth.

The e-cigarette vapor that users breathe from the device and exhale can contain harmful and potentially harmful substances, including:<sup>14</sup>

- Nicotine, which has known health effects, including being:
  - Highly addictive
  - Toxic to developing fetuses
  - Harmful to adolescent and young adult brain development
  - Health danger for pregnant adults and their developing babies
- Ultrafine particles that can be inhaled deep into the lungs
- Flavoring such as diacetyl, a chemical linked to a serious lung disease
- Volatile organic compounds
- Cancer-causing chemicals
- Heavy metals such as nickel, tin, and lead

E-cigarettes can cause unintended injuries, such as fires and explosions from defective e-cigarette batteries and nicotine poisoning. Children and adults have been poisoned by swallowing, breathing, or absorbing e-cigarette liquid through their skin or eyes.<sup>14</sup>

E-cigarettes are the most used tobacco product among youth and youth are more likely than adults to use e-cigarettes in the U.S.

### What to take away

- The average age of first e-cigarette use has been steadily decreasing from 13.9 years in 2017 to 12.4 years in 2022. Among 6<sup>th</sup> graders, average age of first cigarette use was 10.8 years, indicating that prevention efforts need to start at the elementary school level.

#### ***Average age (years) Arkansas students first tried any vaping product, 2017-2022***

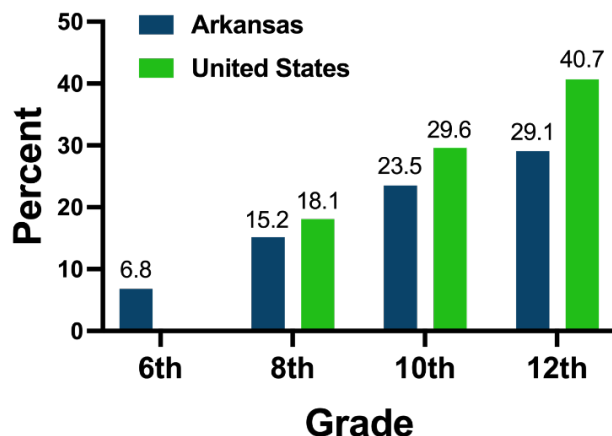
<b>Grade</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>6</b>	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.8
<b>8</b>	12.2	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.1
<b>10</b>	13.9	14.1	14.0	13.8	13.7	13.5
<b>12</b>	15.3	15.6	15.4	15.2	14.9	14.8
<b><i>Combined</i></b>	<b><i>13.9</i></b>	<b><i>14.0</i></b>	<b><i>13.8</i></b>	<b><i>13.5</i></b>	<b><i>13.4</i></b>	<b><i>12.4</i></b>

Source: APNA

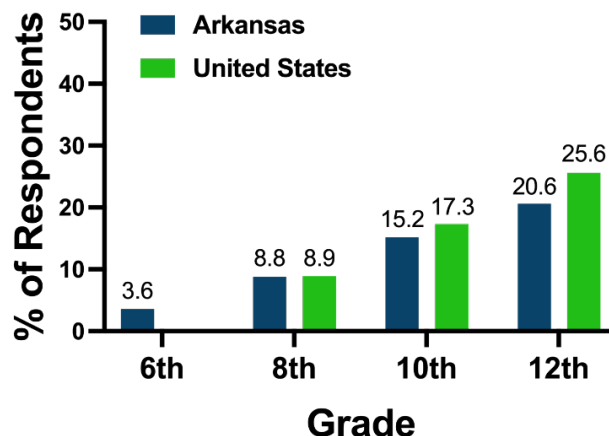


- There has been a steady increase over time in the lifetime use of any electronic vaping products with about two out of every five 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the U.S. indicating having ever used vapor products in 2022. Compared to the U.S. in 2022, a smaller proportion of Arkansans in grades 8, 10, and 12 report ever having used these products.

**Lifetime Any E-Cig Use, 2022**



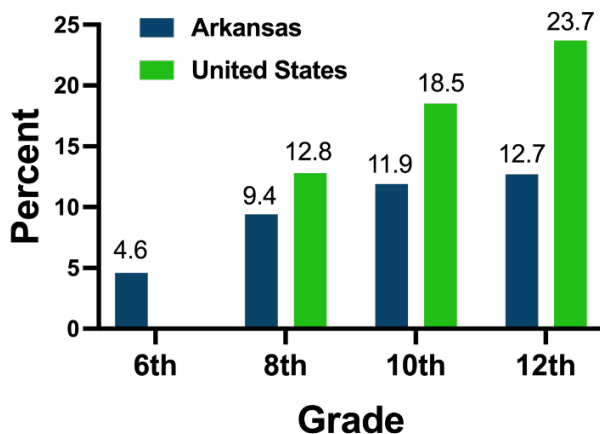
**Past 30-Day Any E-Cig Use, 2022**



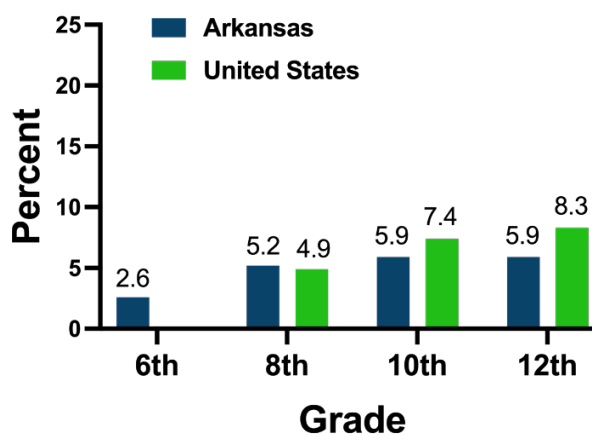
Source: APNA and MTF

- The prevalence of past 30-day any E-cigarette use was similar among U.S. and Arkansas 8<sup>th</sup> grade students; however, reported use was lower among Arkansas 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students relative to their U.S. counterparts.
- In 2022, the prevalence of lifetime vaping of flavoring only among Arkansas 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders was lower than that among their US counterparts; however, in 2022, Arkansas 8<sup>th</sup> graders had a slightly higher percentage of current vaping of flavoring only than their US counterparts and rates of current use were similar across Arkansas 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grades.

**Lifetime Flavored E-Cig Use, 2022**



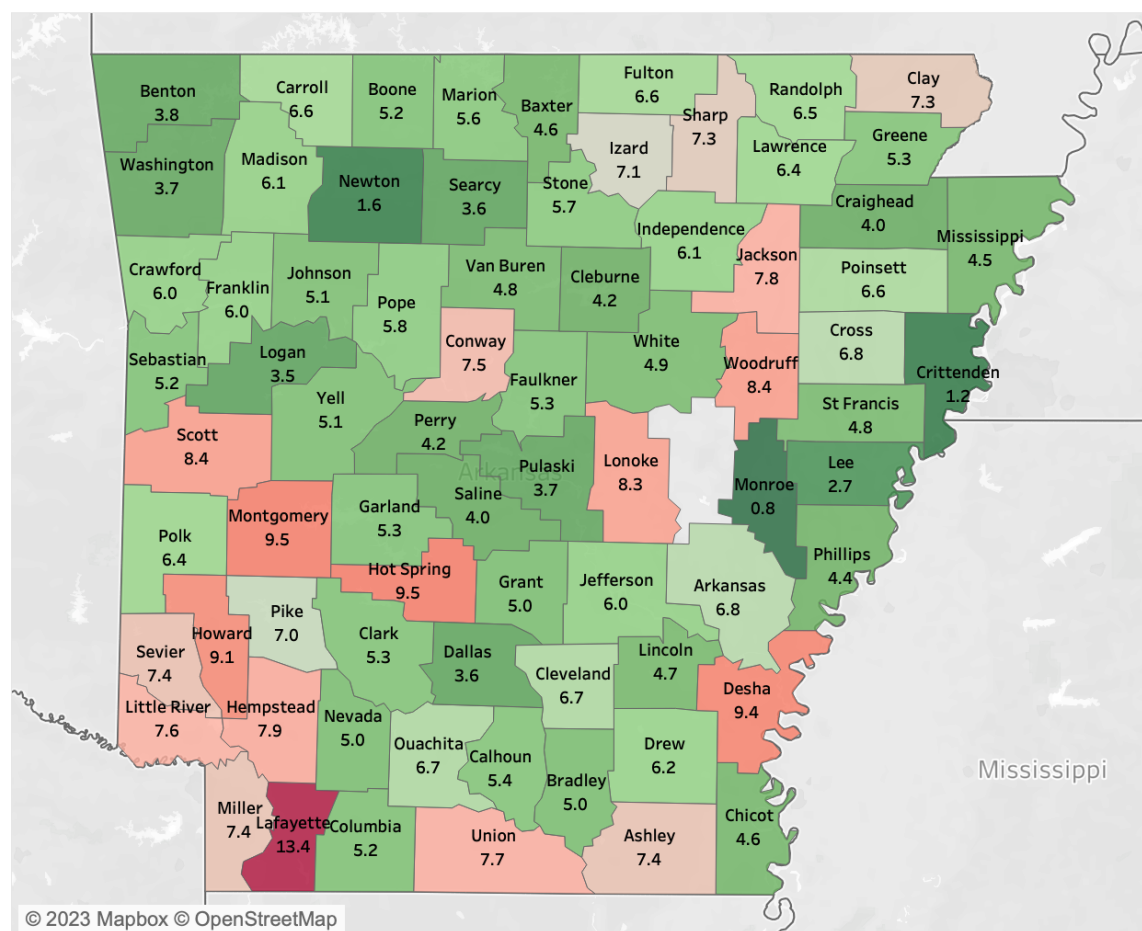
**Past 30-Day Flavored E-Cig Use, 2022**



Source: APNA and MTF

- In 2020-2022, about 5.1% of Arkansas youth (grades 6, 8, 10, 12) reported current vaping of flavoring only.

## Past 30-Day Flavor Vaping, 2020-2022



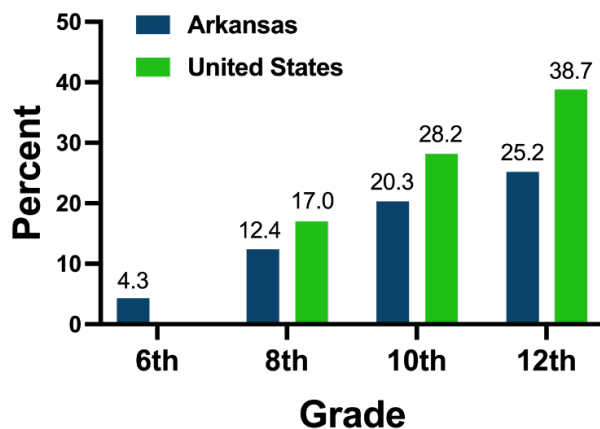
The percentage of students reporting past 30-day vaping of flavoring only ranged from 0.8 percent (region 7: Monroe County) to 13.4 percent (region 11: Lafayette County).

The highest prevalence of vaping flavoring only was found in the southwestern, part of the state, as well as in selected southern, western, central, and northeastern counties. The lowest prevalence of vaping of flavoring only mainly occurred along the eastern border of the state.

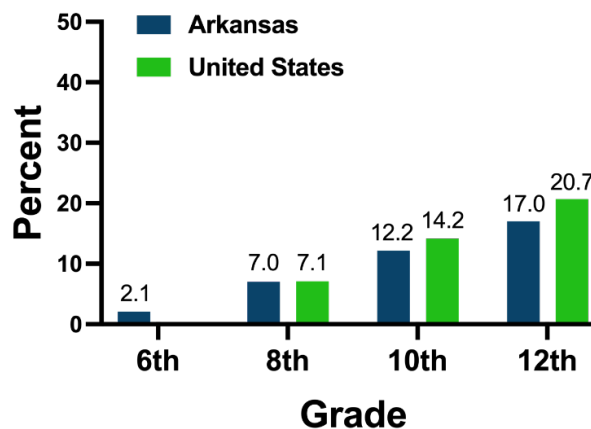
Source: APNA

- These data suggest that the concentrations of higher prevalence of vaping flavoring only was found in regions 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13. These findings suggest vaping prevention efforts should continue across the state with particular emphasis in those affected counties.
- Nicotine vaping products increases by grade level. In 2022, a smaller proportion of Arkansans in grades 8, 10, and 12 report having ever used nicotine-containing electronic vaping products relative to their U.S. counterparts. However, current use relative to the U.S. varied by grade, such that prevalence was the same among U.S. and Arkansas 8<sup>th</sup> grade students and slightly lower among Arkansas 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders relative to their U.S. counterparts.

## Lifetime Nicotine E-Cig Use, 2022



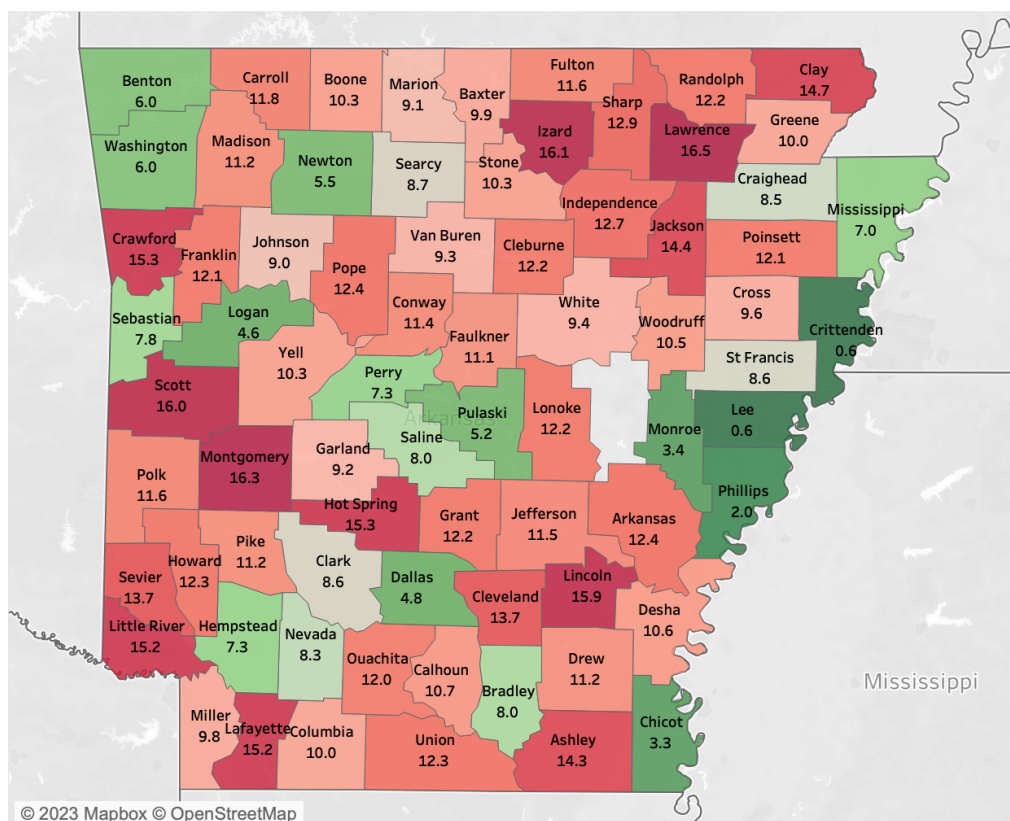
## Past 30-Day Nicotine E-Cig Use, 2022



Source: APNA and MTF

- About 9.0% of Arkansas youth (grades 6, 8, 10, 12) reported current vaping of nicotine in 2020-2022.
- The percentage of youth reporting past 30-day vaping of nicotine ranged from 0.6 percent (region 7: Crittenden and Lee County) to 16.5 percent (region 4: Lafayette County).

## Past 30-Day Nicotine Vaping, 2020-2022



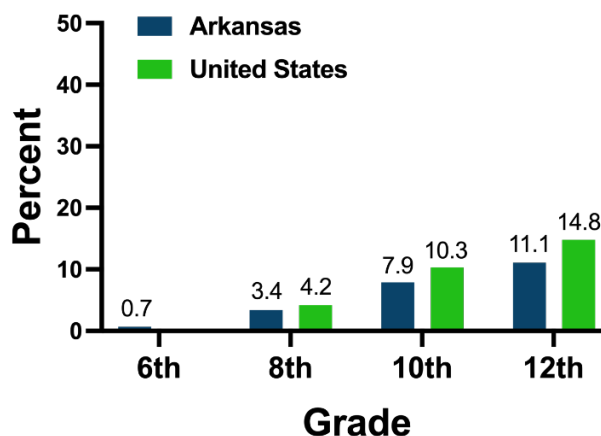
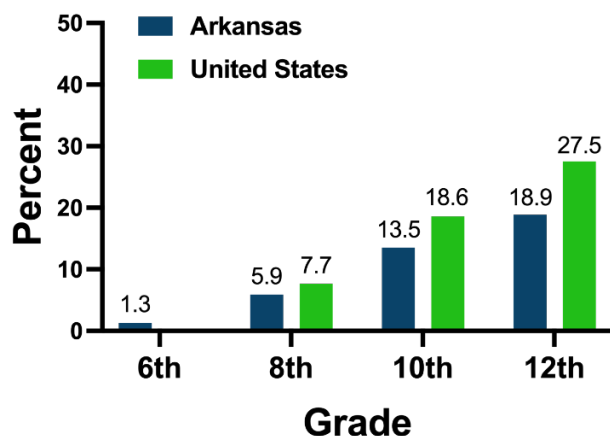
The highest prevalence of vaping nicotine was found in the certain counties in the northern, northeastern, western, central, and southern parts of the state, while the lowest prevalence of vaping of nicotine occurred mainly along the eastern border of the state.

Overall, the percentage of use was higher in certain counties across Arkansas in all but region 7. Concentrations of higher prevalence was found in regions 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, and 13. These findings suggest nicotine vaping prevention efforts should continue across the state with particular emphasis in those affected counties.

Source: APNA

- The prevalence of both lifetime and current marijuana E-cigarette use is lower among Arkansas 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders relative to their U.S. counterparts.

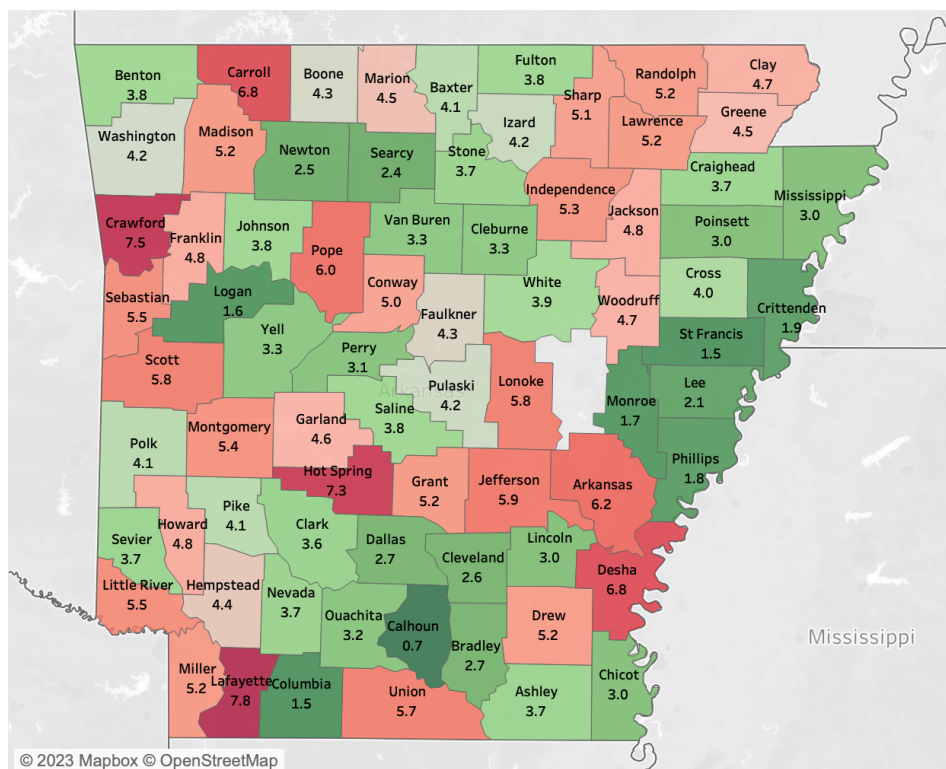
## Lifetime Marijuana E-Cig Use, 2022 Past 30-Day Marijuana E-Cig Use, 2022



Source: APNA and MTF

- About 4.1% of Arkansas youth (grades 6, 8, 10, 12) reported current vaping of marijuana in 2020-2022.
- The percentage of youth reporting past 30-day vaping of marijuana ranged from 0.7 percent (region 11: Calhoun County) to 7.8 percent (region 10: Lafayette County).

## Past 30-Day Marijuana Vaping, 2020-2022



The prevalence of vaping marijuana was lower than the median of 4.25 percent in most counties.

Current marijuana vaping was highest in selected counties in the northwestern, northeastern, western, central, and southwestern parts of the state.

These data suggest that, while the prevalence of current marijuana was relatively low across most of the state, pockets of higher percentage of use was observed in particular counties in regions 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 13. These findings suggest marijuana vaping prevention efforts should be more intensive in those affected counties.

Source: APNA

Alcohol Use

Alcohol is one of the most highly misused substances among youth in the U.S.<sup>15</sup> Binge drinking is also more common among youth than among adults. Youth who engage in alcohol misuse and binge drinking are more likely to engage in risky behavior such as driving while impaired or riding with someone who is impaired, causing unintentional injuries, and tobacco use among others.<sup>16</sup>

Why this is important

People who start drinking before age 15 are four times more likely to have an alcohol use disorder later in life.<sup>17</sup>

Drinking alcohol can lead to poor decisions about engaging in risky behavior such as drinking and driving, sexual activity (such as unprotected sex), and aggressive or violent behavior.<sup>17</sup>

Youth are more likely to carry out or be the victim of a physical or sexual assault after drinking than others their age who do not drink.<sup>17</sup>

What to take away

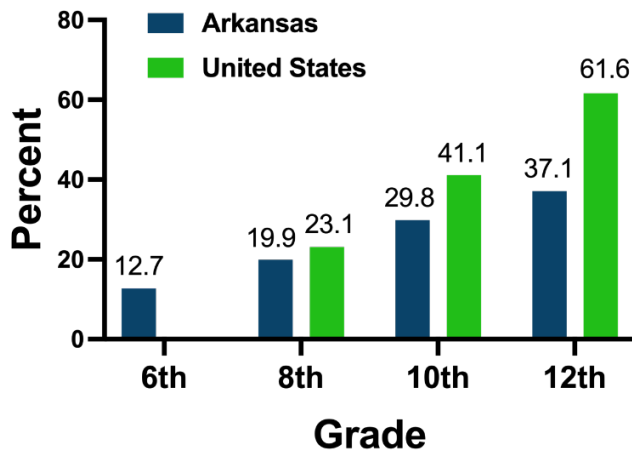
- Data indicate that the average age of first alcohol use was 12.4 years among Arkansas students in 2022. Age of first use range from 10.7 years for those in 6<sup>th</sup> grade to 14.5 years in Grade 12. These numbers are little changed since the 2019 school year suggesting that more rigorous prevention efforts beginning before age 10 are needed.

Average age (years) Arkansas students first tried alcohol, 2019-2022				
Grade	2019	2020	2021	2022
6	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.7
8	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.4
10	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.0
12	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.5
Combined	12.8	12.6	12.6	12.4

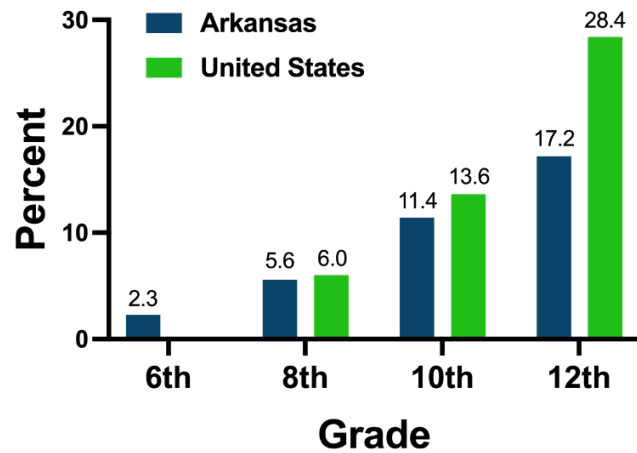
Source: APNA

- The percentage of Arkansas students reporting lifetime alcohol use decreased slightly from 23.3 to 23.0 between 2021 and 2022. Compared to U.S. students, rates of lifetime alcohol use are lower among Arkansas students, particularly among 12<sup>th</sup> grade students, with about two in five Arkansas seniors and three in five U.S. seniors reported ever having used alcohol in 2022.

## Lifetime Alcohol Use, 2022



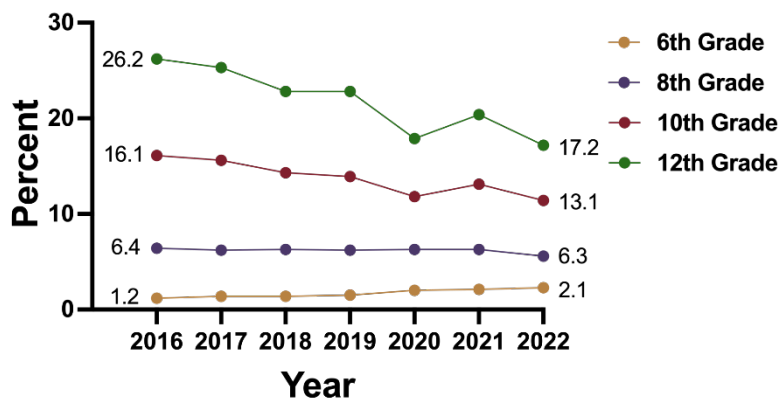
## Past 30-Day Alcohol Use, 2022



Source: APNA and MTF

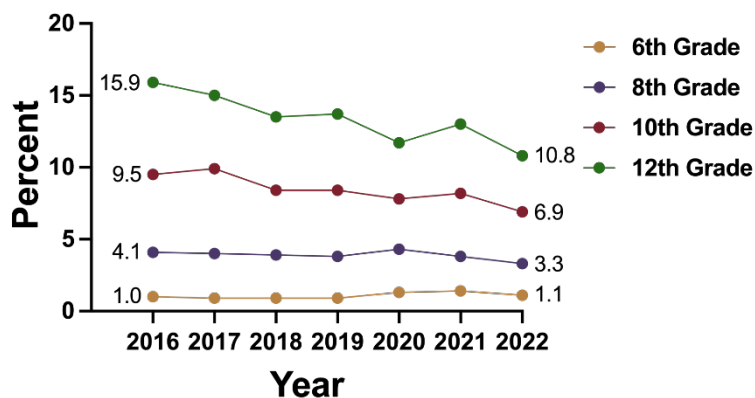
- The percentage of Arkansas students reporting current alcohol use decreased from 9.1 in 2021 to 8.0 in 2022. Compared to U.S. students, the 2022 prevalence of current alcohol use was lower among Arkansas students, particularly among 12<sup>th</sup> grade students. Less than one in five Arkansas seniors and more than one in four U.S. seniors reported current alcohol use in 2022.

## Past 30-Day Alcohol Use



Rates of current alcohol use vary by grade. Students in grade 8 reported rates of current use that were relatively unchanged since 2016 while rates for students in grades 10 and 12 were about 3 and 9 percentage points lower than in 2016, respectively. In contrast, rates of current use among students in grade 6 increased from 1.2 percent in 2016 to 2.1 percent in 2022.

## Past 30-Day Alcopop Use



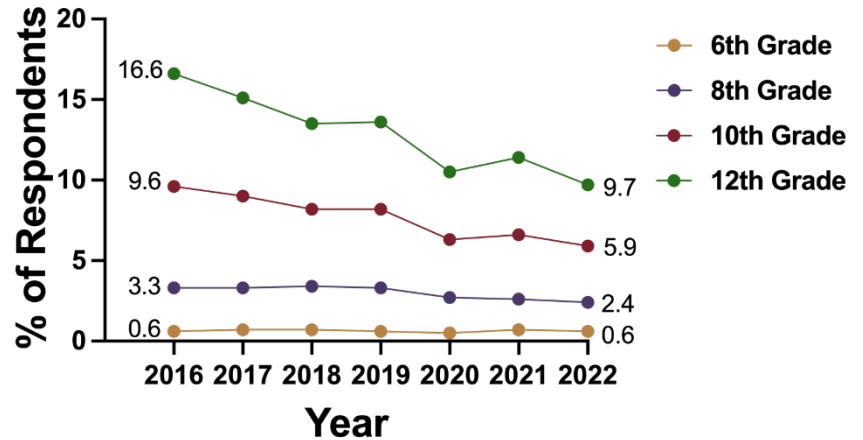
Similarly, rates of current alcopop use vary by grade. Rates for students in grades 8, 10 and 12 were 0.8, 2.6, and 5.1 percentage points lower than in 2016, respectively. In contrast, rates of current alcopop use in 2022 were similar to those in 2016 among students in grade 6 (1.1 vs 1.0).

Source: APNA



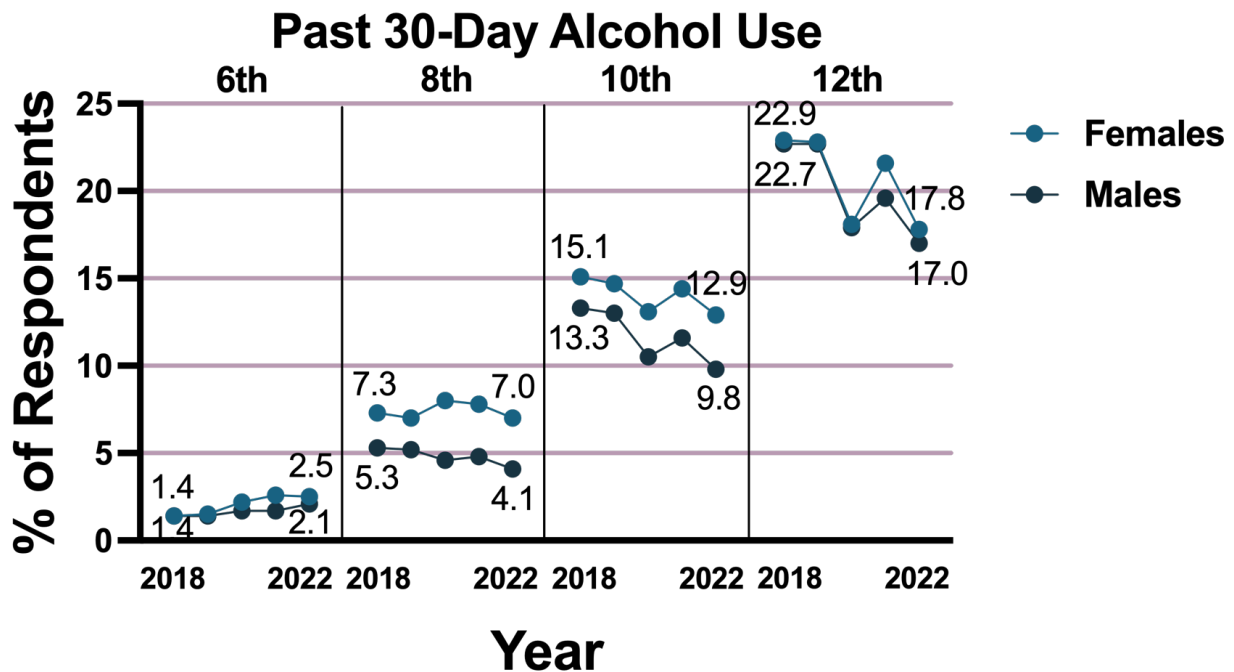
## Current Binge Drinking

- Overall, binge drinking among Arkansas students has decreased since 2016. The prevalence of binge drinking increases as grade-level increases and was 9.7 percent for high school seniors in Arkansas in 2021.



Source: APNA

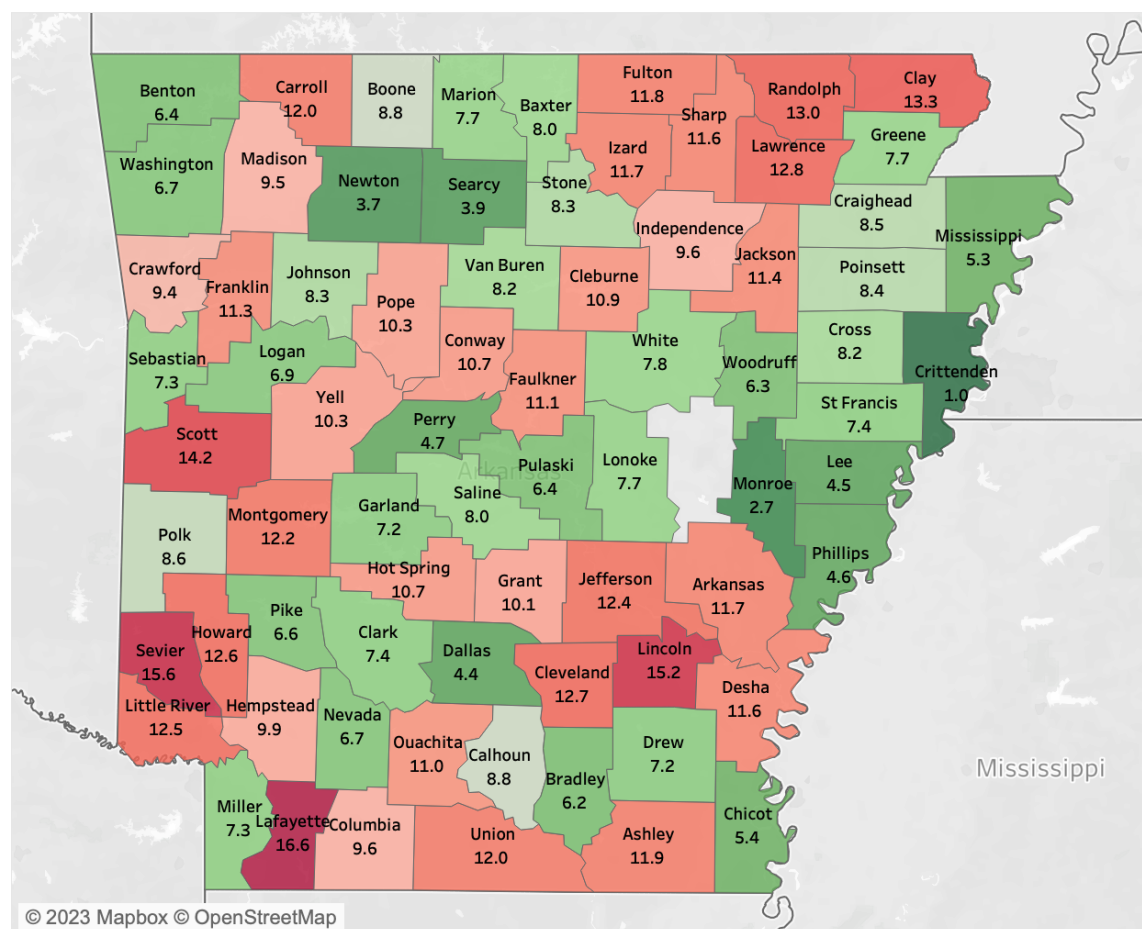
- The prevalence of current alcohol use increased as grade level increased. Alcohol use prevalence decreased slightly from 2018 to 2022 among 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students and was similar among 12<sup>th</sup> grade male and female students; however, 10<sup>th</sup> grade females reported a higher prevalence of alcohol use over time than 10<sup>th</sup> grade males. Although 8<sup>th</sup> grade males showed a slight decrease over time in alcohol use, 8<sup>th</sup> grade females generally reported higher prevalence of alcohol use than males and showed minimal, if any, reductions in prevalence. Alcohol use reported by 6<sup>th</sup> grade students was quite low in 2018 but increased slightly over time.



Source: APNA

- Overall, about 8.4 -percent of Arkansas youth (grades 6, 8, 10, 12) reported current alcohol use in 2020-2022.
- The percentage of youth reporting current alcohol use ranged from 1.0 percent (Region 7: Crittenden County) to 21.7 percent (Region 10: Lafayette County).

## Past 30-Day Alcohol Use, 2020-2022



Alcohol use appears to have been highest in selected counties from the southern (e.g., Lafayette, Sevier, Cleveland, and Lincoln Counties), west-central (Scott County), central (Jefferson County), and northeastern (e.g., Clay, Randolph, and Lawrence Counties) parts of the state.



Source: APNA

- These data suggest that many regions – the majority of which are more rural – have instances of more problematic alcohol use than other parts of the state. Regions 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12 and 13 should consider more focused or intensive alcohol use prevention strategies.

## Marijuana Use

### Why this is important

Marijuana dulls safe-driving skills, like judgment, coordination, and reaction time, increasing risk of motor vehicle crashes while under the influence.<sup>18</sup>

Marijuana weakens attention, memory, and learning skills and young people who use marijuana are less likely to finish high school or get a college degree than those who do not.<sup>18</sup>

Large doses of marijuana may also cause acute psychosis including hallucinations, delusions and a loss of the sense of personal identity.<sup>18</sup>

Marijuana is the most commonly used and abused illicit substance.<sup>19</sup>

Regular marijuana use is associated with breathing problems, higher risk of lung infections, mental illness, and severe nausea and vomiting.<sup>19</sup>

Marijuana increases heart rate, which can increase risk of heart attack, particularly among older adults and/or those with heart problems.<sup>19</sup>

Use of marijuana during pregnancy can harm fetal development during pregnancy and delay and/or impair post-natal child development.<sup>19</sup>

### What to take away

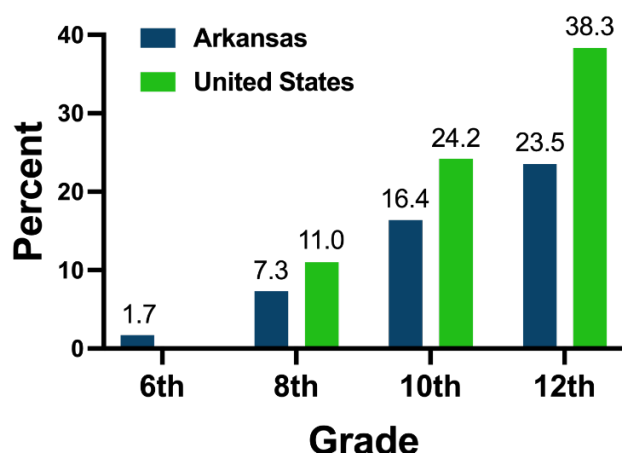
- The average age of first marijuana use has remained stable from 2019 (13.8 years) to 2022 (13.7 years). While the data do suggest that prevention activities need to start prior to 6<sup>th</sup> grade, actual prevalence for use in 6<sup>th</sup> grade is quite low. However, research from Monitoring the Future<sup>20</sup> suggests that the behaviors of middle school students may be particularly sensitive to the changing norms about marijuana use in the general population and changing use at this age may, thus, be considered a sentinel event. Arkansas data do suggest that initiation of marijuana use tends to start in grades 8 through 10 so particularly targeting these groups may be critical.

<b><i>Average age (years) Arkansas students first tried alcohol, 2019-2022</i></b>				
<b>Grade</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>6</b>	10.9	11.0	11.3	11.1
<b>8</b>	12.2	12.4	12.2	12.3
<b>10</b>	13.7	13.6	13.7	13.6
<b>12</b>	14.9	15.0	15.0	14.9
<b><i>Combined</i></b>	<b><i>13.8</i></b>	<b><i>13.8</i></b>	<b><i>13.8</i></b>	<b><i>13.7</i></b>

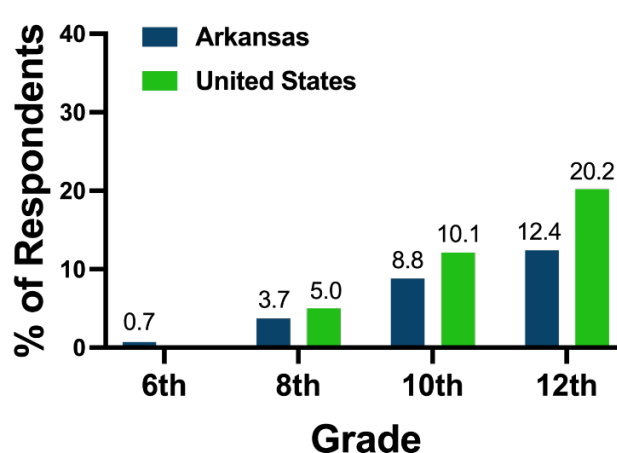
Source: APNA

- The prevalence of both lifetime and current marijuana use in 2022 was lower among Arkansas 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders relative to their U.S. counterparts.

### Lifetime Marijuana Use, 2022



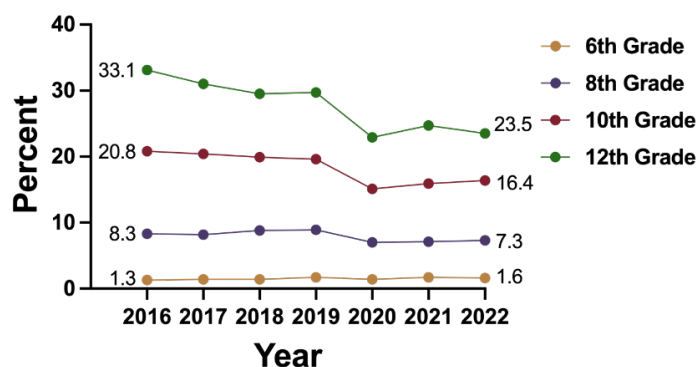
### Past 30-Day Marijuana Use, 2022



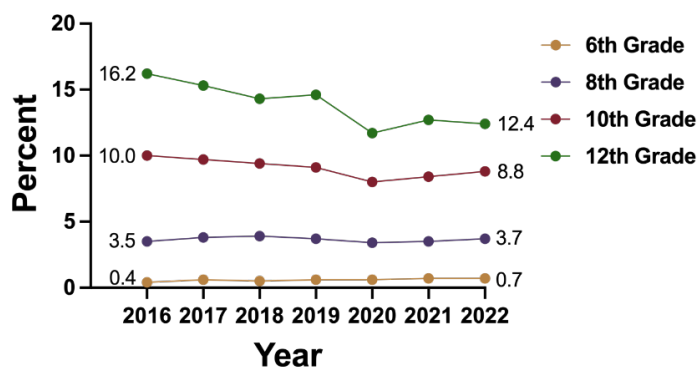
Source: APNA and MTF

- The lifetime prevalence of marijuana use increased as grade level increased and has generally declined since 2016. The lifetime marijuana use prevalence among 6<sup>th</sup> graders, although low, has increased very slightly over time. The prevalence among 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders has continued to decrease, most sharply from 2019 to 2020, before rebounding slightly in 2021-2022. Among 8<sup>th</sup> graders marijuana use remained stable from 2016 to 2019, followed by a decrease in 2020 and then remained stable through 2022. Despite decreases in use, about one in four 12<sup>th</sup> grade students report ever using marijuana.

### Lifetime Marijuana Use



### Past 30-Day Marijuana Use

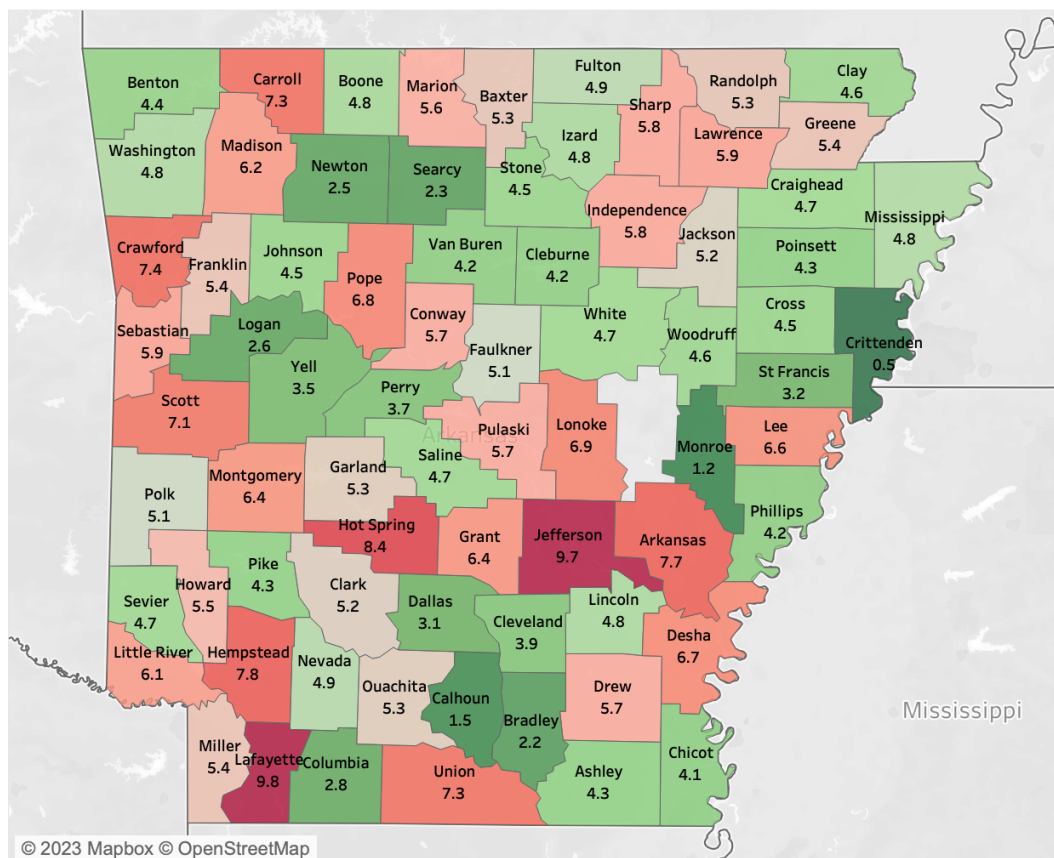


Source: APNA

- Current marijuana use among Arkansas 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students has generally declined from 2016 to 2020, then increased slightly from 2020 to 2022. The prevalence, although very low, has increased slightly among 6<sup>th</sup> grade students and has remained stable among 8<sup>th</sup> grade students.

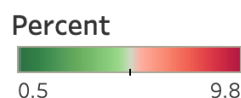
- Overall, about 5.3 percent of Arkansas youth (grades 6, 8, 10, 12) reported current marijuana use in 2020-2022.

## Past 30-Day Marijuana Use, 2020-2022



The percentage of students reporting past 30-day marijuana use ranged from 0.5 percent (Region 7: Crittenden County) to 9.8 percent (Region 10: Lafayette County).

The highest prevalence of marijuana use appears to have been in the southwestern and south-central parts of the state, although pockets of higher marijuana use occurred in northwestern and northeaster parts of the state as well.



Source: APNA

- These data suggest that marijuana use, per se, is relatively low throughout the state. Concentrations of higher marijuana use were found in regions 9, 10 and 12 relative to other regions in the state and more intensive interventions for marijuana use prevention in these areas may be warranted.

Prescription Drugs and Opioids

Why this is important

In 2019, Arkansas had the second highest opioid prescribing rate in the country, suggesting that prescription opioid availability is likely high.<sup>21</sup>

Opioids are implicated in the majority of drug overdose deaths in the United States, with 70.6 percent of all drug overdose deaths involving an opioid in 2019.<sup>22</sup>

Both adolescents and young adults most commonly obtain opioids free from friends or relatives.<sup>23</sup>

People who misuse prescription opioids are more likely to transition to heroin use than those who do not.<sup>24</sup>

Anyone can become addicted to prescription opioids. Among chronic pain patients, about 1 in 4 misuse opioids and about 1 in 20 develop an opioid use disorder.<sup>25</sup>

People who misuse prescription opioids are more likely to transition to heroin use than those who do not.<sup>24</sup>

In 2019, approximately 4.9 million people ages 12 or older reported misusing prescription stimulants in the past year.<sup>26</sup>

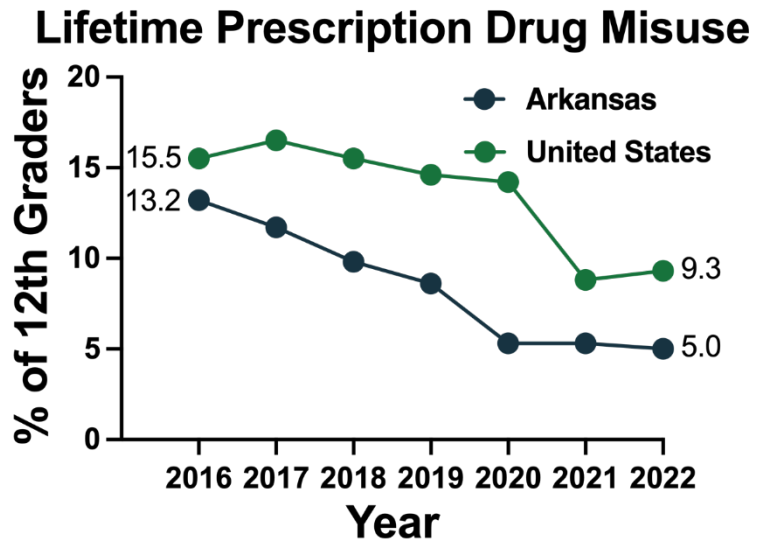
What to take away

The average age of first prescription drug use among Arkansas students has been decreasing from 13.5 years in 2015 to 12.4 years in 2022. The average age at first misuse of prescription drugs among 6<sup>th</sup> grade students was 10.6 years, really emphasizing that prevention programs must begin early.

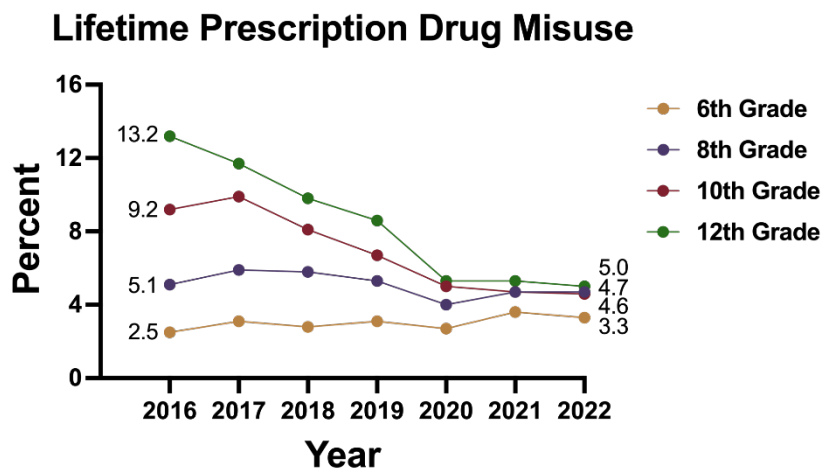
Average age (years) Arkansas students first misused a prescription drug, 2019-2022				
Grade	2019	2020	2021	2022
6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
8	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.6
10	13.2	13.2	12.9	12.8
12	14.4	14.4	14.1	14.1
Combined	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.4

Source: APNA

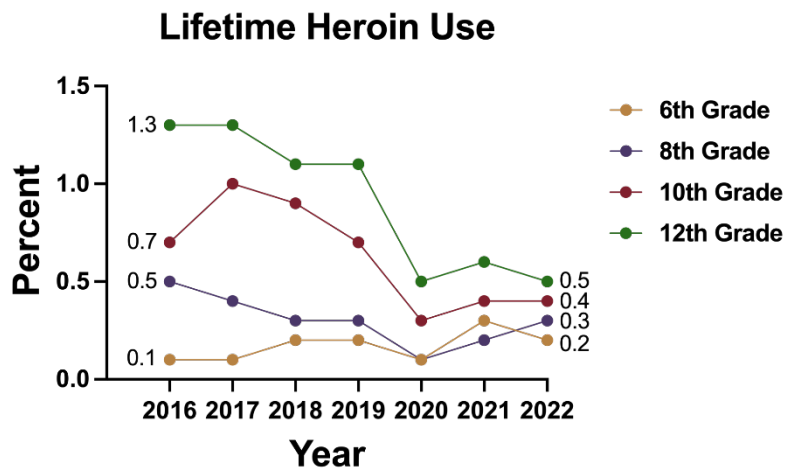
- From 2016 to 2020, lifetime prevalence of prescription drug misuse was relatively stable among U.S. 12<sup>th</sup> grade students, then sharply decreased from 2020 to 2021-2022. Arkansas high school seniors reported lower rates of lifetime prescription drug use compared to the U.S., with rates decreasing from 2016 to 2020, then stabilizing from 2020 to 2022. In 2022, the prevalence among Arkansas seniors (5.0 percent) was slightly more than one-half of that for the U.S. (9.3 percent).



Source: APNA and MTF



Except among 6<sup>th</sup> grade students, the lifetime prevalence of prescription drug use generally declined from 2016 to 2020, with the biggest decrease between 2019 and 2020, followed by a slight increase in 2021-2022 among 8<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders. Among 6<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grade students, lifetime prescription drug misuse generally increased and decreased, respectively, from 2016 to 2022.



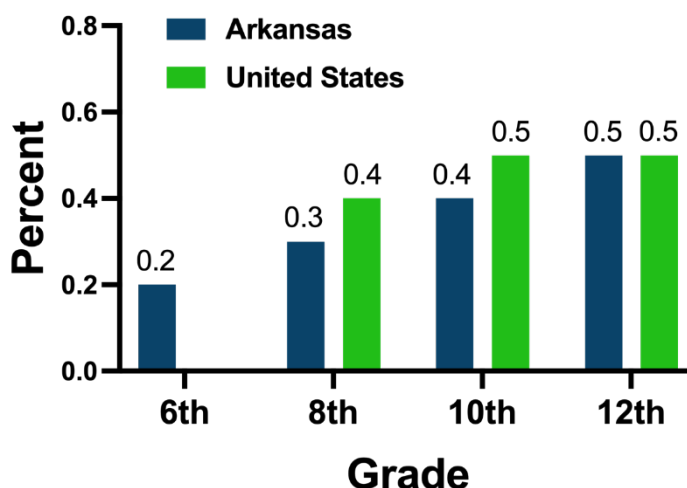
Lifetime prevalence of heroin use was very low and decreased from 2016 to 2020 among 8<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students, followed by an increase from 2020 to 2022 and stabilized from 2020 to 2022, respectively. Among 10<sup>th</sup> grade students, heroin use decreased from 2017 to 2020, followed by a slight increase from 2020 to 2022. In contrast, heroin use among 6<sup>th</sup> graders, very low from 2016 to 2020, increased in 2021 then slightly decreased in 2022.

Source: APNA



## Lifetime Heroin Use, 2022

- Lifetime prevalence of heroin use in 2022 was quite low among Arkansas and U.S. students. Use among Arkansas 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grade students was lower than that among their U.S. counterparts. Arkansas and U.S. 12<sup>th</sup> grade students had a similar prevalence of use in 2022.



Source: APNA

- Overall, the prevalence of current prescription drug misuse was 2.6 percent in 2022, down from 3.2 percent in 2015 but up from 2.2 percent in 2020. However, the prevalence among 6<sup>th</sup> grade students has doubled from 1.1 percent in 2016 to 2.2 percent in 2022, while that among 8<sup>th</sup> grade students has remained relatively stable at 2.4 percent in 2015 versus 2.6 percent in 2020, then increased to 3.3 percent in 2022. In contrast, current prescription drug misuse decreased among 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students from 2015 to 2020, then appeared to stabilize since.

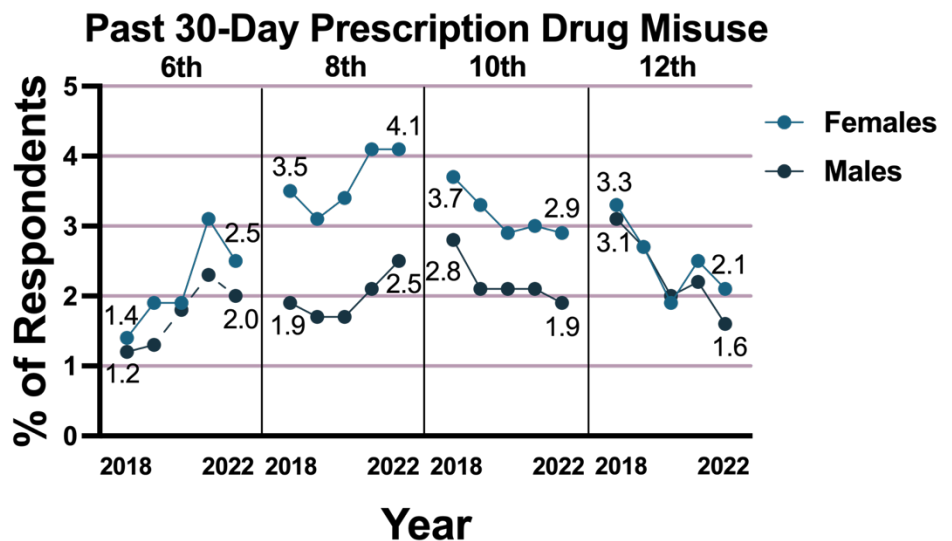
### Prevalence of Past 30-Day Rx Drug Misuse (%) Among Arkansas Students:

GRADE					
YEAR	6 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	10 <sup>th</sup>	12 <sup>th</sup>	Combined
2015	1.1	2.3	4.8	5.8	3.2
2016	1.1	2.4	4.0	5.2	3.0
2017	1.4	2.7	4.1	4.3	3.0
2018	1.3	2.7	3.3	3.2	2.5
2019	1.6	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.3
2020	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.2
2021	2.7	3.1	2.6	2.3	2.7
2022	2.2	3.3	2.5	1.9	2.6

Source: APNA

- Trends in current prescription drug misuse differed by grade and sex. Although the prevalence of current prescription drug use was low among 6<sup>th</sup> graders in 2018, use increased over time from 2017 to 2021, particularly among 6<sup>th</sup> grade female students, before decreasing slightly in 2022. The prevalence of current prescription drug misuse among 8<sup>th</sup> grade male students decreased slightly from 2018 to 2020 but rebounded above 2018 levels from 2020 to 2022; however, use was overall lower than that of their female counterparts. Among 8<sup>th</sup> grade female students, use remained relatively stable from 2017 to 2020, then

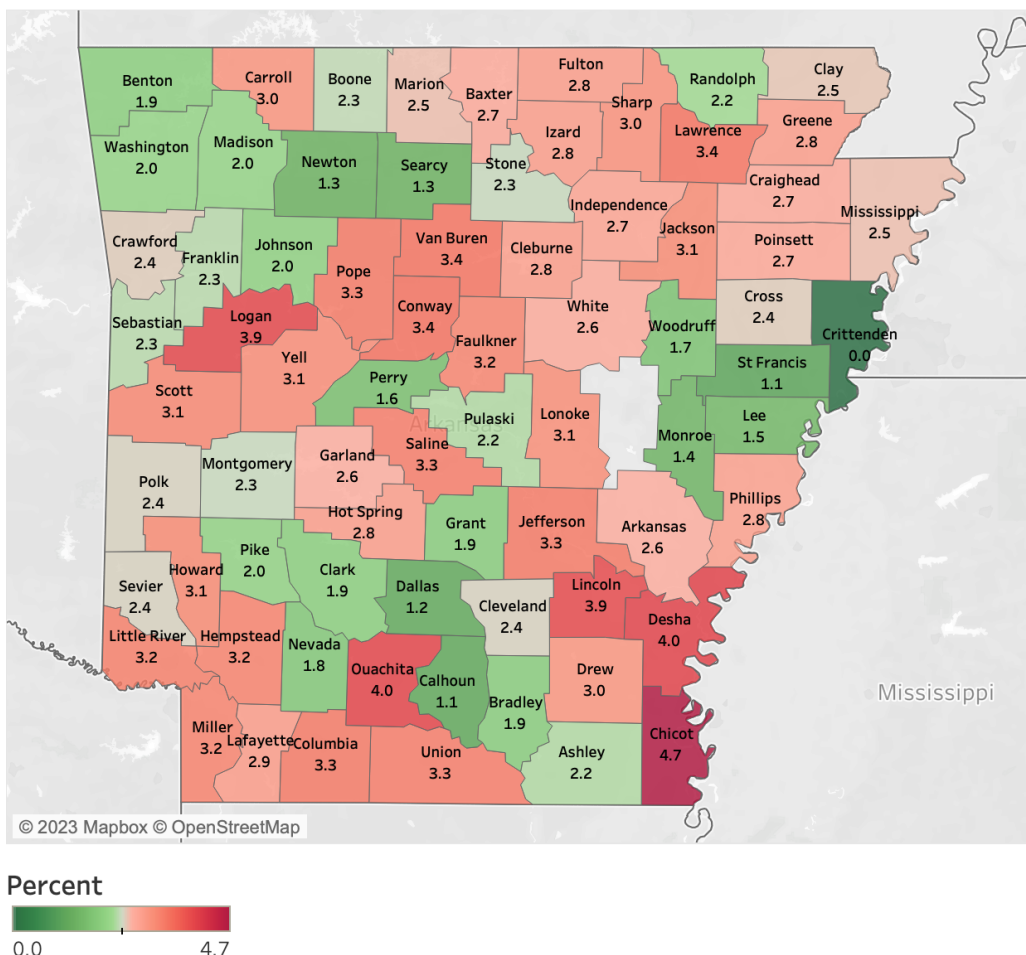
increased sharply in 2021-2022. In contrast, prescription drug misuse, although higher overall among 10<sup>th</sup> grade female than male students, generally decreased over time regardless of sex. The prevalence of prescription drug misuse generally was similar among male and female 12<sup>th</sup> graders, decreasing over time from 2018 to 2022, with a slight increase in 2021. These data indicate the importance of addressing prescription drug misuse among younger female students.



Source: APNA

- Overall, about 2.5 percent of Arkansas youth (grades 6, 8, 10, 12) reported current prescription drug misuse in 2020-2022.

## Past 30-Day Prescription Drug Misuse, 2020-2022



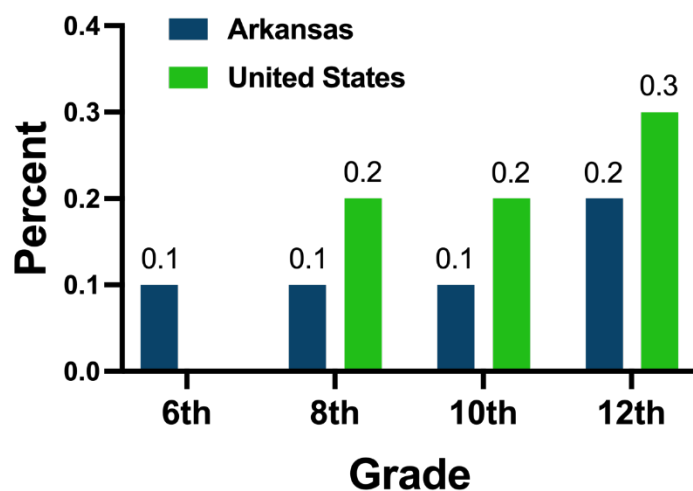
Past 30-day prescription use ranged from 0.0 percent (Region 7: Crittenden County) to 4.7 percent (Region 13: Chicot County).

The highest prevalence of prescription drug misuse appears to be scattered across the southeastern, southwestern, central, west central, and northern parts of the state.

These data suggest that, while the prevalence of prescription drug use itself is relatively low, spikes in prevalence of use occurred in selected counties in regions 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 13. These findings suggest more intensive prescription drug use prevention efforts should focus on these regions.

Source: APNA

## Past 30-Day Heroin Use, 2022



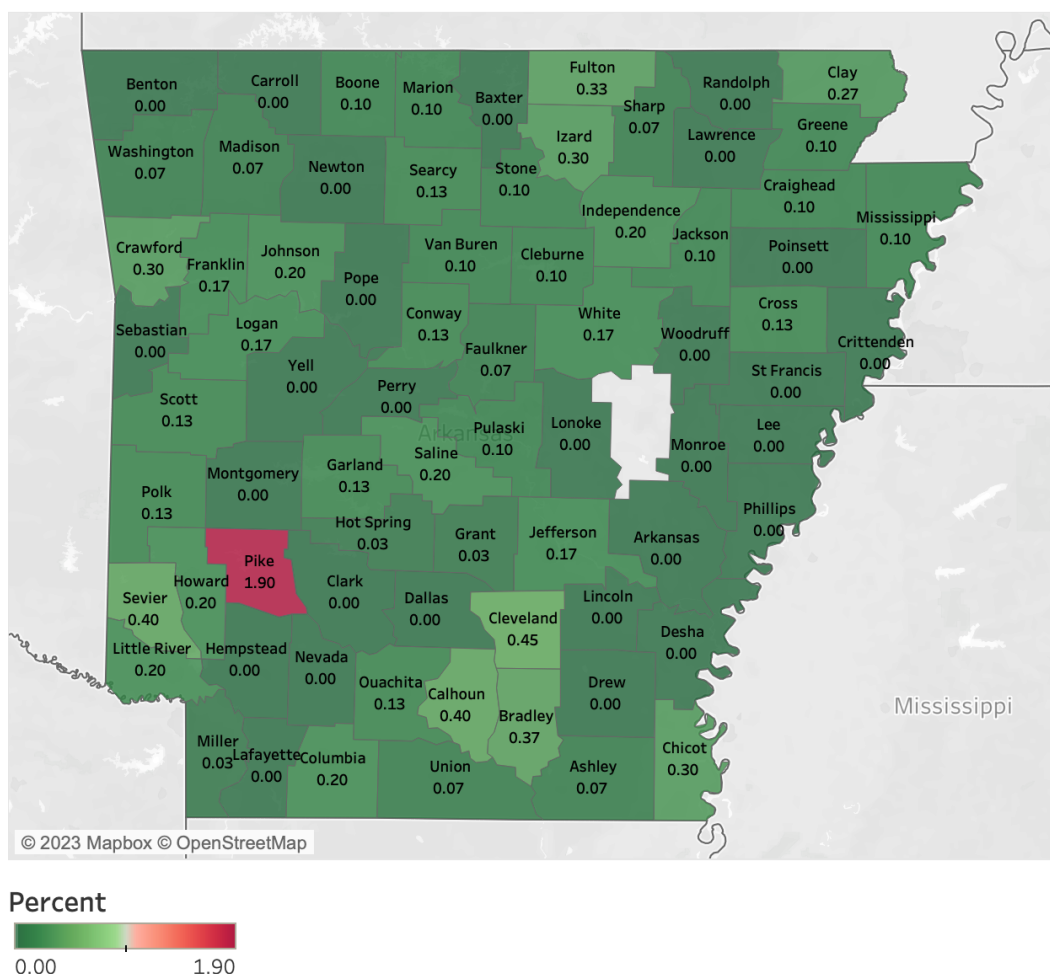
The prevalence of current heroin use was quite low among Arkansas and U.S. students and lower among Arkansas students relative to their U.S. counterpart in 2022.

In 2020-2022, about 0.1% of Arkansas youth (grades 6, 8, 10, 12) reported current heroin use.

Source: APNA and MTF

- Past 30-day heroin ranged from 0.0 percent in 28 counties scattered across the entire state to 1.9 percent (region 9: Pike County).
- Current heroin use was most prevalent in the southern, northern, and western parts of the state.
- While current heroin use itself was nonexistent in over a third of the state, pockets of use were observed in particular counties in regions 3, 5, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, suggesting prevention efforts should focus efforts on those affected counties.

## Past 30-Day Heroin Use, 2020-2022



Source: APNA

## Other Substances

### Why this is important

In 2019, approximately 2.0 and 5.5 million people ages 12 or older reported misusing methamphetamine and cocaine, respectively, in the past year.<sup>26</sup>

Inhalants when used inappropriately can produce a “high.” These are more commonly misused by children and teens than adults.<sup>27</sup>

Addiction to drugs can lead to a series of negative consequences and threats for individuals, families, communities, and society.

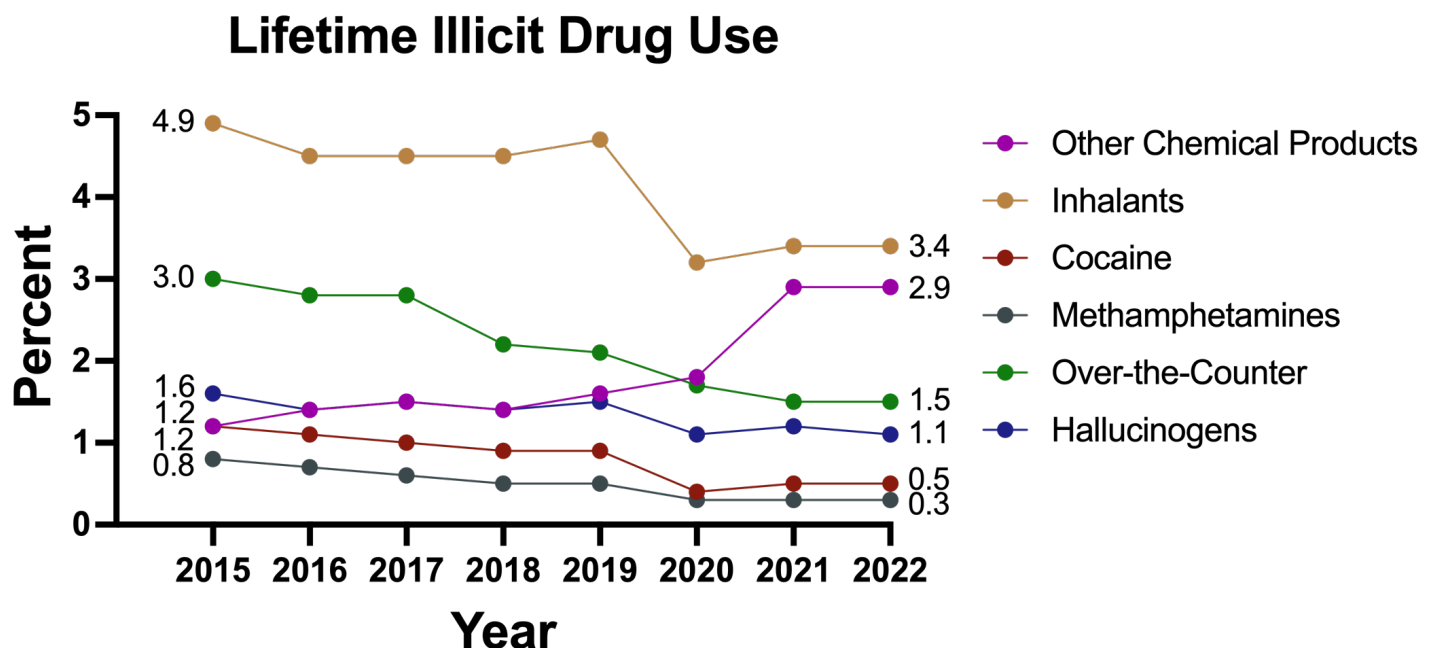
Stimulant use can have major negative short- and long-term effects on a person’s health, including overheating, cardiovascular complications, seizures, damage to nerves, and changes in brain structure and function.<sup>28</sup>

Stimulant-involved overdose deaths, regardless of opioid involvement, increased 1,227 percent, from 3,627 in 2013 to 44,503 in 2020.<sup>29,30</sup>

Stimulants are among the most widely used and abused substances during pregnancy and their use during pregnancy increases risk of adverse perinatal, neonatal, and childhood outcomes, including maternal and/or fetal death.<sup>31</sup>

Misuse of over-the-counter drugs can be addictive and put abusers at risk for other adverse health effects.<sup>32</sup>

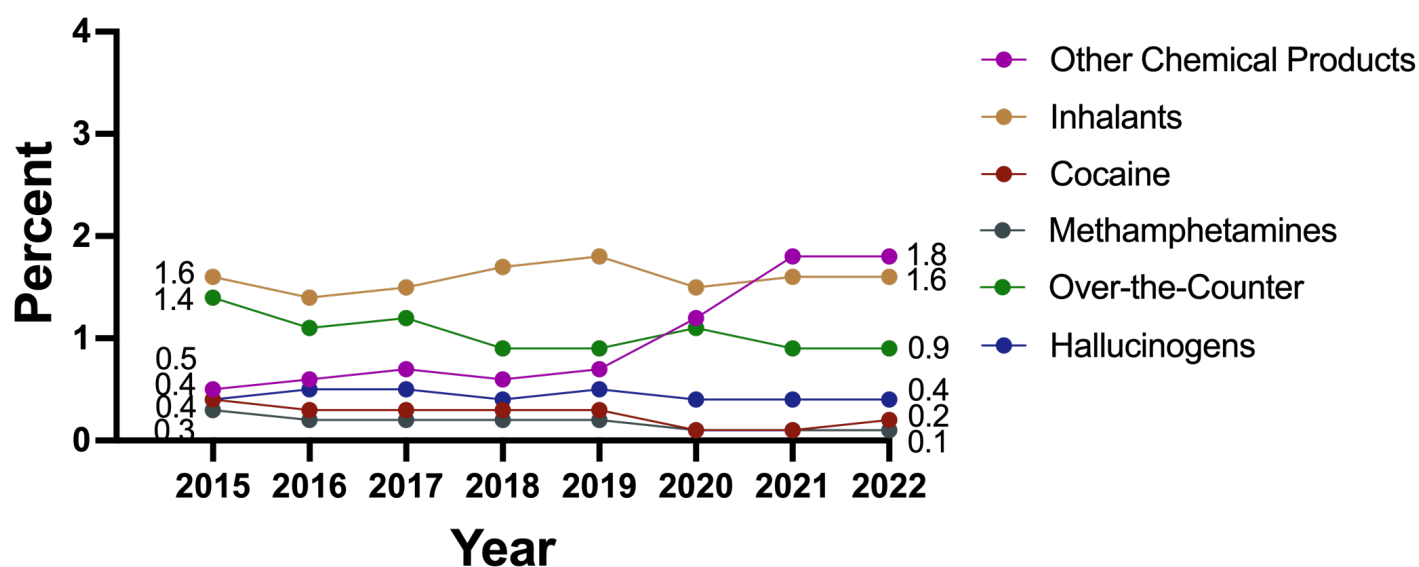
### What to take away



Source: APNA

- Lifetime use/misuse of other substances have been historically low among Arkansas students. Inhalants are the most used of these substances and their lifetime use remained stable from 2015 to 2019, then decreased in 2020 before rebounding slightly in 2021-2022.
- The lifetime prevalence of over-the-counter drug use showed a decreasing trend over time from 2015 to 2022. Similarly, the lifetime prevalence of cocaine, methamphetamine, and hallucinogen use, already low, showed decreases over time from 2015 to 2020, before stabilizing or rebounding slightly in 2021-2022.
- In contrast, lifetime use of other chemical products like bath salts generally increased from 2015 to 2022.

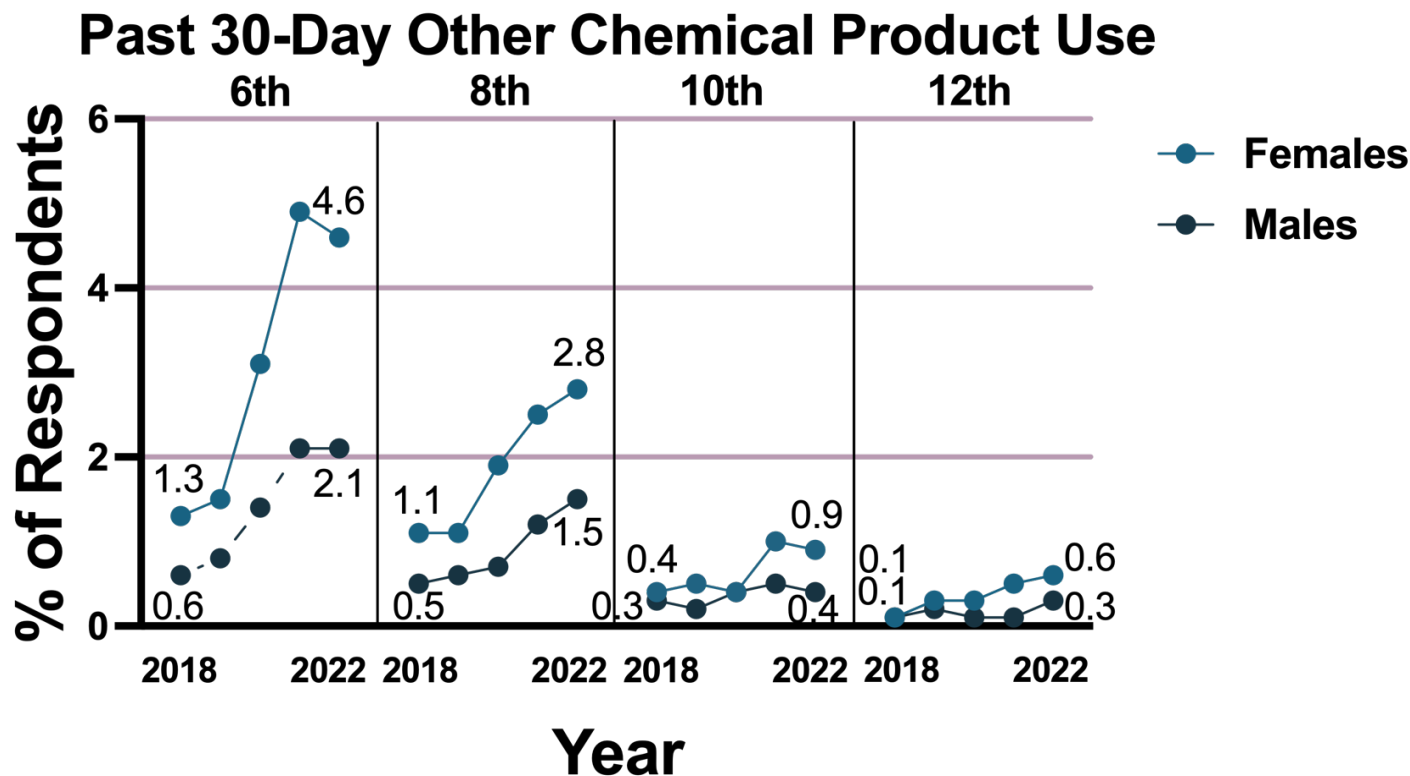
## Past 30-Day Illicit Drug Use



Source: APNA

- Arkansas youth most frequently indicated current use/misuse of inhalants and over-the-counter drugs in 2015.
- Current inhalant or hallucinogen use remained relatively stable over time, while use of other chemical products like bath salts increased such that use was now slightly higher than inhalant use in 2021 and 2022.
- Current over-the-counter drug, cocaine, and methamphetamine use showed decreasing trends from 2015 to 2021. Hallucinogen use remained stable over time.

- Trends in other chemical product use differed by grade, such that the lower the grade, the higher the reported use. Trends also differed by sex, in that females generally reported a higher prevalence of use than males. Increases in the prevalence of other chemical use occurred across all grades, with the greatest increases occurring among 6<sup>th</sup> grade females followed by 8<sup>th</sup> grade females. In contrast, other chemical product use was quite low among 12<sup>th</sup> grade males and remained stable over time. These findings suggest that prevention efforts need to be focused on younger, particularly female, student populations.



Source: APNA

- The prevalence of lifetime injection drug use ranged from 0.8 percent among 6<sup>th</sup> graders to 1.2% among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in 2022, with similar prevalence in 2021. Overall, about 1.1 percent of Arkansas students reported ever injecting illicit drugs. Prevention efforts should address this problematic behavior.

### Lifetime Prevalence (%) of Injection Drug Use Among Arkansas Students:

	GRADE				
YEAR	6 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	10 <sup>th</sup>	12 <sup>th</sup>	Combined
2021	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.1
2022	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.1

Source: APNA

## ADULT SUBSTANCE USE

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

Data related to adult substance use came primarily from the Behavioral Risk Surveillance Survey (BRFSS)<sup>33</sup> and the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH).<sup>10</sup>

### Tobacco Use

#### Why this is important

Cigarette smoking remains the leading cause of preventable disease, disability, and death in the United States with more than 480,000 deaths attributable to cigarette smoking every year and over 16 million U.S. persons having a smoking-related disease.<sup>34</sup>

Measuring cigarette use among adults allows tobacco control programs to monitor the effectiveness of prevention efforts in the community.

Tobacco use puts individuals at greater risk of developing cancer, cardiovascular disease, and chronic respiratory diseases.

Lowering the prevalence of tobacco use is critical to tobacco-related disease prevention.

Mothers who smoke during pregnancy put their babies at risk for premature birth, birth defects and infant death.

Smoking harms nearly every organ of the body and leads to disease and disability.<sup>13</sup>

Smoking is the leading cause of preventable death.<sup>13</sup>

Smoking costs the United States billions of dollars each year.<sup>13</sup>

States do not spend much of the money they obtained from tobacco taxes and lawsuits to prevent smoking and help smokers quit. CDC recommends that states spend 12% of those funds on tobacco control.<sup>13</sup>

In 2021, 11.5% of U.S. adults (28.3 million people) currently smoked cigarettes.<sup>35</sup>

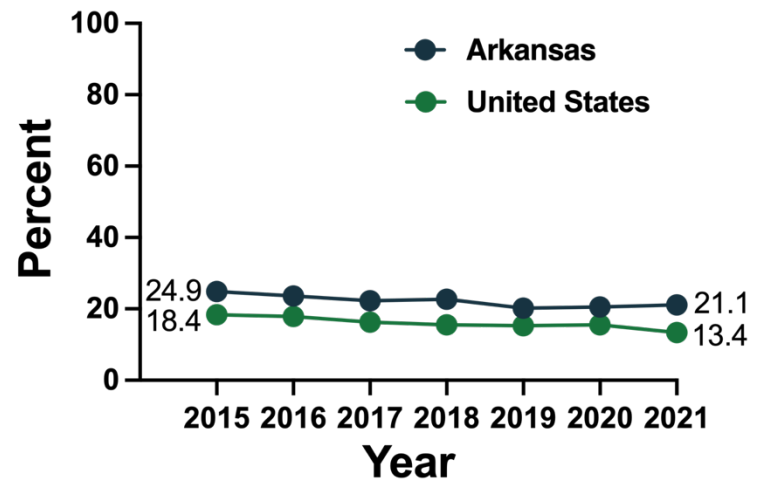
Many adult cigarette smokers want to quit smoking.<sup>13</sup>



## What to take away

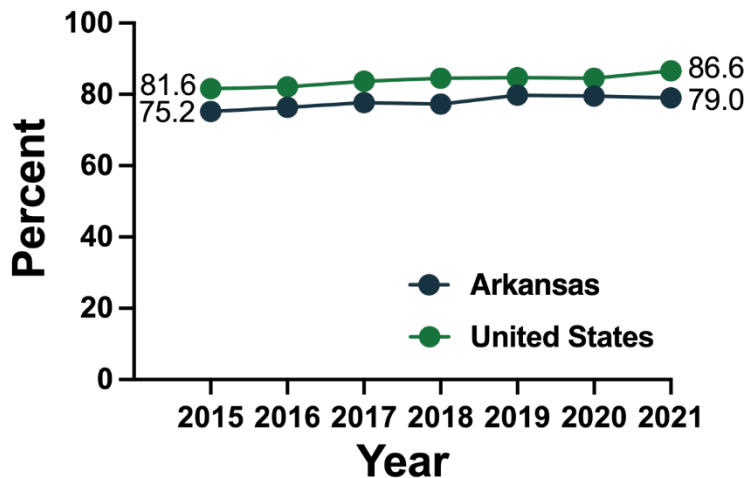
- The prevalence of smoking among Arkansas adults has declined since 2015. Despite this, 2021 smoking prevalence in the state is 6.6 percentage points higher than for all adults in the U.S. Further, Arkansas is ranked 48<sup>th</sup> in smoking prevalence followed by West Virginia at 49 (Florida is missing data). The state with the lowest prevalence is Utah at 7.2 percent.<sup>36</sup>

## Adult Current Smokers



Source: BRFSS

## Adult Former/Never Smokers

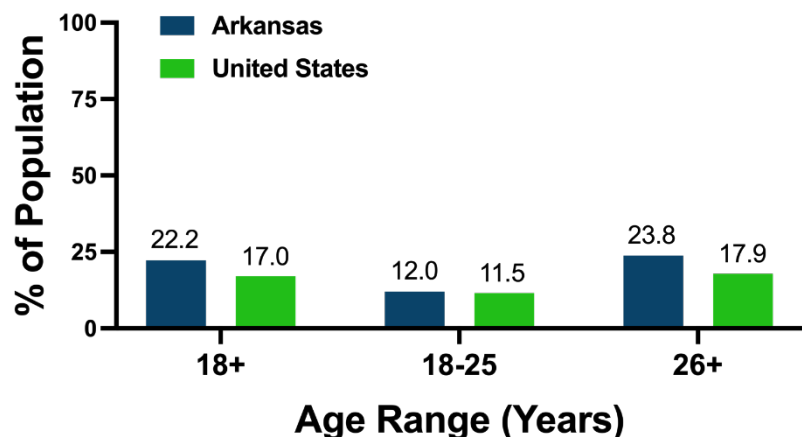


Over time, the proportion of Arkansas adults who indicate they have never or no longer smoked has been slowly increasing from 76.2 percent in 2015 to 79.8 percent in 2019, followed by a slight decrease to 78.8 percent in 2021. The prevalence of nonsmoking adults remains lower in Arkansas relative to the U.S.

Source: BRFSS

## Past-Month Cigarette Use, 2021

- According to the 2021 National Household Survey on Drug Use and Health, more than one in five (22.2%) Arkansas adults reported smoking cigarettes in the past month compared to 17.0 percent of U.S. persons. Higher levels of cigarette use among Arkansas relative to U.S. adults was most apparent among those aged 26+ years.



Source: NSDUH

## E-Cigarette Use

### Why this is important

E-cigarettes are unsafe for adults and pregnant adults who do not currently use tobacco products.

E-cigarettes can cause unintended injuries, such as fires and explosions from defective e-cigarette batteries and nicotine poisoning. Children and adults have been poisoned by swallowing, breathing, or absorbing e-cigarette liquid through their skin or eyes.<sup>14</sup>

4.5 percent of U.S. adults were current e-cigarette users in 2019.<sup>37</sup>

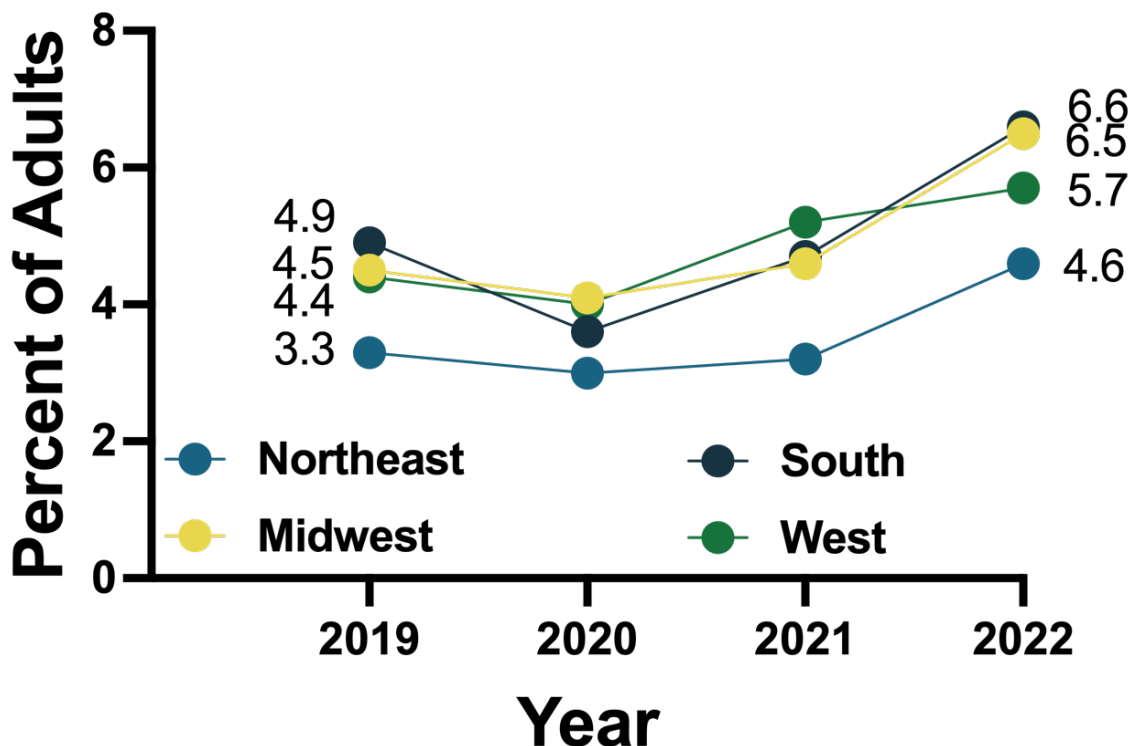
Among current adult e-cigarette users overall, 36.9 percent were current cigarette smokers, 39.5 percent were former cigarette smokers, and 23.6 percent were never smokers in 2019.<sup>37</sup>

Among current adult e-cigarette users, the percentage of those having never smoked cigarettes is highest among those aged 18–24 years (56.0 percent), and is lower in older age groups.<sup>37</sup>

### What to take away

- Among U.S. adults, electronic cigarette use ranged from 3.3 percent in the Northeast to 4.9 percent in the South in 2019. After slight decreases from 2019 to 2020, adult electronic cigarette use increased in all regions from 2020 to 2022. In 2022, the prevalence of electronic cigarette use ranged from 4.6 percent in the Northeast to 6.6 percent in the South (includes Arkansas).

## U.S. Regional Current E-Cigarette Use



Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey

## Alcohol Use

### Why this is important

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance in adults in the United States, with 69.5 and 54.9 percent of people ages 18 and older having consumed alcohol in the past year and past month, respectively, in 2019.<sup>38</sup>

In Arkansas, from 2015–2019, 845 traffic fatalities involved alcohol (31.8% of all traffic fatalities).<sup>39</sup>

Drinking alcohol affects every organ in the body and can damage a developing fetus.<sup>40</sup>

Heavy alcohol use can increase risk of certain cancers, stroke and liver disease.<sup>40</sup>

“At-risk” drinking is:<sup>41</sup>

- More than four drinks per day or more than 14 drinks per week for men
- More than three drinks per day or more than seven drinks per week for women

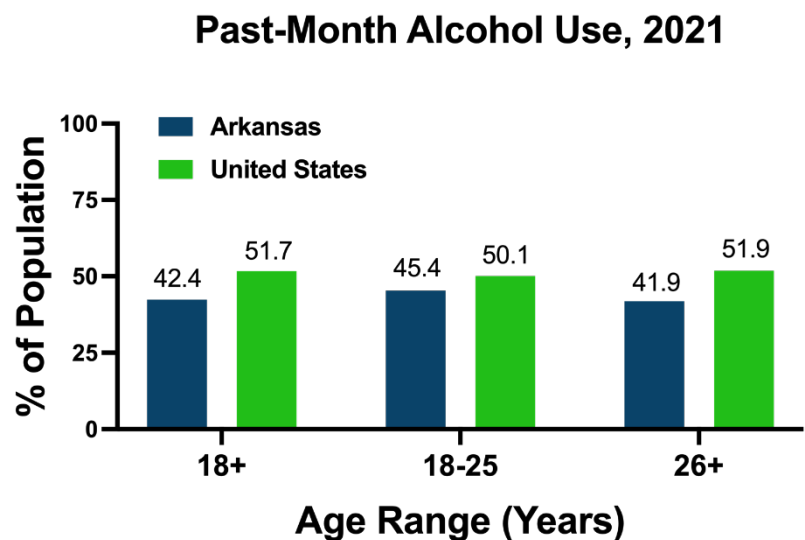
Binge drinking typically happens when men consume five or more drinks or women consume four or more drinks in about two hours.<sup>41</sup>

Drinking can impair judgment, leading to aggressive behaviors, high-risk sex and car crashes.<sup>42</sup>

Drinking heavily over a long time or too much on a single occasion can damage the heart, causing problems such as cardiomyopathy, arrhythmias, stroke, and high blood pressure.<sup>43</sup>

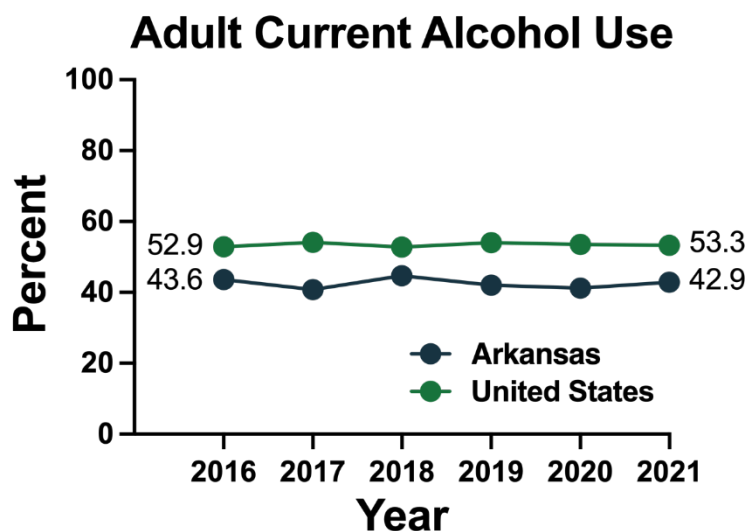
### What to take away

- In 2021, current alcohol use was lower among Arkansas adults relative to their U.S. counterparts. However, Arkansas young adults aged 18-25 years had a higher percentage of use relative to those aged 26+ years, which is opposite U.S. figures.



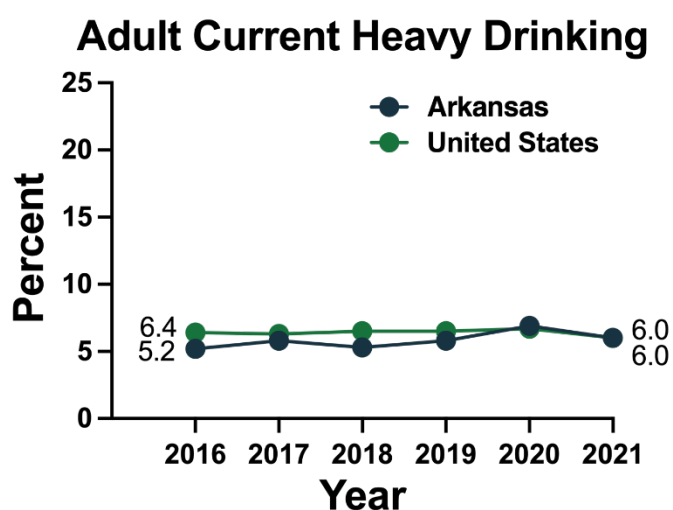
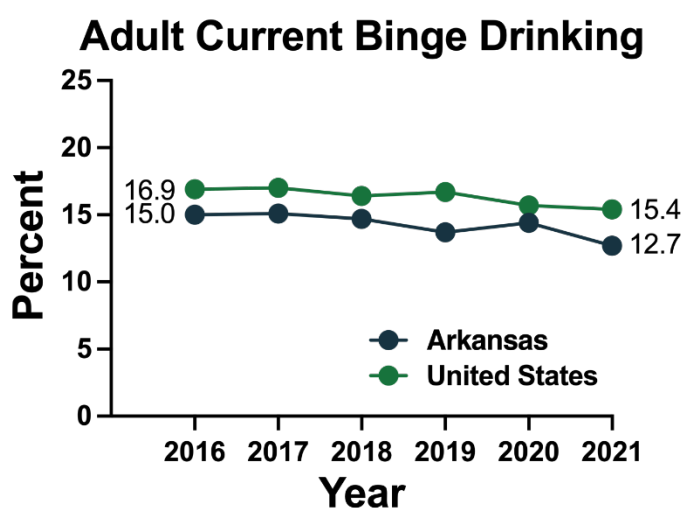
Source: NSDUH

- Current alcohol use among Arkansas and U.S. adults has been relatively stable from 2016 to 2021. The prevalence of alcohol use among Arkansas adults has consistently remained lower than national figures.



Source: BRFSS

- The prevalence of binge drinking has decreased slightly over time, particularly among Arkansas adults, and was consistently slightly lower among Arkansas relative to U.S. adults.
- The prevalence of heavy drinking showed a slight increase over time among Arkansas adults. Prevalence among Arkansas adults has generally been either slightly lower than or similar to that among U.S. adults.



Source: BRFSS

## Marijuana Use

### Why this is important

Marijuana is the most commonly used and abused illicit substance.<sup>19</sup>

Regular marijuana use is associated with breathing problems, higher risk of lung infections, mental illness, and severe nausea and vomiting.<sup>19</sup>

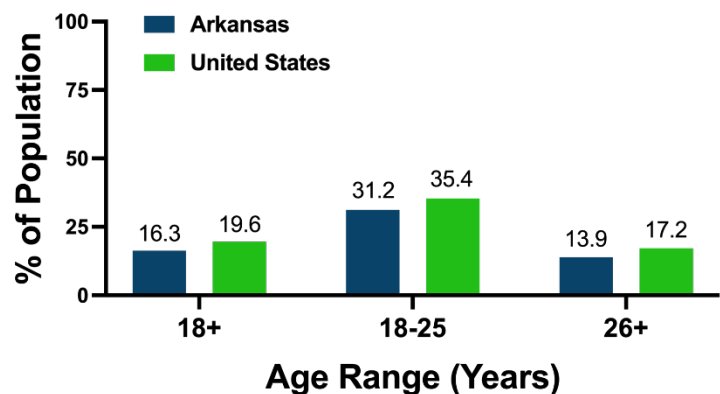
Marijuana increases heart rate, which can increase risk of heart attack, particularly among older adults and/or those with heart problems.<sup>19</sup>

Use of marijuana during pregnancy can harm fetal development during pregnancy and delay and/or impair post-natal child development.<sup>19</sup>

### What to take away

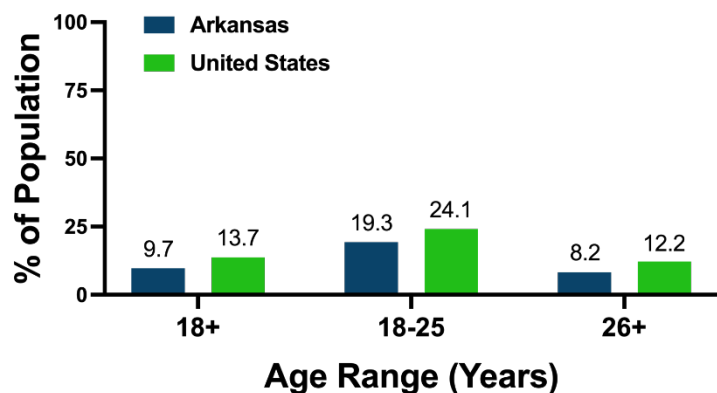
- A higher prevalence of marijuana use occurred among adults aged 18-25 years relative to those aged 26+ years. Compared to the national average, Arkansas has a lower prevalence of past-year marijuana use in 2021.

### Past-Year Marijuana Use, 2021



### Past-Month Marijuana Use, 2021

Source: NSDUH



The prevalence of current marijuana use was also higher among adults aged 18-25 than 26+ years. Arkansas adults had a lower prevalence of current marijuana use relative to their U.S. counterparts.

Source: NSDUH

- Almost two in five arrests for drug possession involved marijuana or hashish in 2021.

**2021 Arkansas Drug-Related Arrests Attributable to Marijuana or Hashish: 38.9%**



Source: Arkansas Crime Information Center

## Opioid Use

### Why this is important

The majority of opioid overdose deaths are due to synthetic opioids other than methadone (e.g., fentanyl), with synthetic opioid-involved overdose deaths increasing 1,762.6 percent, from 3,105 in 2013 to 57,834 in 2020.<sup>29,44</sup>

The age-adjusted rate of drug overdose deaths involving synthetic opioids other than methadone, which include such drugs as fentanyl, fentanyl analogs, and tramadol, increased from 1999 through 2020. From 2019 to 2020, the rate increased 56 percent, from 11.4 to 17.8 per 100,000.<sup>45</sup>

The national age-adjusted rate of drug overdose deaths involving heroin was stable from 1999 to 2005, increased from 2005 to 2016, and decreased from 2016 through 2020. The rate in 2020 (4.1) was lower than in 2019 (4.4).<sup>45</sup>

The national age-adjusted rate of drug overdose deaths involving natural and semisynthetic opioids, which include such drugs as oxycodone and hydrocodone, increased from 1999 to 2010 but did not change significantly from 2010 through 2020. Compared with 2017 (4.4), rates decreased in 2018 (3.8) and 2019 (3.6) but increased in 2020 (4.0).<sup>45</sup>

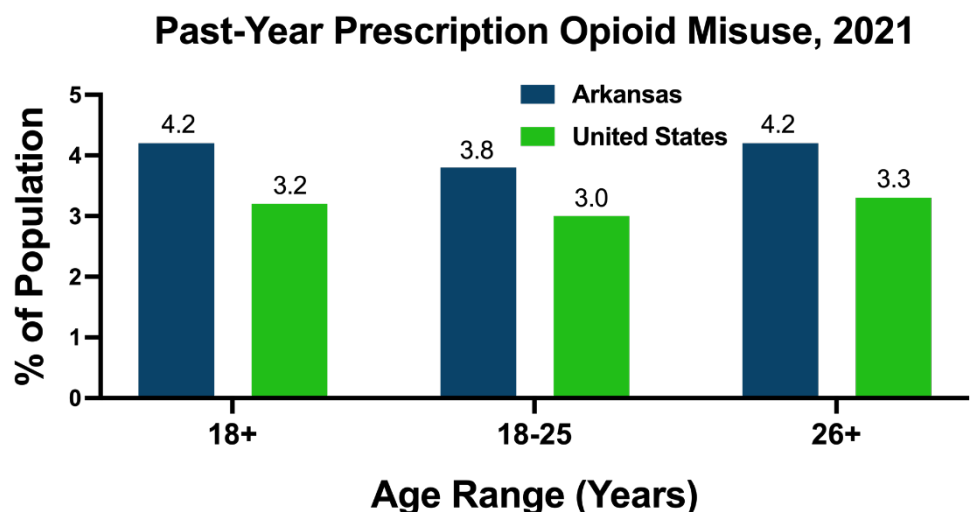
Anyone can become addicted to prescription opioids. Among chronic pain patients, about 1 in 4 misuse opioids and about 1 in 10 develop an opioid use disorder.<sup>25</sup>

People who misuse prescription opioids are more likely to transition to heroin use than those who do not.<sup>24</sup>

Rates of women with opioid-related diagnosis at delivery and of babies born with withdrawal symptoms increased from 2010–2017. Specifically, mothers with opioid-related diagnoses documented at delivery increased by 131%. The incidence of babies born with NAS increased by 82% nationally over the same period.<sup>46</sup>

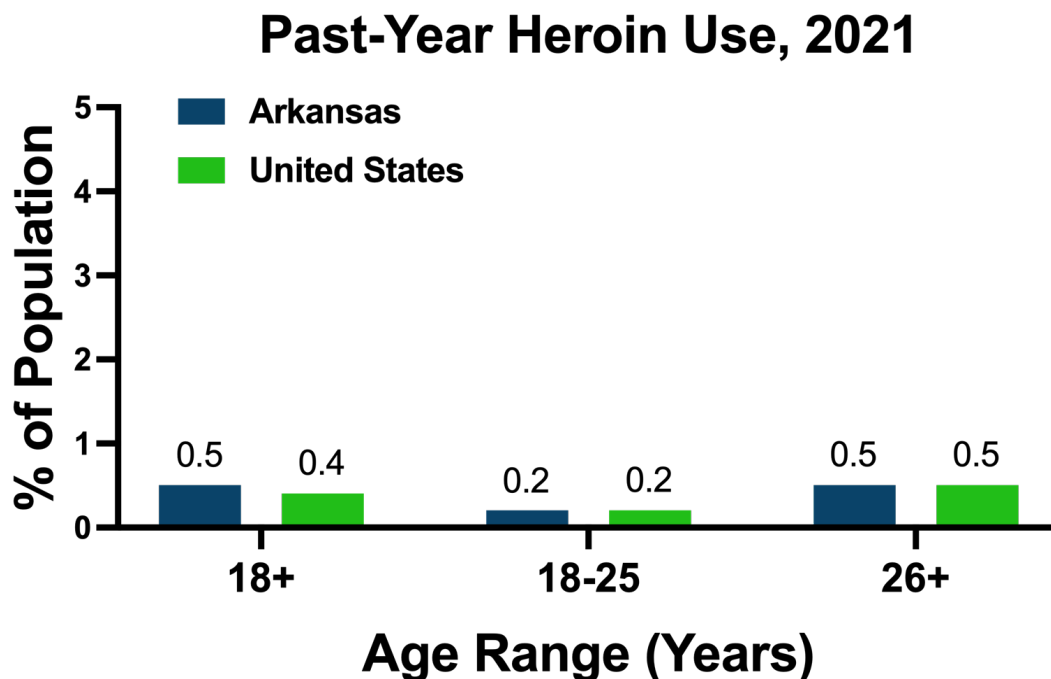
### What to take away

- In 2021, past-year prescription pain reliever use among Arkansas adults was higher than that among the U.S. population, with Arkansas ranking 2<sup>nd</sup> in the nation for prescription opioid misuse. The prevalence of prescription opioid misuse was higher among Arkansas and U.S. adults aged 26+ than 18-25 years.



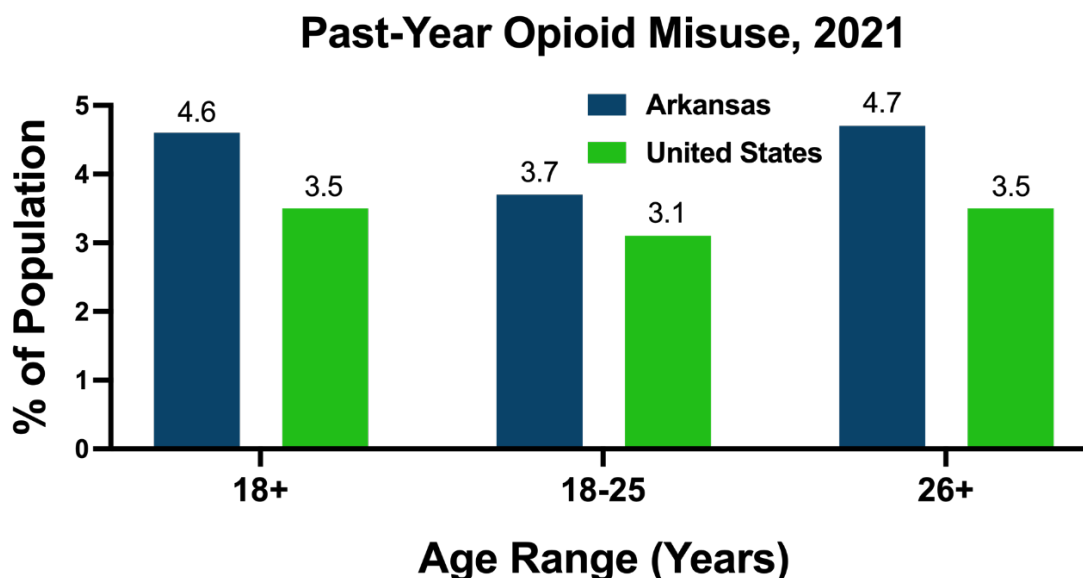
Source: NSDUH

- In 2021, past-year heroin use among Arkansas adults was like that among the U.S. population. The prevalence of heroin use was higher among Arkansas and U.S. adults aged 26+ than 18-25 years.



Source: NSDUH

- In 2021, past-year opioid (prescription opioid *OR* heroin) use among Arkansas adults was higher than that among the U.S. population, with Arkansas again ranking 2<sup>nd</sup> in the nation for opioid misuse. The prevalence of prescription opioid misuse was higher among Arkansas and U.S. adults aged 26+, particularly among Arkansas adults, than 18-25 years.



Source: NSDUH

- Nationally, the opioid dispensing rate per 100 persons has steadily declined from 78.1 in 2013 to 43.3 in 2020. Although Arkansas opioid dispensing rates also showed a decline from 120.9 in 2013, Arkansas had the second highest opioid prescription rate in the country with 75.8 per 100 persons in 2020. Only Alabama had a higher rate at 80.4 per 100 persons. In contrast, Hawaii had the lowest prescription rate at 27.3 per 100. Unfortunately, 2021 and 2022 data are unavailable.



## Other Substance Use

### Why this is important

Addiction to drugs can lead to a series of negative consequences and threats for individuals, families, communities, and society.

Stimulant use can have major negative short- and long-term effects on a person's health, including overheating, cardiovascular complications, seizures, damage to nerves, and changes in brain structure and function.<sup>28</sup>

The number of U.S. overdose deaths involving psychostimulants with abuse potential, regardless of opioid involvement, has increased steadily from 547 in 1999 to 16,167 in 2019.<sup>29</sup>

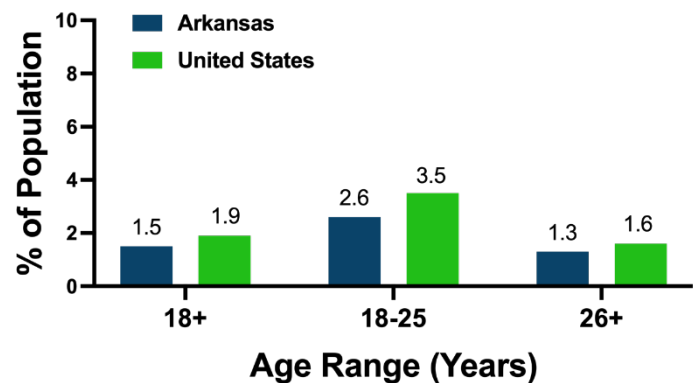
From 2019 to 2020, the national rate of drug overdose deaths involving cocaine increased 22 percent, from 4.9 to 6.0, and the rate of drug overdose deaths involving psychostimulants with abuse potential (such as methamphetamine) increased 50 percent, from 5.0 to 7.5.<sup>45</sup>

Stimulants are among the most widely used and abused substances during pregnancy and their use during pregnancy increases risk of adverse perinatal, neonatal, and childhood outcomes, including maternal and/or fetal death.<sup>31</sup>

### What to take away

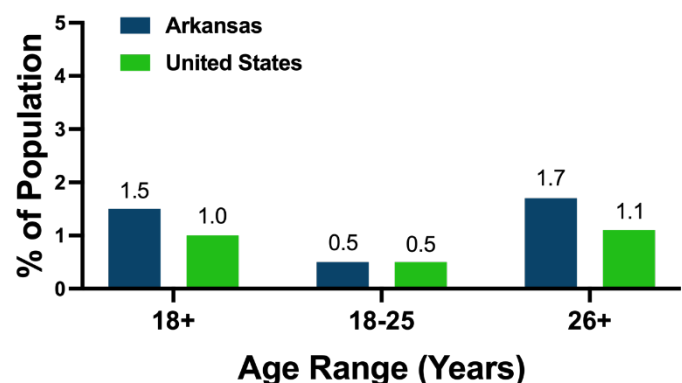
- Past-year cocaine use among Arkansas adults was less prevalent than among U.S. adults in 2021. Cocaine use was higher among Arkansas and U.S. adults aged 18-25 than 26+ years.

**Past-Year Cocaine Use, 2021**



**Past-Year Methamphetamine Use, 2021**

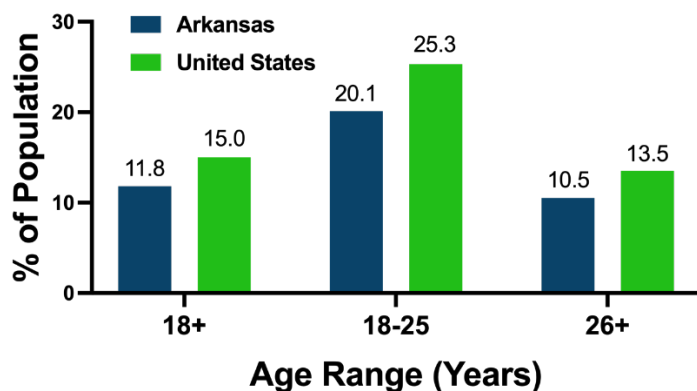
- Although past-year methamphetamine use prevalence was similar among Arkansas and U.S. adults aged 18-25 years, it was higher among Arkansas adults aged 18+ and 26+ relative to their U.S. counterparts in 2021.



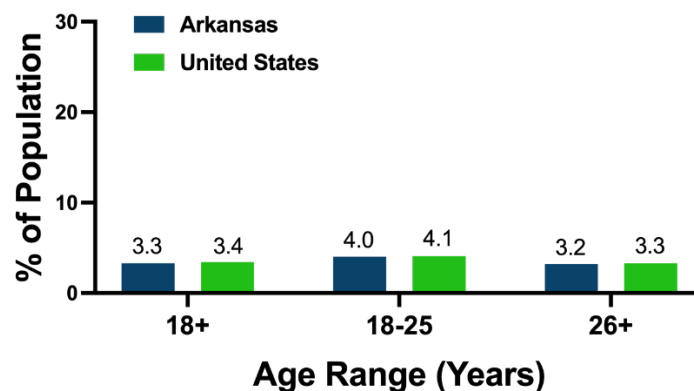
Source: NSDUH

- Past-month use of any illicit drug (including marijuana) among Arkansas adults was less prevalent than among U.S. adults in 2021, with rates among adults 18-25 years double those of older adults aged 26+ years.

**Past-Month Illicit Drug Use (Inc. MJ), 2021**



**Past-Month Illicit Drug Use (Exc. MJ), 2021**



Source: NSDUH

- Past-month use of any illicit drug *other than* marijuana was similar among Arkansas and U.S. adults in 2021, with rates among adults 18-25 years only slightly higher than those among older adults aged 26+ years.

## CONSEQUENCES

Consequences of substance use can be related to:

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

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

### Developmental

#### Why this is important

About five percent of pregnant women use at least one addictive substance, which has been shown to lead to severe health consequences for the infant, including at least doubling the risk of stillbirth.<sup>47</sup>

Use of certain substances, including opioids, alcohol, benzodiazepines, tranquilizers, and caffeine, can result in the infant undergoing substance withdrawal after birth, called neonatal abstinence syndrome.<sup>47</sup>

Tobacco use during pregnancy increases risks to the baby's health, including premature birth, low birthweight, increased risks of illness and prolonged hospital stay, birth defects and infant death.<sup>48</sup>

Alcohol use during pregnancy can lead to the baby experiencing fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD),<sup>49</sup> which can affect the following behaviors:

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

#### What to take away

- Smoking rates among Arkansas women who become pregnant show some improvement, with the prevalence of smoking before, during and after pregnancy declining slightly from 2016 to 2020. Still, rates continue to be universally higher than U.S. rates and increase after delivery. Data for 2021 are unavailable.
- Heavy use of alcohol three months prior to being pregnant among U.S. women has increased very slightly from 2016 to 2020. Although the prevalence of heavy alcohol use among Arkansas women three months before pregnancy was higher than national rates in 2016, prevalence decreased to rates lower than those of the U.S. in 2017-2020. Unfortunately, 2021 data are unavailable.
- The rate of NAS diagnosis in Arkansas increased more than eleven-fold from 0.3 per 1,000 births in 2000 to 3.7 per 1,000 births in 2020. Unfortunately, 2021 data are unavailable.

## Physiological

### Why this is important

Although various factors contribute to heart and lung disease, monitoring the rates of these diseases in the Arkansas population gives some indication of the impact of substance use.

Smoking and vaping nicotine-containing products contributes to lung disease and cardiovascular disease.<sup>50</sup>

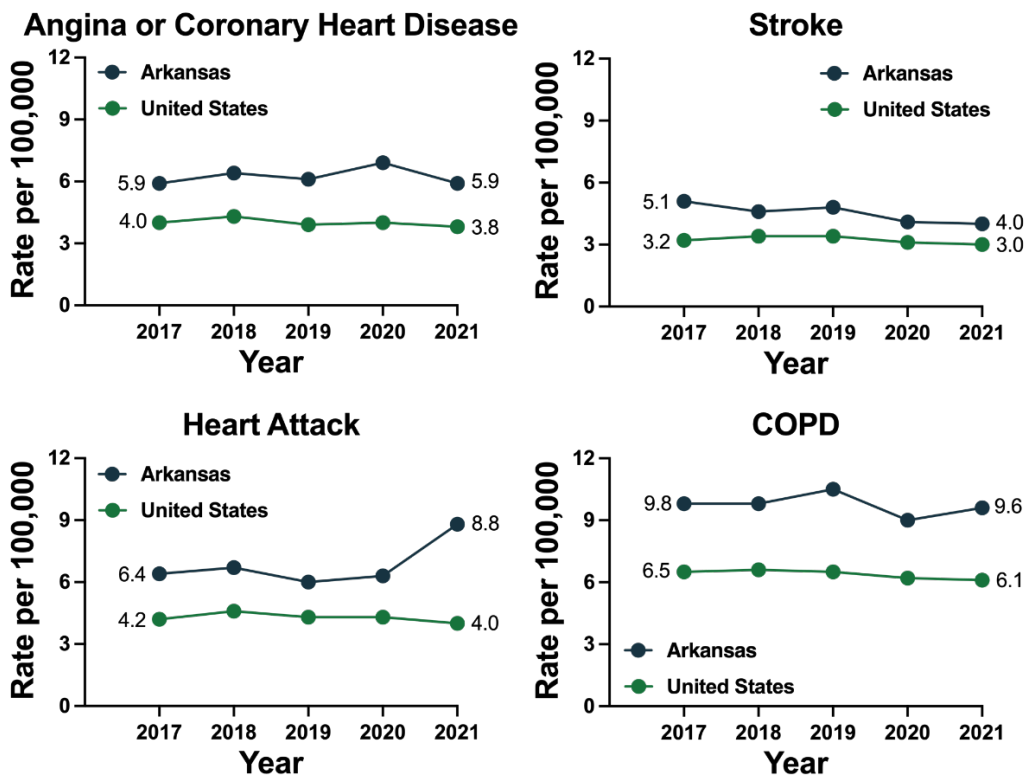
Alcoholic liver disease, caused by drinking too much alcohol, is the primary cause of liver disease in western nations.<sup>51</sup>

In 2017, Arkansas had the fourth highest death rate from cardiovascular disease in the United States.<sup>52</sup>

In 2017, Arkansas had the highest age-adjusted death rate due to COPD or asthma in the US.<sup>53</sup>

### What to take away

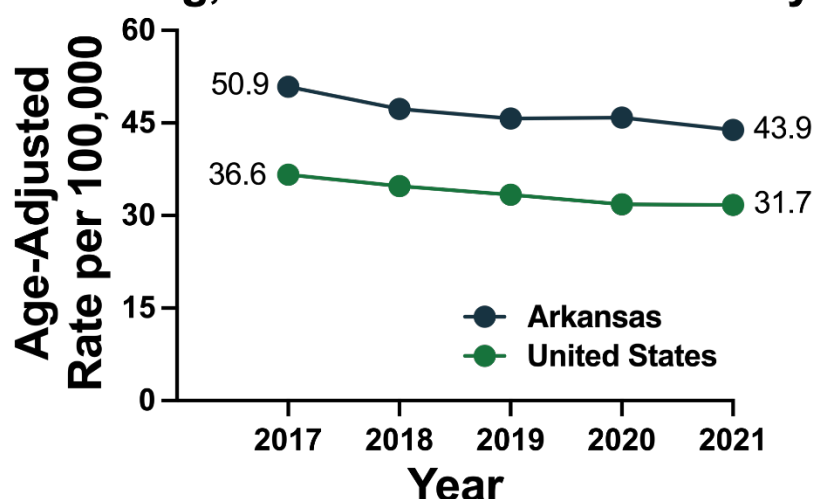
- The rate of angina or coronary heart disease remained relatively stable over time among Arkansans and U.S. adults. Rates among U.S. adults were consistently lower than Arkansas rates.
- Arkansans have higher rates of stroke compared to national averages. Rates of stroke have been trending downward in Arkansas while remaining relatively stable in the U.S.



Source: BRFSS

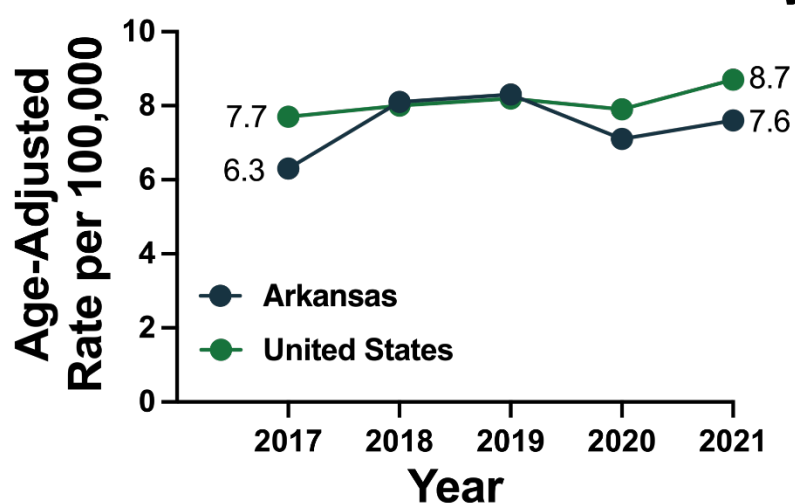
- Arkansans have higher rates of heart attack compared to national averages. The Arkansas prevalence of heart attack remained relatively stable from 2016 to 2020 before increasing in 2021, while U.S. prevalence remained stable over time.
- Arkansans have higher rates of COPD compared to national averages. Among Arkansan adults, COPD prevalence remained relatively stable over time and was still more than 1.5 times higher than the U.S. average in 2021.

### Lung, Bronchus Cancer Mortality



The age adjusted mortality rate from lung cancer in Arkansas is decreasing but remains almost 1.4 times higher than U.S. rates.

### Alcoholic Liver Disease Mortality



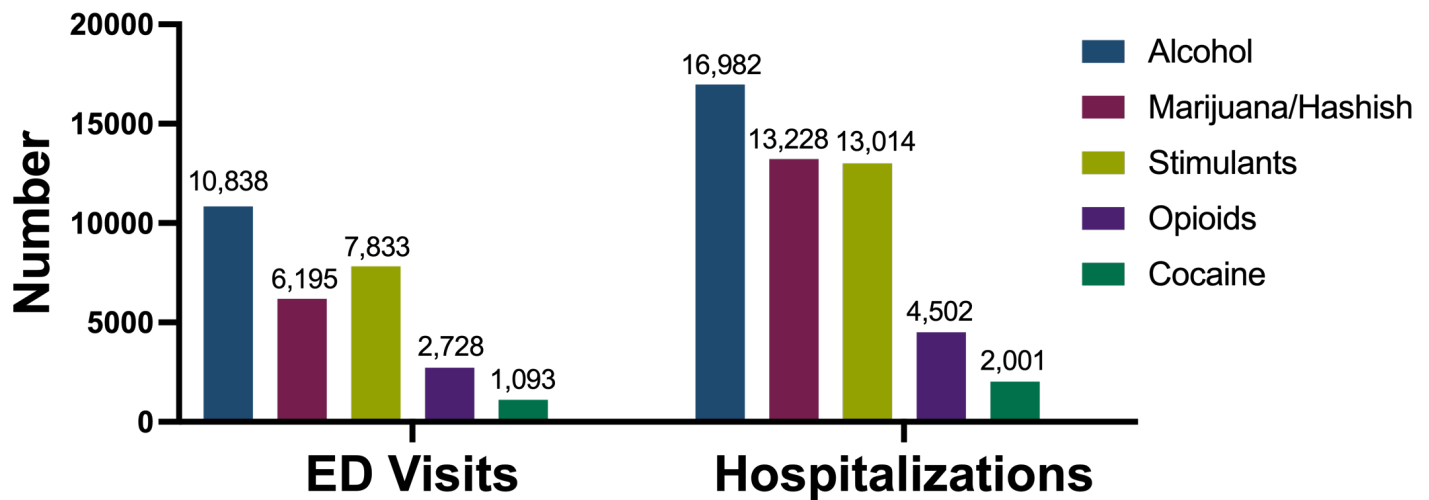
The Arkansas alcoholic liver disease mortality rate has fluctuated from 2016 to 2021, being at or slightly lower than U.S. figures.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC Wonder

- In 2021, Arkansas ED visits in which a diagnostic code for substance use was included were highest for alcohol. The next highest number of visits involved stimulants, followed by marijuana/hashish, then opioids and cocaine.

- Arkansas hospitalizations in 2021 showed a similar pattern of substance-involved admissions, with most involving alcohol. The next highest number of admissions involved stimulants, followed closely by marijuana/hashish, then opioids and cocaine.

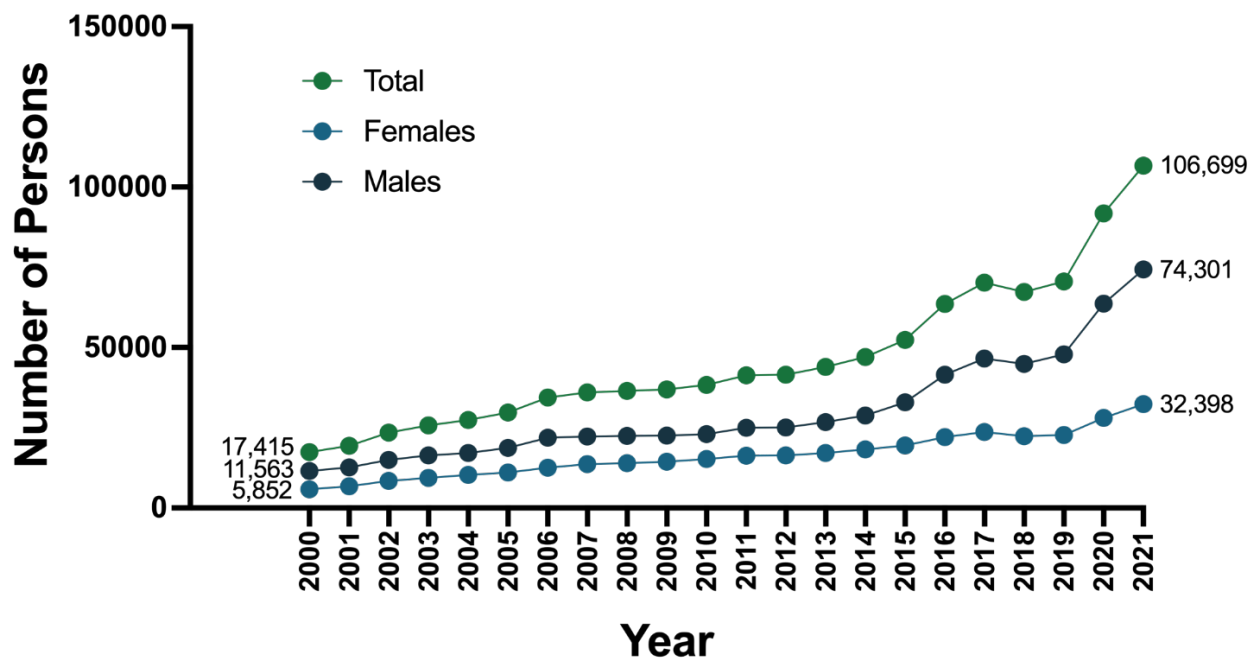
## Arkansas Admissions Involving a Substance, 2021



Source: Arkansas Department of Health

- Although the number of drug overdose deaths appeared to stabilize in 2017 to 2019 after a steady increase from 17,415 in 2000 to 70,237 in 2017, this increased sharply to 106,699 in 2021. The number of overdose deaths among males are more than double that among females.

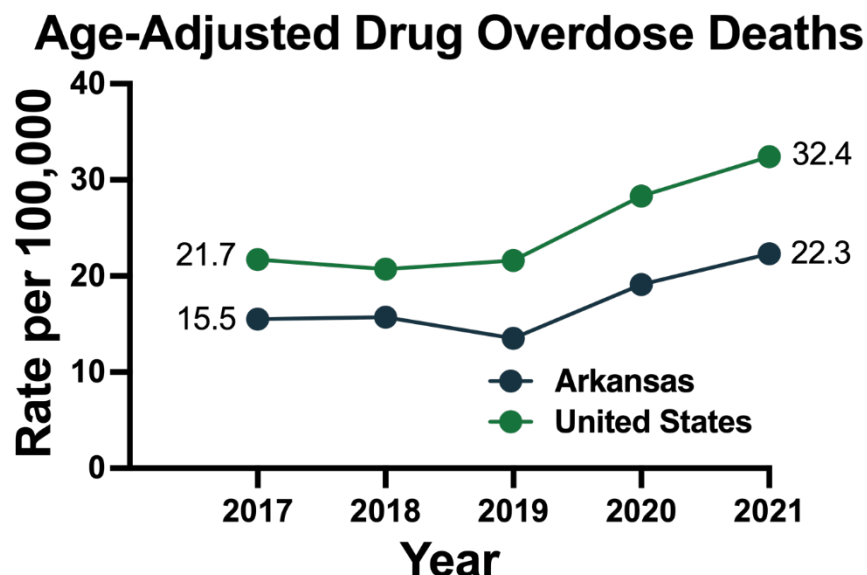
## U.S. Drug Overdose Deaths



Source: National Center on Health Statistics, CDC WONDER

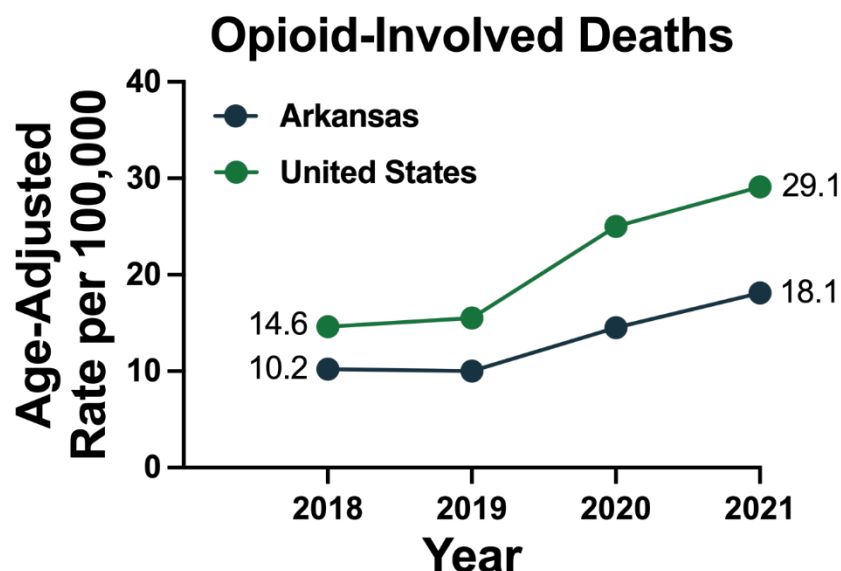
- The age-adjusted rate of overdose deaths increased by almost 15% from 2020 (28.3 per 100,000) to 2021 (32.4 per 100,000).<sup>44</sup>
- 75 percent of drug overdose deaths in 2021 involved at least one opioid while 66.2 percent involved illicitly manufactured synthetic opioids such as fentanyl.<sup>44</sup>
- An animal tranquilizer called xylazine is increasingly being linked to overdose deaths.<sup>54</sup> Xylazine can be life threatening and is especially dangerous when combined with opioids like fentanyl. The presence of xylazine in drugs tested in labs increased in every region of the United States from 2020-2021, with the largest increase in the South.<sup>55</sup>

- U.S. age-adjusted drug overdose death rate per 100,000 persons increased from 21.7 in 2017 to 34.4 in 2021 and was higher than Arkansas figures. Arkansas age-adjusted drug overdose death rate per 100,000 persons decreased slightly from 2018 to 2019, before increasing sharply to above the 2017 rate in 2020, increasing again in 2021. Nevertheless, Arkansas drug-involved deaths are likely under-reported.



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC Wonder

- The number of drug overdose deaths in Arkansas increased 14.8 percent from 547 in 2020 to 628 in 2021. However, drug overdose deaths are likely under-reported.



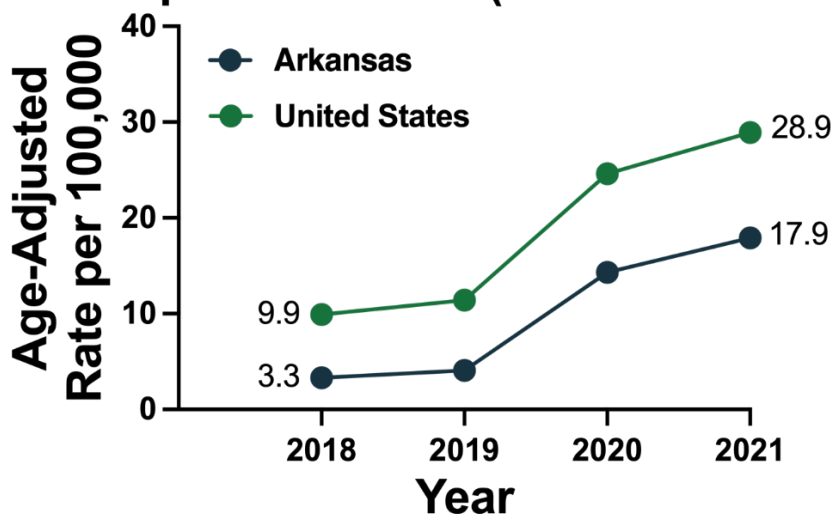
In Arkansas, the age adjusted death rate for overdoses involving opioids almost doubled from 10.2 per 100,000 in 2018 to 18.1 per 100,000 in 2021. U.S. opioid-involved deaths also almost doubled from 14.6 per 100,000 in 2018 to 29.1 per 100,000 in 2021. While Arkansas appears to have a significantly lower opioid overdose death rate than nationally, opioid-related deaths are likely under reported.

Source: NCHS FastStats, <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/drug-overdoses.htm>



- In Arkansas, the age adjusted mortality rate for overdoses involving synthetic opioids (fentanyl, fentanyl analogs, tramadol) other than methadone increased almost 450 percent from 3.3 per 100,000 in 2018 to 17.9 per 100,000 in 2021. Meanwhile, the U.S. synthetic opioid overdose mortality rate increased about 200 percent from 9.9 per 100,000 in 2018 to 28.9 per 100,000 in 2021. While Arkansas appears to have a significantly lower drug overdose death rate, death rates increased more rapidly in the state relative to national levels.

## Synthetic Opioid-Involved (Exc Methadone) Deaths



Source: NCHS FastStats, <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/drug-overdoses.htm>

## Psychological

### Why this is important

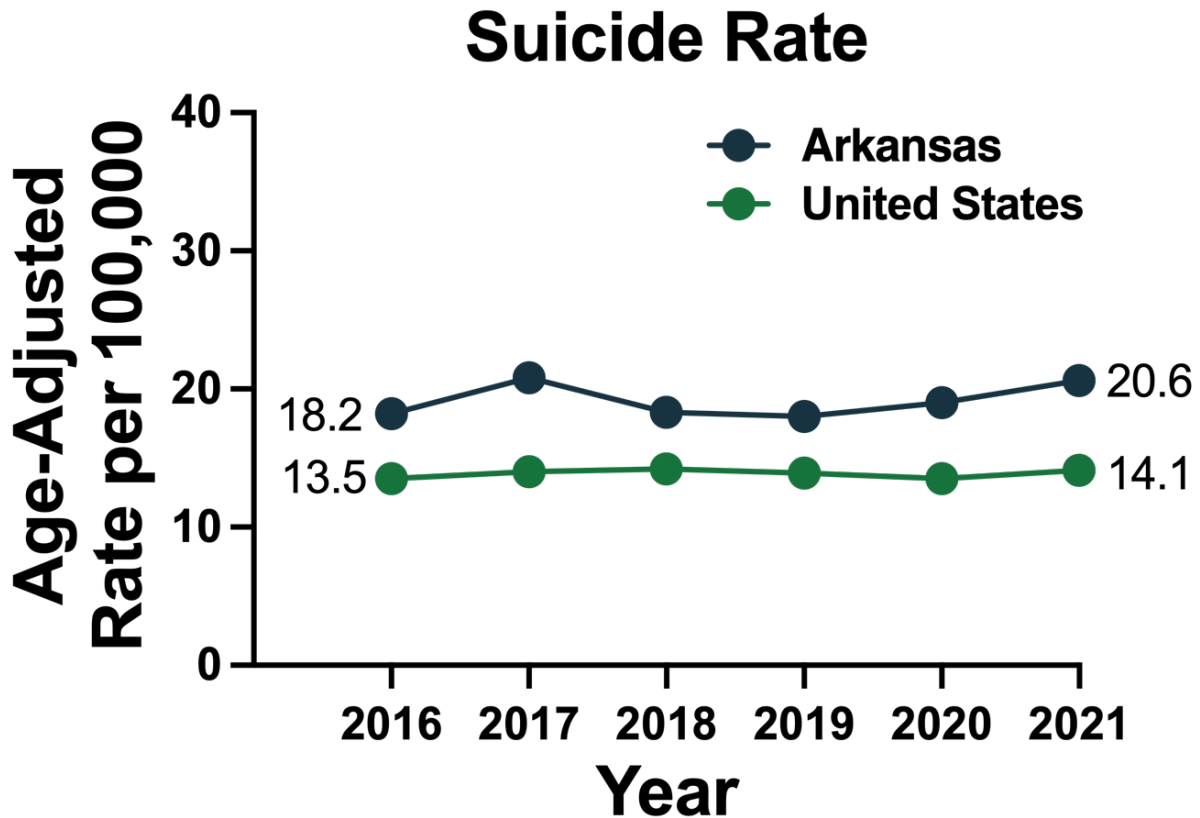
In 2017, suicide was the tenth leading cause of death in the U.S. and the second leading cause of death among those aged 10-34 years in 2018.<sup>56</sup>

Although many factors are associated with suicidal behaviors, substance use, particularly alcohol use, has been linked to a substantial number of suicides and suicide attempts.<sup>57</sup>

Use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs is associated with lower grades and school attendance among adolescents<sup>58</sup> as well as lower likelihood of continuous enrollment in college.<sup>59</sup>

## What to take away

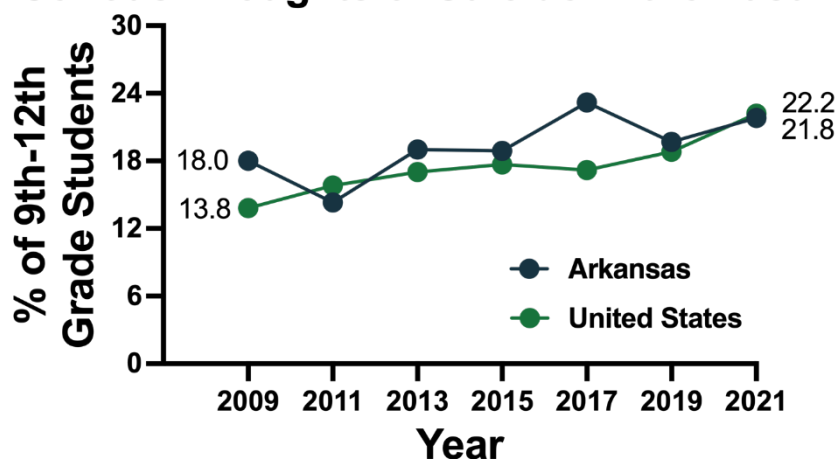
- Suicide death rates in Arkansas have increased slightly from 18.2 suicides per 100,000 in 2016 to 20.6 suicides per 100,000 in 2021, while U.S. suicide death rates have remained relatively stable. Arkansas rates are consistently higher than national figures.



Source: MCD, Intentional Self Harm, CDC Wonder

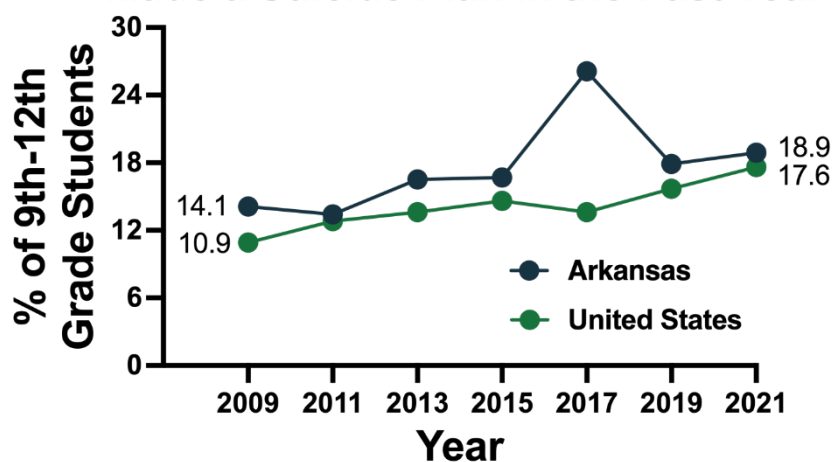
- According to the Arkansas Department of Health, the number of suicidal behavior-related Emergency Department (ED) visits among Arkansas youth increased steadily from 223 in 2012 to 898 in 2018, then remained relatively stable from 2018 to 2020. Of the 2,412 emergency department (ED) visits for suicidal behaviors in 2020, the majority were for Arkansas youth aged 0-17 years. Unfortunately, data for 2021 are unavailable.
- In 2020, there were 2,264 hospitalizations in Arkansas for suicidal behaviors, the majority of which were among adults aged 30-49 years. Unfortunately, data for 2021 are unavailable.

## Serious Thoughts of Suicide in the Past Year



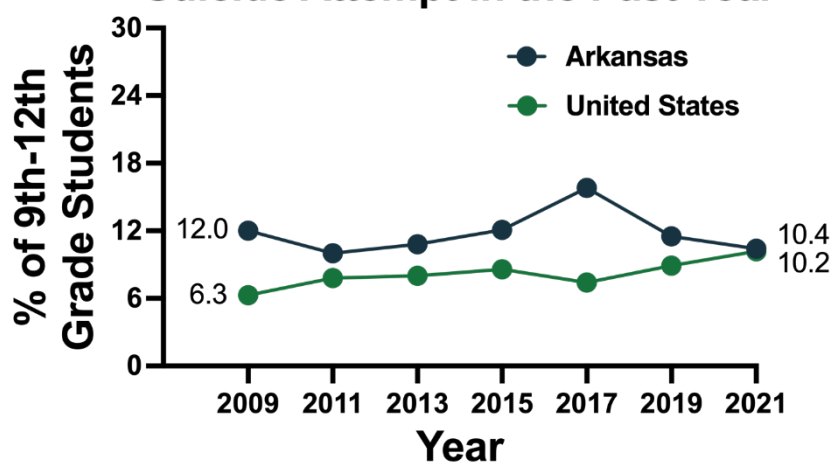
Past year suicidal ideation among Arkansas high school students has fluctuated, but still increased slightly over time, from 2009 to 2021 and has generally been similar to or slightly higher than among their U.S. counterparts.

## Made a Suicide Plan in the Past Year



Except for a spike in the 2017 rate, the prevalence of having made a suicidal plan in the past year among Arkansas high school students has generally over time from 2009 to 2021 and has been similar to or slightly higher than among their U.S. counterparts.

## Suicide Attempt in the Past Year



The prevalence of past year suicide attempt among Arkansas high school students did not change substantially from 2009 to 2015, increased in 2017, then decreased to a level similar to 2011-2015 in 2021. Arkansas high school student prevalence of suicide attempts was generally higher than national figures, except for 2021. U.S. high school student prevalence of suicide attempts generally increased from 2009 to 2021.

Source: YRBSS

## Community

### Why this is important

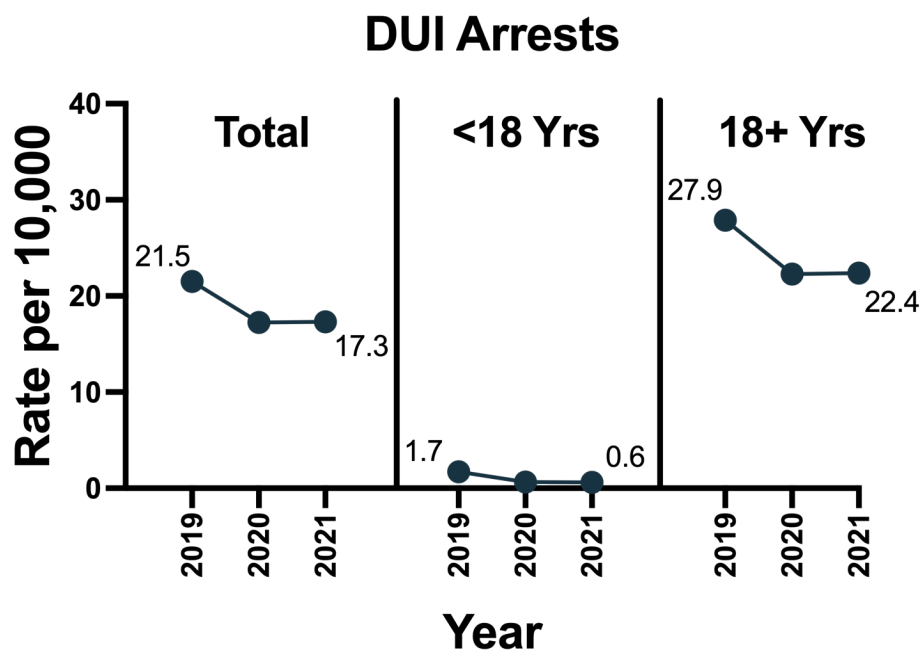
The most common substance among substance-related traffic fatalities is alcohol, followed by marijuana, and other prescription drugs.<sup>60</sup>

In the community setting, the rate of arrests for drugs/narcotics, DUI, drunkenness, and liquor law violations can be an indication of criminal behavior related to substance use or measure of the level of law enforcement.

There is an association between substance use and violence,<sup>61</sup> which could be reflected in the number of arrests.

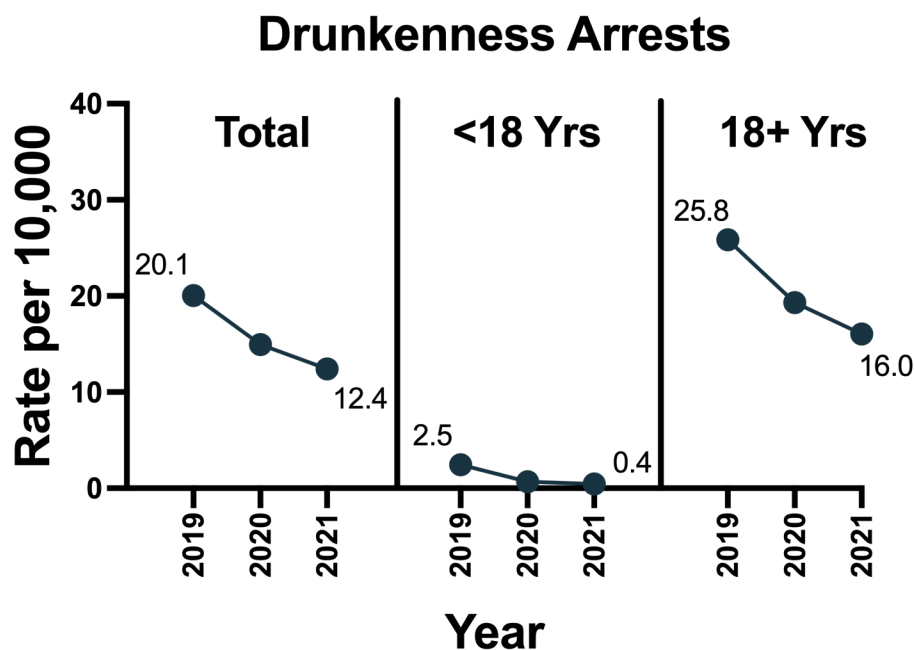
### What to take away

- In 2020, Arkansas drivers (3.1%) reported a slightly higher prevalence of driving after consuming too much alcohol than their U.S. counterparts (2.4%). Unfortunately, data for 2021 are unavailable.
- The Arkansas driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs (DUI) arrest rate decreased from 2019 to 2020 and stayed about the same in 2021 among both those aged <18 and 18+ years. This may have been related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

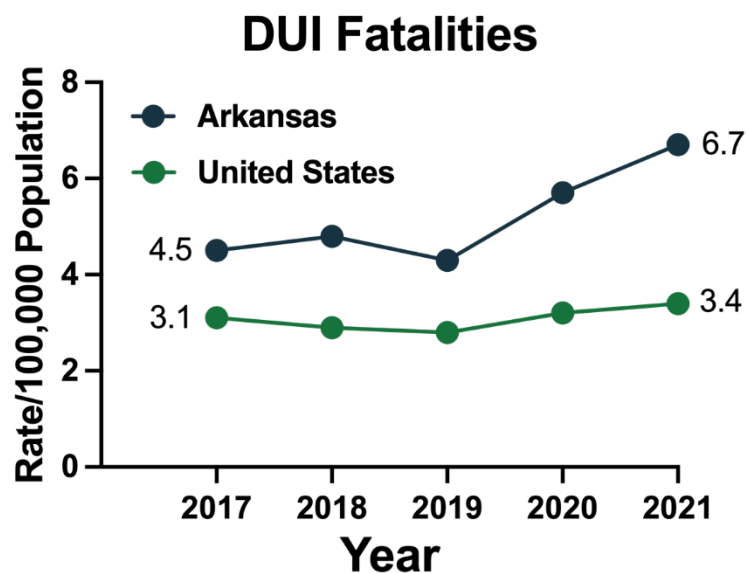


Source: Arkansas Crime Center

- The Arkansas arrest rate for drunkenness also decreased from 2019 to 2021 among both those aged <18 and 18+ years. This may have been related to the COVID-19 pandemic.



Source: Arkansas Crime Center



After a slight decrease from 2017 to 2019, the rate of crash fatalities involving an Arkansas Driver with a positive breath alcohol concentration (BAC) increased sharply from 2019 to 2021. In contrast, U.S. crash fatality rates remained stable from 2017 to 2020 and are consistently lower than Arkansas rates. The AR fatality rate was almost double the U.S. rate in 2021.

Source: NHTSA FARS

- Among drug and alcohol related arrests for juveniles, drugs and narcotics violations had the highest rate of arrests (10.3 per 10,000) followed liquor law violations at only 1.4 per 10,000.
- Drugs and narcotics also had the highest rate of adult substance-related arrests (68.4 per 10,000), followed by DUI and drunkenness at 22.4 and 16.0 per 10,000, respectively.

### ***Drug- and Alcohol-Related Arrests per 10,000, 2021:***

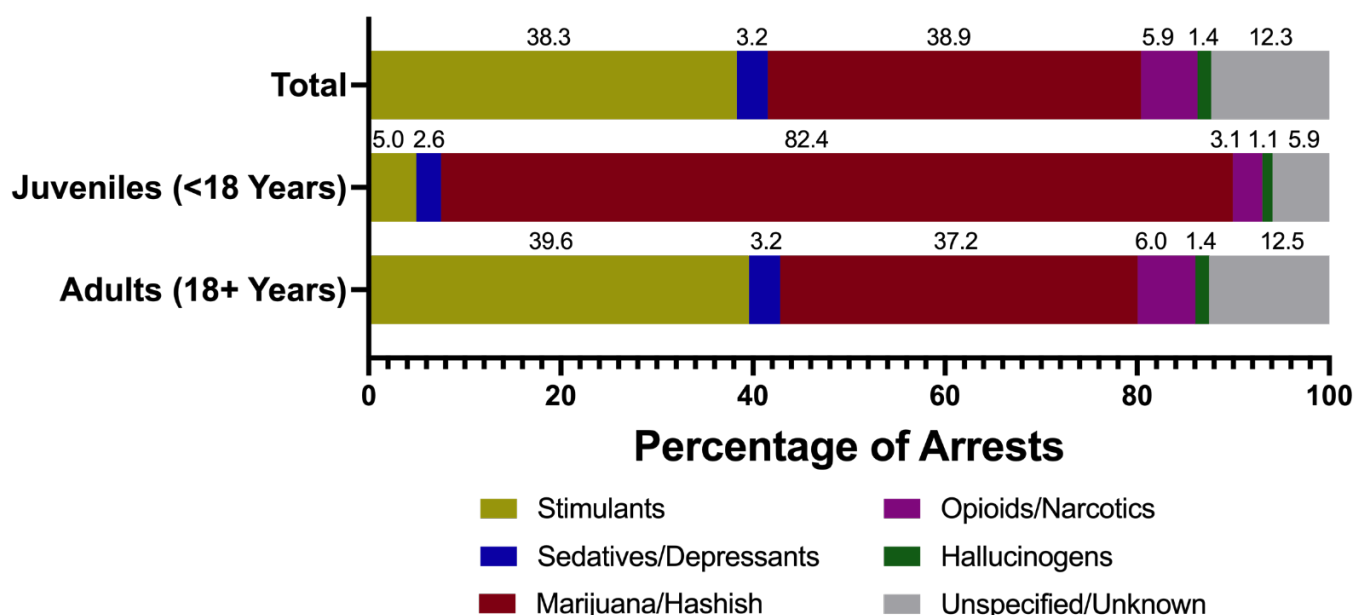
GRADE		
Type of Arrest	Juveniles (<18 Years)	Adults (18+ Years)
Drug/Narcotics Violations*	10.3	68.4
DUI	0.6	22.4
Drunkenness	0.4	16.0
Liquor Law Violations	1.4	4.1

\* Excludes Arrests for Equipment

Source: Arkansas Crime Information Center

- Marijuana/hashish still represented the largest proportion (38.9%) of all drug possession arrests in the state, which is lower than the 44.4 percent in 2018. Stimulants are the next highest proportion of drug possession arrests (38.3%), up from 33.1 percent in 2018. Unspecified/unknown drugs represented 12.3 percent and opioids/narcotics 5.9 percent of drug possession arrests.
- More than four in five (82.4%) Arkansas juvenile drug possession arrests involved marijuana/hashish, followed by unspecified/unknown/multiple drugs (5.9%) and stimulants (5.0%).
- For the first time stimulants now represent most Arkansas adult possession arrests at 39.6 percent, followed by marijuana/hashish (37.2%). Unspecified/unknown/multiple drugs represented 12.5 percent and opioids/narcotics 6.0 percent of drug possession arrests.

### **Arrests for Possession of a Particular Drug Class (%), 2021**



Source: Arkansas Crime Information Center

## 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, substance use will likely be less. Indeed, for both youth and adults, as perception of risk increases, the likelihood of substance use decreases

Monitoring perceptions of risk to using substances can help inform prevention programs on where and what type of education is needed most.

About half of people who experience a mental illness will also experience a substance use disorder at some point in their lives and vice versa.<sup>62</sup>

Substance use disorders and mental illnesses share many of the same risk factors and having a mental illness may increase the likelihood of developing a substance use disorder and vice versa.<sup>62</sup>

#### What to take away

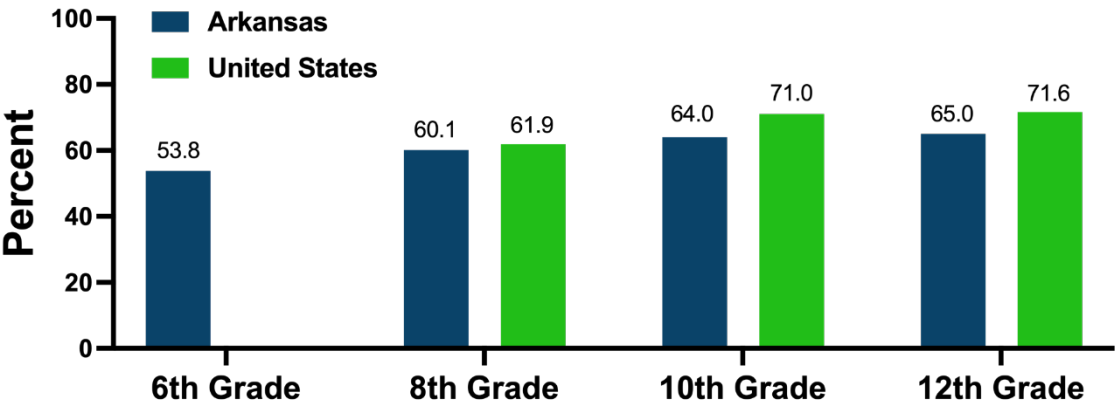
##### Youth

- Compared their U.S. counterparts, Arkansas students were slightly less likely to perceive great risk in smoking 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day in 2022, particularly 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders. Perceived great risk in smoking 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day increased as grade level increased.
- In contrast, perceived great risk in using marijuana once or twice per week in 2022 decreased as grade level increased among both U.S. and Arkansas students, with perceived risk higher among Arkansas students than their U.S. counterparts.
- In 2022, perceived great risk in drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day decreased slightly as grade level increased among both U.S. and Arkansas students, with perceived risk higher among Arkansas students than their U.S. counterparts.

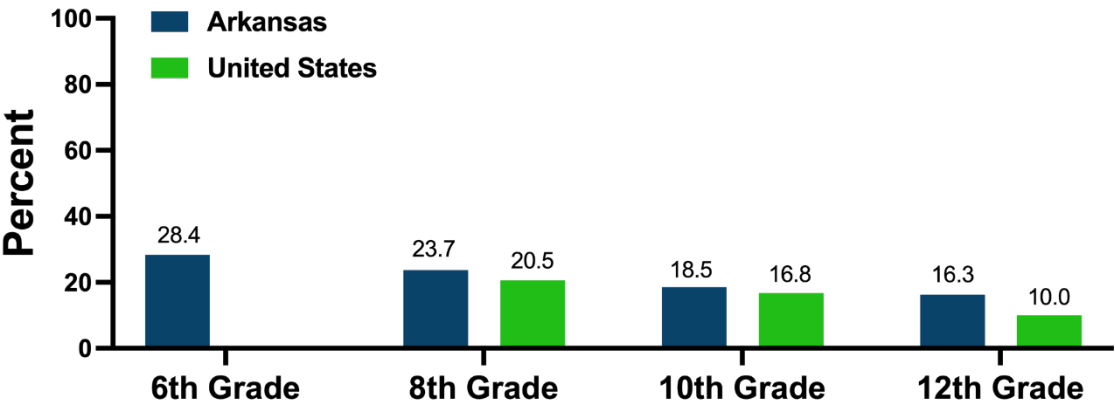


Percentage of Youth Who Perceive Great Risk in the Following Activities:

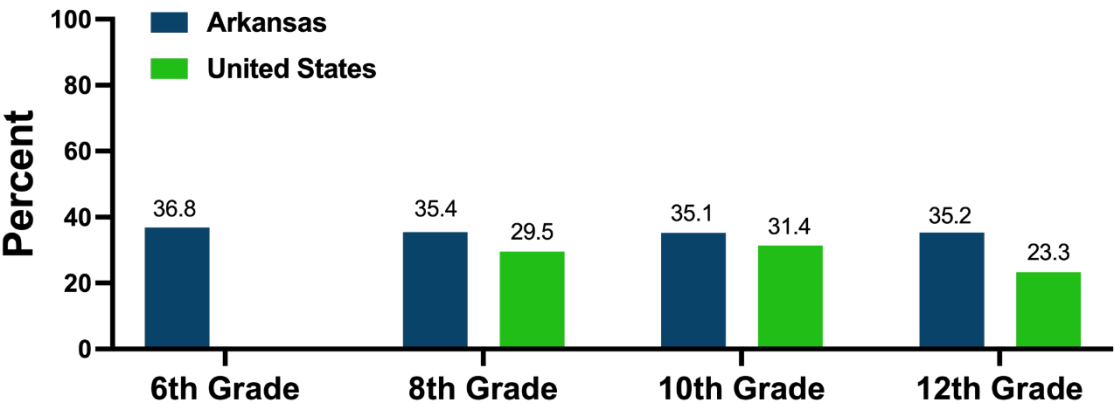
Smoking One or More Packs/Day of Cigarettes, 2022



Trying Marijuana Once or Twice, 2022



Drinking 1 or 2 Alcoholic Beverages Nearly Every Day, 2022

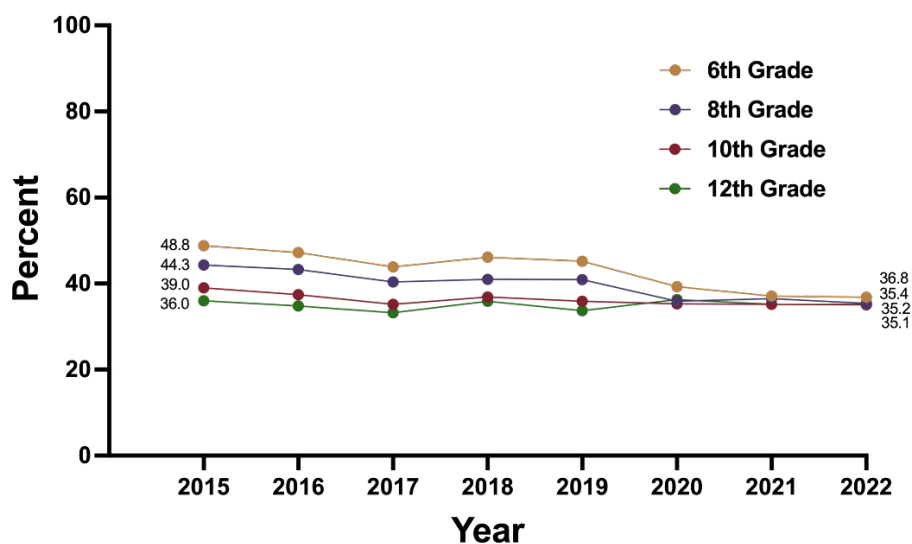


Source: APNA and MTF

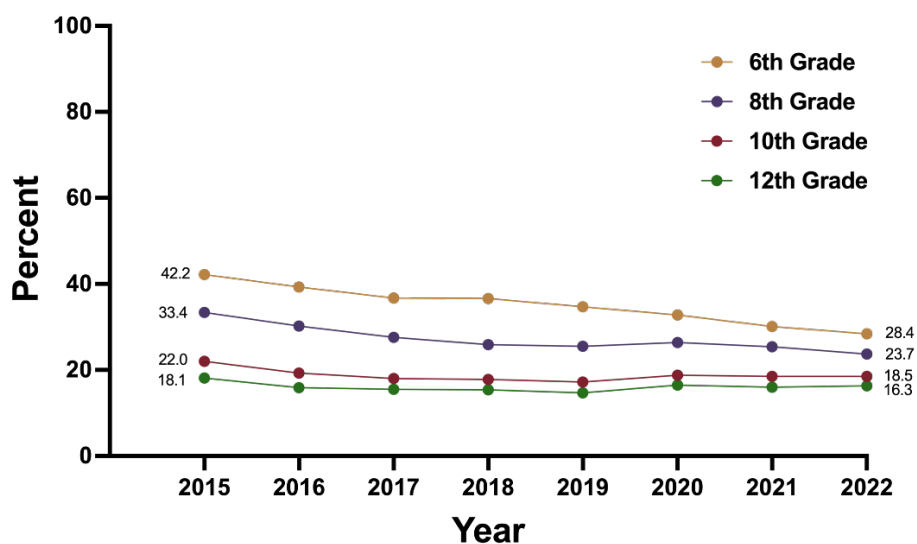
- Over time, the proportion of students who perceive “great risk” in nearly daily alcohol use declined slightly from 2015 to 2022. Perceived risk showed a shallow decline in grades 10 and 12; however, perceived risk more sharply declined in grades 6 and 8, such that the percentage of students in these grades perceiving risk is more like that for 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade.
- Perceived “great” risk of using marijuana once or twice decreased as grade level increased. The prevalence of perceived “great risk” of trying marijuana once or twice among Arkansas 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grade students declined from 2015 to 2022. Perceived “great risk” of marijuana use among 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students showed a shallow decline from 2015 to 2019, but then stabilized or increased slightly in 2020-2022.

## Youth Who Perceive Great Risk in the Following Activities:

### Drinking 1 or 2 Alcoholic Beverages Nearly Every Day



### Trying Marijuana Once or Twice

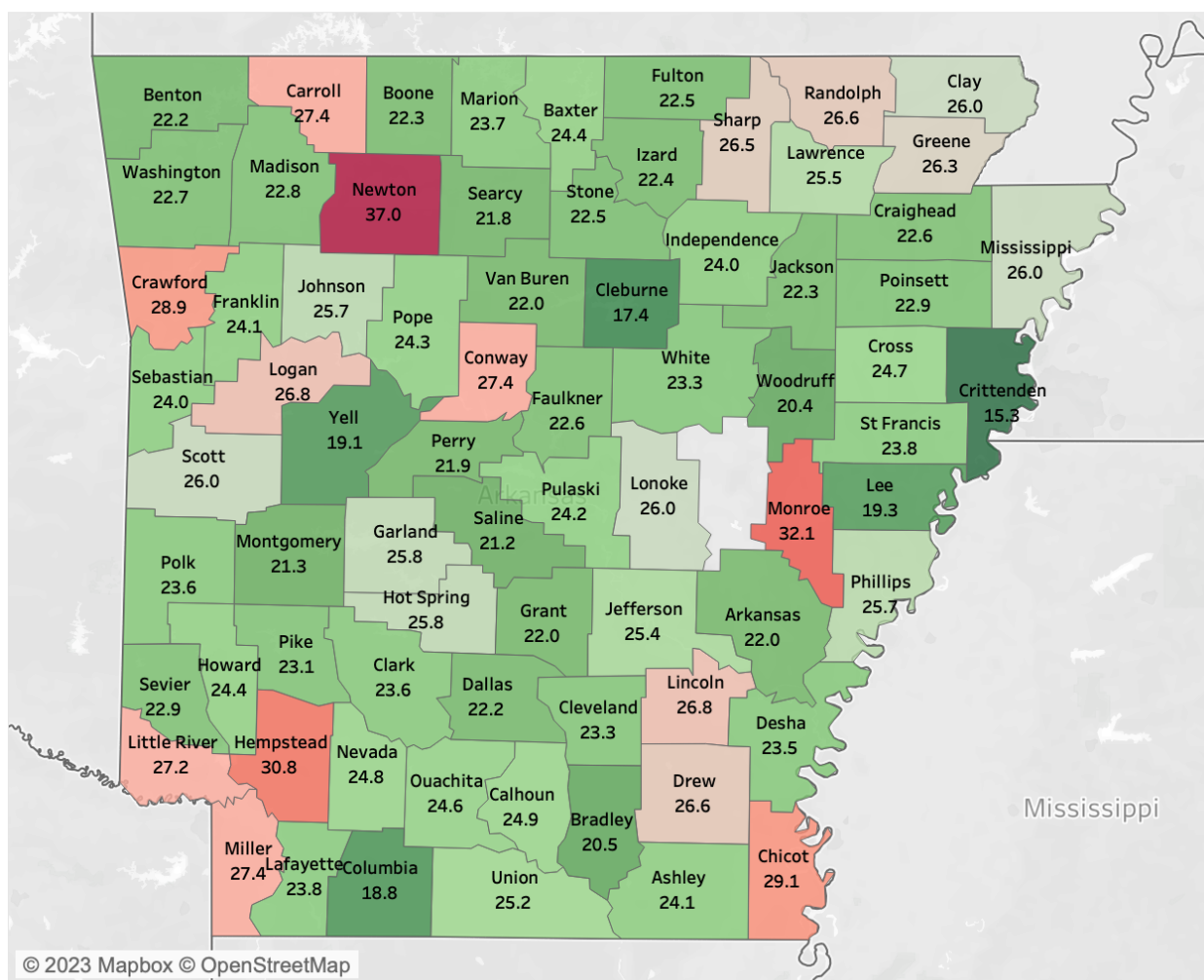


Source: APNA

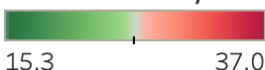
- These findings suggest that alcohol and marijuana prevention programs should target each grade level with particular focus on 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grade levels and be reinforced across multiple media.

- Almost one in four (23.7%) students reported feeling hopeless in the past 30 days in 2020-2022.
- The prevalence of feeling hopeless in the past 30 days ranged from 15.3 percent (region 7: Crittenden County) to 37.0 Percent (region 2: Newton County).
- Generally, one in every four or five of students reported feeling hopeless in most counties across the state, with highest prevalence occurring in certain western and eastern counties.

## Felt Hopeless in the Past 30 Days, 2020-2022



Percent Most/All ..

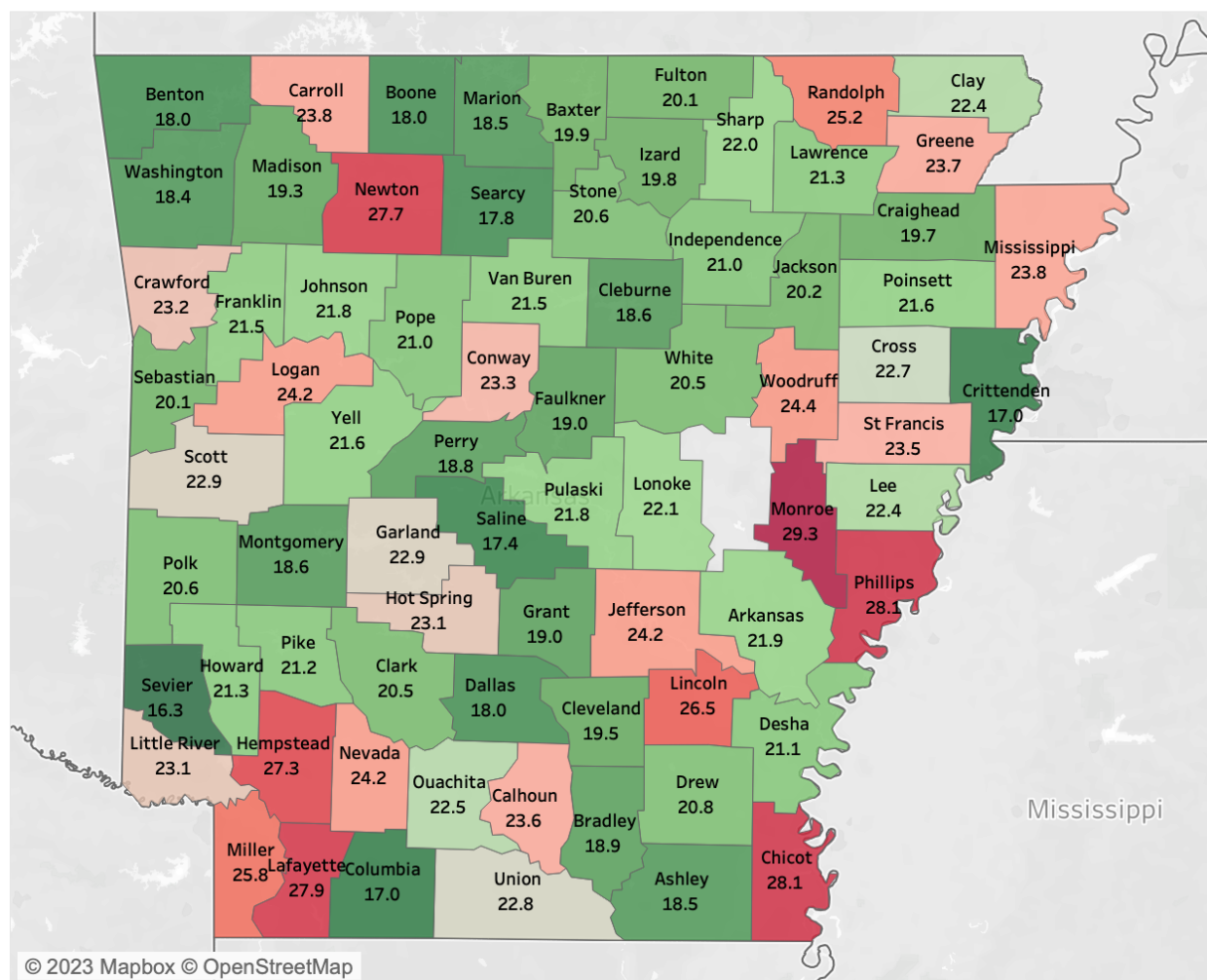


Source: APNA

- These data suggest that feeling hopeless in the last 30 days was relatively prevalent in certain counties across the state, with particularly high incidence in selected counties in regions 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, and 13.

- About one in five (20.5%) students reported feeling depressed in the past 30 days in 2020-2022.
- The prevalence of youth reporting current depression ranged from 16.3 percent (region 10: Sevier County) to 29.3 percent (region 7: Monroe County).

## Felt Depressed in Past 30 Days, 2020-2022



Percent Most/All ..



16.3

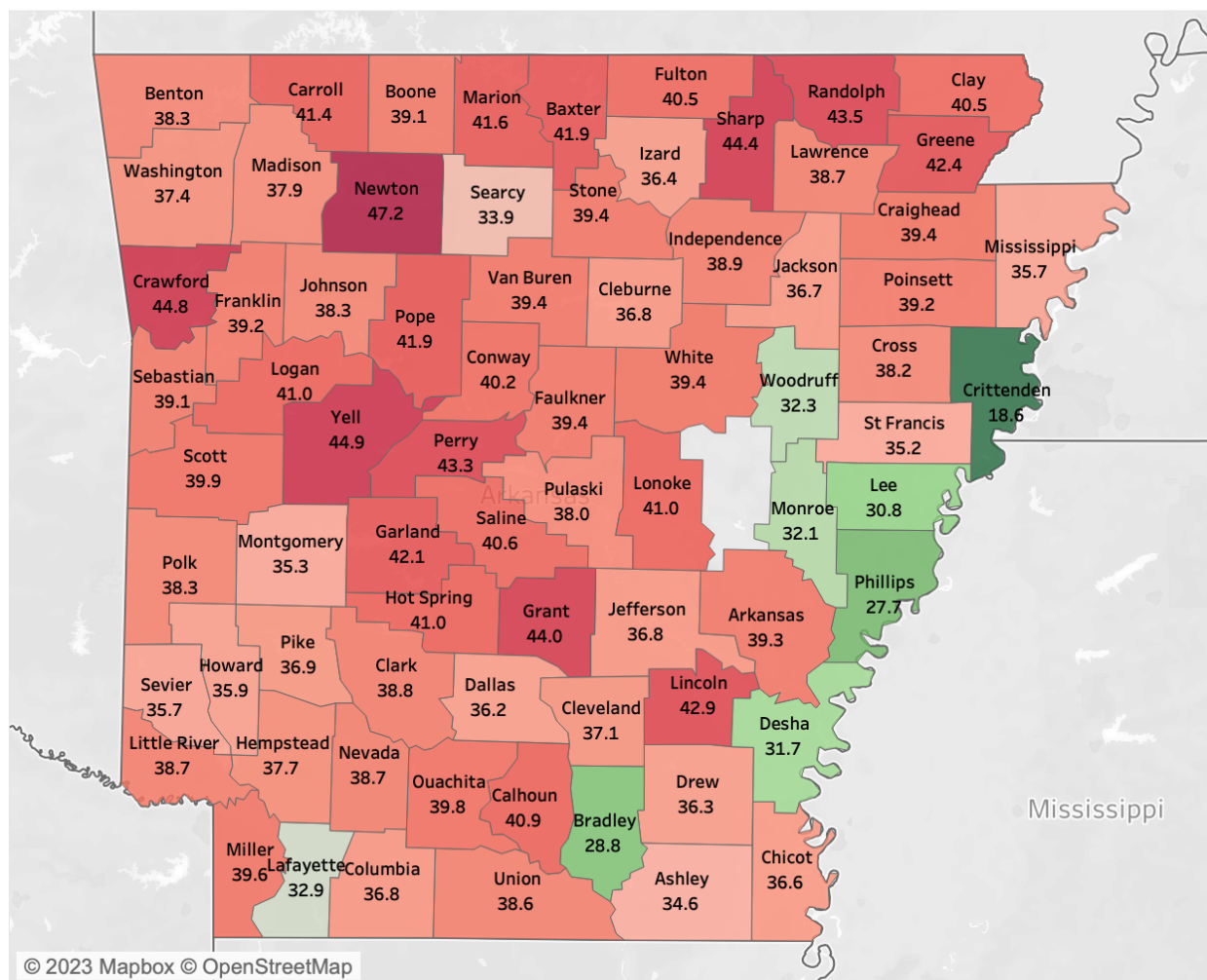
29.3

Source: APNA

- Generally, the prevalence of youth reporting current depression was higher in certain western, eastern, central, and southern parts of the state.
- These data suggest that current depression was most prevalent in certain counties in regions 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, and 13.

- More than one in three (38.9%) students reported feeling restless most or all of the time during the past 30 days in 2020-2022.
- The prevalence of youth reporting current restlessness ranged from 18.6 percent (region 7: Crittenden County) to 47.2 percent (region 2: Newton County).

## Felt Restless in the Past 30 Days, 2020-2022



Percent Most/All ..

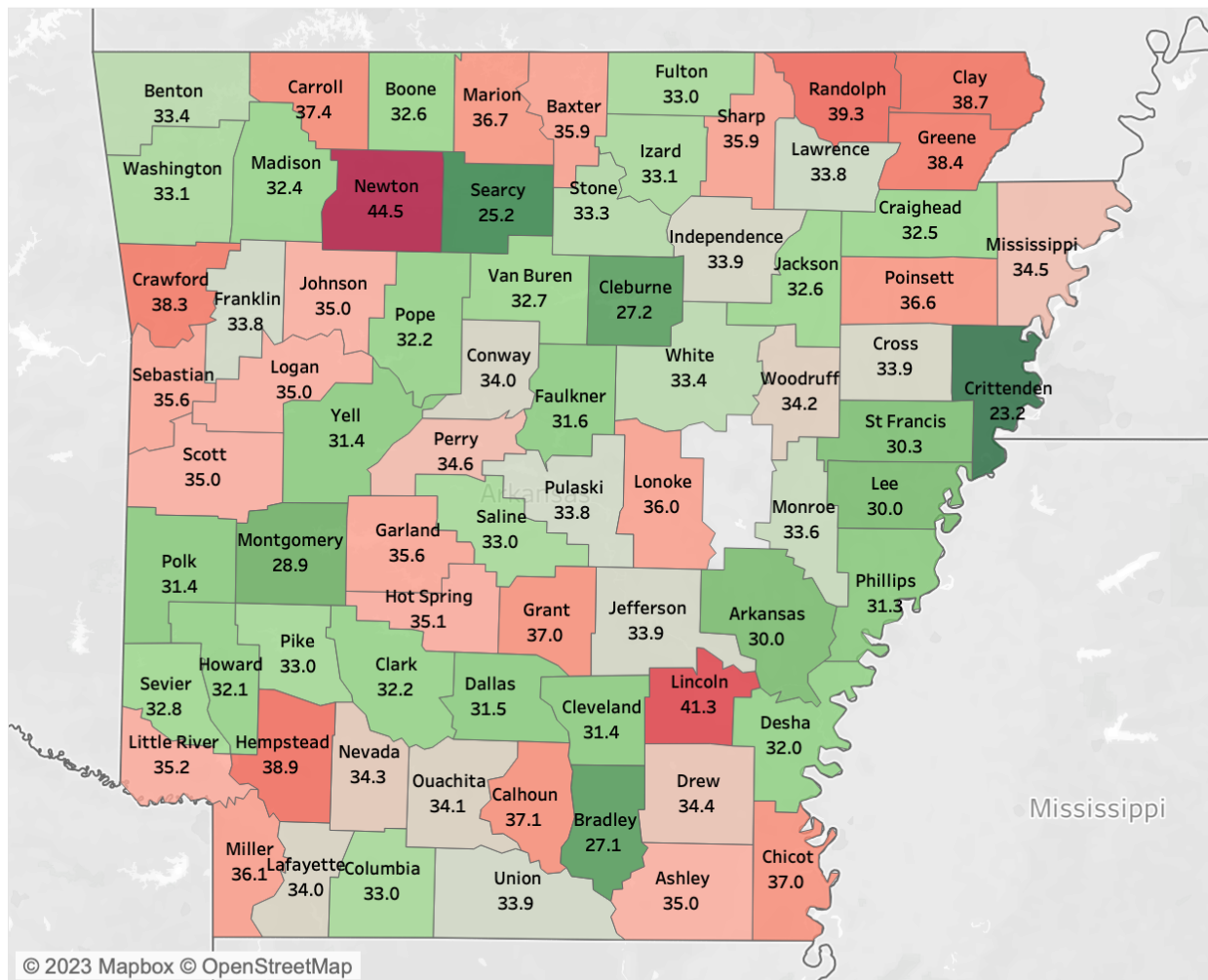
18.6 47.2

Source: APNA

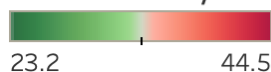
- Except for selected counties in eastern and southern parts of the state, more than one in three students reported feeling restless most or all of the time.
- These data suggest that most counties had a high prevalence of current restlessness, except for selected counties in regions 3, 7, and 13.

- One in three (33.9%) students reported having felt nervous most or all of the time during the past 30 days in 2020-2022.
- The prevalence having felt nervous most or all of the time ranged from 23.2 percent (region 7: Crittenden County) to 44.5 percent (region 2: Newton County).

## Felt Nervous in Past 30 Days, 2020-2022



Percent Most/All ..



Source: APNA

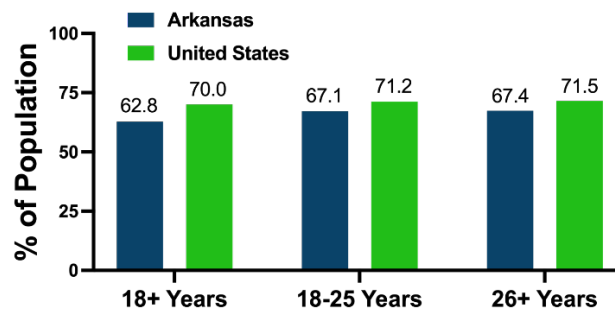
- The prevalence of youth having felt nervousness most or all of the time during the past 30 days was higher than the median (33.9%) in about one-half of the counties across the state, suggesting that almost one in three students felt nervousness most or all the time.
- Selected counties in the western, northern, eastern, and southern parts of the state had a prevalence of current nervousness lower than the median (33.9%).
- These data suggest that having current nervousness was prevalent in certain counties in essentially all regions of the state.

## Adults

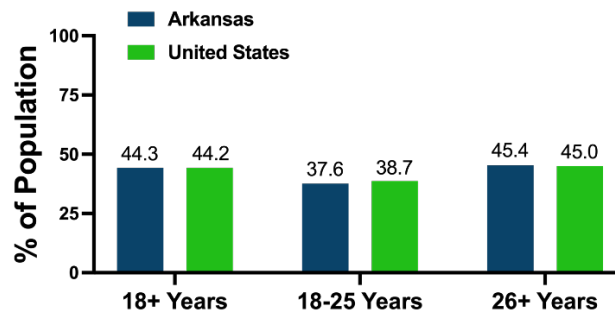
- Arkansas adults were less likely than U.S. adults to perceive great risk of smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day in 2021.
- Overall, Arkansas adults were about as likely than U.S. adults to perceive great risk of alcohol binge use once or twice per week in 2021; however, Arkansas young adults aged 18-25 and 26+ years were less and more likely, respectively, to perceive great risk of alcohol binge use once or twice per week relative to their U.S. counterparts.

### Adults Who Perceive Great Risk in the Following Activities (2021):

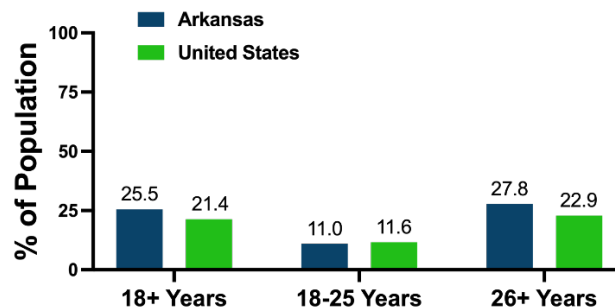
#### Smoking 1 or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day



#### Drinking 5 or More Alcoholic Beverages Once or Twice a Week



#### Smoking Marijuana Once or Twice per Month

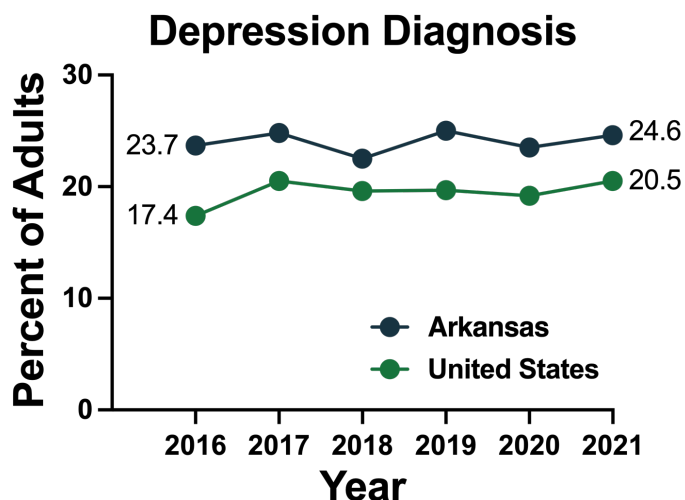
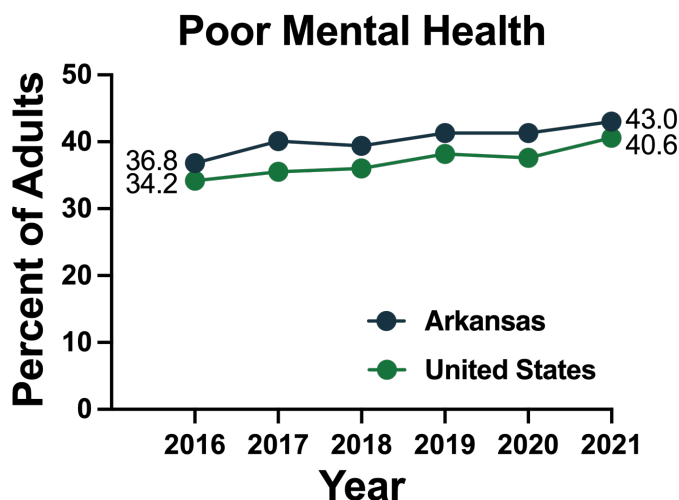


Source: NSDUH

- Overall, Arkansas adults were more likely than U.S. adults to perceive great risk of smoking marijuana once or twice per month in 2021; however, Arkansas young adults aged 18-25 and 26+ years were less and more likely, respectively, to perceive great risk of smoking marijuana once or twice per month relative to their U.S. counterparts.

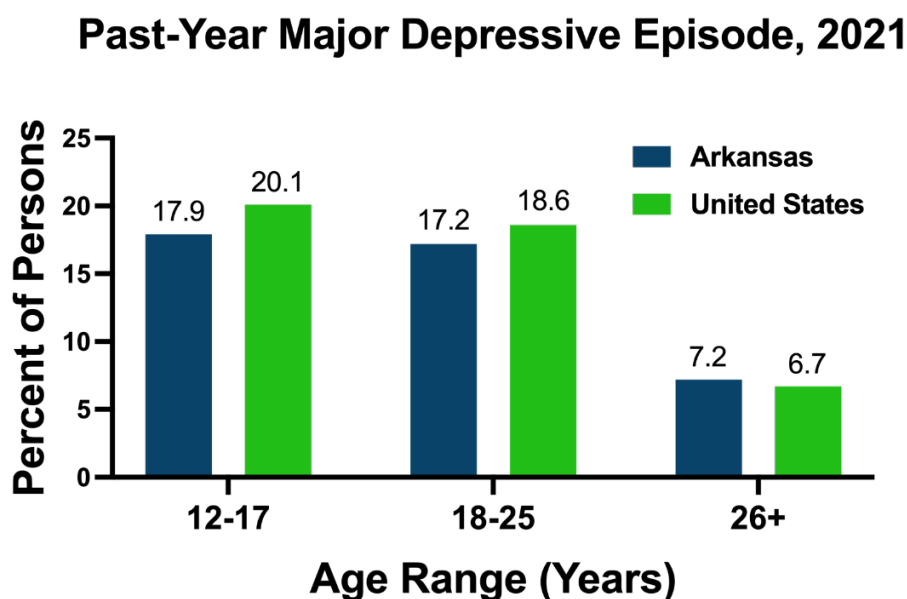


- Arkansas adults were slightly more likely than U.S. adults to report poor mental health in the prior 14 days across time. The proportion reporting poor mental health increased from 2016 to 2021 for both Arkansas and U.S. adults.
- The proportion of Arkansas and U.S. adults who have been diagnosed with depression has remained relatively stable from 2016 and 2017, respectively, to 2021. The prevalence of a major depressive disorder was consistently higher among Arkansas adults relative to their U.S. counterparts, with almost one in four and one in five Arkansas and U.S. adults, respectively reporting a depressive disorder.



Source: BRFSS

- The percentage of Arkansas and U.S. adults aged 18+ years meeting criteria for a depressive disorder in 2021 was 8.5 and 8.3 percent, respectively. Arkansas youth and young adults had a lower incidence, while Arkansas adults aged 26+ years had a higher incidence, of depressive disorder relative to their U.S. cohorts.



Source: NSDUH

## In the family

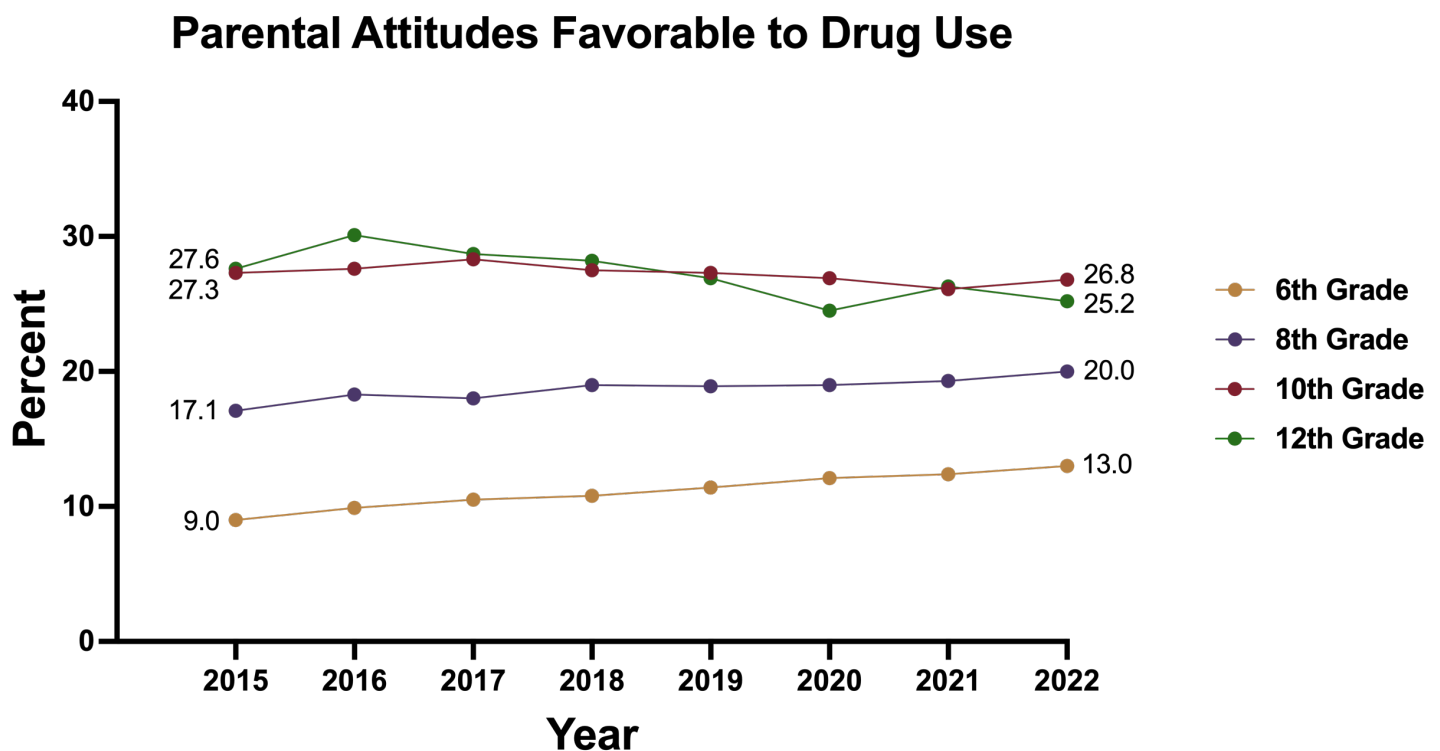
### Why this is important

Adolescents are more likely to misuse substances if they live in homes where parents have substance use problems,<sup>63</sup> have tolerant attitudes toward moderate drinking and drug use,<sup>64</sup> or poorly monitor their children's activities.<sup>63</sup>

Family rejection of sexual orientation or gender identity<sup>63</sup> or childhood maltreatment<sup>65</sup> increases risk of adolescent substance use.

### What to take away

- Since 2015, the proportion of students in 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grades reporting that parents had attitudes favorable to drug use has steadily increased. While the proportion of 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students perceiving favorable parental attitudes to drugs decreased very slightly from 2016 to 2022 or so, about one in four 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders report their parents have favorable attitudes toward drug use. Although favorable parental attitudes towards drugs generally increase with grade, a similar percentage of 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students report favorable parental attitudes towards drugs.



Source: APNA

## Related to Peers

### Why this is important

Peer relationships have been shown to influence adolescent substance use, with increased risks associated with deviant peer relationships, popularity, bullying, and association with gangs.<sup>65</sup>

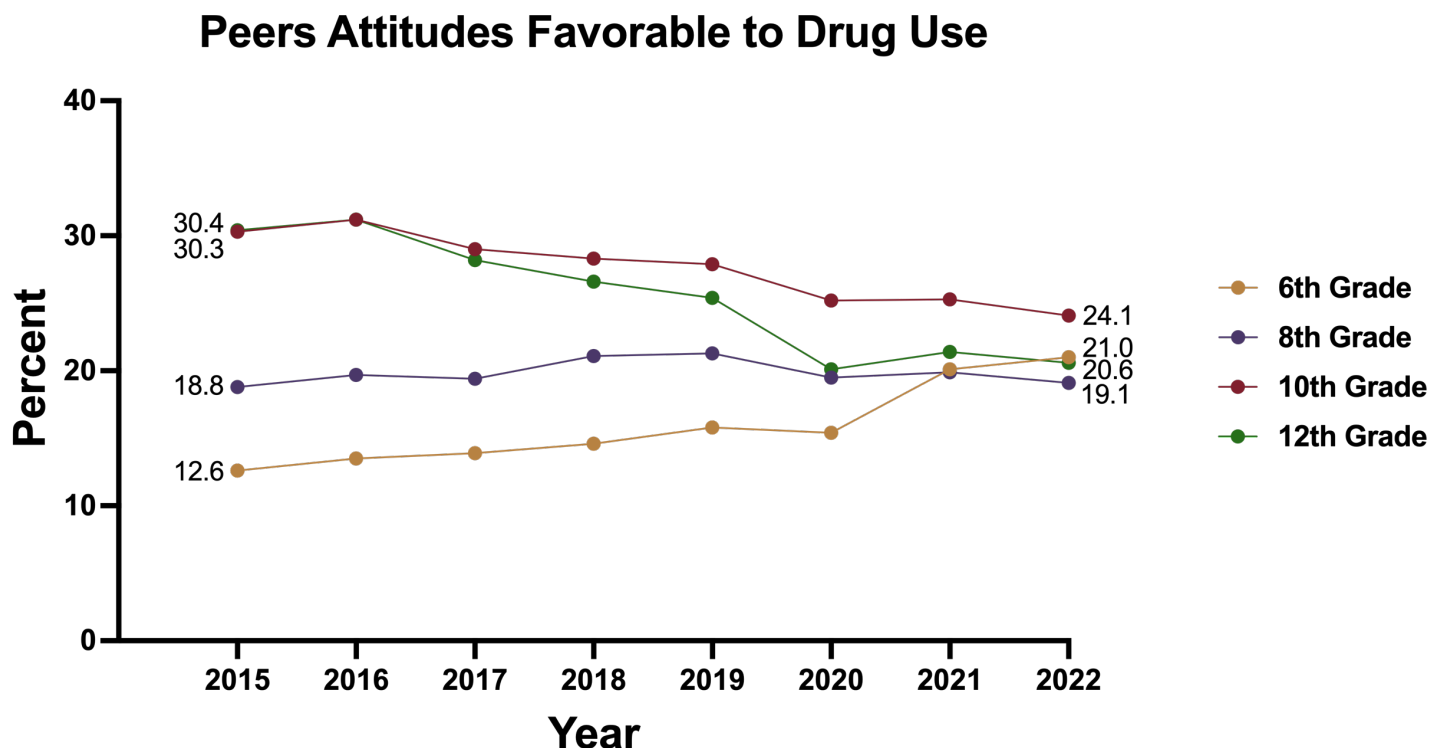
Adolescents are more likely to use substances if they associate with peers who use substances.

Adolescents are more likely to use substances if they perceive it would make them more popular.

Adolescents who are involved in bullying, whether as the perpetrator and/or victim, have increased risk of mental health disorders and psychosocial problems, including some form of substance use, relative to those who are not involved in bullying.

### What to take away

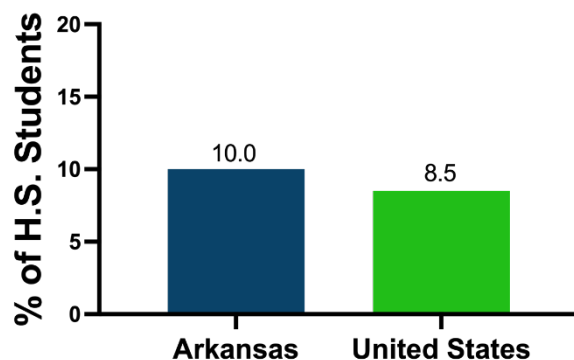
- The percentage of Arkansas students with peer attitudes favorable to drug use has increased over time among 6<sup>th</sup> grade students from 2015 to 2022 and was higher than for 8<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> grade students in 2022. The rate of students with peer attitudes favorable to drug use changed minimally, if at all, over time among 8<sup>th</sup> grade students from 2015 to 2022. Among 10<sup>th</sup> grade students, the percentage of peers with attitudes favorable to drug use decreased over time from 2015 to 2022. Among 12<sup>th</sup> graders, the percentage of peers with attitudes favorable to drug use decreased over time from 2015 to 2020, then remained relatively stable through 2022; however, the rate was highest among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in 2022, with one in four 10<sup>th</sup> grade students and one in five 12<sup>th</sup> grade students reporting peers with favorable attitudes toward drug use.



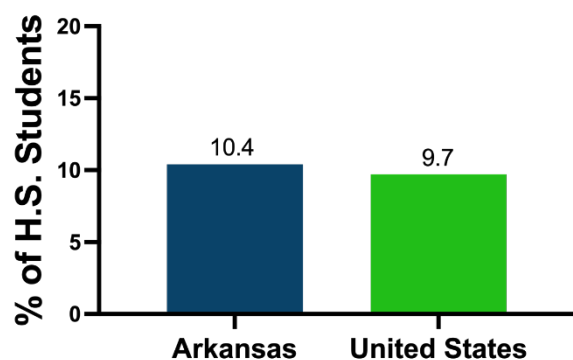
Source: APNA

- These findings suggest that substance use prevention programs should target each grade level with particular focus on 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grade levels regarding risk perception and be reinforced with parents.
- In 2021, a higher percentage of high school students in Arkansas reported past-year physical dating violence, past-year sexual violence by anyone, and ever being physically forced to have intercourse than nationally. A similar, slightly higher percentage of Arkansas high school students reported past-year sexual dating violence relative to U.S. high school students.

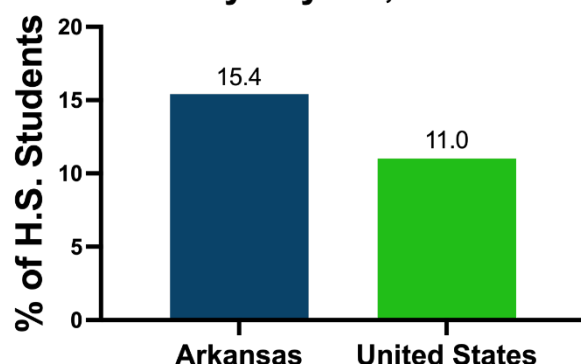
**Past-Year Physical Dating Violence, 2021**



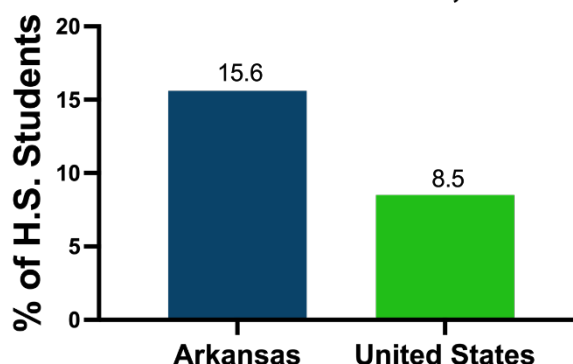
**Past-Year Sexual Dating Violence, 2021**



**Past-Year Sexual Violence by Anyone, 2021**



**Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse, 2021**



Source: BRFSS

## In the school setting

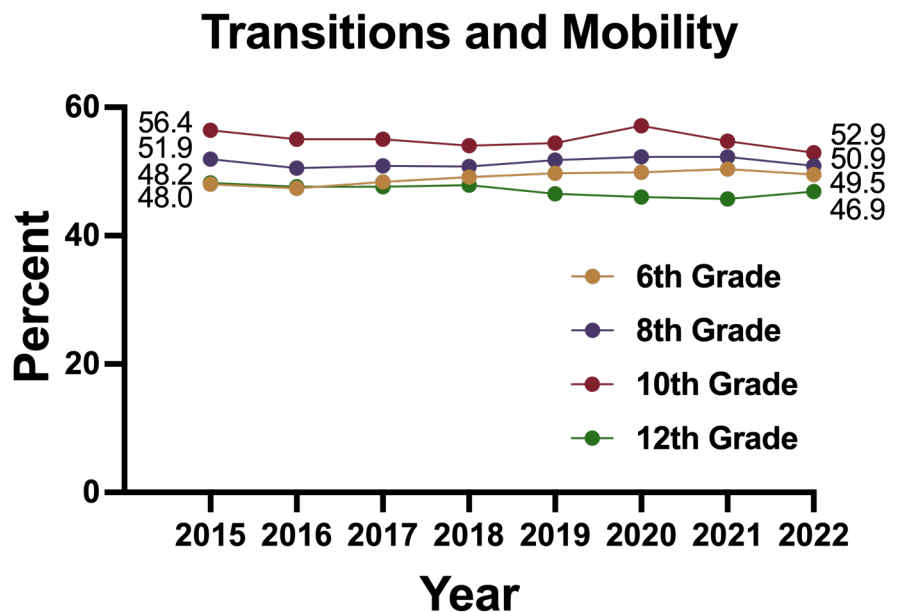
### Why this is important

School connectedness, the belief by students that adults and peers in the school care about them as learners and as individuals, is an important protective factor. Transitions (when children move from elementary school to middle school, or from middle school to high school) are risk factors for drug use, school misbehavior, and delinquency. Mobility (when people in a community move) has been associated with risk of drug use and crime problems, including both criminal behavior and drug-related problems in families.

Lack of school and community connectedness as well as low academic performance are associated with increased risk of substance use.<sup>63</sup>

### What to take away

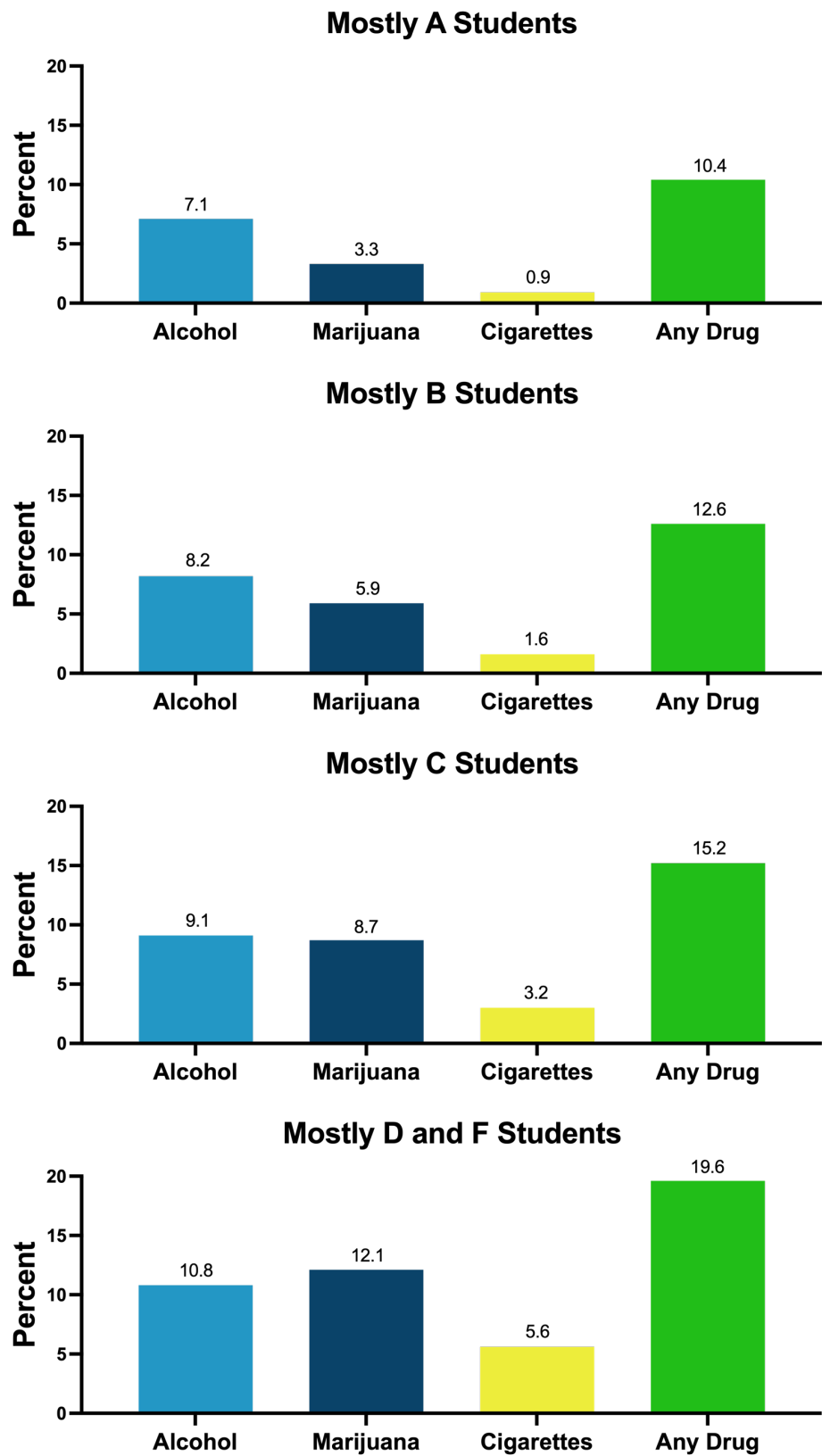
- The prevalence of transitions and mobility has increased slightly among Arkansas 6<sup>th</sup> grade students, remained relatively stable for 8<sup>th</sup> grade students, and decreased for 12<sup>th</sup> grade students. After declining from 2015 to 2018, the prevalence of transitions and mobility increased slightly among 10<sup>th</sup> grade students before decreasing below 2015 levels.



Source: APNA

- The use of alcohol, marijuana, cigarettes, or any drug increases with decreasing academic performance. Nearly one in five students who report receiving mostly D's or F's also report using some substance.
- Alcohol appears to be the most prevalent substance used across all grades with almost one in ten reporting use among mostly C, D or F students. Of note, marijuana use increases more than alcohol as academic performance decreases and its prevalence is slightly higher than for alcohol use among D or F students.

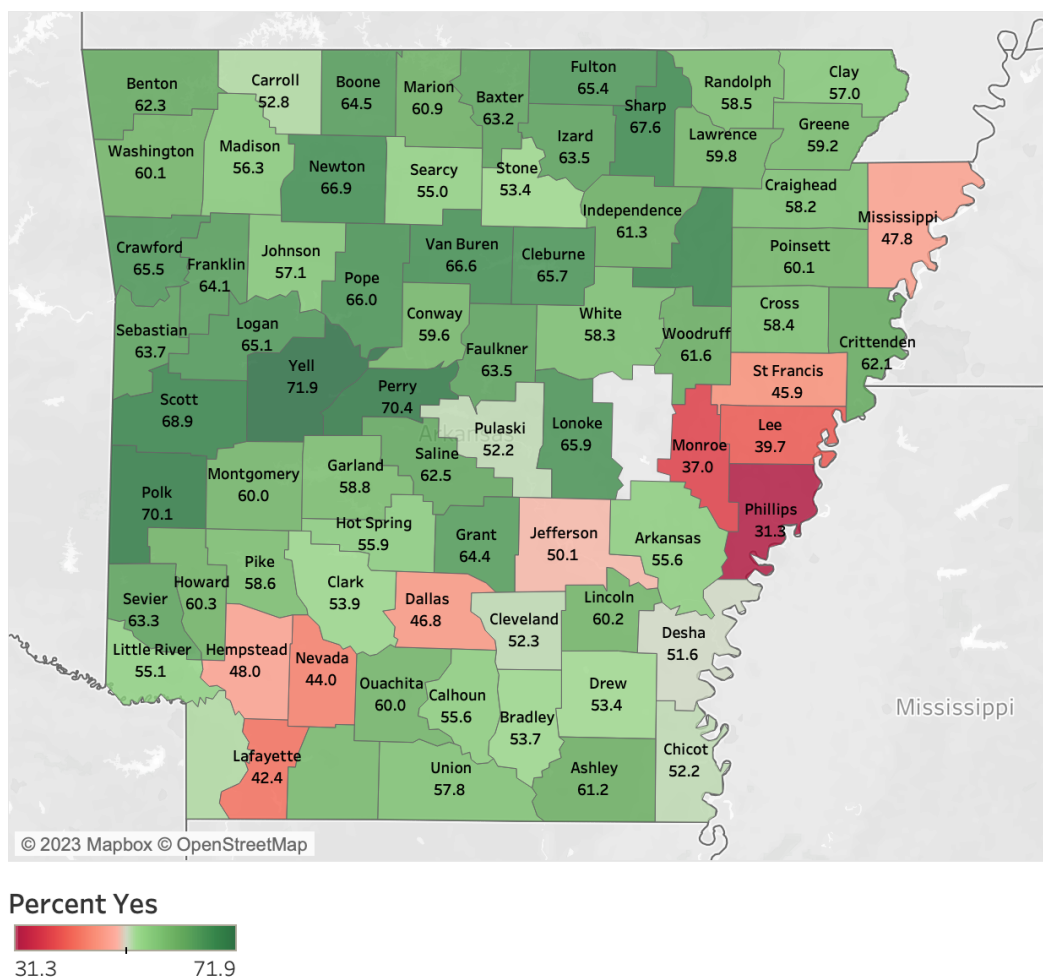
Each Self-Reported Student Type That Also Reported Using Substances, 2022



Source: APNA

- In 2020-2022, about three in five (59.1%) students reported having access to school counseling.
- Perceived access varied widely across counties, with the prevalence of school counseling access ranging from 31.3 percent (region 7: Phillips County) to 71.9 percent (region 6: Yell County).

## Have Access to School Counseling, 2020-2022

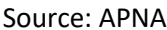


Source: APNA

- Generally, at least 50% of youth reported having access to school counseling most parts of the state, except in certain eastern, central, and southwestern counties.
- These data suggest that access to school counseling was least prevalent in certain counties in regions 4, 7, 10, 11, and 12.



- ## Felt Unsafe at School, 2020-2022



- 96 ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP • 2023 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

## In the community

### Why this is important

A CDC best practice for tobacco control programs is limiting minors' access to tobacco products.<sup>66</sup>

Arkansas, like many other states, regularly enforces and documents retailer violations for selling cigarettes to minors.

Economic and environmental hardships have been shown to contribute to both substance use and mental health disorders.<sup>67</sup>

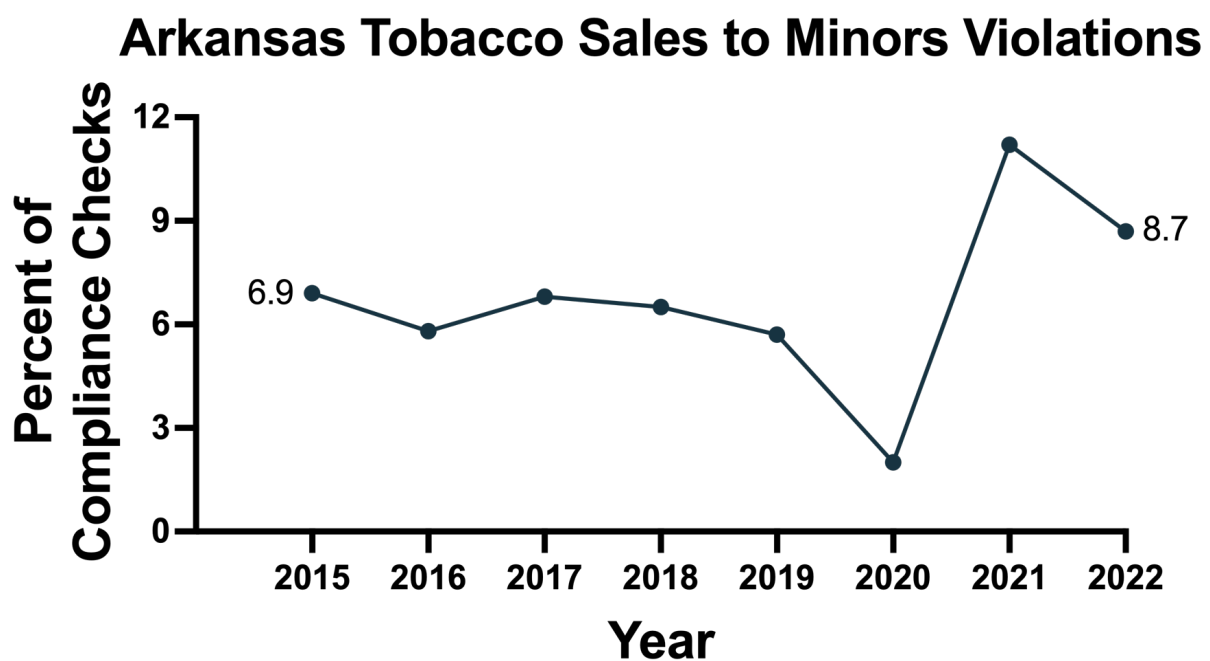
Two indicators for economic hardship are the Unemployment Rate and the Poverty Rate.

Disconnected youth are teens and young adults ages 16-19 who are neither working nor in school. Disconnected youth are at increased risk of violence, smoking, alcohol consumption and marijuana use, and may have emotional deficits and less cognitive and academic skills than their peers who are working and/or in school.<sup>68-72</sup>

Food-insecure households were unable, at times during the year, to provide adequate food for one or more household members because the household lacked money and other resources for food.

### What to take away

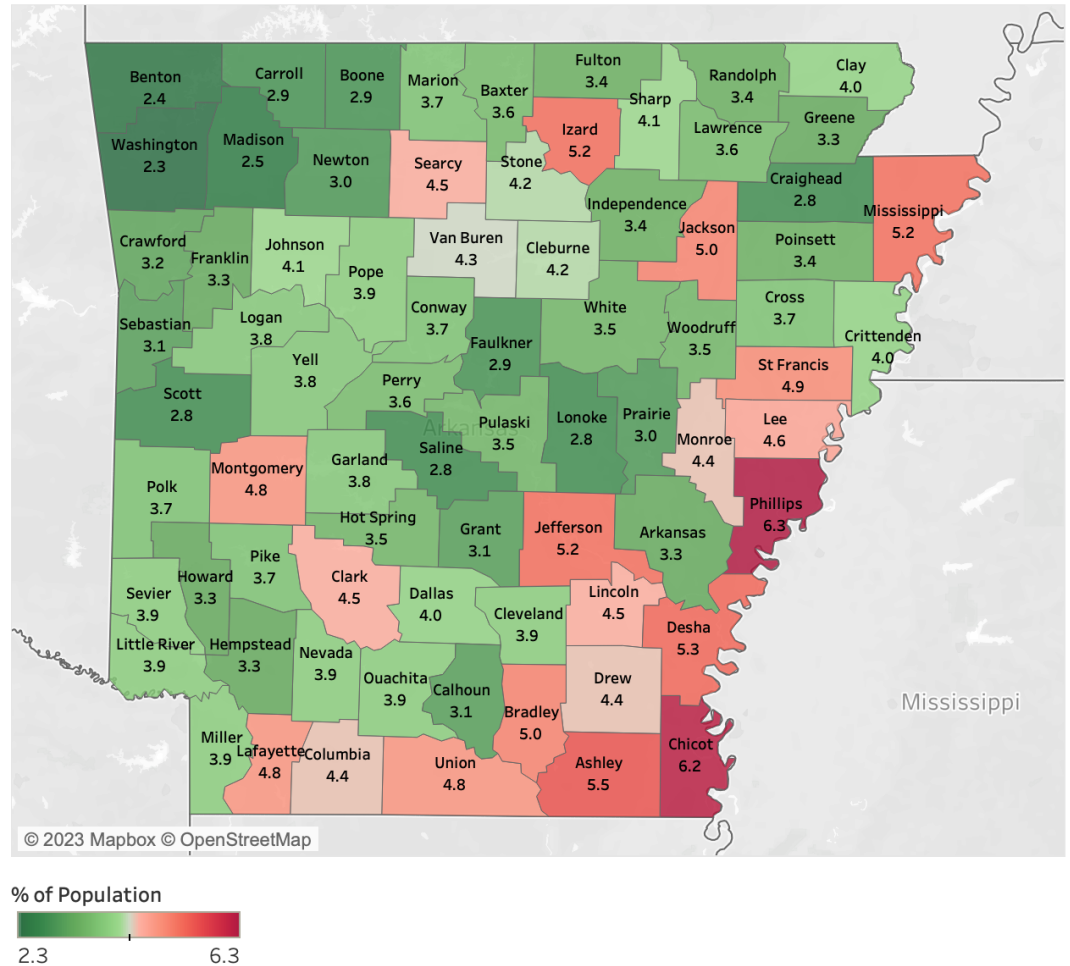
- After a slight decline from 2015 to 2019, the percent of retailers who violated tobacco laws and sold tobacco to Arkansas minors sharply declined in 2020; however, number of inspections in 2020 was less than one fifth that completed in 2019. Unfortunately, the rate of tobacco sales violations increased sharply in 2021 to 11.2 percent before decreasing slightly to 8.7 percent in 2022; however, the 2022 violations rate is still higher than that in 2015.



Source: Arkansas Tobacco Control

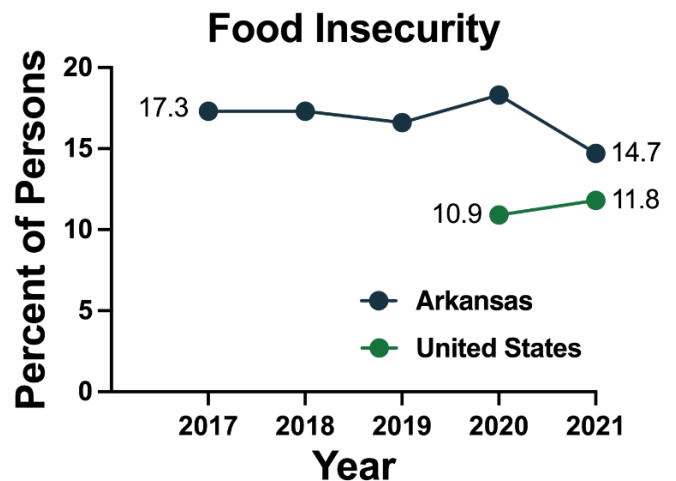
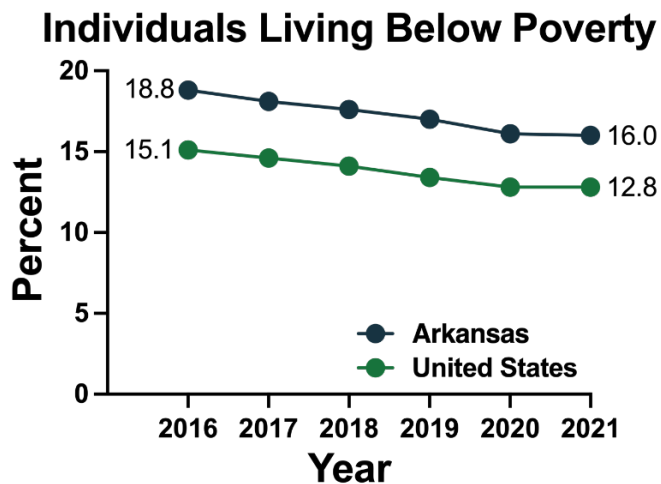
## Unemployment Rate, 2022

- In 2021, the Arkansas unemployment rate varied widely across counties, from 2.4 percent in Benton County to 6.3 percent in Phillips County. Unemployment rates were highest mainly in the southern and eastern portions of the state.



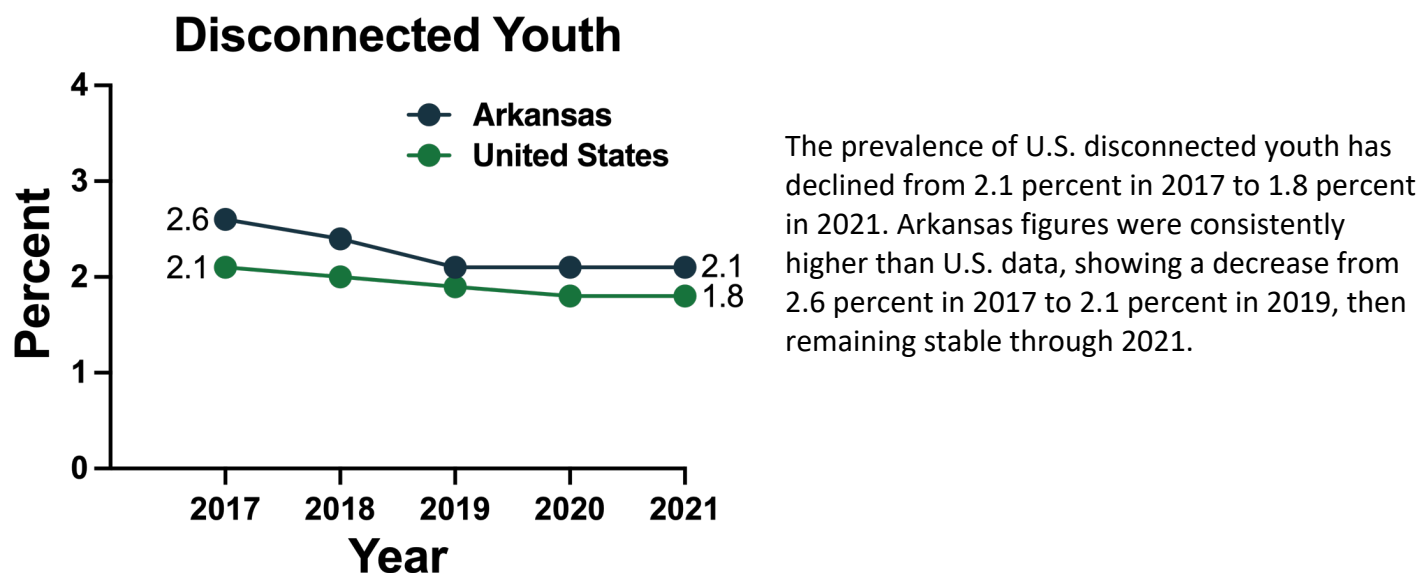
Source: Department of Labor

- Like the U.S. poverty rate, the Arkansas poverty rate has declined since 2016, but continues to be higher than the U.S. poverty rate.



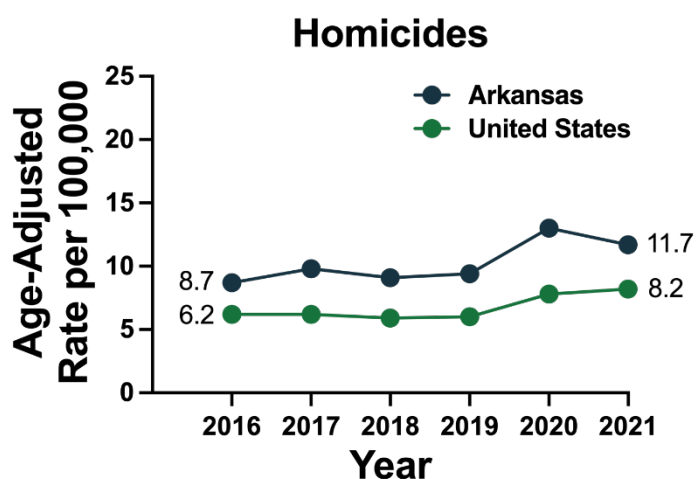
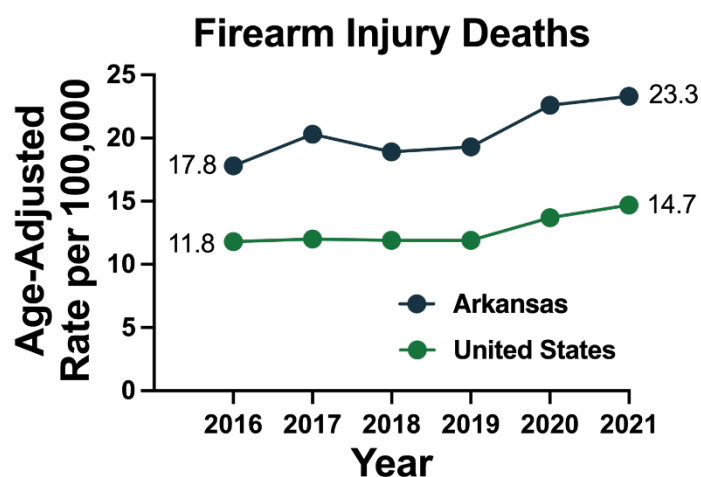
Source: American Community Survey, Table S1701 and Map the Meal Gap

- Although the prevalence of food insecurity in Arkansas remained relatively stable from 2017 to 2020, it decreased in 2021; however, food insecurity in Arkansas was higher than national figures in 2020 and 2021.



Source: American Community Survey, Table S14005

- The Arkansas firearm injury death rate increased from 2016 to 2020 and was consistently higher than U.S. rates. The U.S. death rate due to firearm injuries remained stable from 2016 to 2019 and then increased from 2019 to 2021.
- The Arkansas homicide death rate fluctuated over time, but generally increased from 2016 to 2021. The U.S. homicide death rate remained relatively stable from 2016 to 2019, then increased slightly from 2019 to 2021. The U.S. homicide death rate was consistently lower than Arkansas' rate.



Source: CDC WONDER

## TREATMENT ADMISSIONS

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

### Why this is important

Assessing the rates of people being admitted to substance abuse treatment assists in organization and evaluation of programs.

Hospital discharges are monitored to determine the prevalence of substance misuse in the inpatient setting.

Without treatment, individuals may not have the tools necessary to recover from substance use disorders.

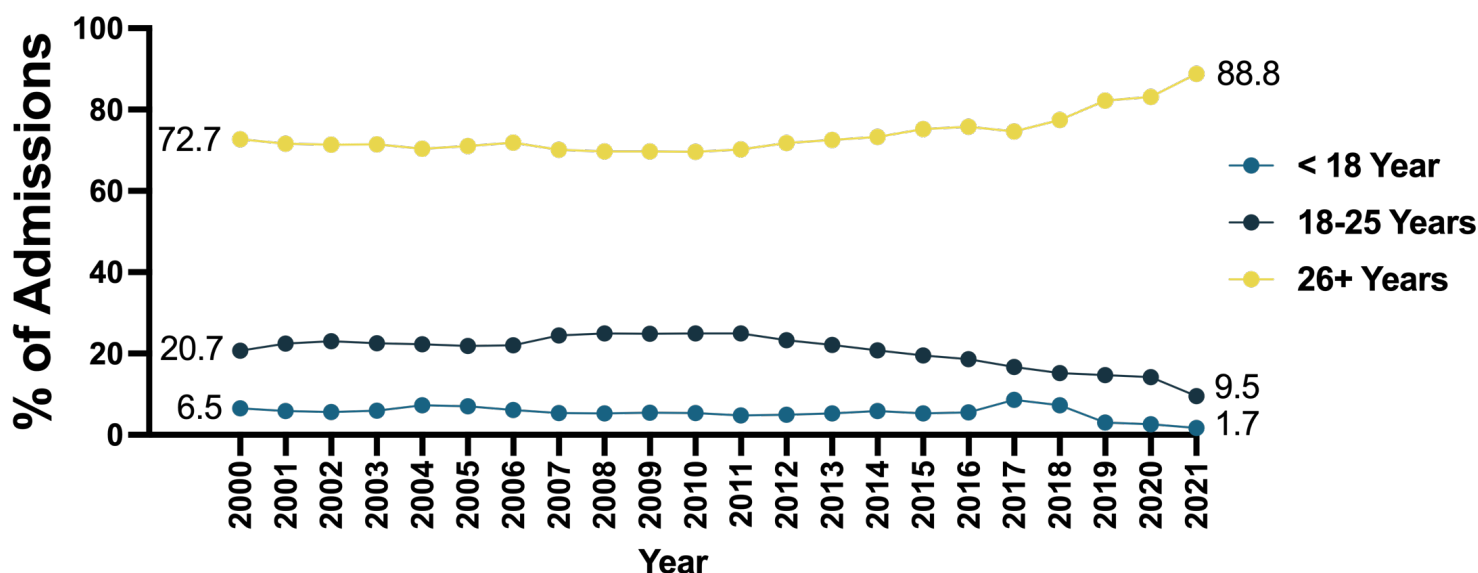
Prenatal smoking is a preventable cause of premature birth, low birth weight and birth defects.

Women who quit smoking during pregnancy are more likely to remain abstinent compared with those who continued to smoke throughout pregnancy.

### What to take away

- The percentage of admissions to substance abuse treatment have declined over time among youth and young adults, while increasing among adults aged 26+ years. These findings suggest that more focus on resources and interventions for younger populations is warranted.

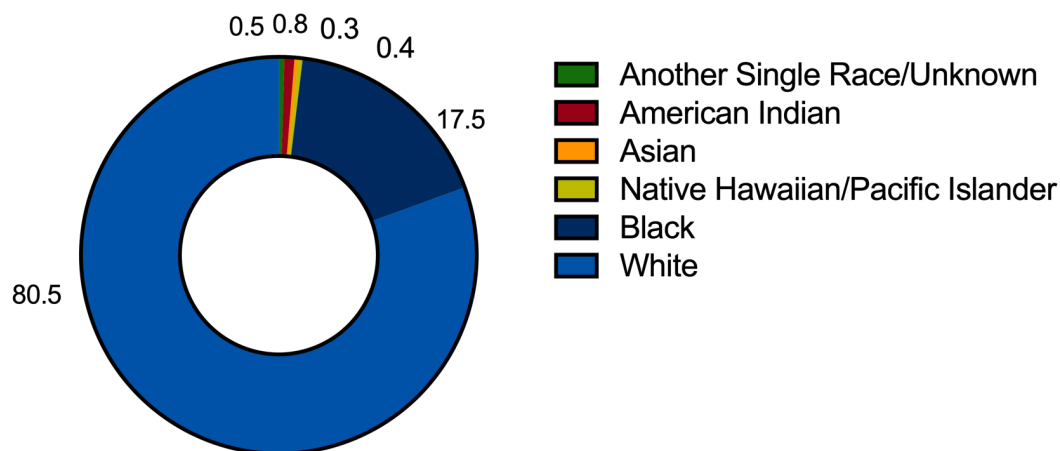
## Arkansas Treatment Admissions



Source: Arkansas Department of Humans Services, Division of Aging and Adult Behavioral Health Services

- Those entering treatment for substance or alcohol use in 2022 were predominantly White (80.5%), while 17.5 percent were Black, and about 0.8 percent were American Indian/Alaskan Native. About 3.3 percent of admissions reported Hispanic/Latino ethnicity.

## Arkansas Substance Abuse Treatment Clients Served (%), 2022

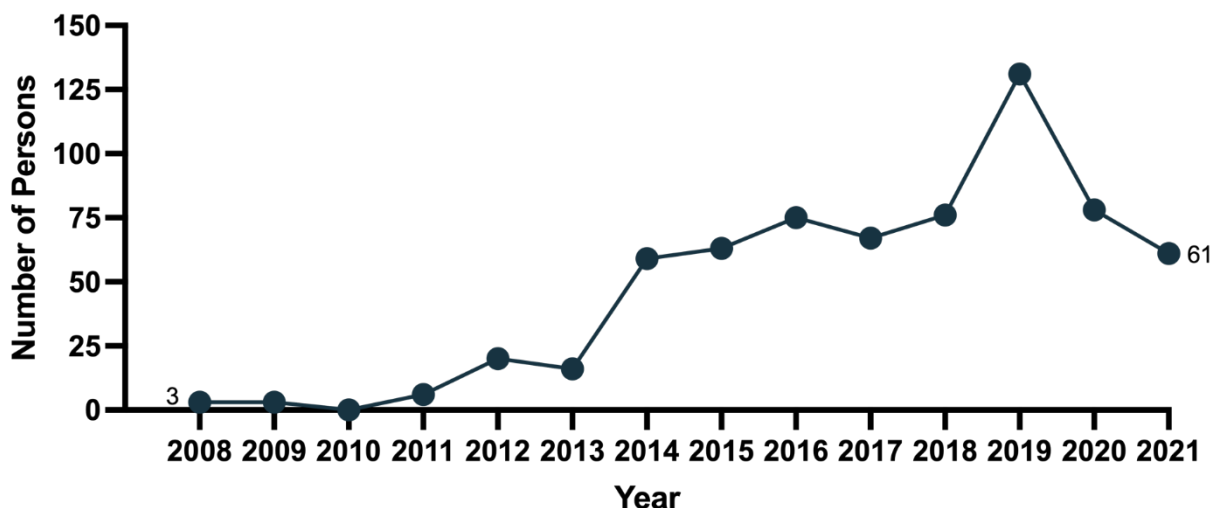


**Total Clients Served = 11,277**

Source: Arkansas Department of Humans Services, Division of Aging and Adult Behavioral Health Services

- The number of pregnant women in treatment for a drug or alcohol problem increased from three in 2008 to 131 in 2019, then decreased in 2020 and 2021 to a similar level to that in 2016-2018.

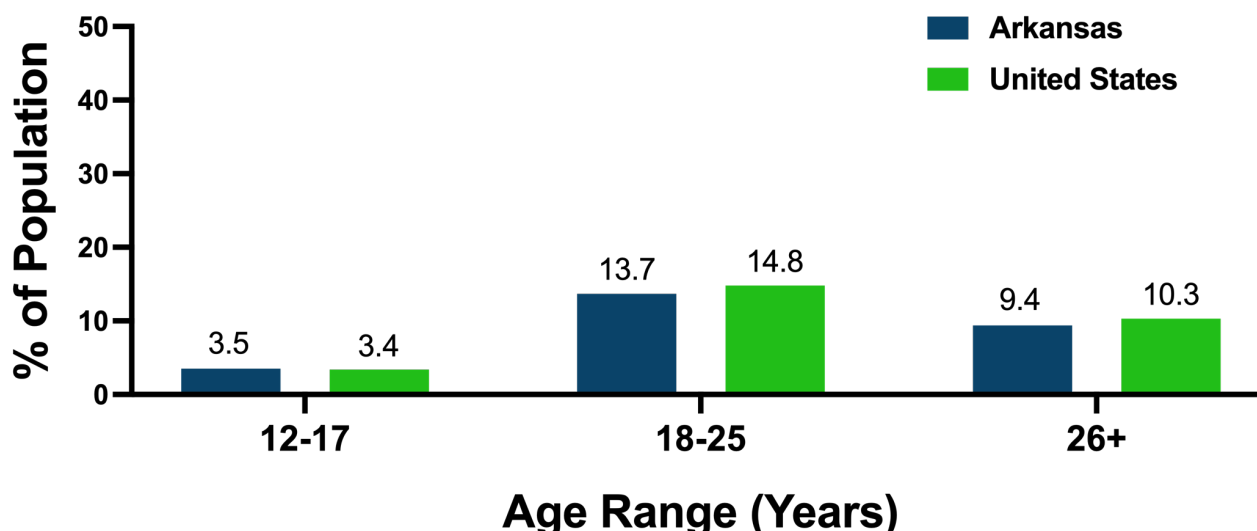
## Arkansas Pregnant Women in Substance Abuse Treatment



Source: Arkansas Department of Humans Services, Division of Aging and Adult Behavioral Health Services

- In 2021, the percentage of Arkansas and U.S. persons aged 12 and older needing, but not receiving, treatment for alcohol was 9.4 and 10.2 percent, respectively. Adults aged 18-25 years had the highest rates of needing, but not receiving, treatment for alcohol with a higher prevalence among U.S. relative to Arkansas young adults.

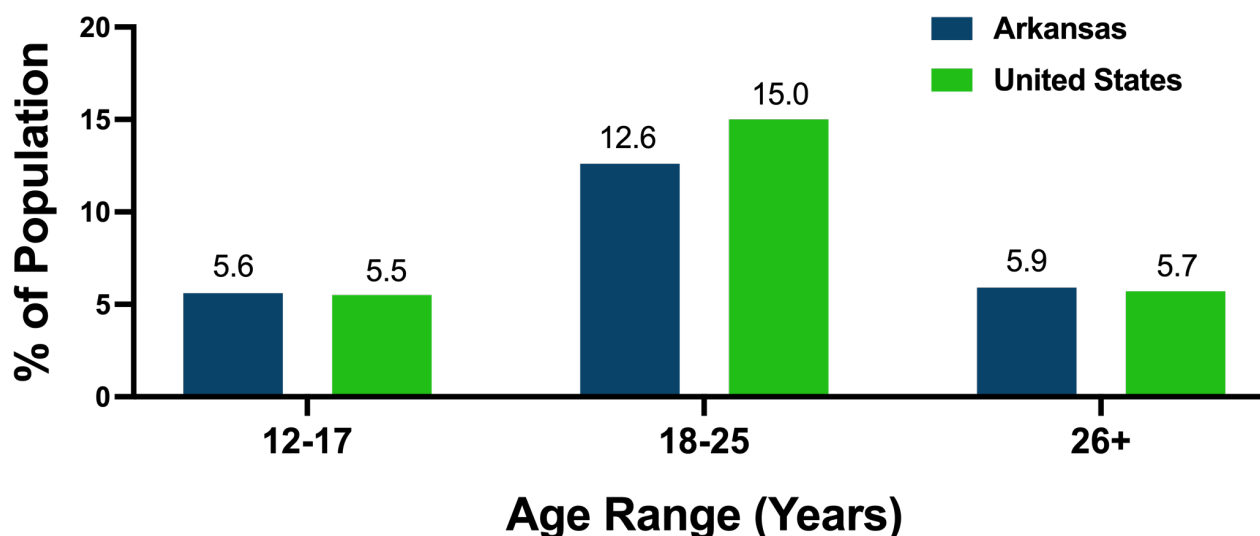
## Needing but not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol, 2021



Source: NSDUH

- In 2021, the percentage of Arkansas and U.S. persons aged 12 and up needing, but not receiving, treatment for illicit drugs was 6.7 and 6.8 percent, respectively. Arkansas youth aged 12-17 years and adults aged 26+ had a similar and slightly higher prevalence of needing, but not receiving, treatment for illicit drugs relative to their U.S. cohorts, respectively. A lower percentage of Arkansas young adults aged 18-25 years needed, but did not receive, treatment for illicit drugs in 2021.

## Needing but not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drugs, 2021



Source: NSDUH



## CONCLUSIONS

Arkansas substance use prevention programs have made great strides in impacting substance use levels on several indicators including lowering smoking levels among youth and adults and lowering alcohol use among teens. However, there are still areas of concern that require attention. Multiple indicators within this report showed that certain Arkansas adult and youth substance usage was higher than national averages -- adult and youth cigarette smoking, youth smokeless tobacco use, and adult prescription drug, methamphetamine, and opioid use. The prevalence of youth vaping is also increasing, although lower than among their U.S. counterparts. Other chemical product (bath salt) use among Arkansas youth also appears to be increasing, particularly among younger female students. Several indicators showed minimal improvement, such as marijuana use rates among youth. These observations should all be considered as programs move forward in prevention planning.

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

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

## REFERENCES

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## OVERVIEW OF COUNTY REPORT

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

## INDICATORS DESCRIPTION

### Demographics

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

### Substance use, health, and consequences

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

### Risk and protective factors

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

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

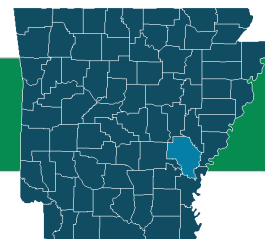
## OUTCOMES, RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Substance Use	
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>
Youth flavor vape use <sup>1</sup>	Youth marijuana vape use <sup>1</sup>
Youth nicotine vape use <sup>1</sup>	
Community	
Persons below poverty level <sup>2</sup>	Unemployment rates <sup>2</sup>
Uninsurance <sup>2</sup>	Food insecurity <sup>2</sup>
Substandard housing <sup>2</sup>	Transitions and mobility <sup>2</sup>
Disconnected youth <sup>2</sup>	Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>3</sup>
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>3</sup>	Beer, wine, liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>2</sup>
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>2</sup>	Substance use–related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>2</sup>
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>2</sup>	Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>2</sup>
Family	
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>2</sup>	Poor family management <sup>2</sup>
Family history of anti–social behavior <sup>2</sup>	Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>2</sup>
Individual/Peers	
Early initiation of drug use <sup>2</sup>	Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>2</sup>
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>2</sup>	Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>2</sup>
Youth who perceive smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>3</sup>	Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>3</sup>
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>3</sup>	Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>3</sup>
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e–cigarettes, e–cigars, and e–hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>3</sup>	Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e–liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>3</sup>
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e–liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>3</sup>	
School	
High school dropouts <sup>2</sup>	Academic failure <sup>2</sup>
Low commitment to school <sup>2</sup>	High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>2</sup>
School opportunities for pro–social involvement <sup>3</sup>	School rewards for pro–social involvement <sup>3</sup>
1. Outcome, 2. Risk Factor, 3. Protective Factor	



# HOW TO INTERPRET COUNTY PROFILES

## ARKANSAS COUNTY



### Key Findings

#### Weakness

- 22nd highest rate of substance-related arrests

Key findings highlight top strengths and weaknesses of each county.

#### Strengths

- 17th lowest unemployment rate
- 23rd lowest high school dropout rate

### Demographics

Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



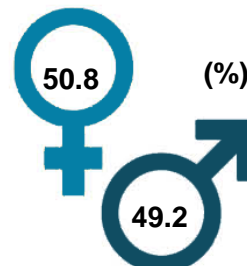
68.6



25.7



3.7



Demographics section describes the population in the county.

### Consequences

County State

Substance use-related arrests

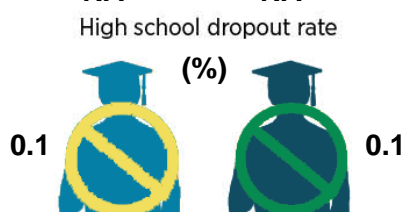


Consequences of substance use. Indicate outcomes of use we need to prevent.

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



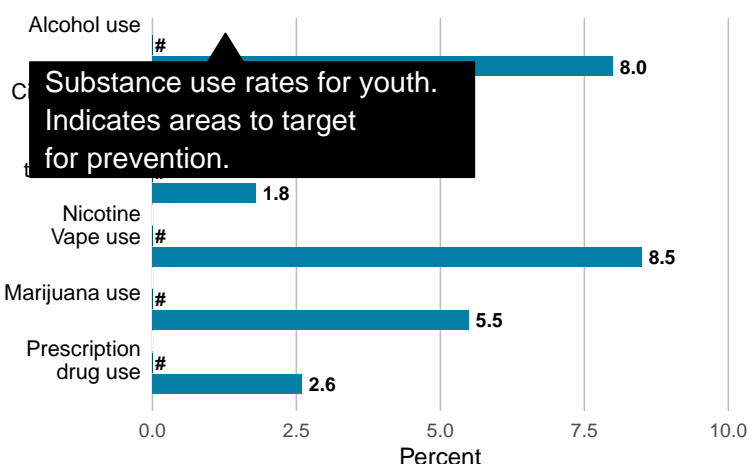
High school dropout rate (%)



Population over 65	3,341
Population under 18	4,021
Total population	17,273
Fertility Rate	NA

### Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

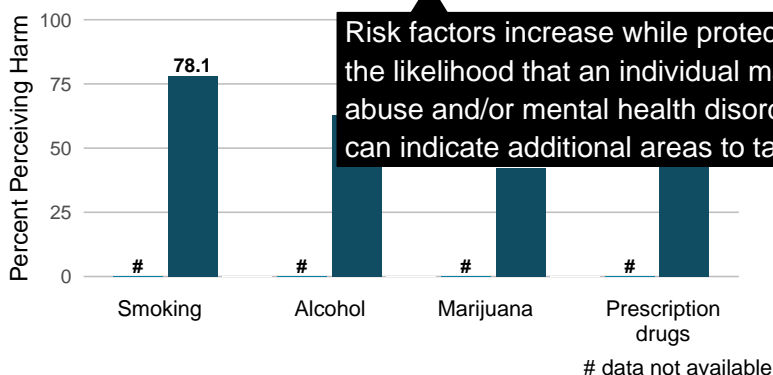
County State



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

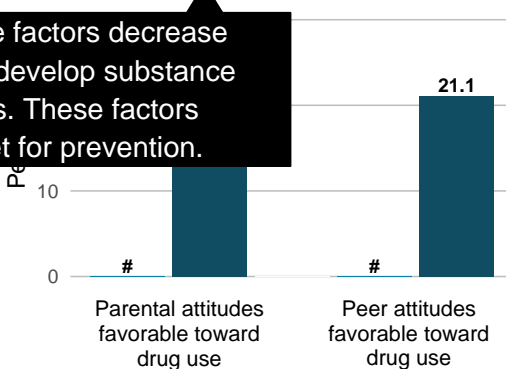
### Protective Factors

County State



### Risk Factors

County State

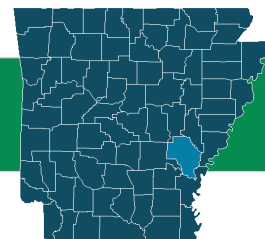


Risk factors increase while protective factors decrease the likelihood that an individual may develop substance abuse and/or mental health disorders. These factors can indicate additional areas to target for prevention.

# data not available

ARKANSAS COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	16.1	9.8	13.5			8.7	--
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.4	0.9	3.7			2.3	--
Past 30-day Youth e-cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.4	0.9	1.2			1.2	--
Past 30-day Youth tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>							--
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>						4.4	--
Past 30-day Youth vaping only (%) <sup>1</sup>						9.0	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		5.4	6.9			4.4	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		11.1	13.7			9.0	--
<b>COMMUNITY</b>							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	17.3	16.0	17.7			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	3.0	4.0	3.4	3.3		4.2	✓
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	6.8	5.3	6.0			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	16.4	17.9	14.7			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.0	0.0				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	44.8	42.9	50.9			51.1	--
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	14.9	8.2	0.4			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>						76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>						12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>						10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>9</sup>						6.8	✓
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>						10.7	✓
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	9.9	7.7	8.4	8.5		9.0	✓
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	0.0				26.7	--
<b>FAMILY</b>							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	10.8	10.0	41.0	38.0		3768.7	✓
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	28.5	36.2	34.5			32.3	--
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	36.4	27.9	29.4			27.7	--
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	20.3	15.9	23.5			20.2	--
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>						14.4	--
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>						21.1	--
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>						18.4	--
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>						49.9	--
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>						79.7	--
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	67.1	56.2	55.6			64.2	--
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	44.0	47.1	34.4			43.4	--
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	84.4	69.8	72.0			80.2	--
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	66.1	62.7	56.7			66.5	--
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		58.1	52.9			62.9	--
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		65.7	64.8			73.9	--
<b>SCHOOL</b>							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	3.4	1.3	0.2	0.1		1.0	✓
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	30.2	40.2	43.1			45.5	--
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	55.2	56.8	64.4			53.7	--
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>		19.7	15.2	6.1		16.7	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	59.4	54.8	55.7			60.9	--
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	46.5	51.5	44.3			51.4	--
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# ARKANSAS COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 22nd highest rate of substance-related arrests

### Strengths

- 17th lowest unemployment rate
- 23rd lowest high school dropout rate

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

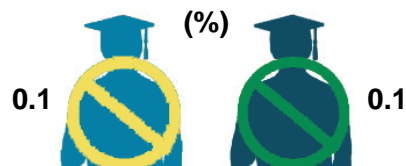
Substance use-related arrests  
per 1,000 population



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

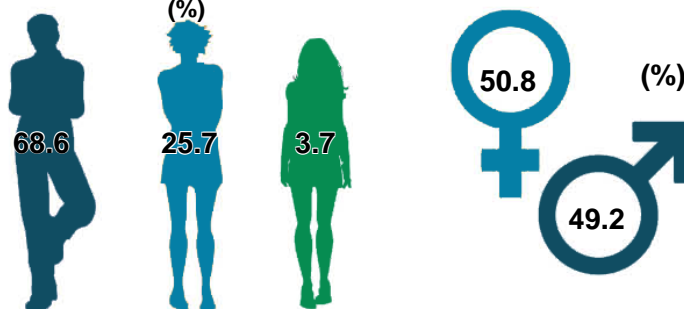


High school dropout rate  
(%)



## Demographics

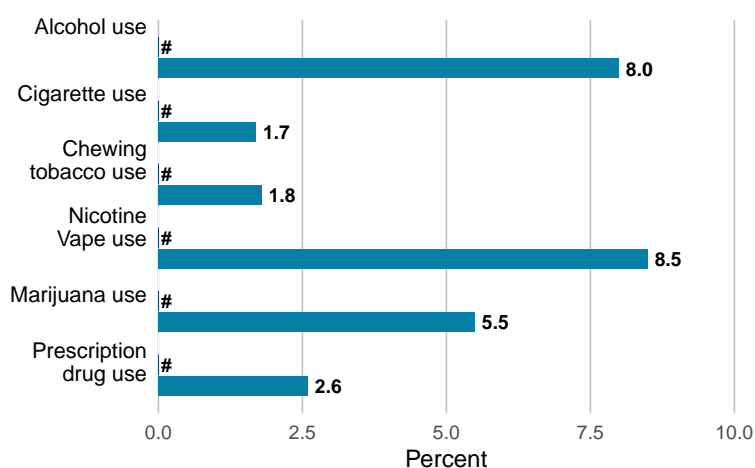
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,341
Population under 18	4,021
Total population	17,273
Fertility Rate	NA

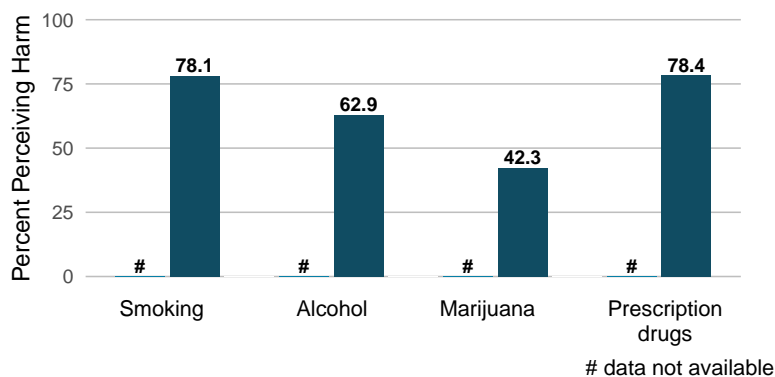
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



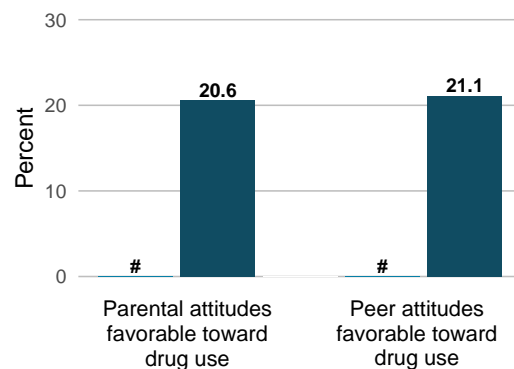
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



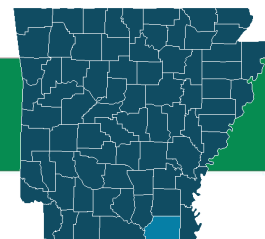
## Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



ARKANSAS COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	16.1	9.8	13.5			8.7	--
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.4	0.9	3.7			2.3	--
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.1	0.9	1.2			2.3	--
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	6.7	7.6	7.8			5.5	--
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.2	0.0	0.0			0.1	--
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.6	1.3	3.9			2.5	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		7.1	6.5			5.1	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		5.4	6.9			4.4	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		11.1	13.7			9.0	--
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	17.3	16.0	17.7			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	3.0	4.0	3.4	3.3		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	6.8	5.3	6.0			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	16.4	17.9	14.7			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.0	0.0				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	44.8	42.9	50.9			51.1	--
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	14.9	8.2	0.4			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	696	639	640	589		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	215	164	85	30		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	17.4			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	10.0	0.0	14.7	5.8		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	19.7	14.9	10.7	8.4		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	9.9	7.7	8.4	8.5		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	0.0				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	10.8	10.0	41.0	38.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	28.5	36.2	34.5			32.3	--
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	36.4	27.9	29.4			27.7	--
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	20.3	15.9	23.5			20.2	--
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	17.7	13.5	20.8			14.4	--
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	23.8	17.5	24.3			21.1	--
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.0	18.0	21.3			18.4	--
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	52.1	55.8	58.7			49.9	--
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	80.4	74.7	70.7			79.7	--
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	67.1	56.2	55.6			64.2	--
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	44.0	47.1	34.4			43.4	--
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	84.4	69.8	72.0			80.2	--
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	66.1	62.7	56.7			66.5	--
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		58.1	52.9			62.9	--
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		65.7	64.8			73.9	--
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	3.4	1.3	0.2	0.1		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	30.2	40.2	43.1			45.5	--
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	55.2	56.8	64.4			53.7	--
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	12.2	19.7	15.2	6.1		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	60.4	54.8	55.7			60.9	--
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	46.5	51.5	44.3			51.4	--
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# ASHLEY COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 8th highest percentage of youth vaping flavor
- 12th highest percentage of youth vaping vaping nicotine
- 14th highest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 16th highest percentage of you vaping marijuana

### Strengths

- N/A

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

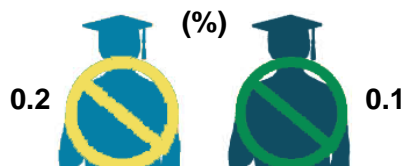
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

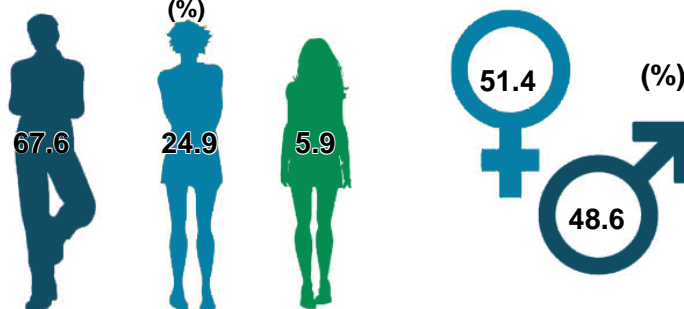


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

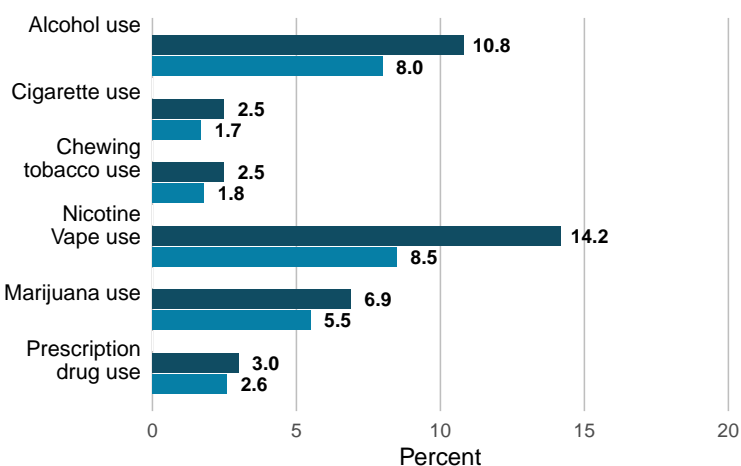
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,975
Population under 18	4,442
Total population	19,362
Fertility Rate	NA

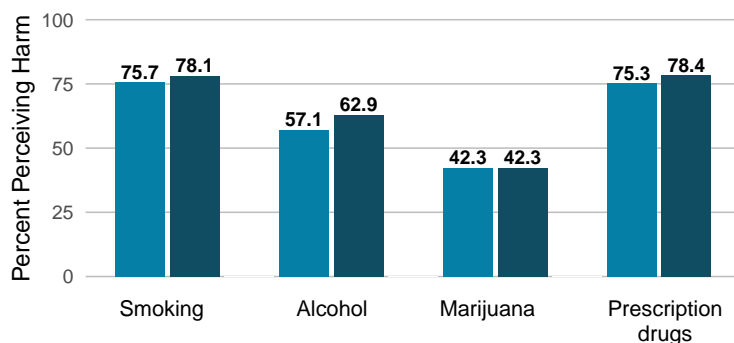
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



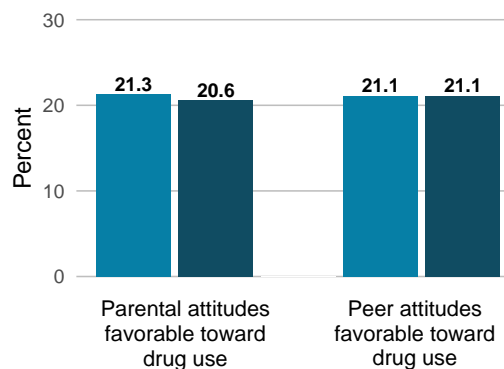
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

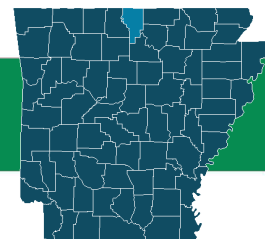
■ County ■ State





ASHLEY COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	11.8	9.7	15.2	10.8		8.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.5	1.0	2.5	2.5		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.2	2.1	1.9	2.5		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.6	1.0	5.0	6.9		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.6	1.0	2.7	3.0		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		6.7	7.5	8.0		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		1.0	3.7	6.4		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		12.3	16.5	14.2		9.0	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	16.7	16.2	21.3			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	5.4	9.3	7.4	5.5		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	7.8	7.7	8.4			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	16.2	19.3	16.7			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.2	0.1				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	37.9	41.9	39.7	34.5		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	1.3	0.3	0.2			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>							
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	160	121	97	69		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	14.7		12.5	32.7		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	7.3	5.0	6.3	5.8		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	5.9	3.4	2.9	4.2		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	62.2				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	9.2	6.7	31.0	32.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	34.1	34.6	29.1	35.0		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	31.9	21.6	28.7	26.4		27.7	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.3	21.5	24.1	21.3		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.6	17.6	18.6	16.3		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	22.0	17.6	23.6	21.1		21.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	16.4	15.5	15.6	16.5		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	50.7	44.6	50.1	51.5		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	79.9	79.9	82.2	75.7		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	64.7	60.2	63.0	57.1		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.1	56.1	42.3	42.3		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	81.1	81.0	78.5	75.3		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	65.2	69.4	63.6	63.1		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		68.6	59.8	61.1		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		78.0	72.1	71.7		73.9	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.2		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	44.1	57.3	47.9	49.4		45.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	56.2	47.8	58.4	66.0		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	15.4	4.9	2.1	26.3		16.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	63.6	48.3	61.8	57.4		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	51.5	53.9	48.2	42.8		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# BAXTER COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 14th highest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs

### Strengths

- 6th lowest percentage of youth vaping flavor
- 9th lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 12th lowest percentage of you using smokeless tobacco
- 14th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

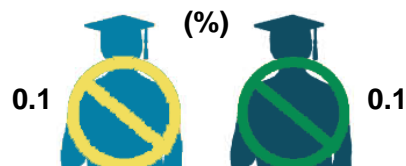
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

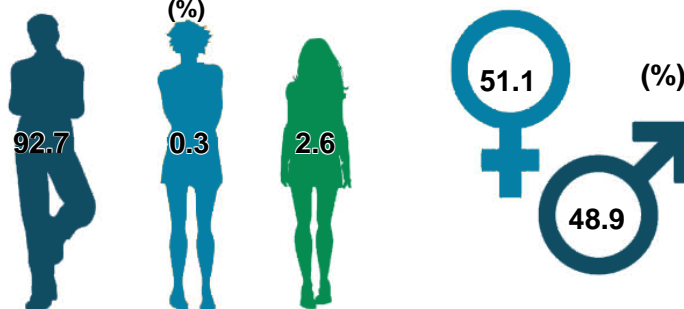


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

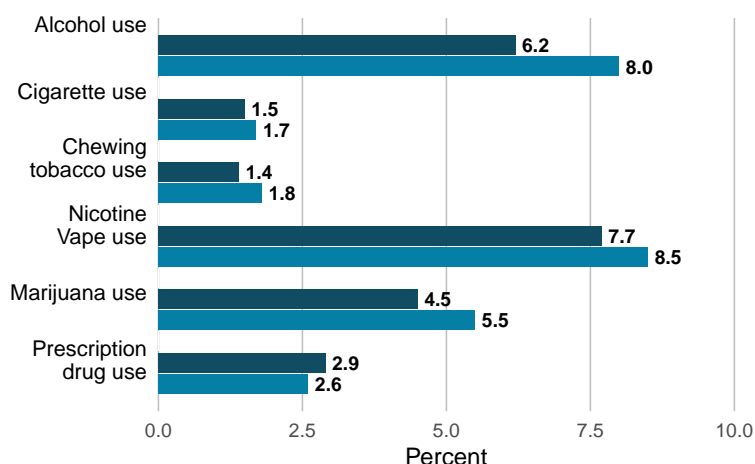
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	12,670
Population under 18	7,391
Total population	41,476
Fertility Rate	NA

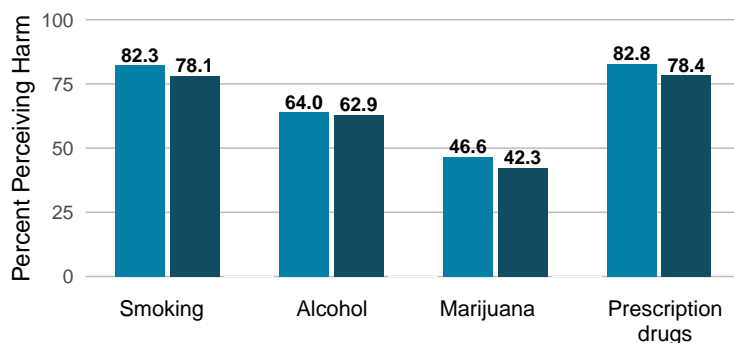
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



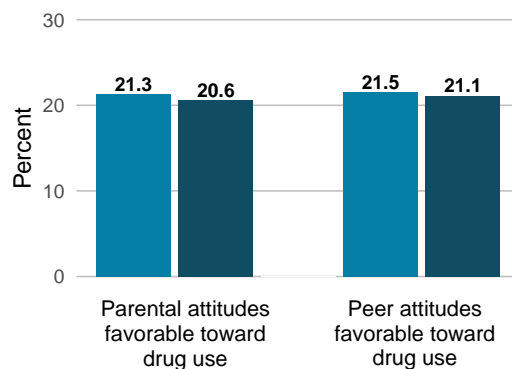
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

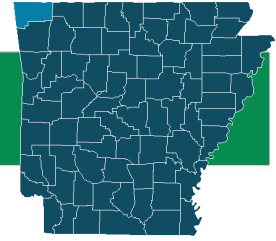
■ County ■ State



BAXTER COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	9.7	8.2	9.7	6.2		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.9	3.4	2.4	1.5		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.3	1.6	1.7	1.4		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	6.1	5.6	5.9	4.5		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	1.6	1.9	3.2	2.9		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		5.6	4.9	3.2		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		3.7	4.3	4.2		4.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		10.6	11.3	7.7		9.0	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	13.1	12.7	13.4			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.0	5.9	3.7	3.6		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	5.2	5.8	6.2			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	16.2	18.3	15.7			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.6	1.1				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	64.8	65.7	61.2	60.1		51.1	▲
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	0.0	0.9	0.9			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>							
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	137	71	68	24		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	28.8	26.5	28.9			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	2.6	0.0	7.8	2.0		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	14.8	11.1	10.4	10.9		10.7	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	10.7	8.4	6.6	6.5		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	41.0	0.0				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	11.2	9.1	66.0	58.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	28.0	21.0	36.3	35.5		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	32.3	25.6	29.4	33.2		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.9	24.5	24.9	21.3		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	16.7	9.4	15.3	14.3		14.4	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.5	18.8	20.1	21.5		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	24.9	19.0	22.0	21.6		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	44.1	45.9	46.3	46.5		49.9	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	88.4	86.7	84.8	82.3		79.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	74.1	69.4	65.0	64.0		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	52.8	43.5	45.2	46.6		43.4	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	89.8	88.0	84.6	82.8		80.2	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	75.3	70.4	71.3	71.0		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		66.2	68.3	64.8		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		80.3	78.8	78.8		73.9	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	2.3	0.8	0.1	0.1		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	41.9	48.2	46.9	48.5		45.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	44.8	50.6	55.2	59.2		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	35.5	22.9	12.8	19.4		16.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	68.1	71.5	64.1	63.6		60.9	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	49.8	50.9	48.7	41.7		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							



# BENTON COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- N/A

### Strengths

- 4th lowest percentage of youth vaping nicotine
- 6th lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 8th lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 9th lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



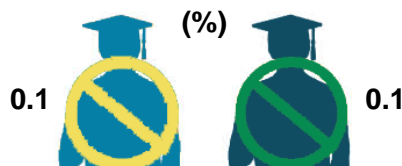
Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000



NA

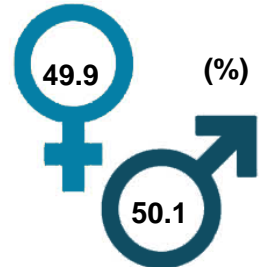
NA

High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

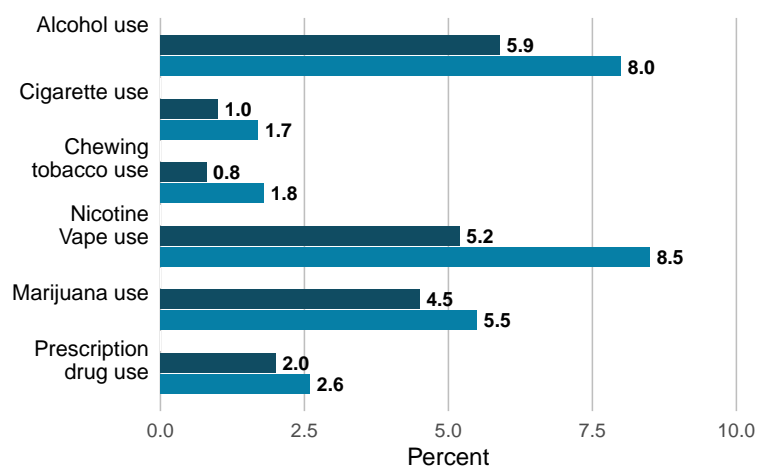
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	37,085
Population under 18	73,183
Total population	278,774
Fertility Rate	NA

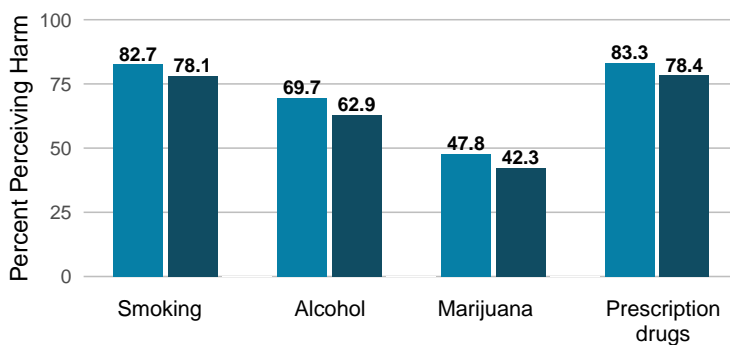
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



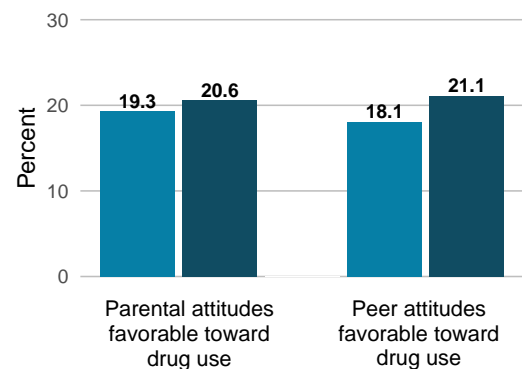
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



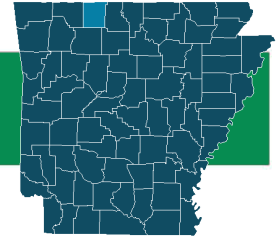
## Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



BENTON COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	9.2	7.2	6.2	5.9		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.3	1.0	0.8	1.0		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	1.9	1.3	0.9	0.8		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	6.8	4.4	4.2	4.5		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.1	1.6	2.1	2.0		2.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		4.4	3.3	3.6		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		3.5	3.7	4.2		4.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		6.6	6.2	5.2		9.0	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	9.4	8.6	7.9			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	2.6	4.5	2.8	2.4		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	8.9	8.7	9.3			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	11.7	13.7	10.7			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.1	0.1				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	54.1	55.1	52.5	50.5		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	0.9	0.8	0.6			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	4,150	3,784	4,181	4,142		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	1,589	896	676	295		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	9.5	8.6	8.6			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	3.6	3.6	6.3	12.8		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	17.6	14.4	13.1	13.2		10.7	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	9.5	9.1	8.1	8.0		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	9.6	27.7				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	4.0	4.6	321.0	246.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	27.7	29.8	33.0	33.8		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	25.0	24.3	22.9	21.3		27.7	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	18.5	17.9	15.8	19.3		20.2	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	12.8	11.9	10.9	10.7		14.4	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.6	17.6	16.8	18.1		21.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.1	16.4	16.7	16.1		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	47.9	44.0	43.6	45.1		49.9	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	85.5	81.7	83.0	82.7		79.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	73.2	67.9	69.2	69.7		64.2	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	46.4	49.1	47.5	47.8		43.4	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	87.0	81.3	82.7	83.3		80.2	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	72.6	68.8	71.6	72.0		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		66.7	68.7	67.7		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		77.2	79.3	79.1		73.9	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	2.1	0.6	0.1	0.1		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	42.9	46.9	48.0	43.5		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.5	48.8	53.8	53.6		53.7	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	25.3	12.2	19.6	30.7		16.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	65.4	62.6	67.0	64.9		60.9	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	52.1	56.5	54.5	52.2		51.4	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# BOONE COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 11th highest percentage of youth using heroin
- 13th highest percentage of youth using cigarettes

### Strengths

- 5th lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 13th lowest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



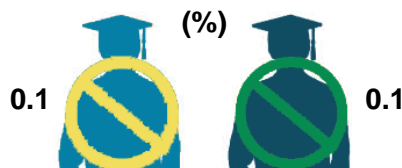
Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000



NA

NA

High school dropout rate (%)

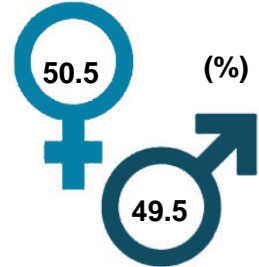


## Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

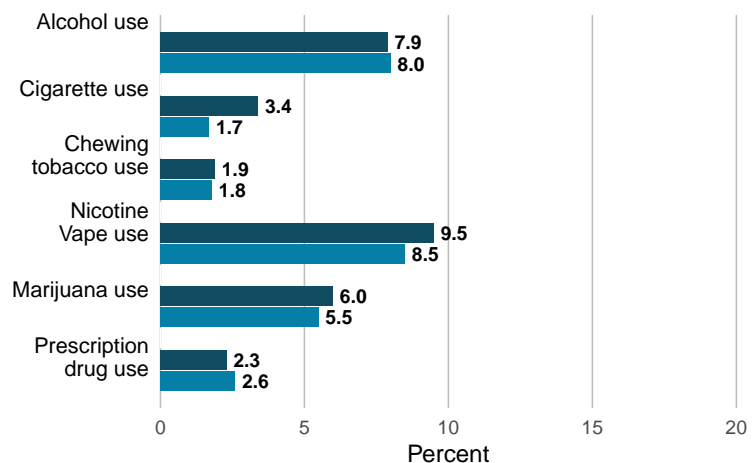
Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	7,710
Population under 18	8,589
Total population	37,445
Fertility Rate	NA

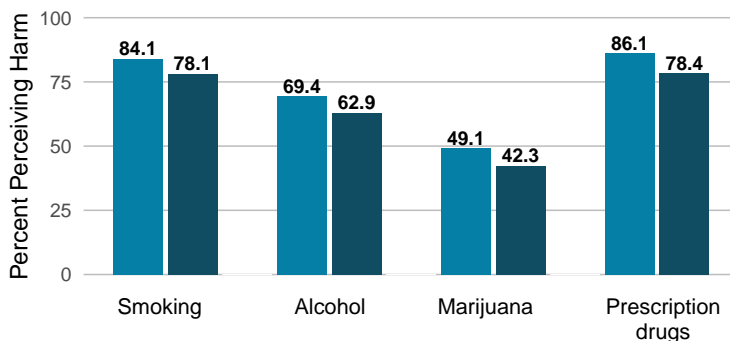
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



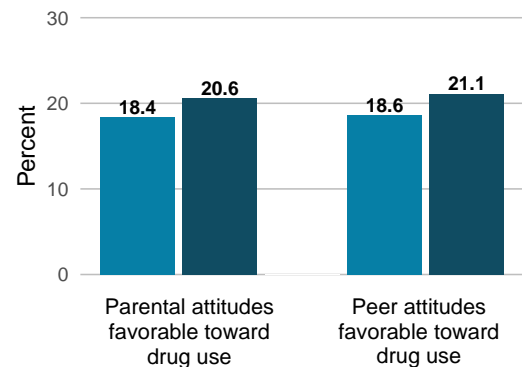
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



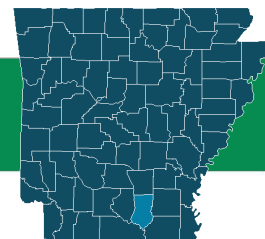
## Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



BOONE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	10.0	8.9	9.5	7.9		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.6	2.8	3.4	3.4		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.8	2.0	2.6	1.9		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.7	3.9	4.4	6.0		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3		0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.2	1.7	2.9	2.3		2.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		5.9	5.1	4.6		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		3.4	3.6	5.8		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		10.1	11.4	9.5		9.0	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	14.7	13.7	13.0			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	3.2	5.3	3.0	2.9		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	6.9	6.8	7.0			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	16.1	18.2	15.4			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.6	0.8				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	45.7	43.1	46.0	46.3		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	2.4	4.7	3.9			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	587	544	652	600		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	91	68	78	20		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	16.0	16.0	10.7			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	1.6	0.0	1.1	1.5		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	14.4	9.1	9.7	7.2		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	12.0	9.3	7.1	7.1		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	37.7	37.6				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	10.5	11.9	102.0	87.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	30.8	24.2	29.1	29.0		32.3	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	35.3	26.0	30.6	28.2		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	23.5	19.3	21.5	18.4		20.2	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.4	14.0	15.2	14.4		14.4	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	25.0	16.5	21.7	18.6		21.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	24.5	19.2	20.2	18.1		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	50.6	43.7	45.6	43.6		49.9	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	84.7	84.4	84.1	84.1		79.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	68.0	67.5	65.9	69.4		64.2	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	46.3	45.4	45.9	49.1		43.4	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	89.1	85.8	86.0	86.1		80.2	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	68.5	71.8	68.7	73.7		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		67.1	65.5	69.4		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		80.1	78.6	81.1		73.9	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	1.6	0.7	0.1	0.1		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	43.1	41.4	45.5	43.5		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.2	47.3	52.8	55.6		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	41.7	18.4	12.9	16.4		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	62.6	62.5	61.6	61.2		60.9	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	53.6	59.1	52.4	53.7		51.4	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# BRADLEY COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 4th highest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 5th highest percentage of youth using heroin

### Strengths

- 5th lowest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs
- 10th lowest percentage of youth using marijuana

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

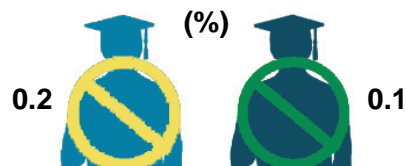
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

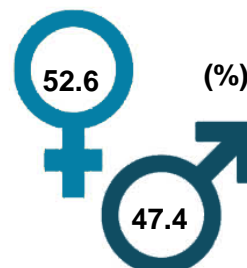
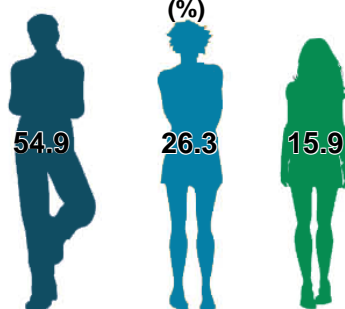


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

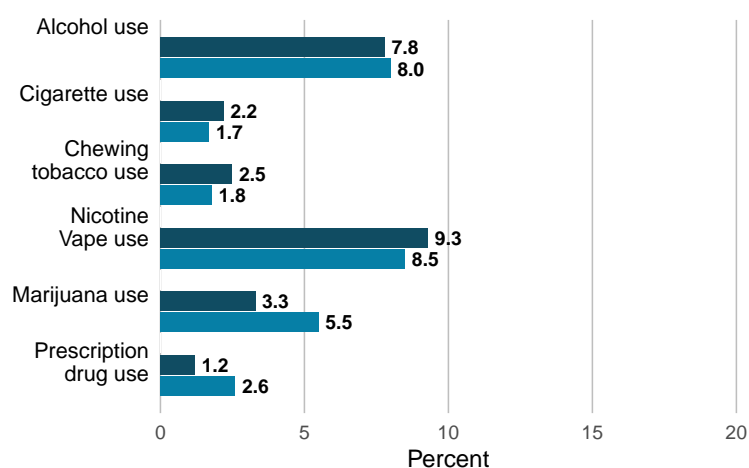
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	1,907
Population under 18	2,614
Total population	10,597
Fertility Rate	NA

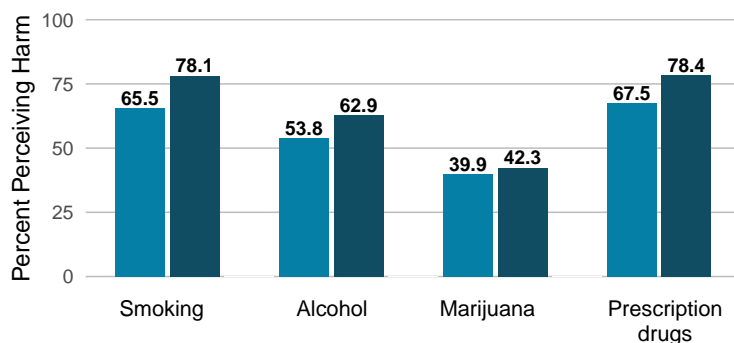
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



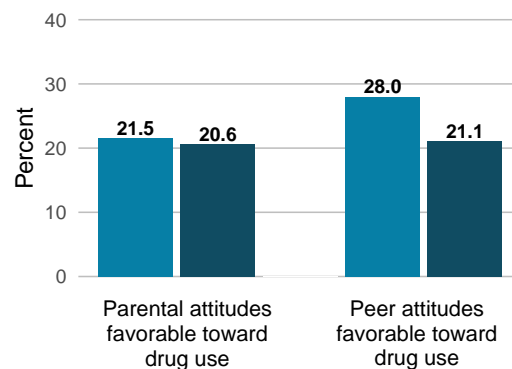
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

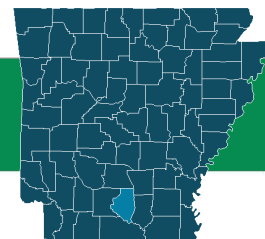
■ County ■ State





BRADLEY COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	8.0	4.0	6.7	7.8		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.8	0.7	2.5	2.2		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.9	1.4	1.4	2.5		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.6	1.3	2.1	3.3		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6		0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	1.7	1.3	3.1	1.2		2.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		4.7	4.5	5.7		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		1.4	1.8	4.8		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		4.0	10.6	9.3		9.0	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	20.5	15.7	19.6			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.1	5.8	4.7	5.0		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	11.0	10.8	11.3			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	17.3	19.3	14.9			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.2	0.0				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	36.7	40.6	36.7	32.5		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	5.2	3.0	1.3			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	331	303	330	362		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	53	65	39	98		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	15.4	0.0	9.1	20.6		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	3.6	3.2	5.4	1.9		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	6.4	3.4	3.8	3.4		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	288.6				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	5.4	8.5	22.0	27.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	33.3	47.1	32.1	38.5		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	25.5	23.9	20.1	21.3		27.7	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.0	22.5	19.8	21.5		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	11.8	17.8	10.6	13.1		14.4	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	23.1	28.7	23.1	28.0		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	16.8	19.1	10.9	14.8		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	56.5	55.4	54.2	50.7		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	71.9	57.0	70.5	65.5		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	56.8	49.3	50.0	53.8		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	41.7	41.0	41.2	39.9		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	75.6	56.6	68.4	67.5		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	63.1	50.4	57.9	56.7		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		48.1	55.9	55.7		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		51.9	64.4	59.9		73.9	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.2		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	43.4	46.2	48.2	42.3		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	51.4	63.8	62.0	62.3		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	13.2	5.4	3.2	18.0		16.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	56.6	35.0	54.4	48.7		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.5	37.9	47.1	40.2		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# CALHOUN COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 5th lowest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of drinking one or two alcoholic beverages per day
- 5th lowest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of trying prescription drugs once or twice

### Strengths

- 2nd lowest percentage of youth using or vaping marijuana
- 9th lowest percentage of youth vaping flavor

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

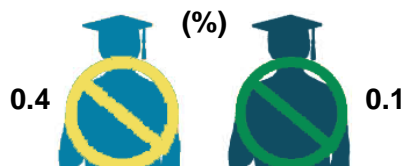
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

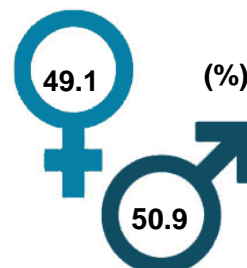


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

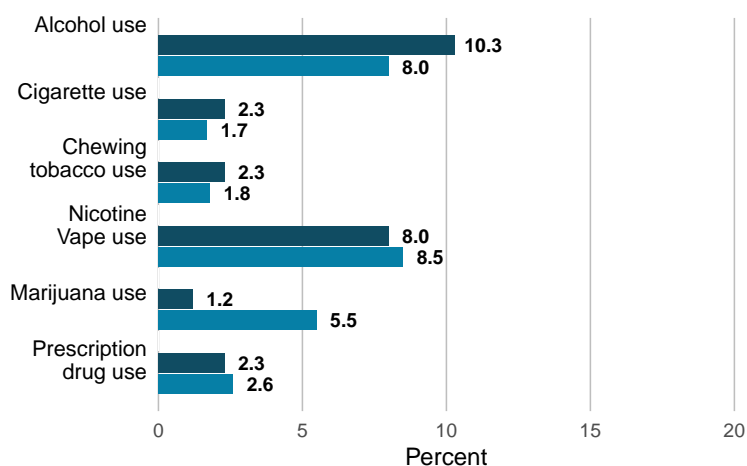
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65.....Really???	981
Population under 18.....	912
Total population.....	4,811
Fertility Rate.....	NA

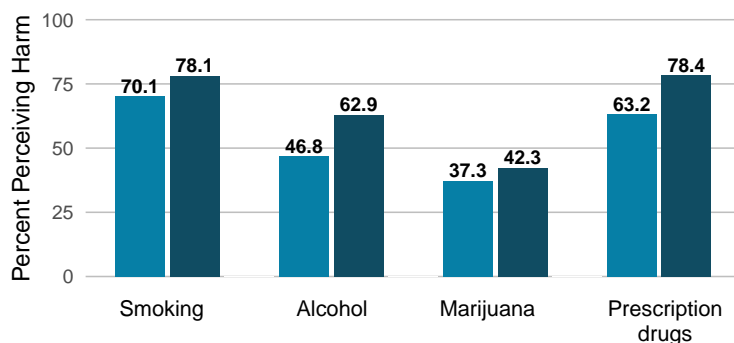
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



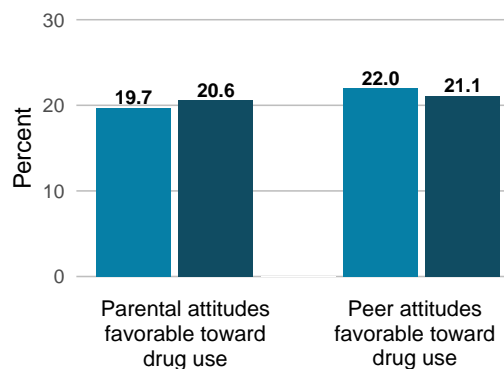
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

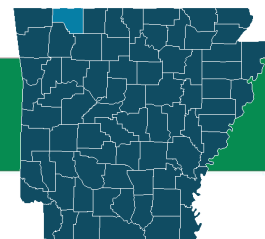
■ County ■ State



CALHOUN COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>		9.2	6.8	10.3		8.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>		2.2	5.8	2.3		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>		3.3	4.7	2.3		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>		1.1	2.3	1.2		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>		1.2	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>		1.1	0.0	2.3		2.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		6.9	5.7	3.5		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		1.1	0.0	1.1		4.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		14.9	9.1	8.0		9.0	▼
<b>COMMUNITY</b>							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	13.4	12.8	14.6			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.4	5.2	3.3	3.1		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	9.3	8.3	8.6			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	13.9	15.4	13.0			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.7	0.5				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>		30.0	35.4	36.8		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	5.0	4.5	5.3			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	88	17	65	73		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	10	7	8	6		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0		0.0	42.9		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	5.2	6.7	5.4	5.4		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	8.1	9.2	6.6	11.8		9.0	▲
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	0.0				26.7	--
<b>FAMILY</b>							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	4.8	0.0	0.0	6.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>		39.5	43.2	31.6		32.3	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>		25.9	20.2	23.4		27.7	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>		17.3	13.1	19.7		20.2	▼
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>		19.6	13.5	16.5		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>		21.6	20.2	22.0		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>		17.1	14.3	17.9		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>		58.1	53.4	52.8		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		65.9	77.6	70.1		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		46.1	53.7	46.8		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		36.1	40.7	37.3		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		70.1	76.8	63.2		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		57.0	61.7	60.3		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		52.3	63.6	53.2		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		62.8	73.1	64.5		73.9	▼
<b>SCHOOL</b>							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	3.5	0.4	0.0	0.4		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>		46.9	43.3	42.9		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>		61.1	66.7	58.7		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	29.2	11.7	0.0	0.0		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>		61.2	42.9	55.4		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>		55.7	34.1	49.5		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							



# CARROLL COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 3rd highest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs
- 5th and 8th highest percentage of youth vaping marijuana and using marijuana, respectively
- 6th highest percentage of youth using alcohol

### Strengths

- 3rd highest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of occasional or regular vaping

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

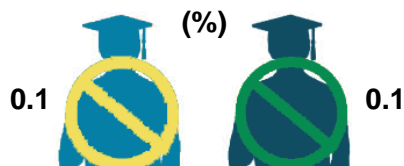
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

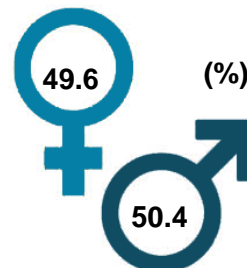
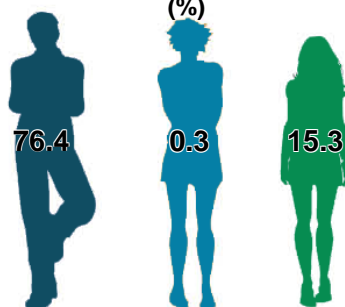


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

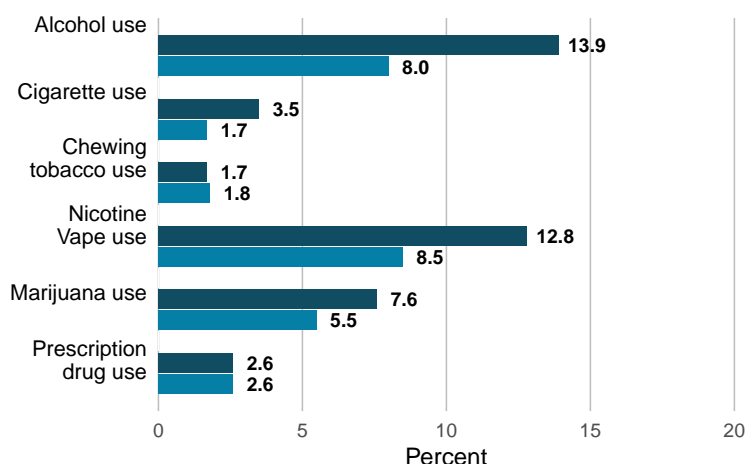
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	6,415
Population under 18	6,189
Total population	28,154
Fertility Rate	NA

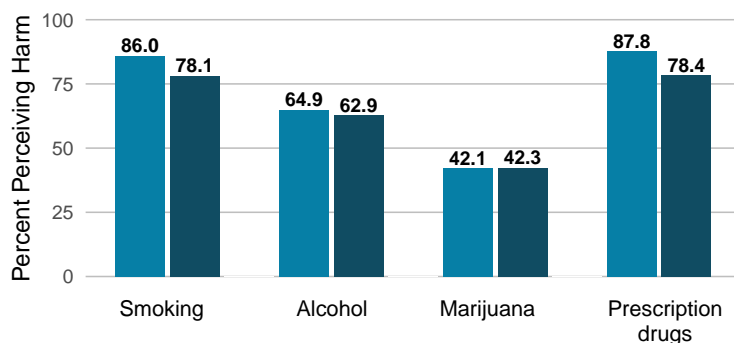
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



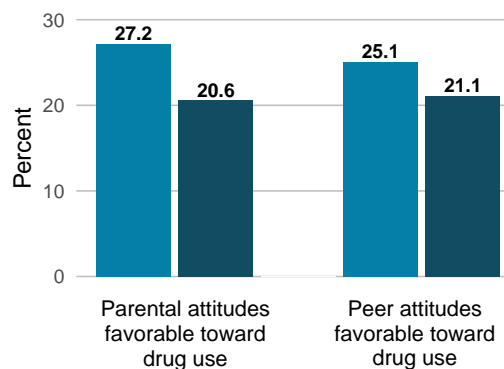
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



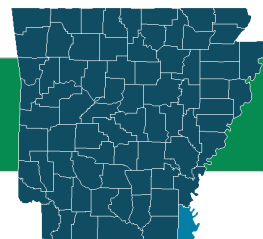
## Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



CARROLL COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	10.5	8.3	13.8	13.9		8.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.4	2.8	3.4	3.5		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.4	2.5	2.2	1.7		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.7	6.3	8.0	7.6		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	1.9	2.5	3.8	2.6		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		5.2	7.4	7.1		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		4.4	7.9	8.0		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		10.0	12.6	12.8		9.0	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	14.8	15.2	16.8			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	3.1	5.7	3.4	2.9		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	11.1	11.5	12.5			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	14.3	16.7	14.0			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.8	0.8				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	44.2	48.3	42.7	48.5		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	5.0	7.6	5.4			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	462	431	497	352		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	80	79	242	198		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	21.4	21.3	21.3			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	9.8	0.0	4.8	6.7		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	13.5	14.6	18.7	16.4		10.7	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	6.8	6.9	5.7	8.2		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	46.6	94.5				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	15.5	14.3	87.0	83.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	36.5	33.1	37.0	26.7		32.3	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	33.4	28.8	32.6	30.6		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	24.4	19.2	24.5	27.2		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	14.2	13.0	16.9	18.9		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.9	19.3	24.4	25.1		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	23.9	20.2	25.2	25.4		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	50.3	46.5	51.5	50.0		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	84.9	79.8	79.7	86.0		79.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	68.9	64.7	62.8	64.9		64.2	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	46.6	44.7	40.1	42.1		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	86.9	80.8	81.2	87.8		80.2	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	70.6	66.5	65.9	71.4		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		63.4	64.6	69.8		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		74.1	76.3	82.3		73.9	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	2.8	1.1	0.1	0.1		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.7	50.2	49.5	47.0		45.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	50.9	50.4	58.8	58.7		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	32.0	11.2	13.7	29.7		16.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	54.6	52.0	58.9	56.4		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.7	48.9	48.9	47.1		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# CHICOT COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 2nd highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 2nd highest percentage of youth using heroin

### Strengths

- Lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 9th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

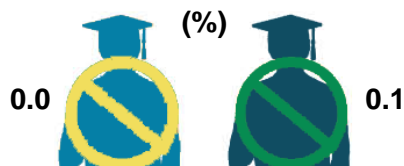
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

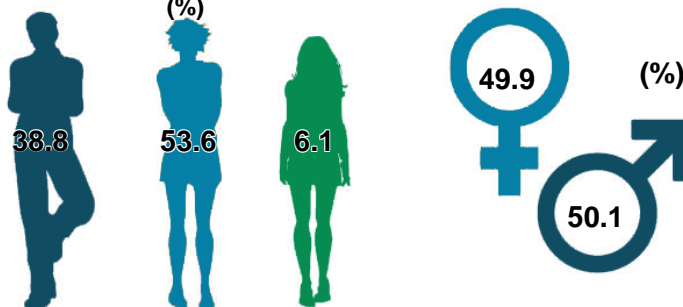


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

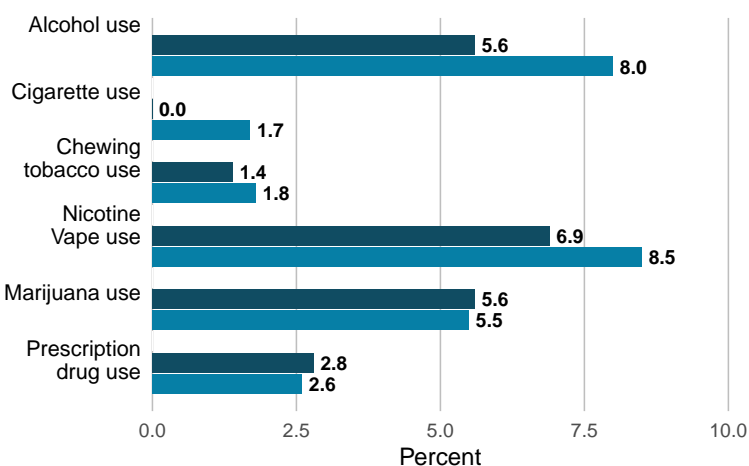
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	2,168
Population under 18	2,315
Total population	10,405
Fertility Rate	NA

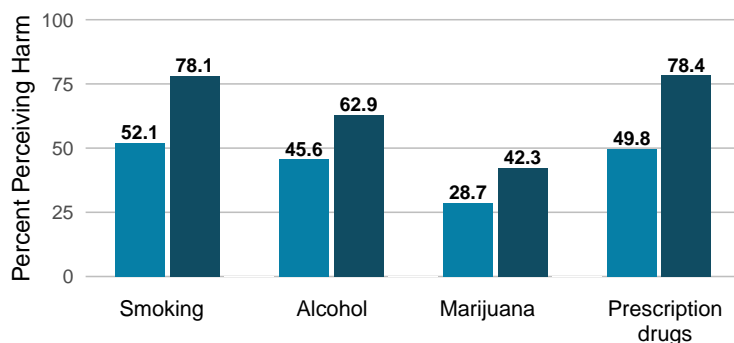
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



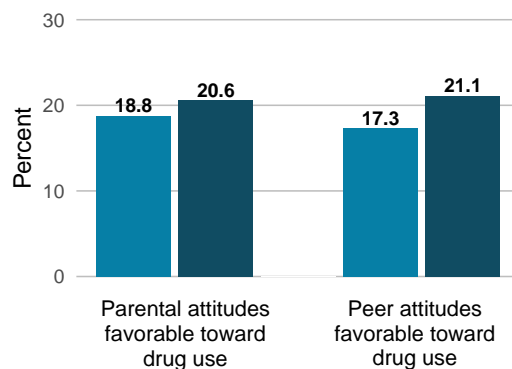
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



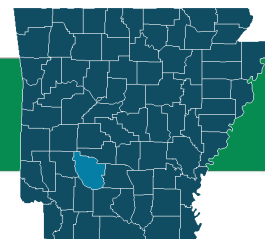
## Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



CHICOT COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	8.6	6.1	4.4	5.6		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.4	0.0	1.8	1.4		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.6	3.0	3.8	5.6		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9		0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	1.4	7.6	3.8	2.8		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		1.5	4.4	7.9		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		0.0	2.5	6.5		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		0.0	3.1	6.9		9.0	▼
<b>COMMUNITY</b>							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	28.9	28.2	27.9			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	6.9	10.3	8.6	6.2		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	9.3	10.6	10.0			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	21.2	24.4	20.7			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.2	0.1				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	38.5	36.7	31.1	36.6		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	337	354	388	429		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	59	31	35	22		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	38.3	38.4	38.4			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	2.9		13.6	0.0		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.2		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	2.1	1.6	2.1	3.3		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	0.0				26.7	--
<b>FAMILY</b>							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	15.5	8.9	21.0	20.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	40.3	39.0	50.4	45.5		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	35.1	25.0	30.1	28.5		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	14.7	15.0	17.2	18.8		20.2	▼
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	16.7	12.7	18.2	14.6		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	16.6	22.2	21.9	17.3		21.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	16.1	8.2	10.8	15.2		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	56.2	55.7	58.4	66.4		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	65.9	57.8	56.0	52.1		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	57.5	49.2	47.9	45.6		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	40.4	46.8	43.5	28.7		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	62.9	58.1	53.1	49.8		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	52.7	50.8	51.3	42.1		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		51.6	54.3	40.5		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		52.5	56.5	45.4		73.9	▼
<b>SCHOOL</b>							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.0		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	39.4	60.3	54.7	50.8		45.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	41.1	60.3	57.8	55.1		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	2.8	2.5	0.0	0.0		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	63.1	58.7	51.9	56.5		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	56.0	65.3	53.6	56.3		51.4	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# CLARK COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 22nd highest percentage of youth using marijuana

### Strengths

- 5th lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use
- 10th lowest percentage of youth vaping flavor
- 17th lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

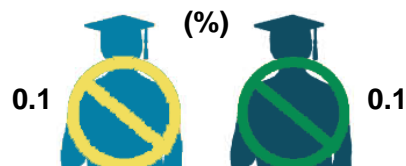
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

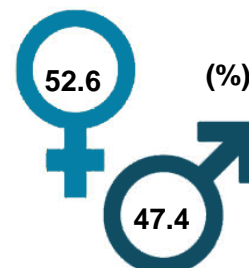
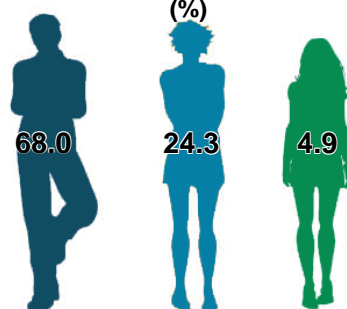


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

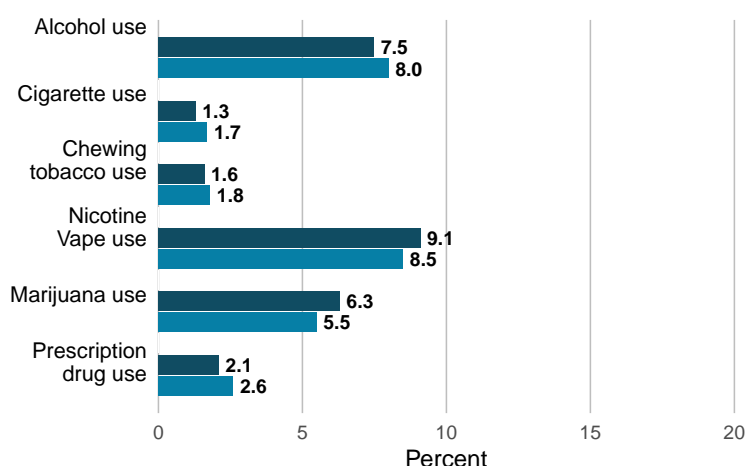
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,493
Population under 18	4,146
Total population	21,569
Fertility Rate	NA

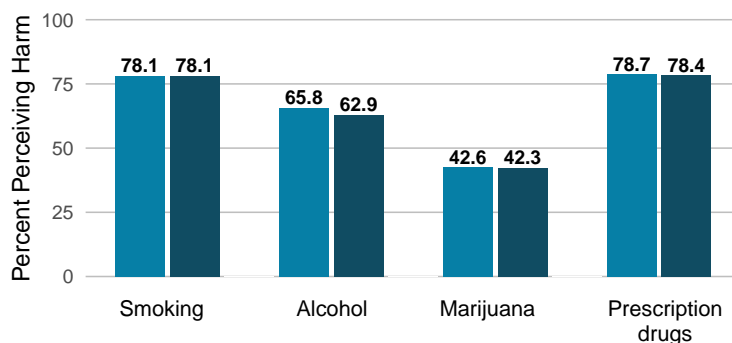
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



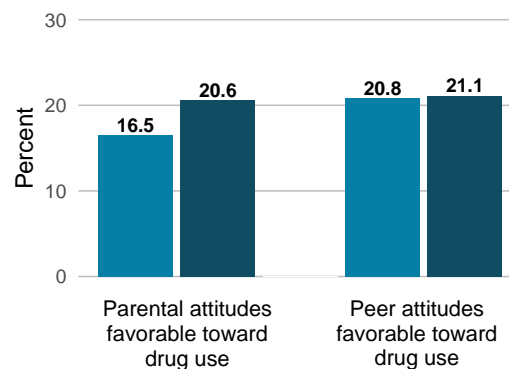
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

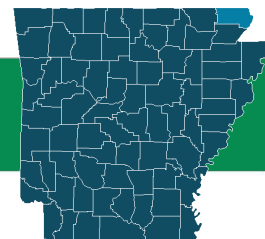
■ County ■ State





CLARK COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	6.9	6.0	8.7	7.5		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.1	0.9	1.4	1.3		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.3	0.6	1.6	1.6		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.3	3.2	6.2	6.3		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	1.5	0.9	2.7	2.1		2.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		5.4	7.0	3.6		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		1.6	4.6	4.7		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		5.7	11.1	9.1		9.0	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	20.3	20.9	20.0			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	3.8	5.9	4.7	4.5		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	8.5	9.0	9.0			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	17.0	19.0	16.9			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.1	0.1				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	49.0	62.6	49.3	51.8		51.1	▲
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	493	541	414	272		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	61	59	64	25		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	17.9	23.2	18.5			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	6.9	0.0	18.5	5.3		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	7.6	6.8	5.7	4.8		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	6.7	6.3	5.2	4.9		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	28.4				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	7.7	10.6	45.0	52.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	28.4	30.0	31.2	30.5		32.3	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	30.9	25.1	30.6	28.4		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.1	15.3	23.1	16.5		20.2	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	14.9	8.9	12.9	12.9		14.4	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.4	15.5	21.1	20.8		21.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	17.0	15.6	17.7	16.1		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.8	45.4	50.8	48.5		49.9	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	82.2	79.8	82.4	78.1		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	71.4	63.6	65.6	65.8		64.2	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	46.3	41.6	40.9	42.6		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	83.3	79.0	82.1	78.7		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	69.4	65.0	66.2	65.1		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		61.6	63.8	58.4		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		73.3	77.6	72.4		73.9	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	2.2	0.8	0.2	0.1		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	41.9	44.5	43.8	37.0		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	52.6	50.9	52.8	58.7		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	5.6	15.9	5.3	16.5		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	60.9	54.0	68.8	60.0		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	51.1	47.4	51.3	48.5		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# CLAY COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 3rd and 8th highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco and cigarettes, respectively
- 4th highest percentage of youth using heroin
- 5th highest percentage of youth vaping nicotine

### Strengths

- 6th and 7th lowest percentage of youth vaping and using marijuana, respectively
- 9th lowest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

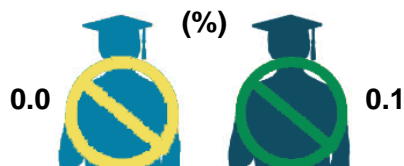
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

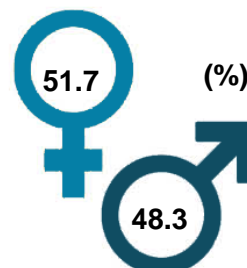
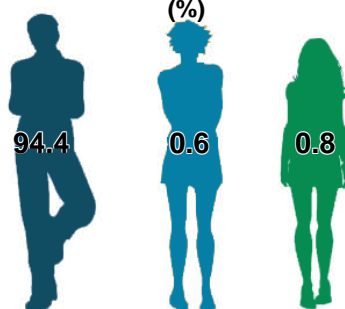


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

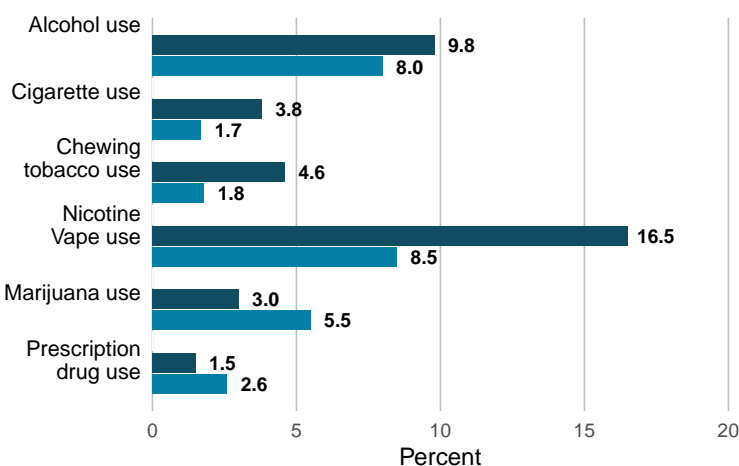
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,129
Population under 18	3,192
Total population	14,661
Fertility Rate	NA

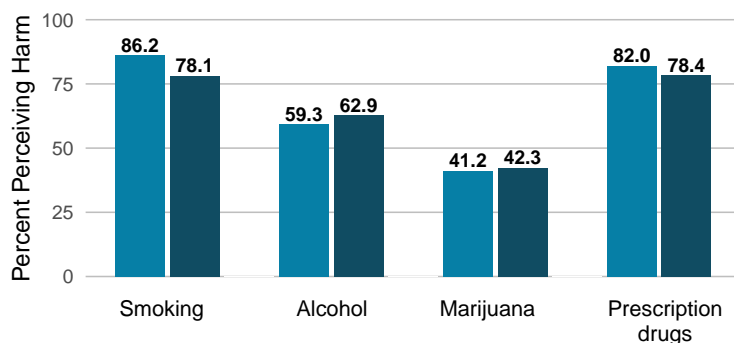
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



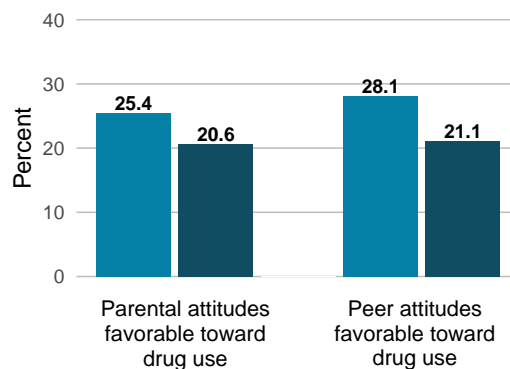
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

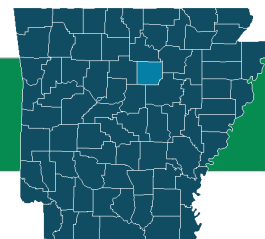
■ County ■ State



CLAY COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	11.4	11.4	18.7	9.8		8.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.9	4.5	2.7	3.8		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.6	3.0	5.3	4.6		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.9	4.0	6.8	3.0		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8		0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.8	3.0	2.9	1.5		2.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		6.0	8.5	7.5		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		5.0	6.8	2.3		4.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		9.5	18.2	16.5		9.0	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	21.1	20.4	17.9			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.8	6.0	4.0	4.0		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	6.5	5.8	7.6			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	20.4	22.1	18.8			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.5	0.4				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	46.7	35.2	41.4	32.6		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	3.0	2.4	3.0			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	510	599	496	422		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	40	14	20	9		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0	0.0	11.9	3.1		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	15.9	9.6	8.3	6.0		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	7.7	4.0	5.2	5.2		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	95.2	0.0				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	10.3	8.7	28.0	19.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	34.4	28.0	34.6	42.4		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	36.2	29.8	34.8	36.4		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	23.9	26.0	27.2	25.4		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	18.7	15.0	18.4	14.8		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	20.5	17.4	27.5	28.1		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	22.2	17.9	19.2	28.6		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	43.9	39.7	49.7	47.0		49.9	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	86.5	83.2	76.9	86.2		79.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	63.6	64.8	54.5	59.3		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	55.7	54.0	47.0	41.2		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	87.9	87.5	80.4	82.0		80.2	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	76.2	73.4	60.0	68.5		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		68.8	58.0	63.6		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		78.2	67.1	77.6		73.9	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	42.4	47.3	50.8	47.3		45.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	46.4	53.9	62.7	65.9		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	14.4	26.5	1.5	3.1		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	58.9	56.5	56.0	57.1		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	45.1	51.0	43.2	41.4		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							



# CLEBURNE COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 14th highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 20th highest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable toward drug use

### Strengths

- 2nd lowest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable toward drug use
- 7th lowest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs
- 13th lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

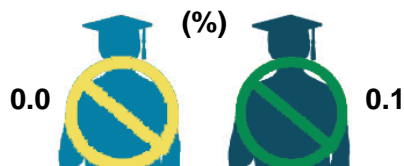
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

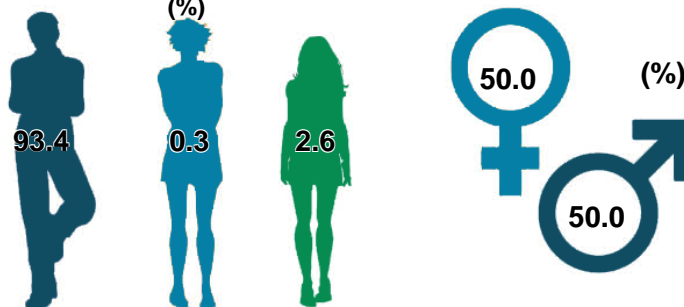


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

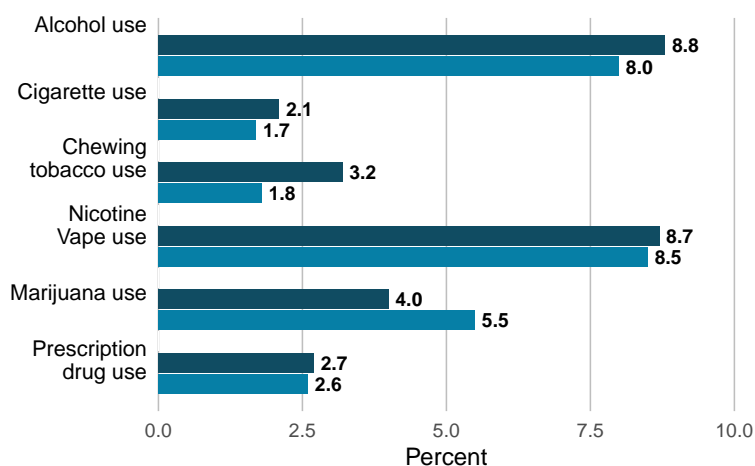
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	6,632
Population under 18	4,775
Total population	24,848
Fertility Rate	NA

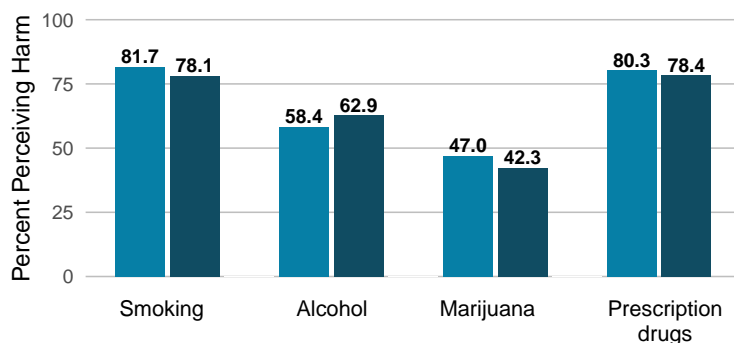
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



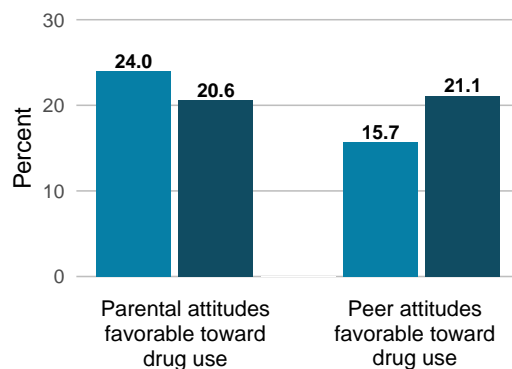
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



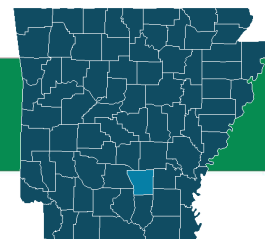
## Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



CLEBURNE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	11.5	11.4	12.5	8.8		8.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	6.9	5.0	0.0	2.1		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.2	5.0	4.0	3.2		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	7.5	8.7	0.0	4.0		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	1.8	5.8	0.0	2.7		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		9.2	0.0	3.4		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		6.4	0.0	3.4		4.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		15.4	12.5	8.7		9.0	▼
<b>COMMUNITY</b>							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	14.0	14.3	16.7			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.5	7.6	4.6	4.2		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	8.2	7.6	7.0			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	16.3	19.1	16.1			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.3	0.0				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	47.9	47.0	29.2	47.6		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	1.9	2.3	3.2			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	663	706	678	448		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	103	49	59	42		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	12.6	7.6	10.3	8.4		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	3.9	5.9	6.5	6.7		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	0.0				26.7	--
<b>FAMILY</b>							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	17.3	17.7	85.0	66.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	30.5	34.4	4.2	28.6		32.3	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	35.7	41.7	25.0	24.7		27.7	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	27.4	28.2	25.0	24.0		20.2	▲
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.4	21.3	4.0	12.0		14.4	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	24.4	26.1	8.0	15.7		21.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	24.1	29.1	16.7	14.0		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	50.7	51.0	32.0	49.1		49.9	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	82.1	81.4	84.0	81.7		79.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	64.5	58.7	72.0	58.4		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	45.2	45.0	48.0	47.0		43.4	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	86.3	84.2	88.0	80.3		80.2	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	68.8	66.5	72.0	71.2		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		61.2	62.5	66.3		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		74.2	83.3	75.6		73.9	▲
<b>SCHOOL</b>							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.0		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	46.8	56.4	36.0	44.8		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	50.7	51.3	60.0	51.6		53.7	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	19.1	29.9	8.7	9.4		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	62.0	61.3	72.0	65.5		60.9	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	51.4	48.5	60.0	63.3		51.4	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# CLEVELAND COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 15th highest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 17th highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco

### Strengths

- 2nd and 4th lowest percentage of youth with parental and peer attitudes favorable to drug use, respectively
- 5th lowest percentage of youth using and vaping marijuana, respectively

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

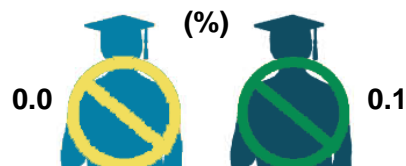
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

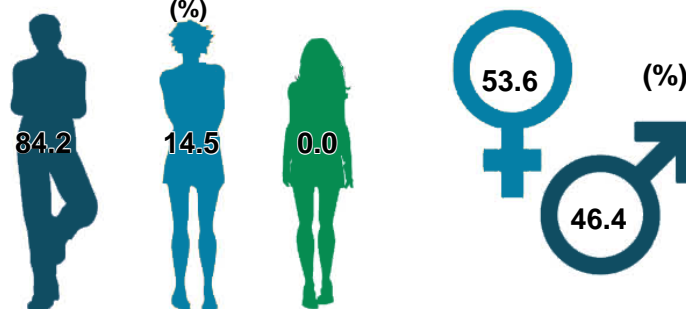


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

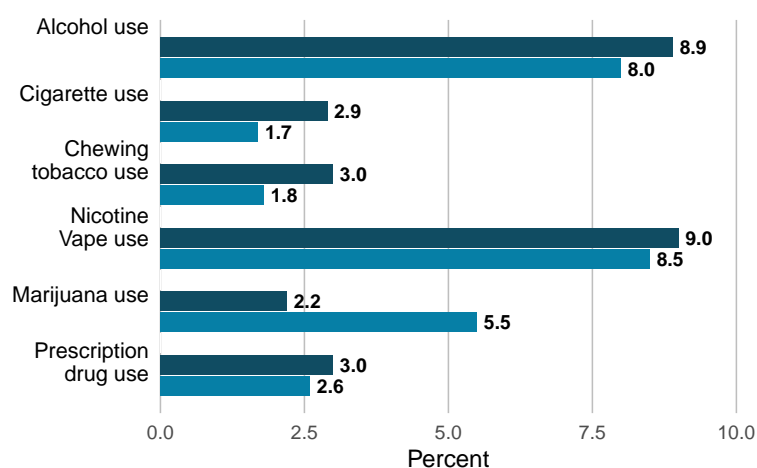
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	1,562
Population under 18	1,573
Total population	7,632
Fertility Rate	NA

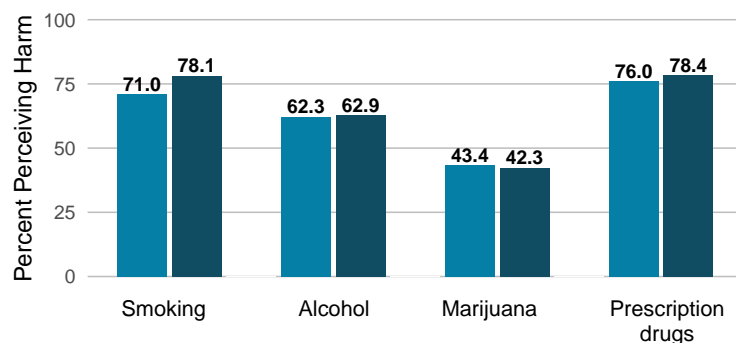
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



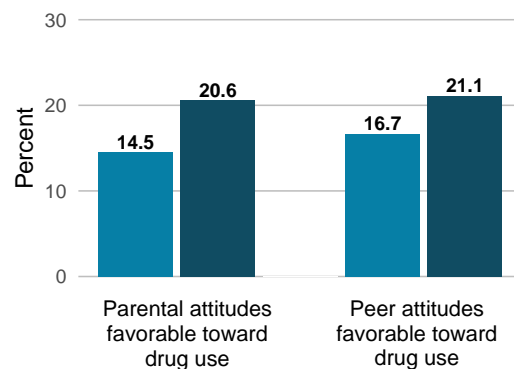
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



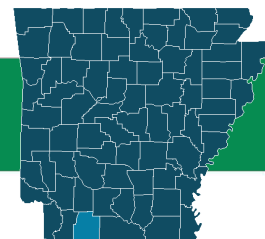
## Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



CLEVELAND COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	13.9		16.5	8.9		8.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	7.0		3.7	2.9		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	7.1		2.8	3.0		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	6.5		5.5	2.2		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.9		0.9	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.0		1.8	3.0		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>			11.9	1.5		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>			3.7	1.5		4.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>			18.3	9.0		9.0	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	18.4	14.7	14.1			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	3.9	6.1	4.0	3.9		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	5.5	3.7	5.1			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	16.8	19.1	14.6			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.2	0.3				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	33.5		44.9	41.1		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	6.9	4.0	5.7			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	170	176	136	116		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	34	23	15	7		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0		25.0	0.0		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	0.5	0.9	1.2	2.6		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	0.9	1.1	1.6	2.1		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	0.0				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	16.1	3.3	6.0	7.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	37.3		32.0	27.9		32.3	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	33.6		37.7	29.6		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	24.5		28.6	14.5		20.2	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	17.9		20.9	15.2		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	24.1		30.9	16.7		21.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	24.2		18.5	12.5		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	55.1		55.0	49.3		49.9	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	82.1		82.1	71.0		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	62.3		54.3	62.3		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	37.0		39.0	43.4		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	83.4		84.8	76.0		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	63.6		57.7	63.6		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>			57.0	59.2		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>			70.3	70.1		73.9	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	38.3		52.7	40.1		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.4		58.2	54.3		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	11.3	14.3	0.0	6.9		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	55.9		55.5	47.8		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	56.0		56.4	46.4		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# COLUMBIA COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 25th highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs

### Strengths

- Lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 2nd and 6th lowest percentage of youth vaping and using marijuana, respectively
- 7th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

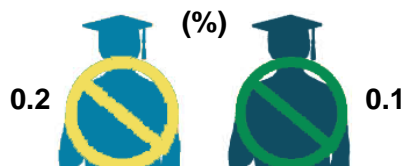
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

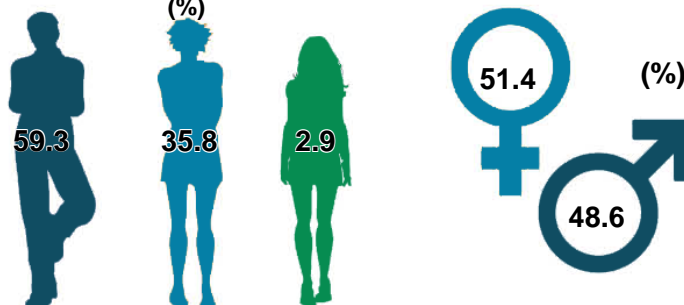


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

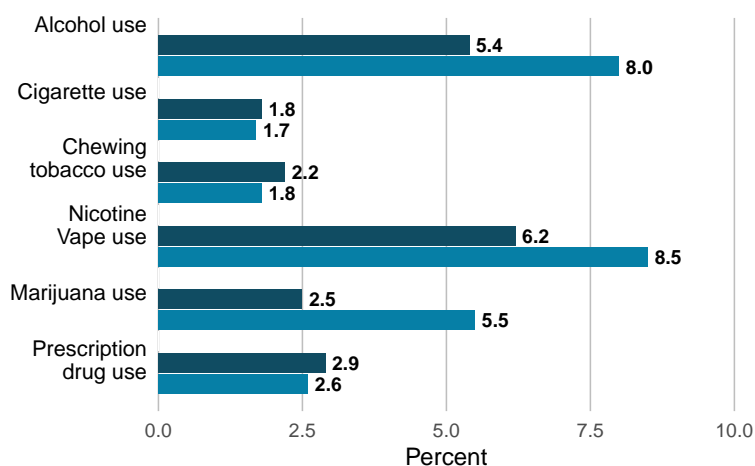
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,829
Population under 18	4,839
Total population	22,947
Fertility Rate	NA

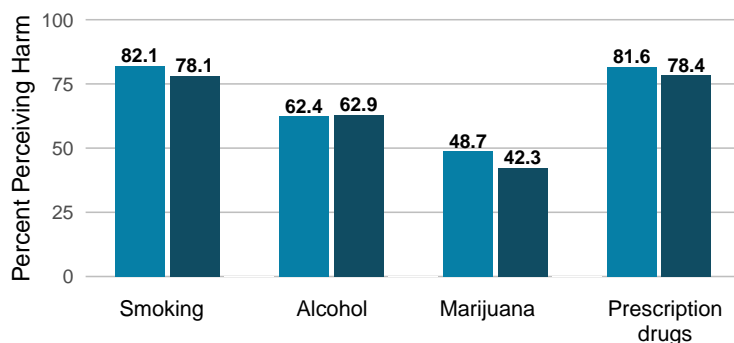
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



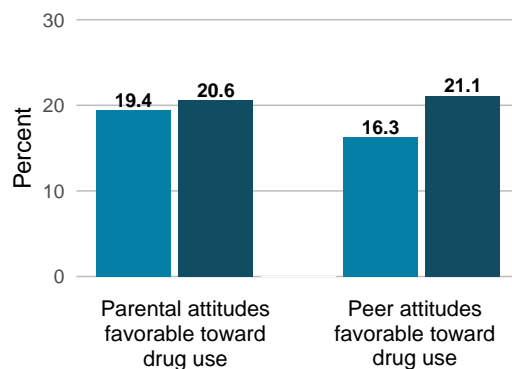
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

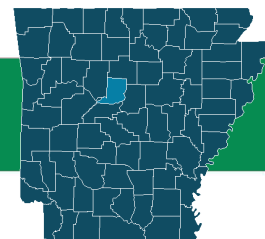
■ County ■ State





COLUMBIA COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	10.5		13.7	5.4		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.1		1.1	1.8		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	1.9		3.0	2.2		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	1.8		3.0	2.5		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0		0.4	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.5		3.7	2.9		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>			5.6	4.7		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>			1.9	1.1		4.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>			13.8	6.2		9.0	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	25.0	24.3	23.2			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.4	6.8	5.3	4.4		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	7.1	7.3	6.9			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	17.9	20.1	17.4			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.0	0.0				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	32.5		33.1	41.8		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	4.3	0.0	1.0			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>							
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	765	325	645	750		76,788	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	68	35	63	42		12,361	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	12.7	13.1	13.1			10.6	--
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	0.0		23.5	12.9		6.8	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	9.0	9.5	7.8	6.6		10.7	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	5.9	10.1	6.4	9.6		9.0	▲
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	33.3	34.5				26.7	--
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	9.9	7.8	39.0	47.0		3768.7	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	17.4		22.9	18.2		32.3	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	24.1		25.8	25.4		27.7	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	17.2		20.6	19.4		20.2	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	11.0		15.2	8.9		14.4	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	14.6		18.8	16.3		21.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	18.1		15.6	12.9		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	42.9		40.2	44.3		49.9	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	86.5		85.5	82.1		79.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	64.4		67.7	62.4		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	55.8		54.2	48.7		43.4	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	87.1		84.6	81.6		80.2	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	69.8		73.5	68.9		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>			66.5	67.3		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>			79.8	79.8		73.9	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	2.3	0.8	0.1	0.2		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	41.7		44.9	42.7		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	32.1		41.1	47.0		53.7	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	6.5	8.2	6.5	9.0		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	75.6		72.1	69.8		60.9	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	67.1		65.9	70.7		51.4	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# CONWAY COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 14th highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs

### Strengths

- 4th lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 10th lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 21st lowest percentage of youth vaping marijuana

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

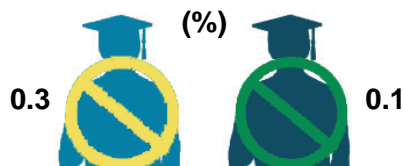
Substance use-related arrests  
per 1,000 population



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

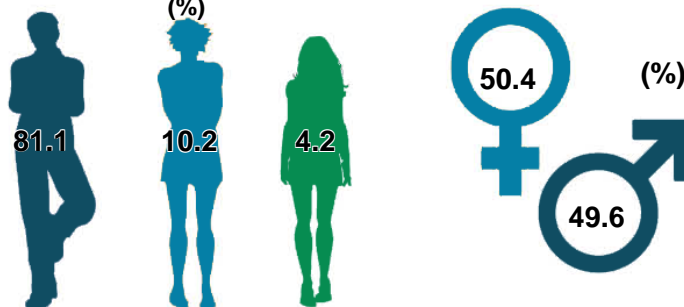


High school dropout rate  
(%)



## Demographics

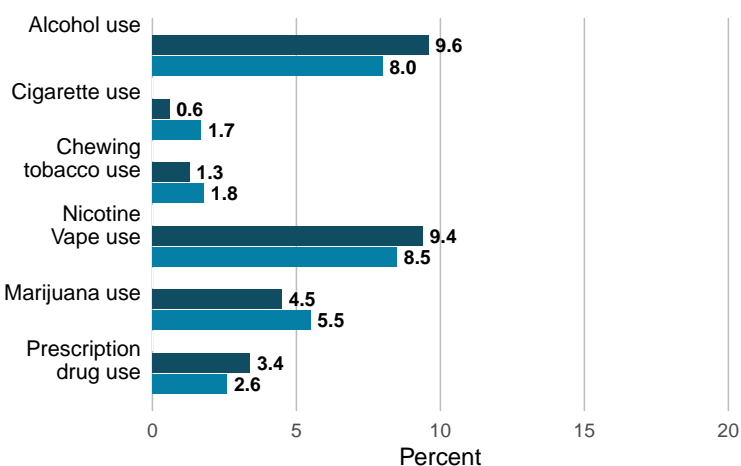
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,973
Population under 18	4,724
Total population	20,687
Fertility Rate	NA

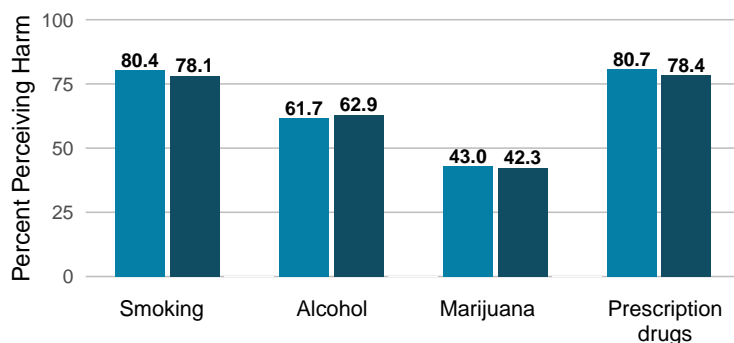
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



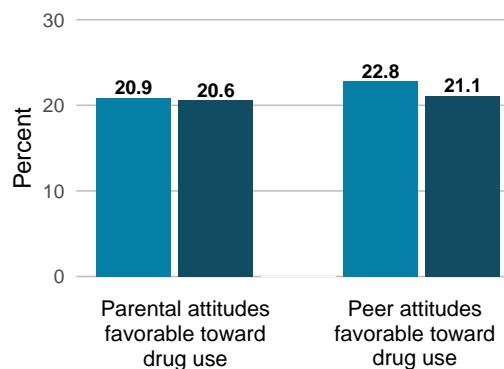
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

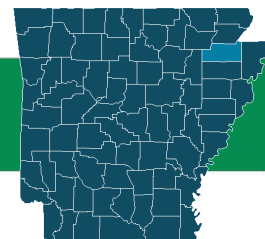
■ County ■ State



CONWAY COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	16.1	13.6	8.8	9.6		8.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.6	4.6	2.3	0.6		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.0	5.3	1.7	1.3		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	7.5	7.8	4.8	4.5		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.9	2.6	4.2	3.4		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		8.7	8.3	5.6		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		6.8	4.0	4.1		4.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		14.1	10.8	9.4		9.0	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	17.6	19.8	16.9			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.3	6.0	4.2	3.7		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	6.8	5.7	6.5			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	18.1	20.2	18.0			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.3	0.4				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	46.9	47.2	44.9	53.1		51.1	▲
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	5.5	1.7	2.0			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	982	976	1,003	931		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	91	60	68	36		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	43.1	38.7	38.7			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	4.8	2.7	13.7	6.5		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	19.6	13.5	16.0	13.4		10.7	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	10.2	9.5	8.6	9.3		9.0	▲
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	126.3	66.3				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	19.4	23.2	112.0	94.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	29.9	32.3	33.7	34.6		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	38.3	33.9	32.7	29.2		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	26.1	28.9	24.8	20.9		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	25.7	17.6	20.2	14.1		14.4	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	28.8	24.3	27.4	22.8		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	22.7	20.8	20.6	19.3		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	52.2	48.3	53.8	51.9		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	86.3	81.0	77.8	80.4		79.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	64.3	61.6	61.3	61.7		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	44.9	44.3	37.6	43.0		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	88.1	80.7	77.5	80.7		80.2	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	66.8	67.2	58.7	64.3		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		62.9	55.0	61.5		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		75.5	68.2	73.0		73.9	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	3.5	0.7	0.3	0.3		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	40.3	37.8	45.4	43.9		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	57.9	47.5	57.8	60.0		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	15.0	2.8	3.0	9.3		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	53.6	57.0	55.5	58.4		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	44.0	48.2	49.6	46.6		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							



# CRAIGHEAD COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 17th highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs

### Strengths

- 12th lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 14th lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 15th lowest percentage of youth vaping flavor

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

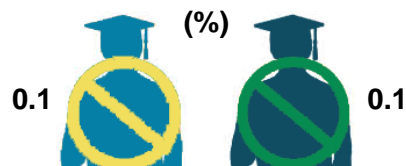
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

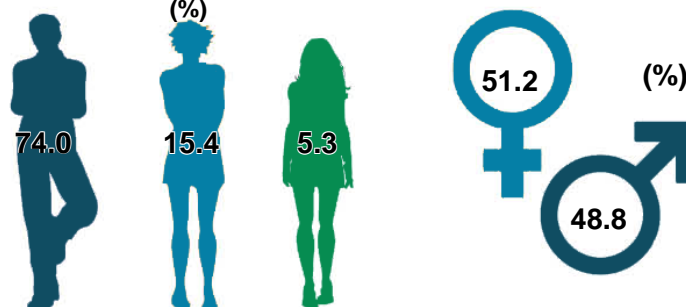


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

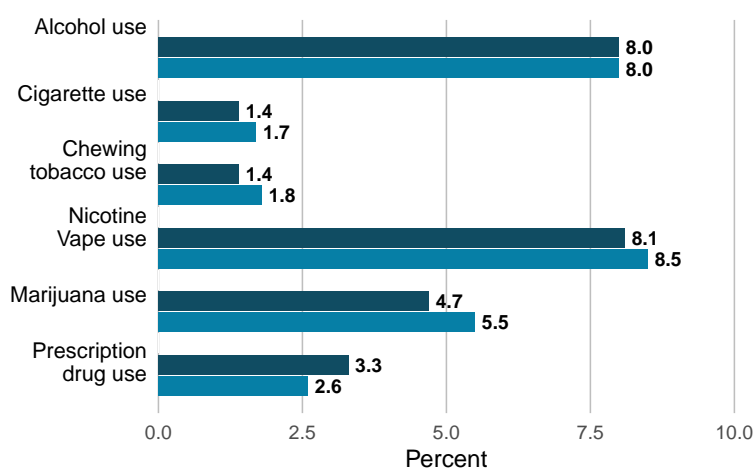
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	14,980
Population under 18	27,622
Total population	109,875
Fertility Rate	NA

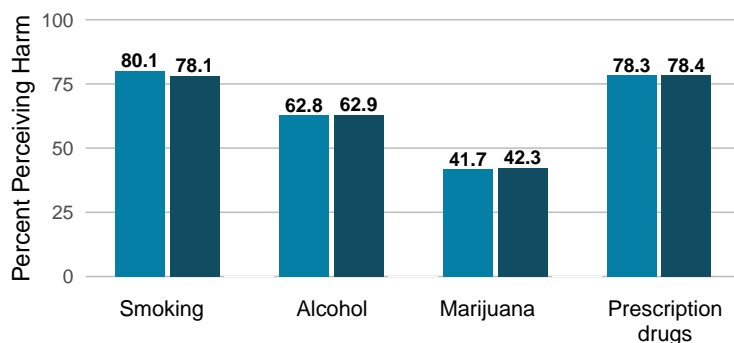
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



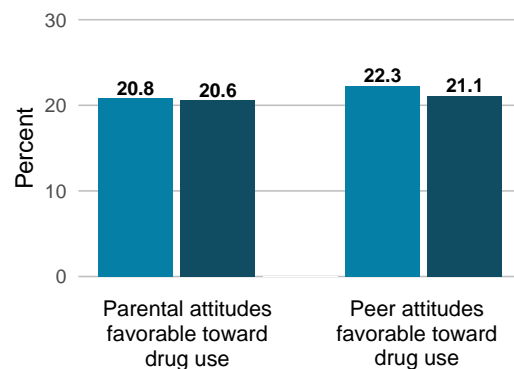
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



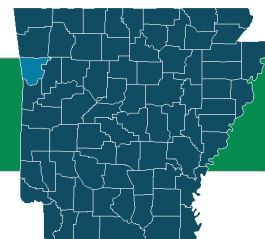
## Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



CRAIGHEAD COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	8.1	7.8	9.6	8.0		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.9	1.2	1.7	1.4		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.5	1.2	1.6	1.4		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.9	2.2	2.5	3.3		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		3.8	4.1	4.0		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		2.9	4.0	4.2		4.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		8.0	9.3	8.1		9.0	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	16.6	17.7	18.2			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	2.8	5.3	3.3	2.8		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	8.8	8.6	8.1			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	16.0	18.3	16.0			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.4	0.3				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	51.1	51.5	50.7	49.6		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	2.1	2.4	2.0			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	2,965	4,278	4,061	3,739		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	471	392	410	280		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.5	0.0	7.6	6.4		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	16.4	16.1	20.8	19.4		10.7	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	12.8	10.5	10.1	11.4		9.0	▲
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	20.9	20.3				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	8.4	5.6	149.0	162.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	29.9	26.9	31.8	31.9		32.3	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	27.1	27.2	25.3	25.5		27.7	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	17.1	18.7	19.1	20.8		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	13.8	11.9	12.8	12.3		14.4	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	20.0	19.0	23.6	22.3		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	17.7	18.1	17.9	17.6		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	50.0	46.8	48.2	48.8		49.9	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	82.9	80.5	80.8	80.1		79.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	69.0	65.3	62.6	62.8		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	45.8	43.8	43.2	41.7		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	83.3	80.1	79.8	78.3		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	66.9	67.7	65.4	65.6		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		63.4	62.7	63.2		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		75.8	74.5	75.7		73.9	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	2.5	0.6	0.1	0.1		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	38.5	44.3	41.1	42.4		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	47.5	48.6	55.1	57.2		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	4.9	8.3	5.0	14.6		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	65.7	65.4	65.9	65.4		60.9	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	52.9	59.1	53.8	52.7		51.4	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# CRAWFORD COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- Highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- Highest and 2nd highest percentage of youth vaping nicotine and marijuana, respectively
- 2nd highest percentage of youth using heroin or misusing prescription drugs
- 3rd highest percentage of youth using marijuana

### Strengths

- N/A

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

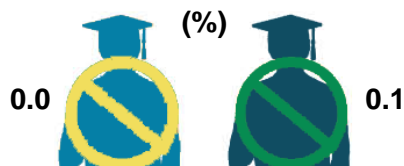
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

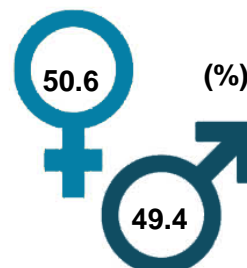
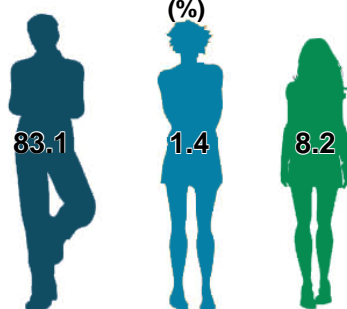


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

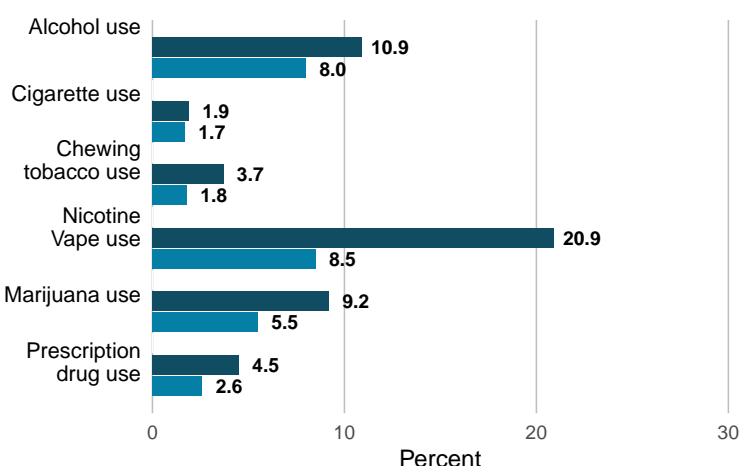
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	10,088
Population under 18	14,882
Total population	60,483
Fertility Rate	NA

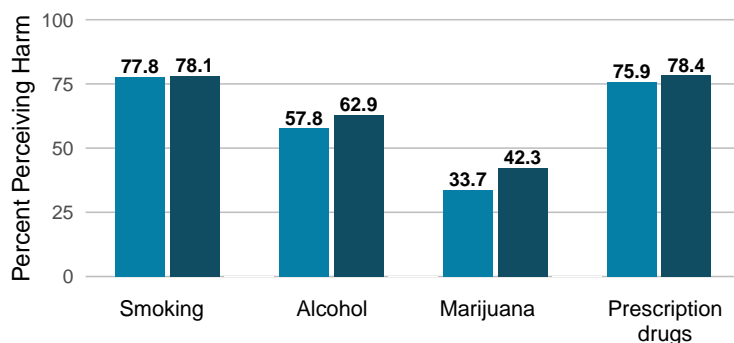
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



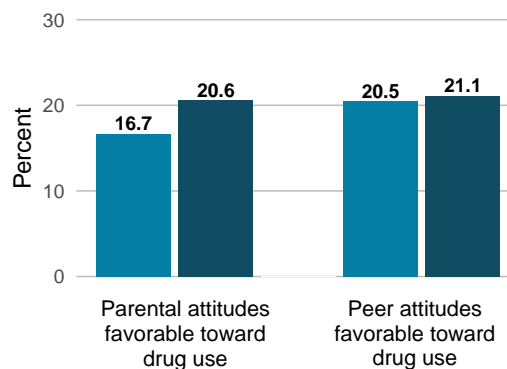
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



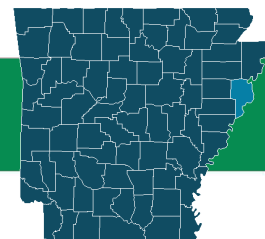
## Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



CRAWFORD COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	10.2	9.7	7.7	10.9		8.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.1	2.7	2.9	1.9		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.6	5.4	3.0	3.7		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.4	3.5	9.6	9.2		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.9		0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.0	1.8	1.0	4.5		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		8.8	4.8	4.5		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		2.7	10.6	9.1		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		10.6	14.4	20.9		9.0	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	17.2	17.8	14.7			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	3.3	5.4	3.6	3.2		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	8.1	8.4	8.8			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	16.5	18.7	15.9			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.4	0.5				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.3	45.1	57.1	46.3		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	1.6	0.9	1.1			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	2,135	2,288	2,299	2,448		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	320	305	267	111		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.3	13.0	6.7	15.0		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	10.4	7.9	8.6	6.6		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	8.4	6.2	6.4	5.5		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	20.5	20.0				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	12.3	8.1	125.0	127.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	35.4	34.7	31.3	24.3		32.3	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	34.5	35.9	39.4	39.8		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	23.7	27.2	27.6	16.7		20.2	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	16.1	18.4	26.7	25.0		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	23.8	20.0	20.0	20.5		21.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.5	14.2	19.8	23.4		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	54.5	57.9	49.0	55.9		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	77.9	78.4	81.4	77.8		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	63.2	52.8	67.6	57.8		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	43.9	32.7	39.8	33.7		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	81.8	80.6	81.8	75.9		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	64.9	65.1	72.5	69.4		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		58.9	70.3	59.8		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		67.6	77.8	74.3		73.9	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.0		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	42.6	33.3	50.5	37.3		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	52.5	43.6	52.9	53.6		53.7	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	21.2	26.9	14.8	28.1		16.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	61.7	60.3	63.8	67.9		60.9	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	53.4	65.8	65.4	50.5		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# CRITTENDEN COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 9th highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

### Strengths

- Lowest percentage of youth with parental or peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- Lowest percentage of youth using alcohol, smokeless tobacco, cigarettes, marijuana, and prescription drugs

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

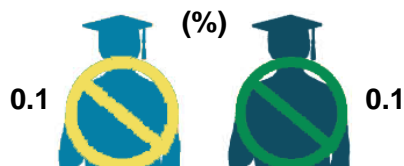
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

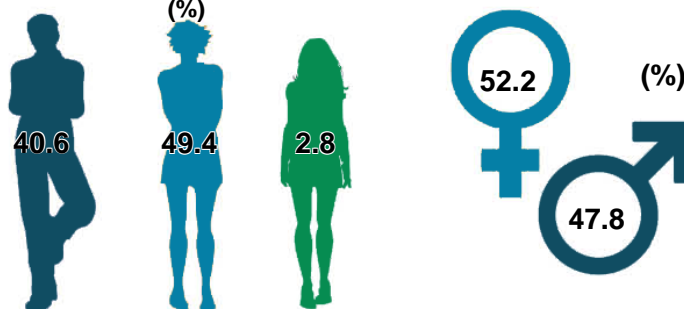


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

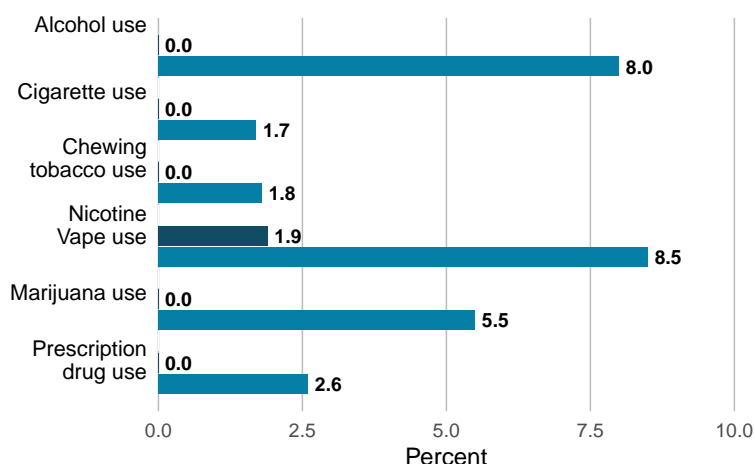
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	6,690
Population under 18	13,189
Total population	48,338
Fertility Rate	NA

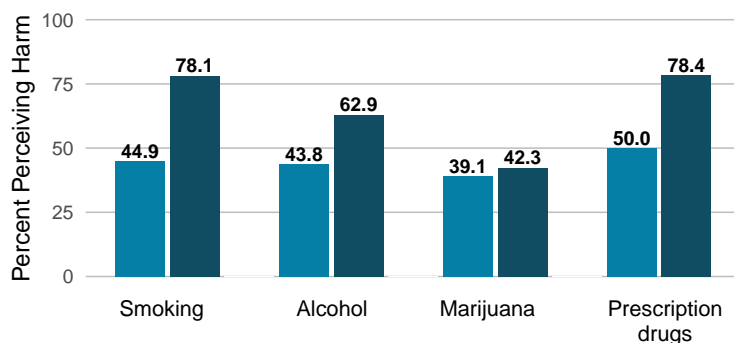
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



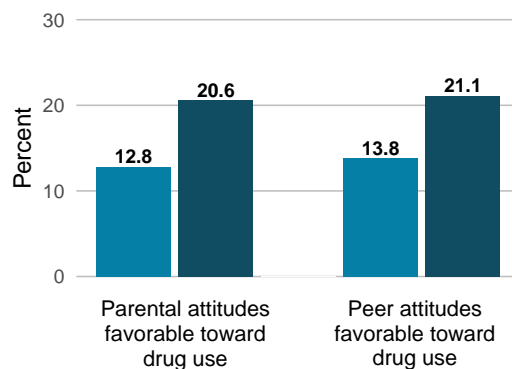
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

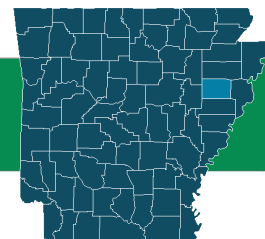
■ County ■ State





CRITTENDEN COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	6.0	3.1	0.0	0.0		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.2	4.3	0.0	0.0		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.9	1.4	0.0	0.0		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	6.1	1.5	0.0	0.0		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0		2.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		0.0	0.0	3.7		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		0.0	0.0	5.6		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		0.0	0.0	1.9		9.0	▼
<b>COMMUNITY</b>							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	22.2	21.0	23.0			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.2	8.3	5.4	4.0		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	8.4	8.0	8.8			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	16.4	19.7	16.7			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.4	0.3				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	51.7	32.3	30.4	46.7		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	2.0	2.7	3.2			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	1,615	2,107	1,789	1,571		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	883	293	569	663		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	10.3	12.4	14.5			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	3.7	0.0	17.3	3.8		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	25.8	24.7	19.0	16.1		10.7	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	23.4	20.6	19.8	21.3		9.0	▲
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	0.0				26.7	--
<b>FAMILY</b>							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	11.6	7.8	104.0	111.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	45.1	27.4	33.3	31.8		32.3	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	29.0	22.2	8.3	18.8		27.7	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	16.7	12.7	17.4	12.8		20.2	▼
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	14.0	11.0	0.0	10.3		14.4	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	18.6	8.2	12.9	13.8		21.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	16.3	11.1	4.2	18.0		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	65.8	58.6	82.1	58.2		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	65.3	50.7	25.9	44.9		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	54.9	47.8	33.3	43.8		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	33.4	30.2	22.2	39.1		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	64.9	53.0	33.3	50.0		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	53.4	46.2	25.9	41.7		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		46.9	25.9	51.1		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		48.4	33.3	50.0		73.9	▼
<b>SCHOOL</b>							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	2.4	1.2	0.1	0.1		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	39.7	33.8	31.3	36.1		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	46.9	43.8	48.5	39.7		53.7	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	17.9	3.1	1.5	17.5		16.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	60.7	58.7	69.7	69.8		60.9	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	55.9	66.7	66.7	71.0		51.4	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# CROSS COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 14th highest rate of substance-related arrests

### Strengths

- 6th lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 14th lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use
- 18th lowest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 18th lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

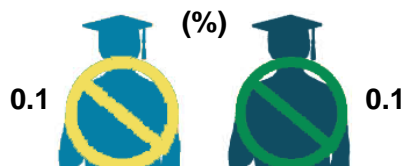
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

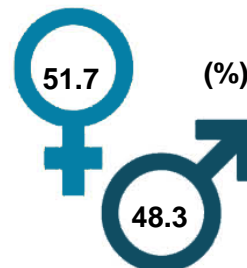
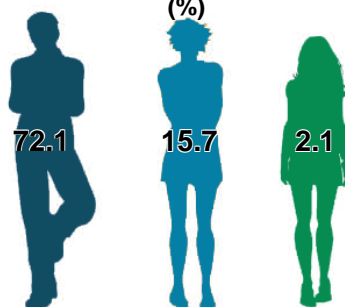


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

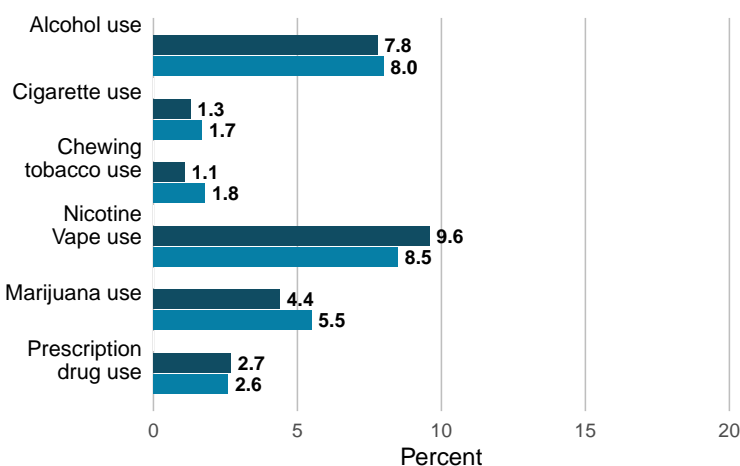
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,139
Population under 18	4,007
Total population	16,935
Fertility Rate	NA

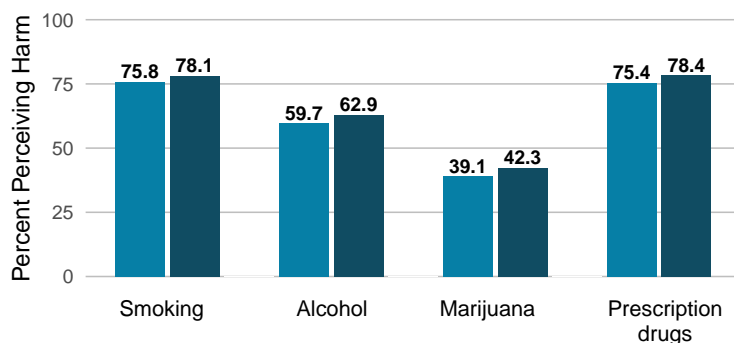
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



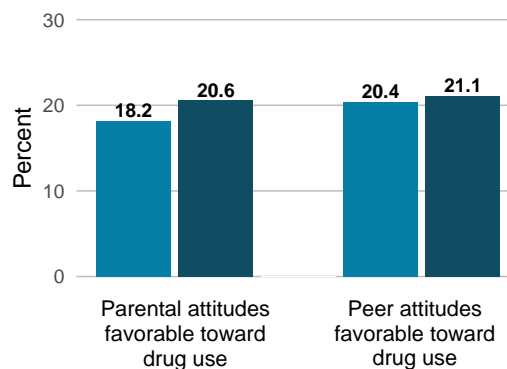
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

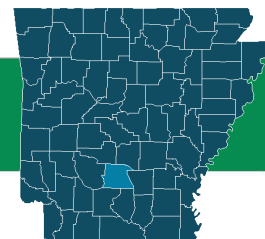
■ County ■ State





CROSS COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	6.0	9.3	7.5	7.8		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.9	2.3	1.6	1.3		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.3	3.5	2.2	1.1		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.9	4.6	4.4	4.4		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2		0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	1.5	2.7	1.9	2.7		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		8.3	5.6	6.5		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		3.9	4.0	4.0		4.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		11.5	7.8	9.6		9.0	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	15.4	17.2	16.7			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.2	6.1	4.4	3.7		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	7.7	7.6	8.6			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	16.5	18.6	15.9			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.7	0.7				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	50.0	51.1	48.8	47.8		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	3.8	1.7	1.8			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	564	859	797	686		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	49	44	29	22		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	18.1	17.7	17.7			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	8.3	8.3	3.1	3.9		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	16.9	18.4	18.5	10.9		10.7	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	9.7	9.1	8.4	7.1		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	0.0				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	25.2	21.9	87.0	69.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	31.1	31.3	45.8	34.0		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	27.4	30.8	26.3	26.4		27.7	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	15.0	22.7	15.7	18.2		20.2	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	16.4	18.5	13.9	13.0		14.4	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	20.0	25.1	25.4	20.4		21.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	14.5	19.7	20.7	17.8		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.8	51.1	54.1	53.8		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	78.3	74.4	73.1	75.8		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	66.4	59.1	58.8	59.7		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	46.7	42.6	42.8	39.1		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	81.6	74.4	72.6	75.4		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	68.0	59.6	56.7	63.4		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		55.8	58.4	59.7		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		68.2	65.4	68.7		73.9	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	2.4	0.6	0.2	0.1		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	40.1	44.3	50.3	47.9		45.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	51.1	59.3	62.6	68.4		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	4.3	27.3	7.3	9.4		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	51.7	50.8	55.9	58.8		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	41.5	46.5	45.9	42.6		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# DALLAS COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 4th highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

### Strengths

- 4th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 5th lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use
- 5th lowest percentage of youth vaping flavor or nicotine

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

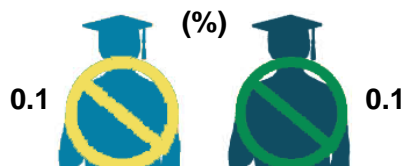
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

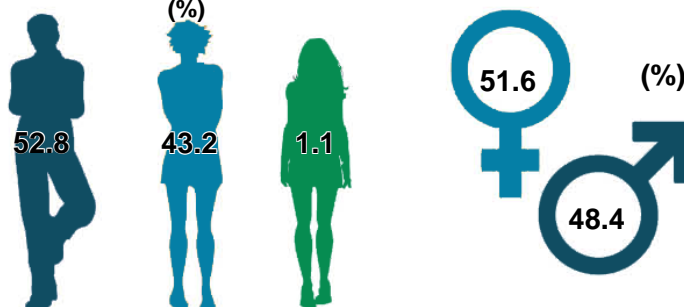


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

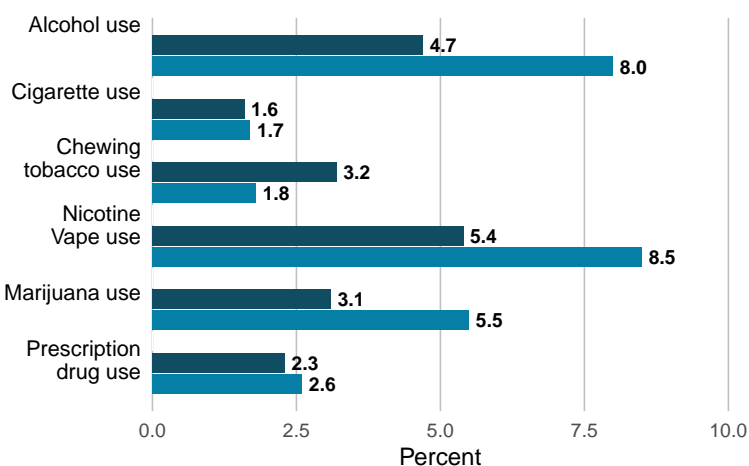
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	1,558
Population under 18	1,433
Total population	6,645
Fertility Rate	NA

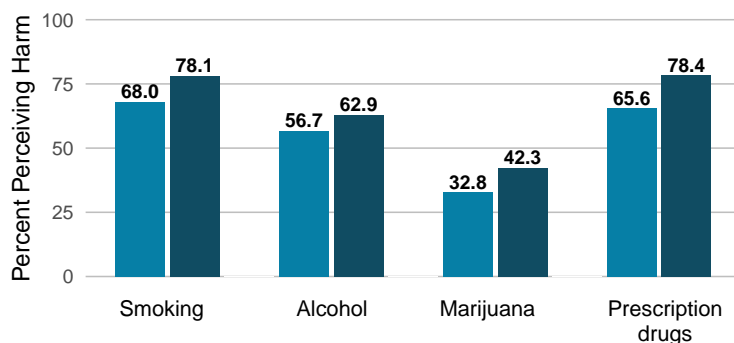
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



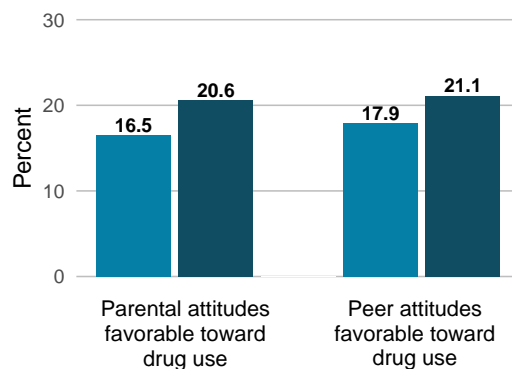
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



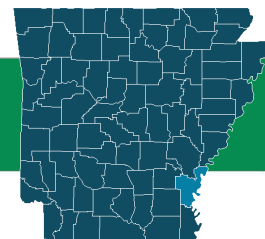
## Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



DALLAS COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>			4.1	4.7		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>			1.0	1.6		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>			2.1	3.2		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>			3.1	3.1		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>			0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>			0.0	2.3		2.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>			4.1	3.1		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>			3.1	2.3		4.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>			4.1	5.4		9.0	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	14.7	13.4	20.2			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.6	5.3	4.1	4.0		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	6.5	7.7	8.1			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	16.0	17.6	14.1			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.6	0.0				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>			27.2	36.1		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	78	53	81	81		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	13	13	19	11		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	10.0		0.0	10.9		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	5.6	4.0	2.5	0.8		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	11.7	7.4	7.7	3.9		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	0.0				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	12.4	12.8	20.0	22.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>			36.3	35.0		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>			15.1	26.4		27.7	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>			18.5	16.5		20.2	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>			4.9	9.7		14.4	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>			10.8	17.9		21.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>			6.4	16.3		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>			48.5	64.3		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>			75.3	68.0		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>			61.7	56.7		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>			37.6	32.8		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>			72.8	65.6		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>			63.4	61.3		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>			64.5	55.4		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>			69.2	63.7		73.9	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	1.5	1.1	0.1	0.1		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>			40.4	36.4		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>			54.5	57.5		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	4.9	10.8	4.5	0.0		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>			58.7	63.2		60.9	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>			61.5	47.8		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# DESHA COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- Highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs
- 7th highest percentage of youth vaping marijuana
- 10th highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco

### Strengths

- 4th lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

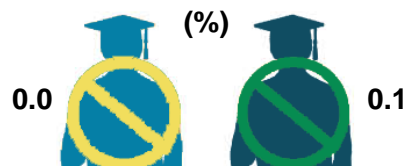
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

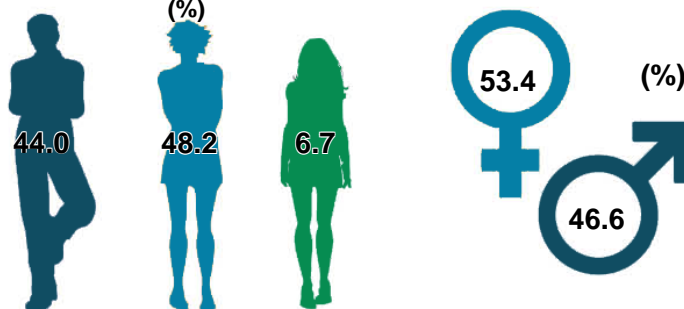


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

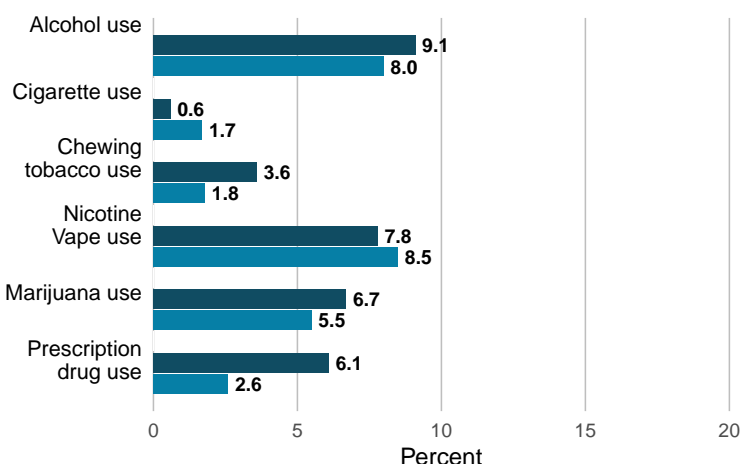
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	2,168
Population under 18	2,975
Total population	11,530
Fertility Rate	NA

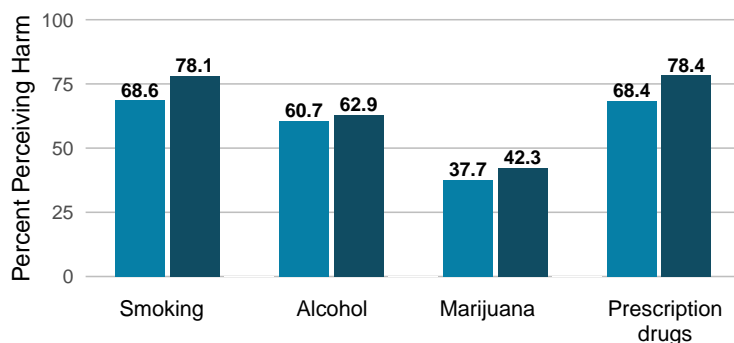
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



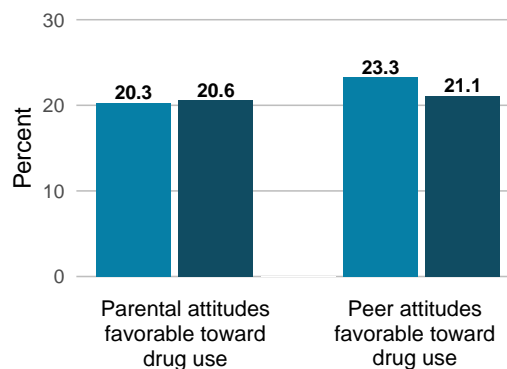
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

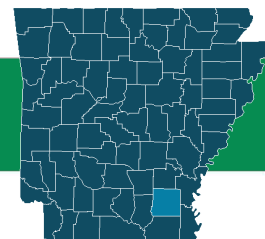
■ County ■ State



DESHA COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>			14.1	9.1		8.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>			1.0	0.6		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>			2.2	3.6		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>			6.7	6.7		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>			0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>			1.9	6.1		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>			10.9	7.8		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>			5.8	7.8		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>			13.4	7.8		9.0	▼
<b>COMMUNITY</b>							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	29.1	25.5	27.6			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.4	7.0	5.9	5.3		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	6.3	7.7	9.3			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	19.1	21.6	17.4			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.1	0.1				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>			36.0	39.2		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	1.5	1.7	1.9			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	500	501	448	471		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	90	78	58	34		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	26.0	26.0	26.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	4.6	3.0	4.6	5.3		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	4.9	4.2	4.8	6.4		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	0.0				26.7	--
<b>FAMILY</b>							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	3.3	5.7	17.0	15.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>			36.0	45.3		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>			31.8	35.7		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>			26.1	20.3		20.2	▲
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>			21.0	15.1		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>			26.5	23.3		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>			17.1	21.4		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>			60.1	54.8		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>			71.2	68.6		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>			51.3	60.7		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>			32.0	37.7		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>			68.2	68.4		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>			54.1	60.5		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>			52.2	60.8		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>			63.9	65.6		73.9	▼
<b>SCHOOL</b>							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	3.9	1.3	0.2	0.0		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>			45.1	36.8		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>			62.5	60.2		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	9.7	20.8	4.5	12.8		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>			57.2	49.4		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>			48.3	46.6		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							



# DREW COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 3rd highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs
- 7th and 8th highest percentage of youth using and vaping marijuana, respectively
- 15th highest percentage of youth vaping nicotine

### Strengths

- 13th lowest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

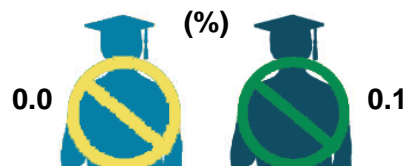
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

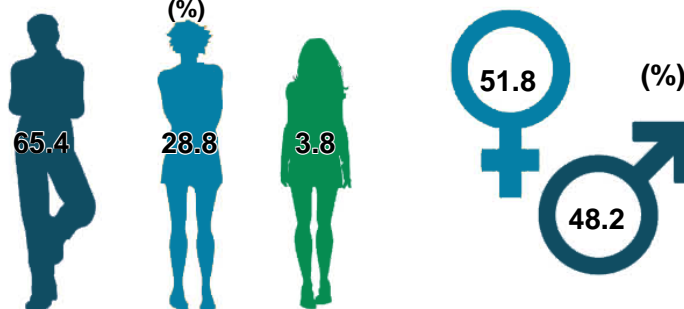


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

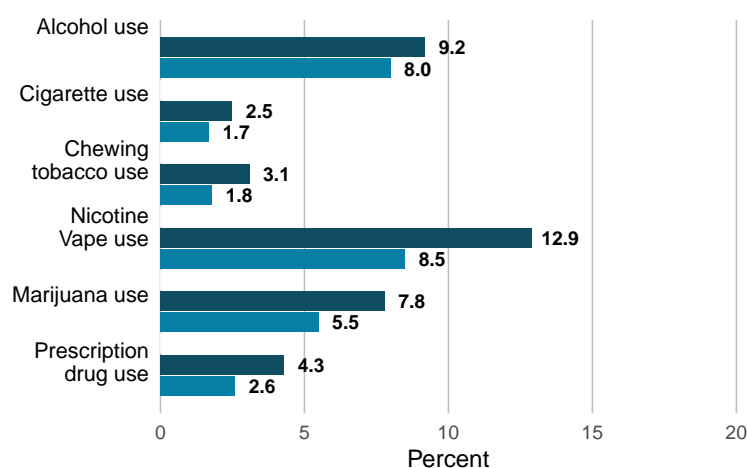
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,094
Population under 18	3,823
Total population	17,511
Fertility Rate	NA

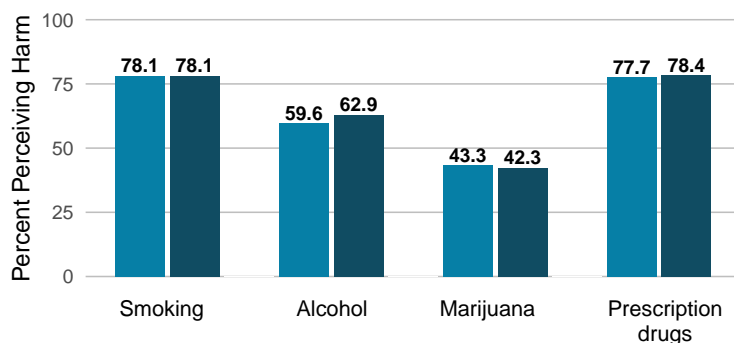
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



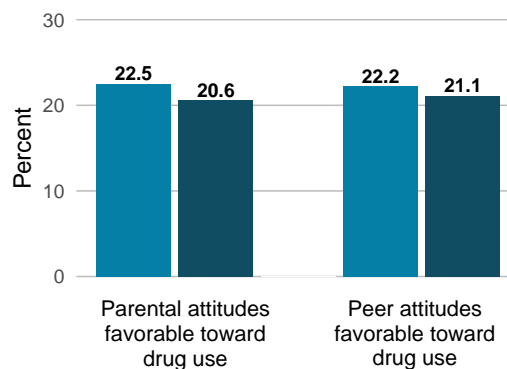
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

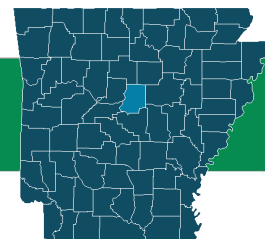
■ County ■ State



DREW COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	10.4	5.1		9.2		8.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.1	1.5		2.5		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.6	1.0		3.1		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.6	3.6		7.8		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0		0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.0	1.6		4.3		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		6.8		5.6		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		3.1		7.2		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		9.4		12.9		9.0	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	18.8	20.4	16.5			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	5.2	6.9	5.0	4.4		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	5.5	4.8	4.8			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	16.1	18.1	15.5			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.4	0.4				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	39.0	35.1		43.6		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	2.3	0.7	1.9			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	548	538	510	511		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	89	125	93	54		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	12.5	0.0	6.5	17.6		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	11.7	9.5	13.3	5.9		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	6.7	5.4	7.3	5.8		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	0.0				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	13.9	6.4	26.0	17.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	25.7	22.7		34.5		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	32.4	24.0		29.6		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.0	23.3		22.5		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.1	12.8		16.7		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	22.3	22.5		22.2		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	18.5	15.9		15.5		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	50.8	43.7		52.4		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	79.4	81.3		78.1		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	66.0	60.8		59.6		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	47.0	50.3		43.3		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	81.0	84.9		77.7		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	64.1	71.0		69.3		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		68.7		62.1		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		79.2		74.2		73.9	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	1.9	1.0	0.2	0.0		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	36.2	36.3		40.5		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	52.3	61.1		61.6		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	18.9	13.5	3.7	41.2		16.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	52.8	46.9		53.6		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	43.6	46.0		46.9		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							



# FAULKNER COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 10th highest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use

### Strengths

- 12th lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 13th lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 16th lowest percentage of youth vaping marijuana

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

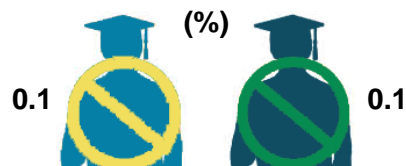
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

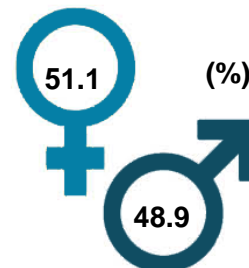


NA NA  
High school dropout rate



## Demographics

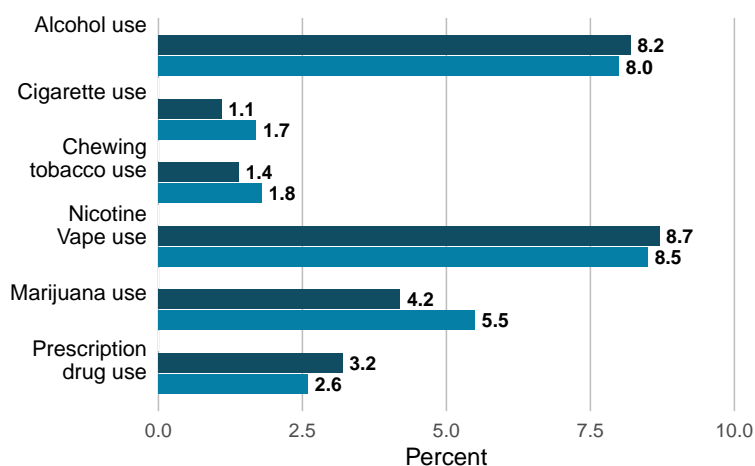
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	15,418
Population under 18	28,508
Total population	123,191
Fertility Rate	NA

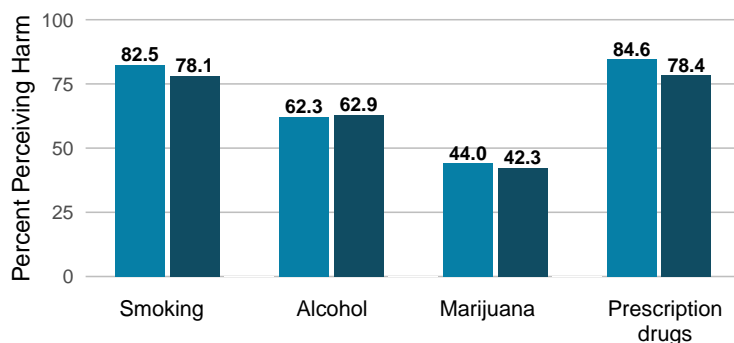
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



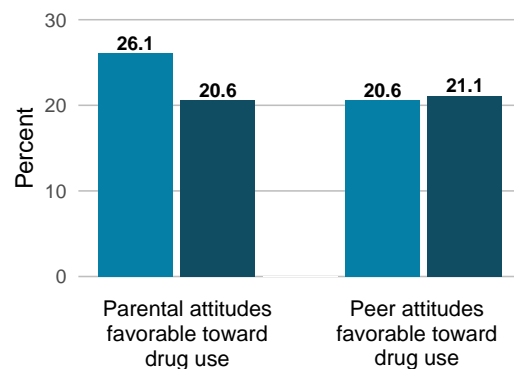
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



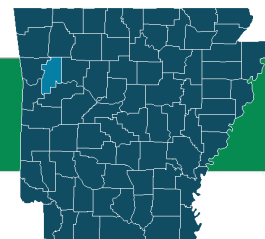
## Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



FAULKNER COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	12.3	11.3	13.9	8.2		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.8	2.4	3.6	1.1		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.0	2.4	2.2	1.4		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.7	5.0	6.1	4.2		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2		0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.0	2.8	3.5	3.2		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		4.8	6.4	4.6		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		4.0	5.6	3.3		4.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		10.3	14.2	8.7		9.0	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	16.7	15.7	13.6			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	3.0	5.4	3.5	2.9		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	8.8	8.3	8.0			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	15.3	17.6	14.3			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	1.3	1.0				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	53.5	61.0	54.5	43.3		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	0.6	0.2	0.2			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	3,266	2,917	2,732	2,699		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	341	280	328	174		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	10.8	3.2	15.1	9.2		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	12.9	8.2	8.2	7.2		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	7.6	6.8	7.2	7.6		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	7.6				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	8.0	7.4	212.0	250.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	22.7	26.1	28.4	36.6		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	27.5	22.4	26.0	30.8		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	20.4	19.6	23.1	26.1		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	13.4	12.7	15.8	17.0		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.3	20.2	22.2	20.6		21.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	20.1	16.4	22.0	17.1		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.3	42.9	47.8	49.6		49.9	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	88.2	84.9	84.2	82.5		79.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	69.4	66.3	62.0	62.3		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	43.8	47.7	42.4	44.0		43.4	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	90.0	84.6	84.6	84.6		80.2	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	71.2	69.0	67.4	70.9		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		64.4	63.1	64.8		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		78.3	77.8	78.7		73.9	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	2.4	1.0	0.3	0.1		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	35.1	40.0	41.5	48.0		45.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	50.1	54.3	60.6	66.1		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	16.7	8.0	3.6	19.6		16.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	64.5	61.4	65.5	58.3		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	51.0	54.9	52.9	51.9		51.4	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# FRANKLIN COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 13th highest percentage of youth using alcohol

### Strengths

- Lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 8th lowest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 12th lowest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

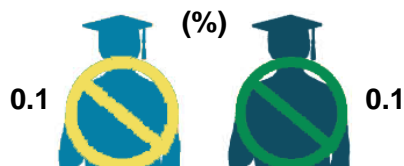
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

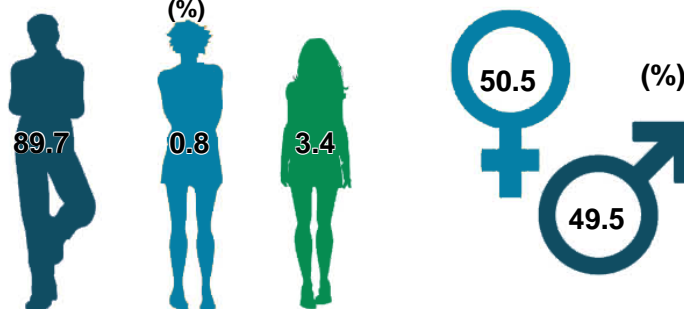


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

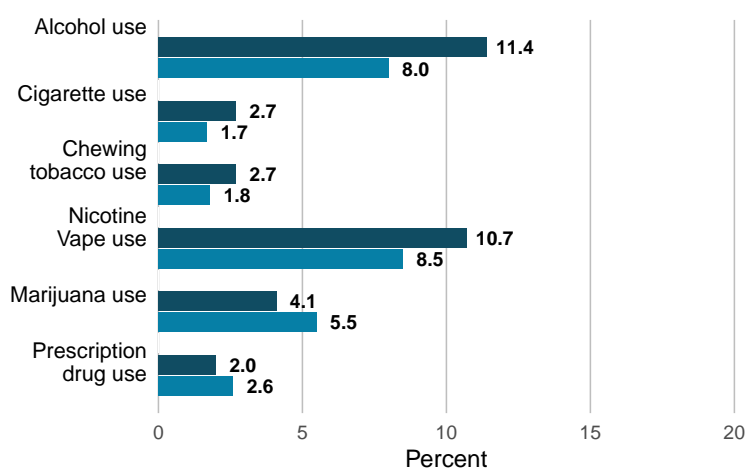
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,340
Population under 18	3,993
Total population	17,159
Fertility Rate	NA

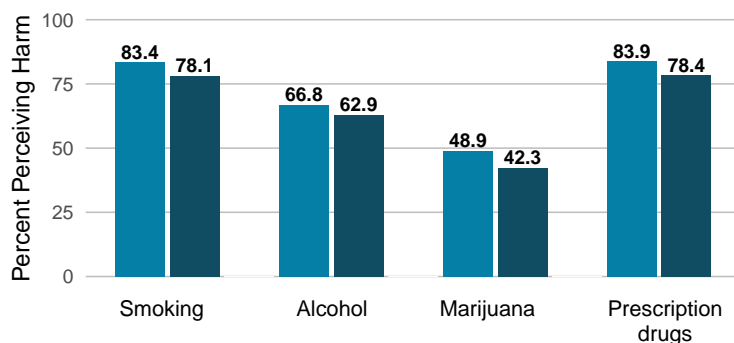
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



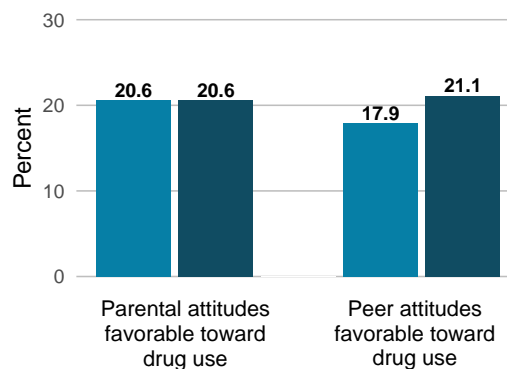
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



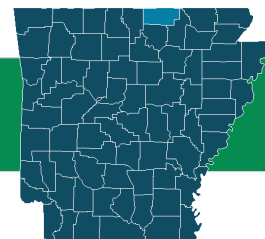
## Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



FRANKLIN COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	10.0	10.4	12.1	11.4		8.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.5	1.8	3.8	2.7		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.2	2.8	4.5	2.7		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.5	5.1	6.9	4.1		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.0	2.2	2.6	2.0		2.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		7.1	6.5	4.5		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		4.4	5.6	4.3		4.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		12.0	13.7	10.7		9.0	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	23.0	22.3	17.2			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	3.3	5.6	3.7	3.3		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	5.5	5.4	6.4			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	20.0	22.2	19.1			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.3	0.2				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	45.0	41.1	49.7	45.4		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	3.4	3.2	2.0			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>							
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	87	90	114	53		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	39.4	40.8	40.8			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	3.0	0.0	16.7	11.9		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	12.7	13.3	14.6	9.1		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	6.7	8.3	11.3	8.4		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	72.9	147.5				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	12.2	9.7	41.0	54.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	30.1	25.7	26.7	27.9		32.3	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	31.6	25.5	34.1	29.0		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.0	21.4	24.0	20.6		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	17.9	14.7	18.7	13.8		14.4	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.6	18.8	21.0	17.9		21.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	18.6	17.8	19.2	17.1		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	44.6	44.6	46.1	41.5		49.9	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	87.6	80.3	84.7	83.4		79.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	68.4	58.5	62.0	66.8		64.2	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	54.4	48.2	48.5	48.9		43.4	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	90.0	80.6	85.2	83.9		80.2	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	74.6	65.6	69.9	71.3		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		64.0	67.4	69.6		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		73.9	78.4	79.3		73.9	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	40.9	46.8	52.3	48.4		45.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	46.0	52.2	55.8	52.9		53.7	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	6.0	12.9	1.0	2.1		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	60.1	51.7	60.9	63.7		60.9	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	55.2	49.0	53.2	52.5		51.4	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# FULTON COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- N/A

### Strengths

- 6th lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 8th lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 11th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol or marijuana
- 14th lowest percentage of youth vaping marijuana

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

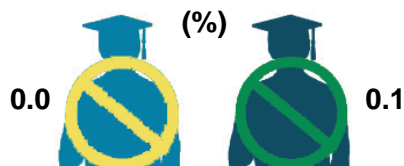
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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



High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

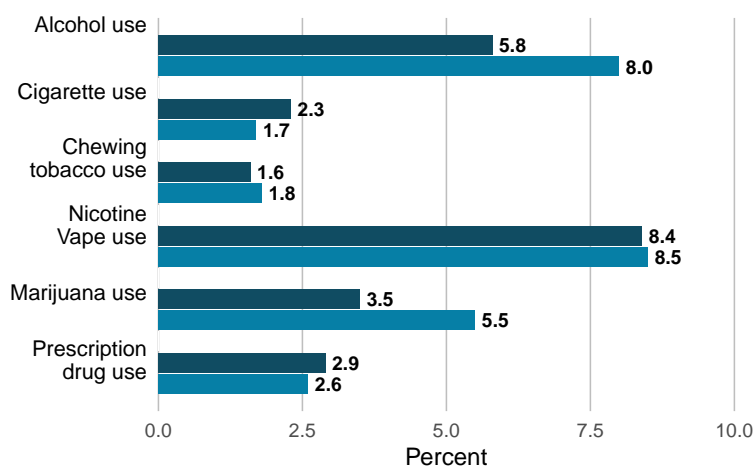
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,090
Population under 18	2,559
Total population	12,072
Fertility Rate	NA

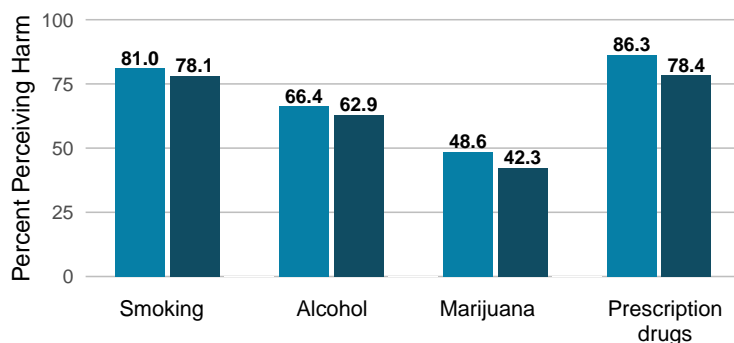
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



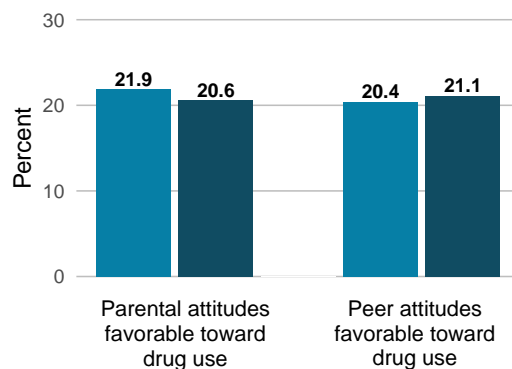
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

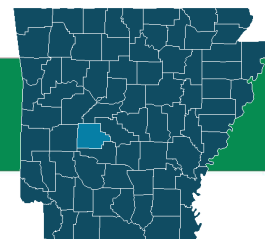
■ County ■ State





FULTON COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	10.5	10.1	19.6	5.8		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.3	1.5	4.6	2.3		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	6.5	3.6	6.7	1.6		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	1.3	3.6	7.7	3.5		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	1.3	2.0	3.6	2.9		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		6.6	8.6	4.5		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		2.5	5.6	3.2		4.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		9.1	17.3	8.4		9.0	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	20.7	20.8	18.0			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.0	5.1	3.6	3.4		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	12.1	10.9	10.4			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	19.1	20.7	17.8			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.7	0.8				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	44.6	49.2	44.1	44.5		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	0.7	0.5	0.5			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	248	358	319	249		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	11	11	12	2		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	3.7	0.0	22.2	4.5		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	4.3	4.5	8.6	6.1		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	4.3	3.5	6.1	6.1		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	0.0				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	23.3	9.5	24.0	26.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	23.9	33.0	26.8	26.8		32.3	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	34.0	33.9	34.8	31.0		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	24.8	24.0	28.9	21.9		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	20.1	18.1	18.8	10.8		14.4	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.8	17.6	26.2	20.4		21.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.4	16.0	27.2	19.1		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	55.8	46.2	49.6	43.7		49.9	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	80.1	79.7	86.1	81.0		79.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	60.6	61.3	63.1	66.4		64.2	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	45.5	58.2	43.8	48.6		43.4	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	85.9	86.1	87.5	86.3		80.2	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	69.9	68.3	64.6	69.5		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		66.3	59.0	62.4		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		76.0	77.9	76.8		73.9	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	46.9	46.4	48.1	42.5		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	47.1	44.7	57.6	57.2		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	4.0	37.6	11.5	15.0		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	72.0	68.8	61.4	57.6		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	65.2	63.8	53.8	54.7		51.4	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# GARLAND COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 12th highest high school dropout rate
- 19th highest percentage of youth vaping marijuana
- 20th highest percentage of youth using heroin
- 25th highest percentage of youth using marijuana

### Strengths

- N/A

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



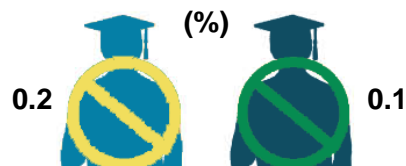
Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000



NA

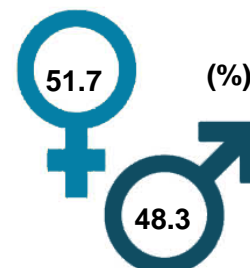
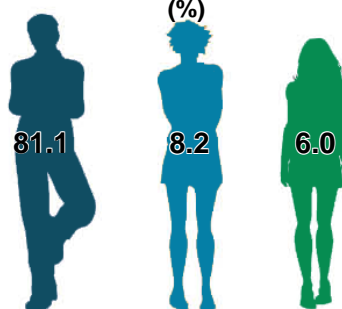
NA

High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

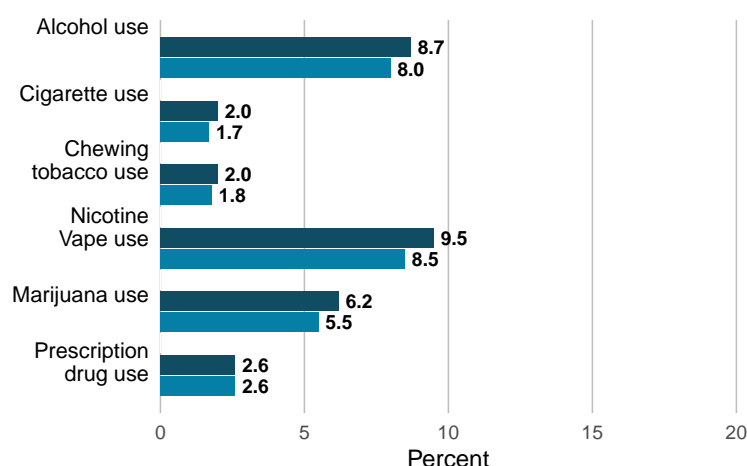
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	23,315
Population under 18	20,144
Total population	99,694
Fertility Rate	NA

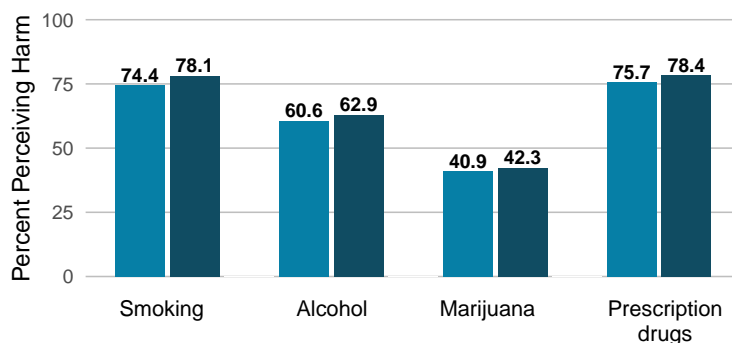
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



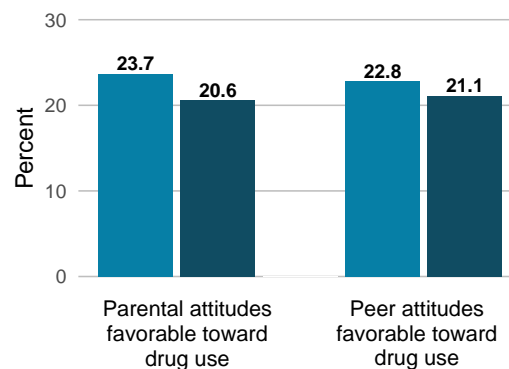
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

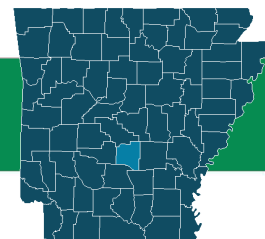
■ County ■ State





GARLAND COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	9.3	7.2	5.6	8.7		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.9	1.7	1.4	2.0		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.6	0.5	1.6	2.0		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	6.1	5.6	4.0	6.2		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2		0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		6.2	4.9	4.7		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		3.7	4.1	5.9		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		11.2	7.0	9.5		9.0	▲
<b>COMMUNITY</b>							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	18.6	17.0	14.5			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	3.7	8.0	5.0	3.8		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	10.5	10.1	9.7			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	17.4	20.7	17.6			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.5	0.4				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	53.9	54.2	55.1	51.6		51.1	▲
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	1.5	2.9	3.8			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	3,070	3,026	2,556	1,647		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	769	556	565	346		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	22.2	23.1	24.1			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	2.9	0.0	0.0	6.2		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	10.0	9.0	5.7	8.2		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	11.6	8.2	5.4	7.2		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	28.5	42.7				26.7	--
<b>FAMILY</b>							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	13.4	16.3	326.0	380.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	32.6	36.6	42.6	38.9		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	28.3	29.6	31.1	28.8		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.9	19.7	21.1	23.7		20.2	▲
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	17.3	14.5	16.2	16.2		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	24.2	22.4	22.6	22.8		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.6	20.2	19.7	20.4		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	53.4	50.2	51.9	53.6		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	81.2	79.1	74.4	74.4		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	67.5	63.3	61.6	60.6		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	43.4	42.8	44.2	40.9		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	83.0	78.1	74.2	75.7		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	66.2	63.5	64.2	65.1		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		60.6	60.3	60.7		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		72.7	70.2	72.1		73.9	▼
<b>SCHOOL</b>							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	3.4	1.0	0.1	0.2		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	40.7	46.7	47.1	43.9		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	51.1	54.5	55.2	59.9		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	20.9	26.4	12.5	22.4		16.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	61.6	50.3	59.2	59.0		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	46.7	45.2	52.5	47.8		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# GRANT COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- Highest percentage of youth with parental or peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- Highest percentage of youth using or vaping marijuana
- 3rd highest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 3rd highest percentage of youth vaping nicotine

### Strengths

- 4th lowest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

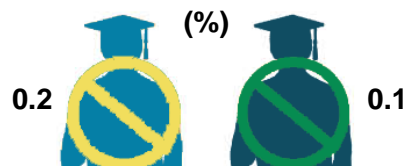
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

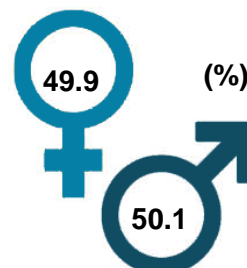
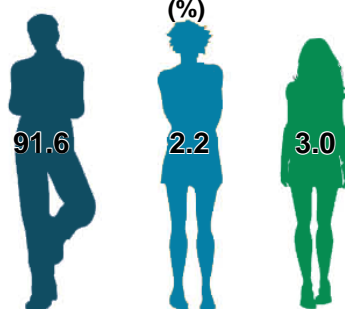


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

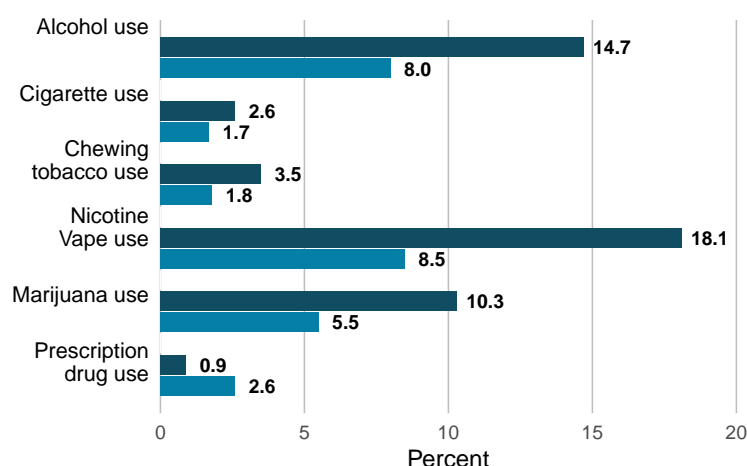
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,183
Population under 18	4,052
Total population	17,912
Fertility Rate	NA

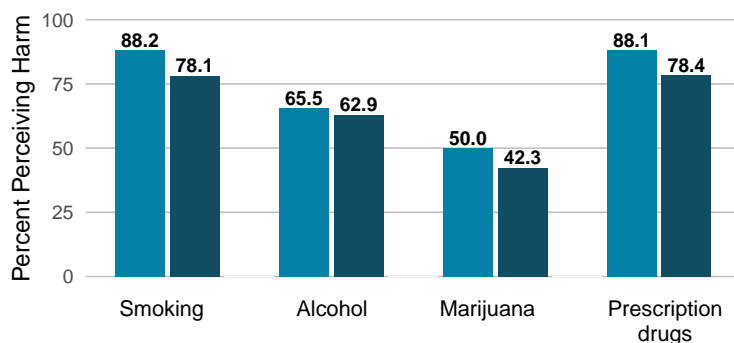
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



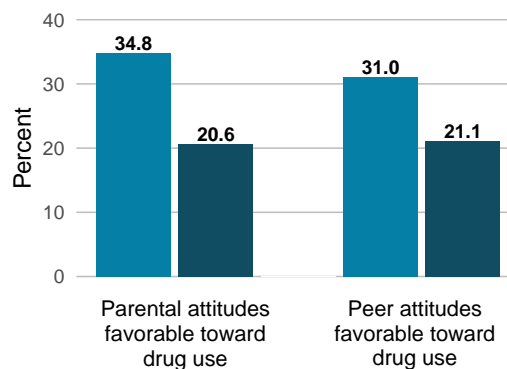
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



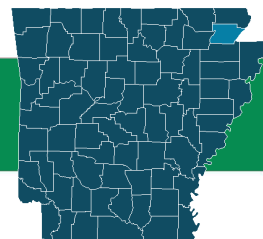
## Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



GRANT COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	7.7	8.3	7.3	14.7		8.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.0	1.6	1.5	2.6		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.3	1.9	1.4	3.5		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.3	4.2	4.6	10.3		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.1	1.6	3.1	0.9		2.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		4.8	5.0	5.2		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		2.6	3.6	9.5		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		9.5	9.0	18.1		9.0	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	14.5	12.7	11.2			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	3.2	5.2	3.2	3.1		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	4.8	5.5	6.1			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	15.5	17.6	14.2			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.4	0.3				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	47.5	47.5	45.2	38.9		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	0.4	0.1	0.1			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>							
	434	353	326	342		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	70	76	56	16		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	2.9	0.0	19.4	3.9		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	4.2	5.7	6.5	6.8		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	3.4	2.7	5.2	6.7		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	172.6	0.0				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	8.2	13.0	53.0	40.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	30.4	28.6	29.4	43.6		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	28.5	27.1	22.8	27.7		27.7	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.7	18.4	18.6	34.8		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	13.2	12.0	13.5	21.6		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	22.5	17.3	18.5	31.0		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	18.1	17.1	15.8	22.8		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	49.0	46.9	48.8	47.9		49.9	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	88.0	81.2	78.0	88.2		79.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	69.9	64.7	62.1	65.5		64.2	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	47.4	44.0	42.7	50.0		43.4	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	88.5	81.6	76.6	88.1		80.2	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	70.9	66.7	62.0	68.2		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		64.6	59.6	57.8		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		73.9	71.9	80.4		73.9	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	2.2	0.5	0.4	0.2		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	39.3	50.9	50.8	40.5		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	50.5	52.2	58.9	58.3		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	9.4	13.8	19.0	25.3		16.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	59.9	63.6	55.3	53.4		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.8	54.4	46.7	47.8		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# GREENE COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 7th highest rate of substance-related arrests

### Strengths

- 6th lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 6th lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 8th lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

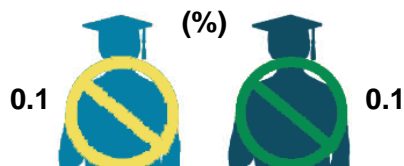
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

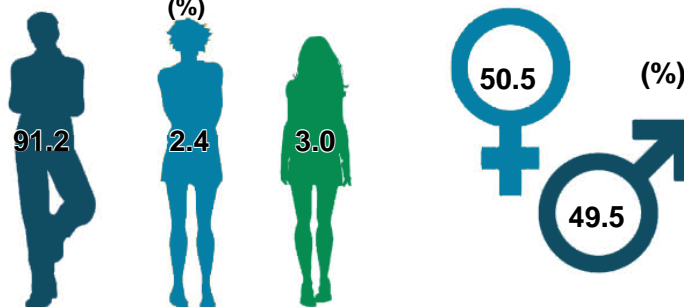


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

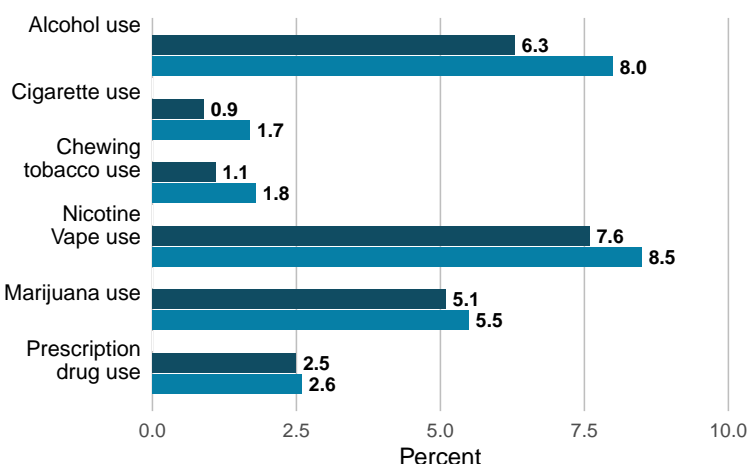
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	7,231
Population under 18	11,218
Total population	45,665
Fertility Rate	NA

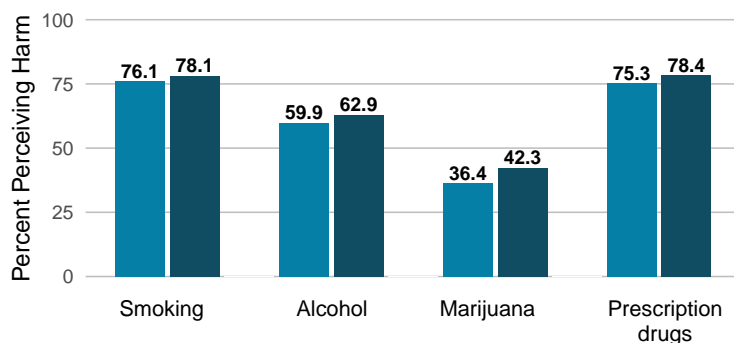
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



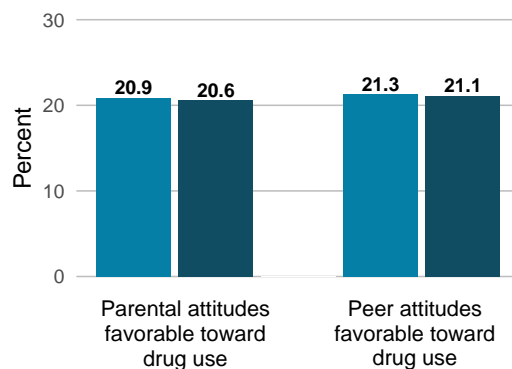
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

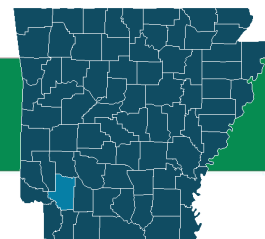
■ County ■ State



GREENE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	9.3	7.5	9.4	6.3		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.6	2.8	2.1	0.9		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	1.9	2.1	2.5	1.1		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.2	4.3	6.7	5.1		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2		0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.5	3.1	2.9	2.5		2.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		5.8	5.6	4.6		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		3.5	6.1	4.0		4.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		10.8	11.6	7.6		9.0	▼
<b>COMMUNITY</b>							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	16.4	16.5	12.9			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	3.5	6.0	3.4	3.3		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	7.7	7.4	7.8			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	17.9	20.2	17.0			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.5	0.4				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	54.8	56.8	57.2	57.1		51.1	▲
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	1.6	1.3	0.9			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	1,446	1,921	1,813	1,392		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	400	227	196	178		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	13.3	13.1	13.1			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	5.6	10.0	7.8	8.7		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	19.5	14.3	14.4	14.8		10.7	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	14.6	12.4	10.7	11.0		9.0	▲
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	0.0				26.7	--
<b>FAMILY</b>							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	19.4	20.2	223.0	212.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	28.5	33.1	33.6	37.8		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	29.1	28.6	30.6	28.9		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.0	19.7	18.5	20.9		20.2	▲
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	15.7	13.2	14.3	10.7		14.4	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.1	20.8	21.2	21.3		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	22.1	19.3	20.5	21.1		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.1	46.6	49.2	52.8		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	83.5	80.7	82.8	76.1		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	66.1	63.8	62.6	59.9		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	49.3	47.8	43.8	36.4		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	86.4	81.0	81.8	75.3		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	67.9	68.4	68.1	66.3		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		65.3	65.5	60.2		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		76.6	76.1	71.1		73.9	▼
<b>SCHOOL</b>							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.1		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	43.7	49.0	50.0	47.5		45.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	47.9	52.4	59.8	62.2		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	18.1	30.9	12.3	20.3		16.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	60.5	58.4	58.8	61.0		60.9	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	51.5	48.2	44.9	42.4		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							



# HEMPSTEAD COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 4th highest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs
- 5th highest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 7th highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 7th highest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use
- 10th highest percentage of youth using alcohol

### Strengths

- N/A

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

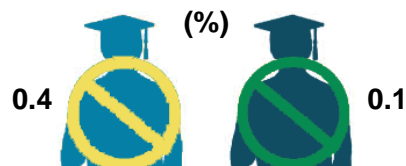
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

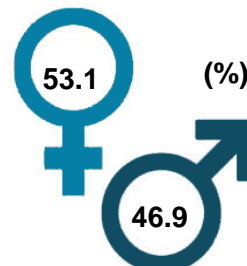
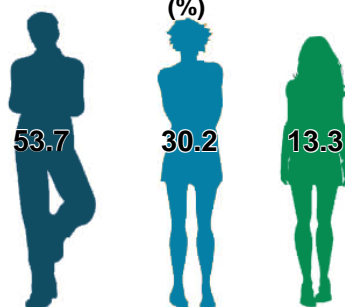


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

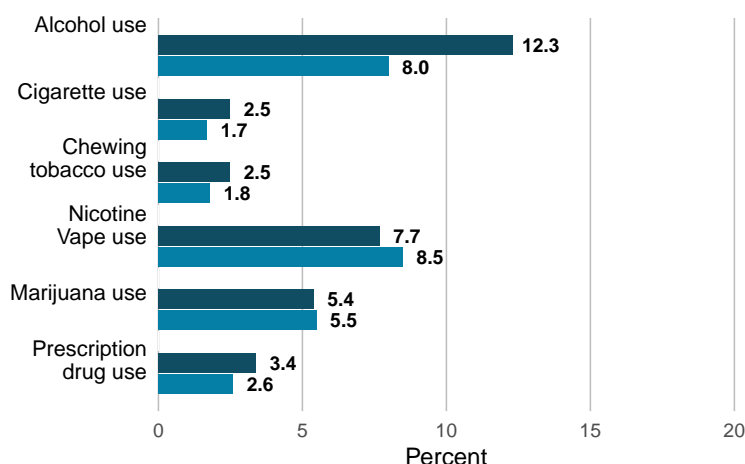
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,627
Population under 18	5,183
Total population	20,352
Fertility Rate	NA

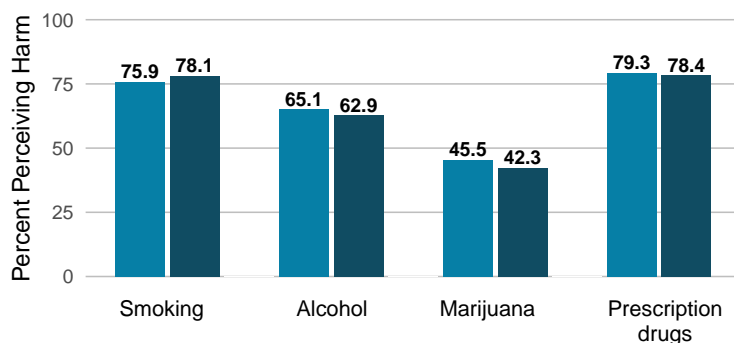
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



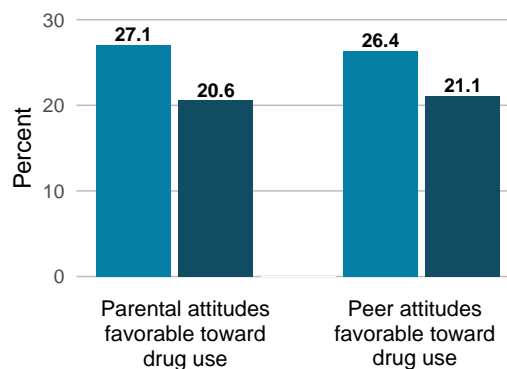
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

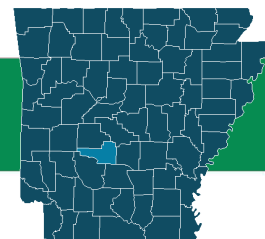
■ County ■ State



HEMPSTEAD COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	11.3	6.2	11.1	12.3		8.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.2	2.6	1.9	2.5		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.6	0.6	1.6	2.5		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	8.5	11.1	6.8	5.4		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.9	3.5	2.7	3.4		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		7.1	8.7	7.8		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		3.5	4.5	5.2		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		5.6	8.7	7.7		9.0	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	22.7	22.0	21.2			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	3.8	5.2	3.5	3.3		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	9.1	9.4	10.1			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	15.9	17.7	15.5			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.3	1.0				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	37.3	39.8	38.3	40.1		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	2.0	3.4	0.1			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	743	643	743	728		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	90	79	103	55		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0		20.0	8.9		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	11.7	6.7	8.4	7.1		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	18.2	14.1	12.4	13.5		9.0	▲
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	0.0				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	6.5	13.2	74.0	59.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	43.2	57.3	43.4	41.7		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	36.9	41.9	37.5	33.6		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	23.3	13.3	23.0	27.1		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.4	22.2	20.6	21.3		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	27.5	27.6	27.3	26.4		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	22.1	22.5	21.2	24.1		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	57.5	53.6	48.1	50.0		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	73.9	68.8	77.6	75.9		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	62.5	62.8	62.5	65.1		64.2	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	43.1	44.9	47.7	45.5		43.4	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	76.0	74.4	79.7	79.3		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	61.9	56.6	61.5	63.2		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		62.8	66.6	69.1		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		67.8	73.1	76.6		73.9	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	5.4	1.1	0.3	0.4		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.1	65.9	59.5	44.4		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	61.0	63.8	63.3	65.4		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	6.3	11.8	6.5	27.1		16.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	45.3	39.9	52.5	55.2		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	40.9	45.5	44.4	39.7		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							



# HOT SPRING COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 3rd and 4th highest percentage of youth vaping using marijuana, respectively
- 6th and 10th highest percentage of youth vaping flavor and nicotine, respectively
- 11th highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs

### Strengths

- N/A

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

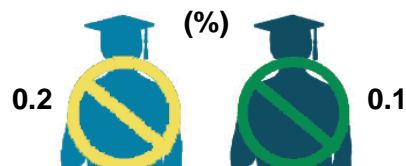
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

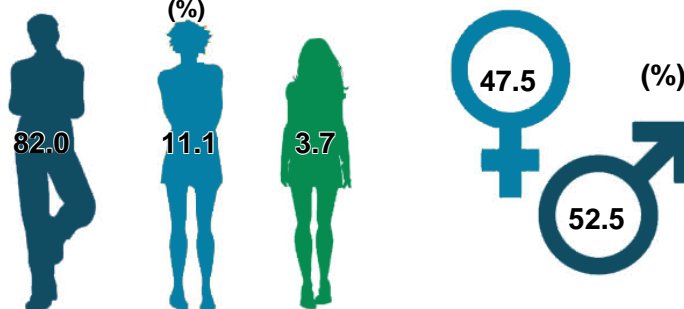


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

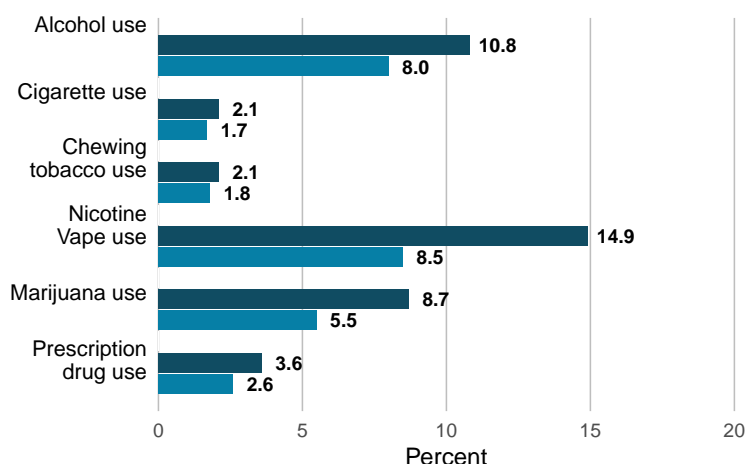
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	6,183
Population under 18	7,181
Total population	33,096
Fertility Rate	NA

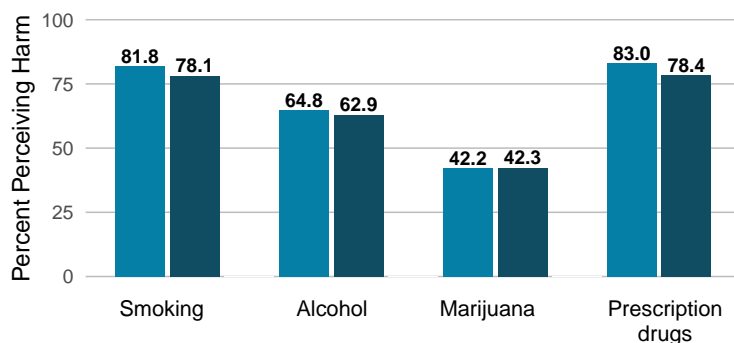
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



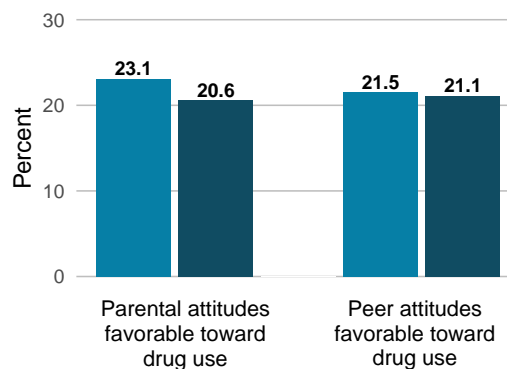
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



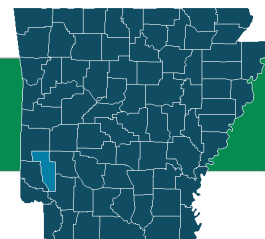
## Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



HOT SPRING COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	8.3	11.2	10.0	10.8		8.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.4	3.9	3.0	2.1		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.4	2.5	3.3	2.1		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.8	7.2	9.3	8.7		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.5	2.1	2.8	3.6		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		10.8	9.5	8.3		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		5.9	7.4	8.5		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		16.7	14.2	14.9		9.0	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	18.0	15.3	17.8			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	3.6	5.8	3.9	3.5		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	7.1	6.9	7.3			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	17.6	19.8	15.8			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	1.0	1.2				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	44.2	44.6	45.8	47.8		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	4.0	3.6	3.8			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	1,190	1,130	1,003	803		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	214	95	116	88		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.3	66.7	0.0	6.3		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	0.0	4.1	2.6	1.8		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	0.0	3.4	6.9	7.4		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	44.2	47.4				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	12.4	9.3	64.0	66.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	36.4	31.8	35.8	31.4		32.3	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	32.8	36.8	33.9	29.0		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	18.9	20.2	22.2	23.1		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	17.5	17.2	17.3	17.1		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	22.1	24.0	23.2	21.5		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.2	20.2	18.4	19.6		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	54.6	53.9	55.1	49.3		49.9	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	81.4	75.7	77.2	81.8		79.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	63.4	59.1	58.2	64.8		64.2	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	42.8	38.1	39.1	42.2		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	82.9	75.5	76.3	83.0		80.2	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	65.7	59.2	59.7	66.1		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		56.8	55.4	60.0		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		67.2	68.1	74.4		73.9	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.2		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	39.1	47.2	45.1	44.5		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	51.7	52.1	60.5	56.9		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	13.9	20.2	13.7	27.2		16.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	59.9	57.4	56.6	58.5		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	49.2	49.8	49.2	45.9		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# HOWARD COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 2nd highest percentage of youth vaping flavor
- 4th highest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 8th highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 8th highest percentage of youth using marijuana

### Strengths

- N/A

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

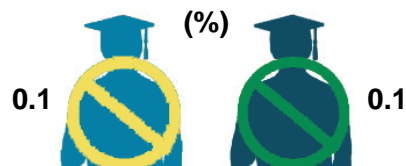
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

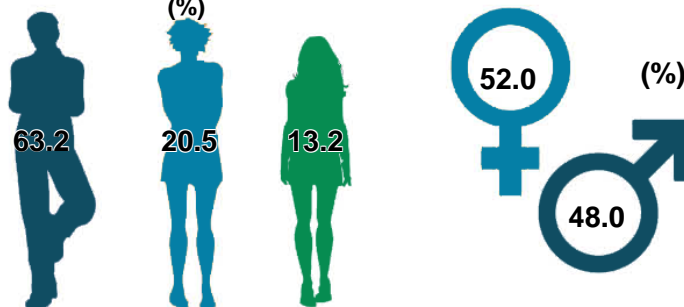


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

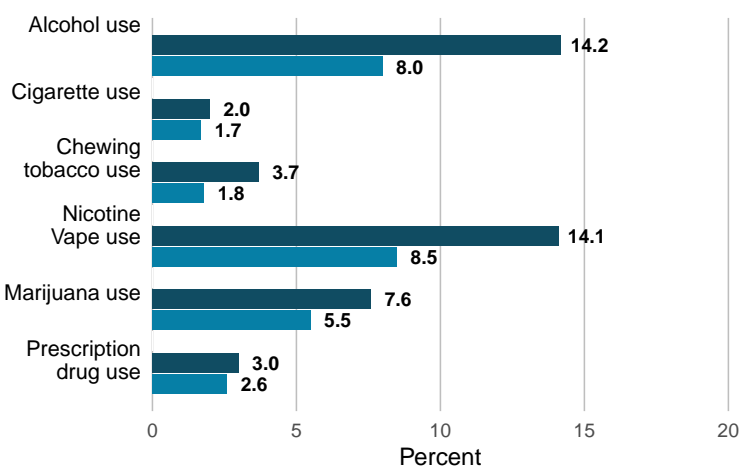
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	2,259
Population under 18	3,408
Total population	12,894
Fertility Rate	NA

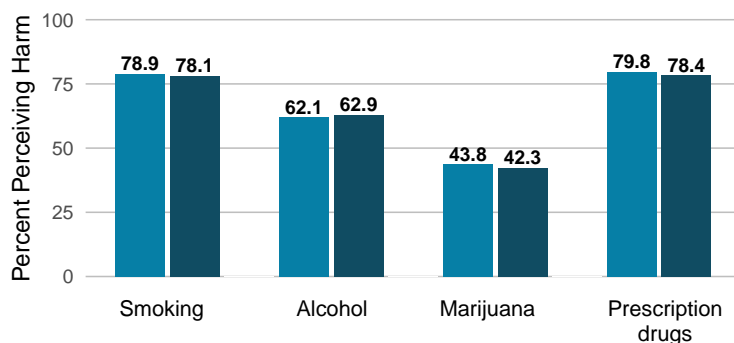
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



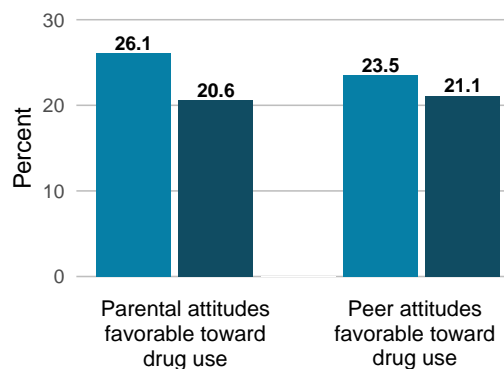
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



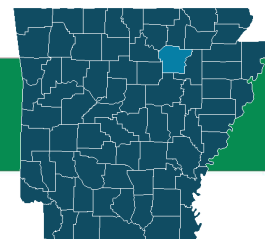
## Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



HOWARD COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	11.3	10.5	13.0	14.2		8.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.8	2.6	2.6	2.0		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.4	2.6	2.9	3.7		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	6.7	3.1	5.7	7.6		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3		0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.4	4.0	2.3	3.0		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		8.2	9.5	9.5		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		2.0	5.8	6.5		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		10.2	12.5	14.1		9.0	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	19.4	19.3	17.9			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	3.2	5.0	3.2	3.3		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	8.6	10.4	10.8			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	15.5	17.4	15.1			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.1	0.0				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	41.7	43.7	41.3	43.0		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	2.6	3.1	2.0			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	378	297	358	355		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	37	43	29	16		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0		0.0	7.5		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	9.8	7.1	14.1	12.9		10.7	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	8.4	6.8	5.9	7.5		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	91.3	0.0				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	4.3	6.4	22.0	29.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	29.9	28.7	32.3	38.1		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	30.2	30.3	28.1	27.3		27.7	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.8	18.2	24.2	26.1		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.7	14.8	17.0	18.2		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	22.6	16.9	23.0	23.5		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	22.2	17.0	17.7	20.2		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	44.1	51.3	45.7	49.7		49.9	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	86.4	74.5	79.7	78.9		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	72.6	59.1	58.0	62.1		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	49.2	41.8	49.2	43.8		43.4	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	86.6	76.2	79.2	79.8		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	71.7	59.8	65.8	62.8		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		58.5	65.1	58.3		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		68.4	72.9	69.2		73.9	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.1		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	34.7	40.3	40.2	47.6		45.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	50.2	46.5	55.8	59.9		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	6.1	14.0	4.6	0.0		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	61.5	61.1	57.6	61.4		60.9	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	56.2	55.8	54.9	49.7		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# INDEPENDENCE COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 6th highest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 11th highest percentage of youth using heroin
- 18th highest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs
- 20th highest percentage of youth vaping nicotine

### Strengths

- N/A

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

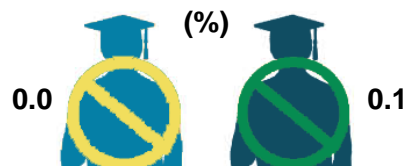
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

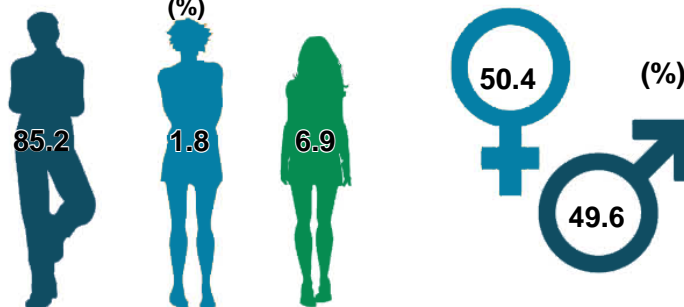


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

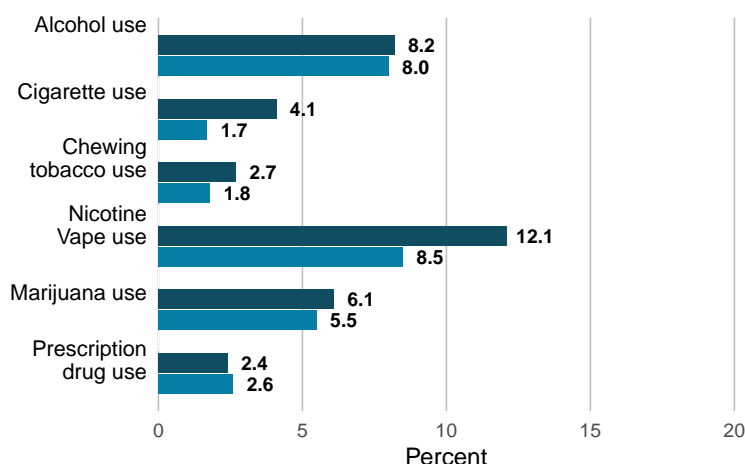
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	6,435
Population under 18	8,988
Total population	37,796
Fertility Rate	NA

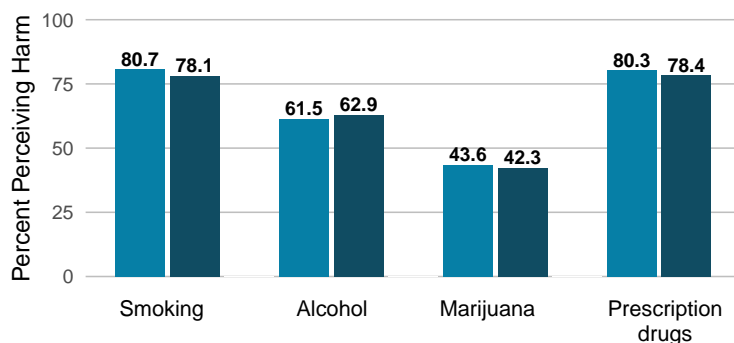
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



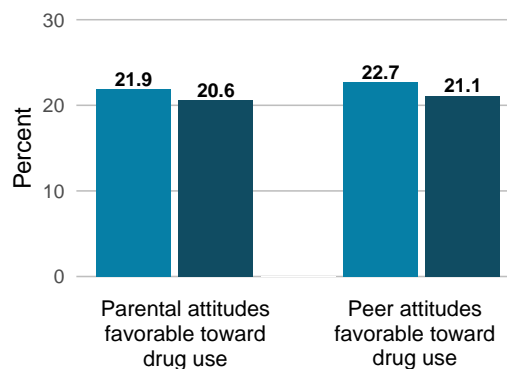
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

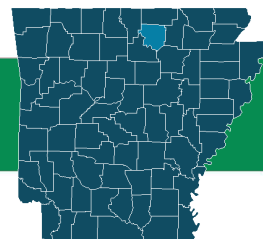
■ County ■ State





INDEPENDENCE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	12.7	10.7	9.8	8.2		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	6.0	4.4	1.9	4.1		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.3	3.5	2.1	2.7		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	7.2	5.9	5.4	6.1		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3		0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	1.9	3.6	2.2	2.4		2.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		7.9	4.5	6.0		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		5.2	5.2	5.6		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		13.1	12.8	12.1		9.0	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	16.7	15.2	18.9			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.0	5.8	3.9	3.4		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	8.7	8.6	9.2			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	17.2	19.2	15.5			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.9	0.7				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	50.2	51.5	49.8	51.4		51.1	▲
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	0.4	0.3	0.4			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	507	878	969	816		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	133	62	127	75		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	2.8	0.0	9.3	3.3		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	8.2	3.1	2.8	4.4		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	4.9	4.3	3.1	4.3		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	99.5				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	14.2	11.6	104.0	88.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	32.3	32.6	34.8	35.0		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	33.2	30.6	27.7	29.9		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	23.5	23.8	21.4	21.9		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	18.1	16.6	16.3	16.5		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	24.3	22.4	20.8	22.7		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	22.8	20.2	19.2	21.0		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.3	47.6	48.0	48.8		49.9	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	85.2	82.3	82.6	80.7		79.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	66.7	63.7	61.4	61.5		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	47.4	47.1	44.8	43.6		43.4	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	88.8	82.2	82.7	80.3		80.2	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	70.9	68.0	67.3	65.7		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		64.2	62.4	62.6		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		74.9	74.3	74.8		73.9	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	41.8	45.7	46.0	44.7		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.1	49.8	55.3	55.1		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	10.8	22.4	8.1	6.8		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	64.4	63.6	63.7	61.6		60.9	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	52.8	55.8	50.9	50.9		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# IZARD COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 5th highest percentage of youth using heroin
- 14th highest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs
- 17th highest percentage of youth using chewing tobacco

### Strengths

- 11th lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

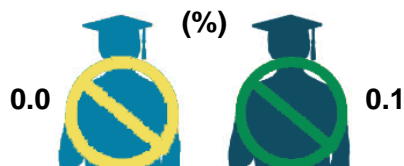
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

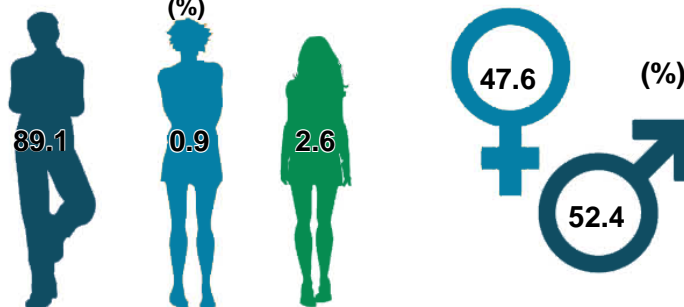


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

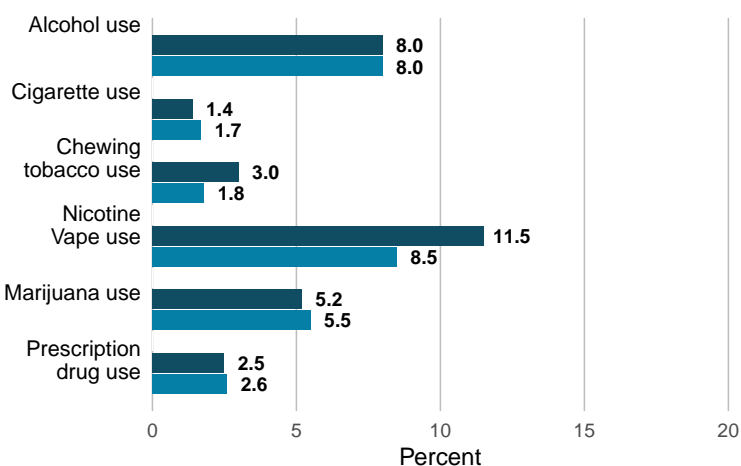
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,375
Population under 18	2,514
Total population	13,653
Fertility Rate	NA

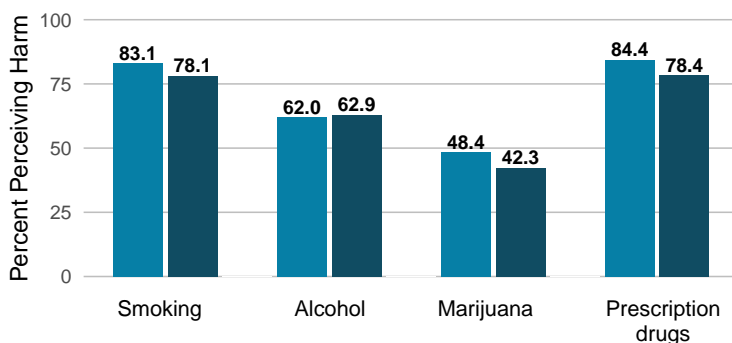
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



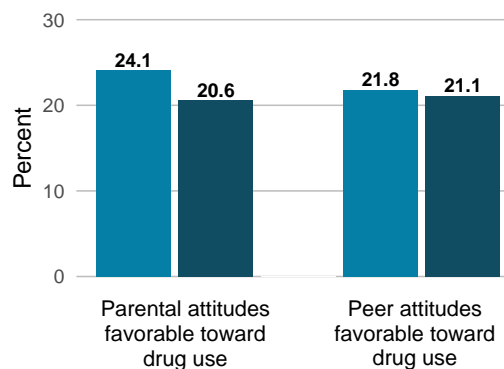
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

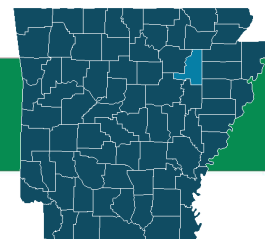
■ County ■ State





IZARD COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	17.5	12.2	14.9	8.0		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	8.7	3.0	3.5	1.4		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	7.7	6.0	3.5	3.0		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	6.3	2.0	7.2	5.2		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.6		0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.6	1.4	4.6	2.5		2.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		8.7	7.7	5.0		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		2.4	5.1	5.0		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		16.2	20.6	11.5		9.0	▲
<b>COMMUNITY</b>							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	15.1	15.2	18.4			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	5.4	8.4	5.4	5.2		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	6.2	5.6	6.1			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	18.6	21.2	18.1			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.6	0.6				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	42.0	45.6	44.5	45.9		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	0.7	3.5	3.2			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	203	415	453	388		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	29	19	17	9		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	2.9	9.1	0.0	2.6		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	7.2	6.3	2.1	0.8		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	5.2	4.4	1.7	1.5		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	0.0				26.7	--
<b>FAMILY</b>							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	21.1	15.7	38.0	66.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	32.3	29.0	28.6	31.3		32.3	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	31.4	28.5	33.1	31.6		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	27.8	29.0	26.8	24.1		20.2	▲
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.6	14.5	20.9	14.6		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	25.3	25.9	24.0	21.8		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.6	19.8	19.1	21.6		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	50.4	49.5	50.0	46.8		49.9	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	84.4	82.6	85.8	83.1		79.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	59.8	55.1	64.3	62.0		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.1	44.6	39.5	48.4		43.4	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	88.8	82.6	86.5	84.4		80.2	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	67.6	60.5	69.4	72.4		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		61.4	62.9	68.8		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		71.7	78.6	80.7		73.9	▲
<b>SCHOOL</b>							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	38.6	44.1	44.1	45.0		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	50.1	49.3	50.8	56.5		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	3.9	18.2	1.8	11.9		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	66.7	65.0	64.8	62.9		60.9	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	55.8	54.6	50.8	56.9		51.4	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# JACKSON COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- Highest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 2nd and 5th highest percentage of youth with peer and parental attitudes favorable to drug use, respectively
- 6th highest percentage of youth vaping nicotine
- 7th highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs

### Strengths

- N/A

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

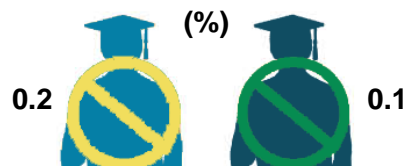
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

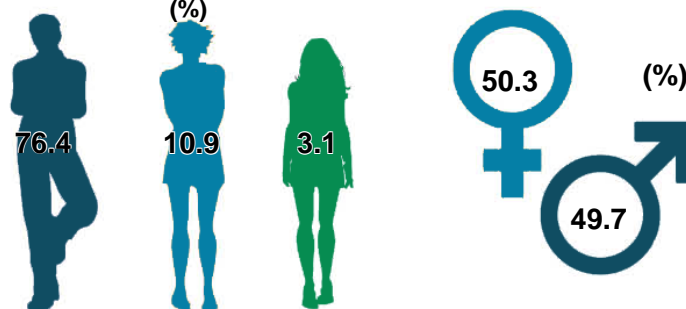


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

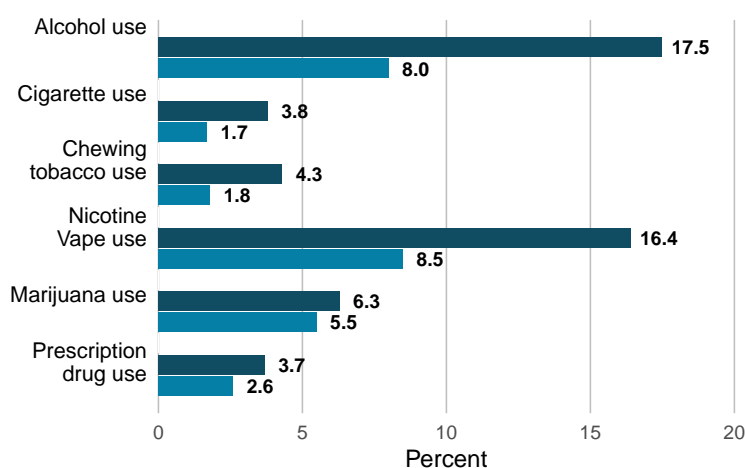
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	2,991
Population under 18	3,378
Total population	16,878
Fertility Rate	NA

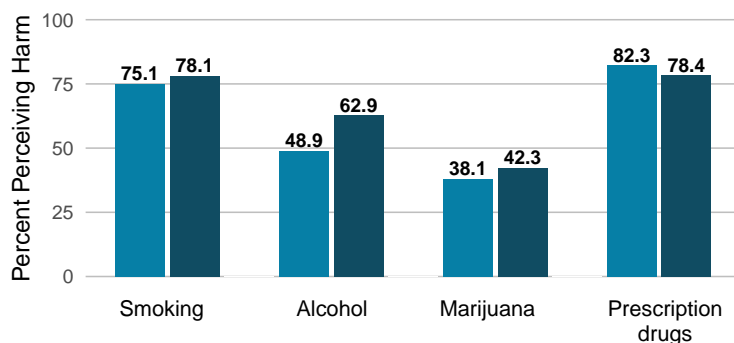
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



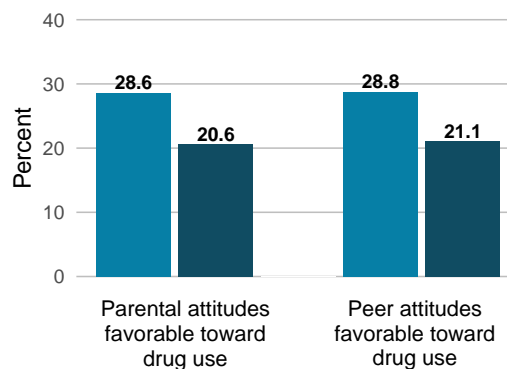
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



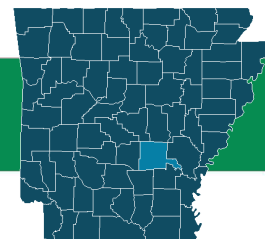
## Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



JACKSON COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	11.3	10.1	6.7	17.5		8.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	6.4	5.1	2.4	3.8		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.9	6.9	4.0	4.3		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	7.5	4.4	4.9	6.3		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.2	3.2	2.4	3.7		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		8.8	8.2	6.3		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		4.4	4.6	5.3		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		13.8	13.1	16.4		9.0	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	24.4	22.8	22.5			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	6.5	7.1	5.2	5.0		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	7.7	8.8	9.8			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	21.5	23.1	19.4			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	1.3	1.2				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	41.6	36.1	43.0	44.1		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	4.0	1.2	4.3			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	232	374	366	372		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	80	57	74	33		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	29.6	29.6	29.6			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	4.7	0.0	9.3	5.4		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	18.2	15.7	17.0	11.7		10.7	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	9.2	8.9	7.1	5.5		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	91.0	95.6				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	31.1	25.0	86.0	88.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	31.8	28.8	35.9	33.0		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	40.7	27.7	28.2	31.9		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	24.8	21.3	22.3	28.6		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	18.4	12.8	15.9	23.6		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	24.5	23.3	26.8	28.8		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	20.5	9.7	16.8	17.3		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	54.2	57.1	52.8	58.9		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	82.3	71.4	75.9	75.1		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	65.0	51.0	55.5	48.9		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	43.6	38.3	36.1	38.1		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	86.7	75.5	77.2	82.3		80.2	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	67.4	59.9	57.6	60.7		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		55.7	54.4	61.2		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		63.5	64.0	72.7		73.9	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	3.2	0.6	0.2	0.2		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	44.2	37.6	40.7	54.8		45.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	51.3	52.7	56.0	64.6		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	1.8	18.5	10.7	5.3		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	61.9	56.1	64.3	67.4		60.9	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	50.4	47.6	55.0	48.9		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# JEFFERSON COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 6th highest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 7th highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs

### Strengths

- 4th lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 9th lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



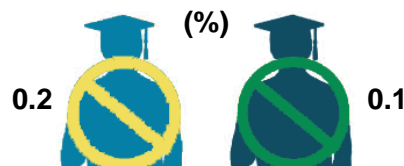
Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000



NA

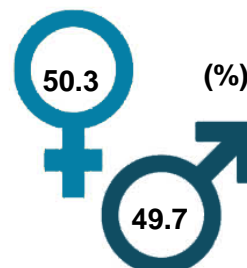
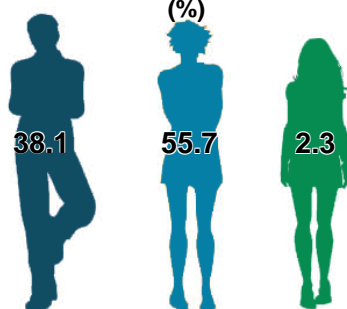
NA

High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

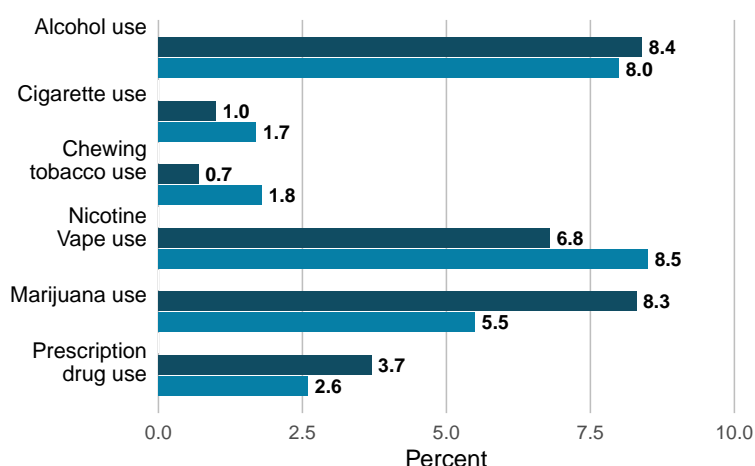
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	11,960
Population under 18	14,991
Total population	68,199
Fertility Rate	NA

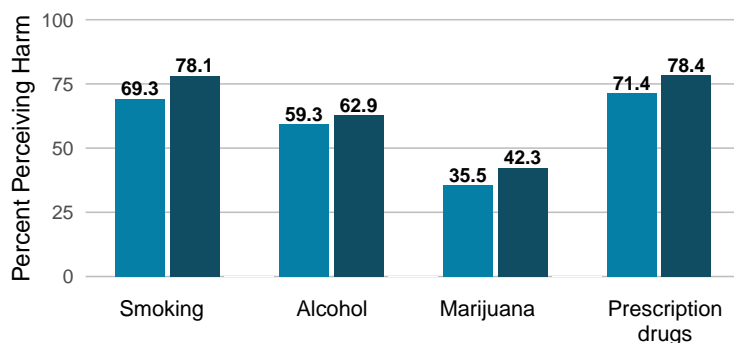
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



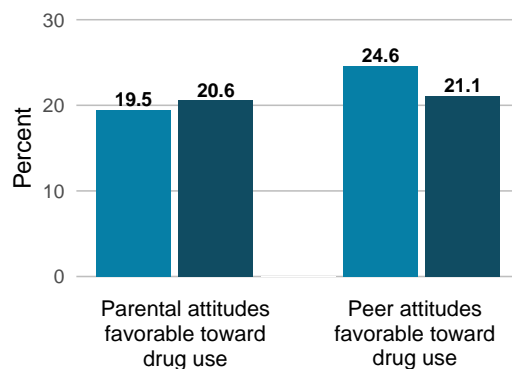
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

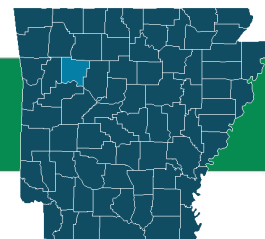
■ County ■ State



JEFFERSON COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	9.9	19.6	9.1	8.4		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.5	4.1	1.8	1.0		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.0	4.4	2.0	0.7		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	7.0	13.0	7.8	8.3		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3		0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.7		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		9.4	4.5	4.2		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		8.0	4.5	5.2		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		20.4	7.4	6.8		9.0	▼
<b>COMMUNITY</b>							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	22.2	20.8	20.3			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	5.4	8.0	6.6	5.2		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	6.8	6.0	6.3			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	16.6	19.1	16.3			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.4	0.8				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	50.0	55.6	50.6	51.1		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	3.2	2.7	3.6			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	2,671	2,524	2,329	2,233		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	359	259	161	157		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	27.9	26.4	24.9			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.3	5.3	19.6	7.1		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	6.6	5.6	4.4	3.3		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	11.8	10.7	10.2	9.4		9.0	▲
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	16.7	17.6				26.7	--
<b>FAMILY</b>							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	11.7	15.8	242.0	231.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	31.5	26.0	32.6	38.1		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	31.1	30.1	30.4	32.3		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.0	26.0	19.7	19.5		20.2	▼
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	16.9	18.1	14.9	16.8		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.2	26.4	22.0	24.6		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	18.8	26.1	17.3	18.2		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	56.4	56.2	54.3	56.3		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	74.8	72.7	74.8	69.3		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	61.7	56.7	64.0	59.3		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	40.1	33.2	36.2	35.5		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	74.6	75.5	74.7	71.4		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	62.4	56.6	62.3	59.7		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		52.4	61.9	59.8		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		64.3	69.7	67.7		73.9	▼
<b>SCHOOL</b>							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	7.1	2.0	0.3	0.2		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	37.1	39.9	38.0	37.9		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	50.0	51.6	55.5	57.8		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	20.6	8.1	4.2	25.7		16.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	54.3	61.2	54.7	54.2		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	46.5	45.9	41.7	38.1		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							



# JOHNSON COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 7th highest percentage of youth using heroin

### Strengths

- 11th lowest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs
- 14th lowest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 18th lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

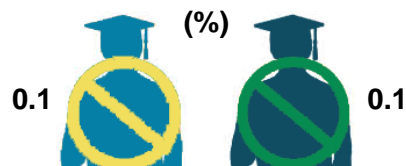
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

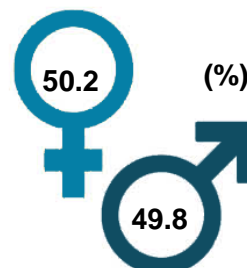
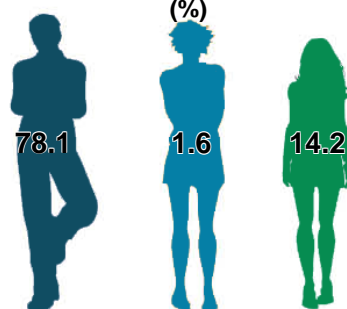


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

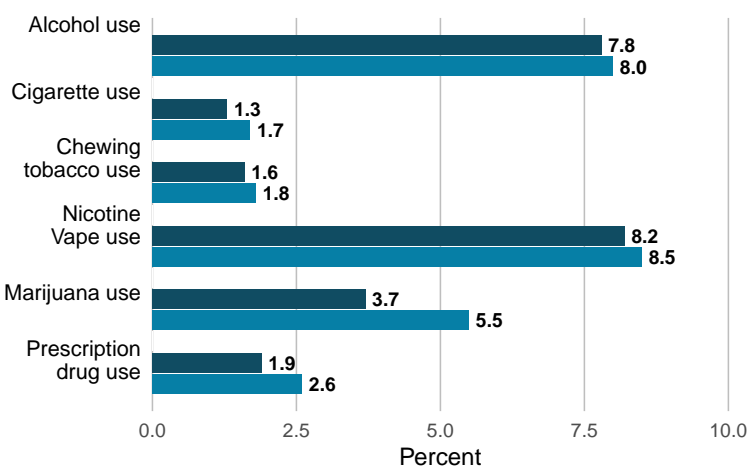
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	4,197
Population under 18	6,355
Total population	25,853
Fertility Rate	NA

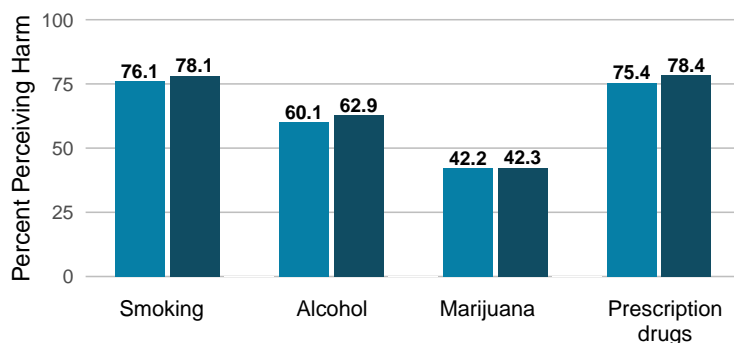
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



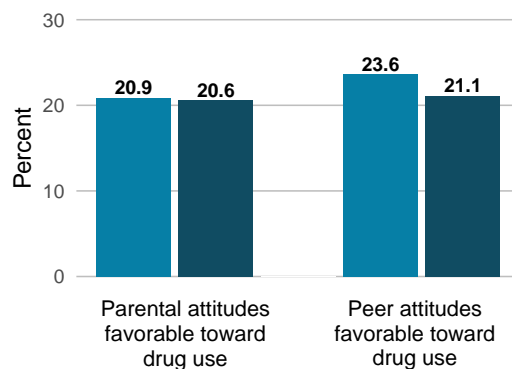
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

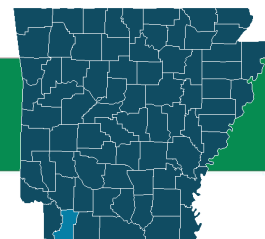
■ County ■ State





JOHNSON COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	11.8	6.4	10.7	7.8		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.7	1.6	1.7	1.3		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.3	1.7	2.4	1.6		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.6	4.5	5.4	3.7		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4		0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.4	1.4	2.6	1.9		2.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		5.4	5.8	4.1		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		2.9	4.3	4.1		4.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		7.9	11.0	8.2		9.0	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	22.7	18.3	18.1			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.5	6.3	4.7	4.1		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	11.1	7.5	7.8			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	19.3	21.2	16.7			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.3	0.6				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	49.8	48.2	47.5	48.0		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	2.2	2.2	1.0			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	778	756	770	669		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	139	109	127	88		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	6.0	8.3	0.0	8.1		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	20.1	20.5	14.5	11.3		10.7	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	6.5	8.5	7.6	6.3		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	40.5	0.0				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	12.1	7.1	45.0	59.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	32.2	27.9	34.7	30.1		32.3	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	28.2	26.2	28.3	24.4		27.7	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	22.5	20.9	22.0	20.9		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	16.5	13.0	14.7	14.3		14.4	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	23.9	19.3	22.7	23.6		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	20.5	17.6	17.3	19.6		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.8	49.3	51.1	50.3		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	85.8	77.8	79.5	76.1		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	68.6	61.4	61.0	60.1		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	45.8	43.5	41.5	42.2		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	86.4	79.8	78.0	75.4		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	69.6	62.7	65.0	63.1		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		59.9	63.0	60.9		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		71.4	71.5	68.5		73.9	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.1		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	43.3	50.9	49.8	50.3		45.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	42.5	47.3	49.5	56.3		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	19.3	8.9	4.6	12.3		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	61.8	59.1	58.0	59.6		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	52.6	58.8	56.7	56.6		51.4	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# LAFAYETTE COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- Highest percentage of youth vaping flavor
- 3rd highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of substance use

### Strengths

- 6th lowest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 8th lowest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs
- 14th lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

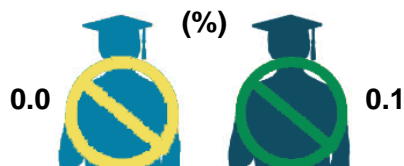
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

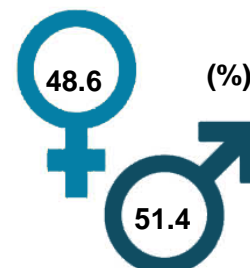
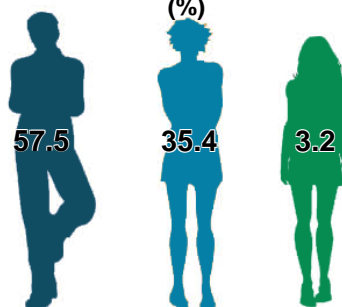


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

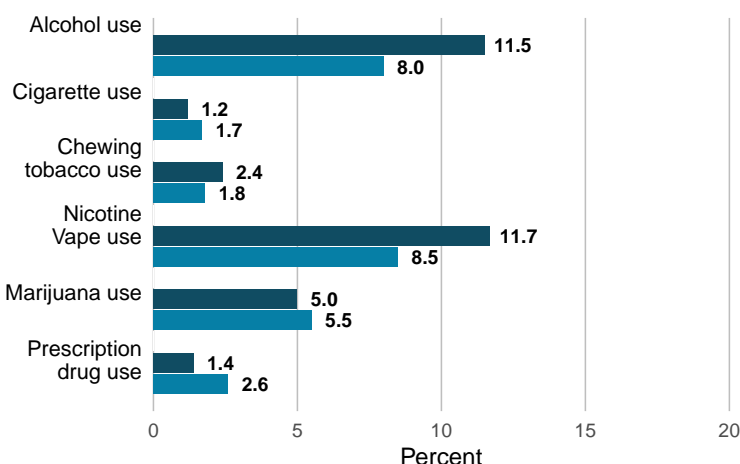
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	1,503
Population under 18	1,238
Total population	6,373
Fertility Rate	NA

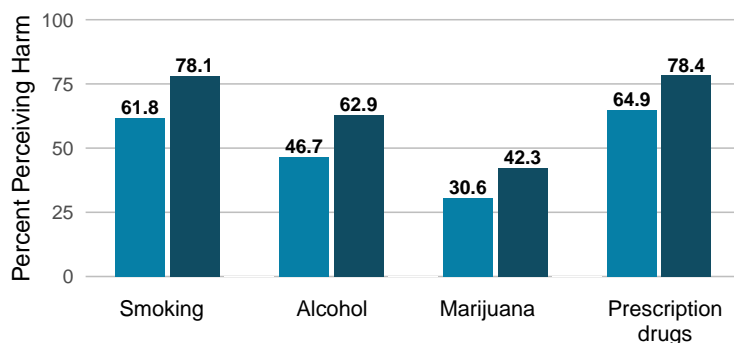
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



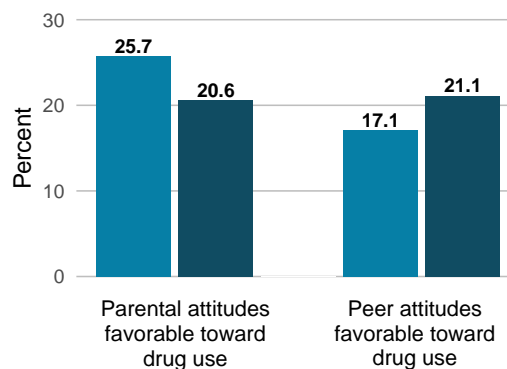
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



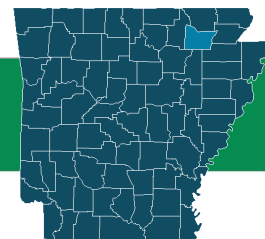
## Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



LAFAYETTE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	18.8	21.7		11.5		8.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.9	9.7		1.2		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.9	8.6		2.4		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.7	14.5		5.0		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0		0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.1	4.3		1.4		2.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		13.0		13.7		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		11.3		4.2		4.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		18.6		11.7		9.0	▲
<b>COMMUNITY</b>							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	25.9	24.7	23.7			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.6	7.6	5.8	4.8		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	8.2	7.6	10.0			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	18.9	21.6	18.7			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.3	0.4				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	37.9	33.3		40.3		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	2.5	0.8	5.2			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	164	126	135	141		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	25	10	37	20		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0		40.0	14.3		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	2.8	1.2	1.5	2.2		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	0.6	0.6	0.9	3.1		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	240.4				26.7	--
<b>FAMILY</b>							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	8.1	12.1	16.0	10.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	23.2	46.6		40.9		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	45.8	36.1		30.7		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	28.8	37.7		25.7		20.2	▲
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	22.7	21.3		16.3		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	31.1	30.3		17.1		21.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	25.0	21.3		15.1		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	72.9	74.0		65.3		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	70.0	57.7		61.8		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	60.0	37.7		46.7		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	30.0	22.1		30.6		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	75.4	49.3		64.9		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	49.3	38.6		48.1		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		37.3		50.0		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		36.4		53.3		73.9	▼
<b>SCHOOL</b>							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	2.4	1.3	0.0	0.0		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	42.7	52.0		40.8		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	38.2	56.4		58.8		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	12.1	9.6	0.0	38.5		16.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	66.2	56.4		48.8		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	51.3	70.5		53.1		51.4	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# LAWRENCE COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 8th highest percentage of youth vaping nicotine
- 13th highest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 13th highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 13th highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs

### Strengths

- N/A

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

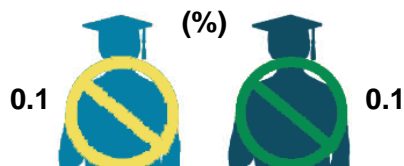
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

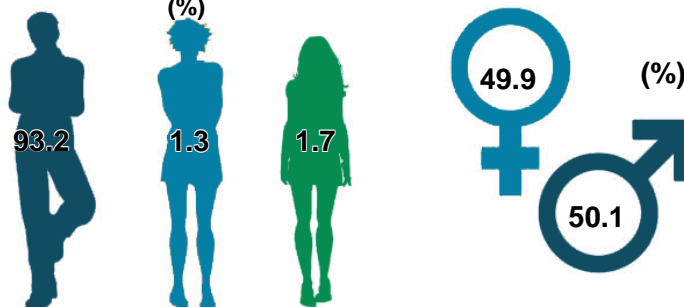


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

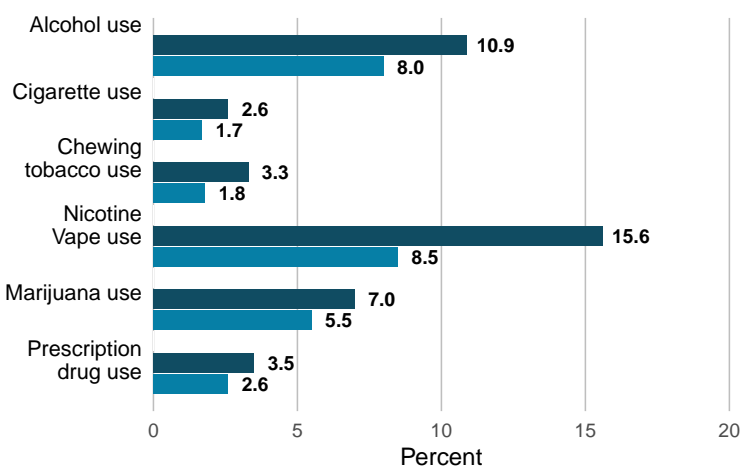
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,069
Population under 18	3,655
Total population	16,292
Fertility Rate	NA

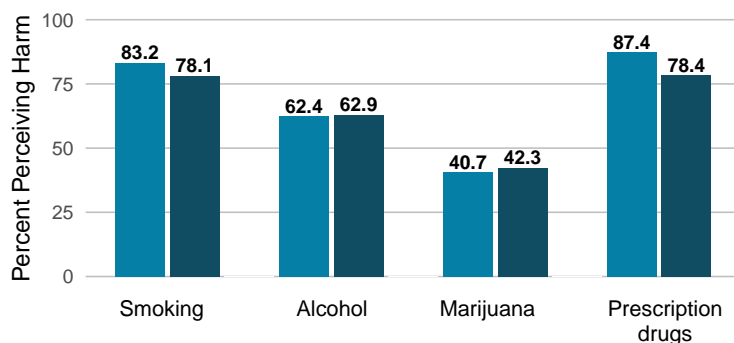
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



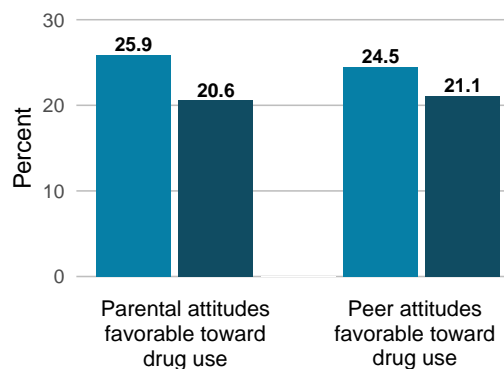
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

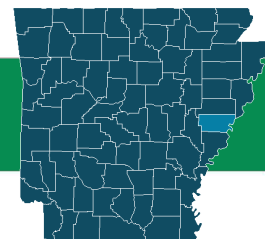
■ County ■ State



LAWRENCE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	9.9	12.2	15.4	10.9		8.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	6.7	4.9	2.9	2.6		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.5	4.3	4.9	3.3		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.8	4.9	5.9	7.0		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.5		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		6.7	7.9	4.7		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		4.3	5.4	6.0		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		15.2	18.6	15.6		9.0	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	15.6	14.0	20.4			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.1	6.1	4.3	3.6		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	6.6	6.6	7.4			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	18.4	20.5	17.0			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.5	0.2				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	43.6	42.1	41.2	39.3		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	6.2	7.1	2.1			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	648	866	784	732		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	105	71	97	61		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	9.4	0.0	7.7	1.9		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	8.1	4.9	5.9	4.8		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.5		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	139.3	205.2				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	12.3	7.2	27.0	59.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	29.4	39.7	26.2	26.1		32.3	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	32.6	29.7	36.3	29.4		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	23.4	22.6	25.3	25.9		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	18.6	17.4	18.5	15.4		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.0	25.4	20.3	24.5		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	18.1	19.3	19.1	20.0		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	51.4	54.7	44.3	51.9		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	78.5	76.5	83.1	83.2		79.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	61.3	52.9	63.2	62.4		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.2	40.4	50.1	40.7		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	84.6	78.4	84.1	87.4		80.2	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	65.5	61.4	65.1	66.7		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		59.0	63.8	60.8		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		69.3	73.4	77.9		73.9	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.1		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	45.4	51.5	44.9	42.2		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	55.0	54.4	49.6	56.6		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	3.4	26.1	14.2	12.1		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	60.8	56.9	66.2	59.7		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	55.0	54.7	59.8	51.6		51.4	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							



# LEE COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 2nd highest high school dropout rate

### Strengths

- 11th lowest rate of substance-related arrests

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

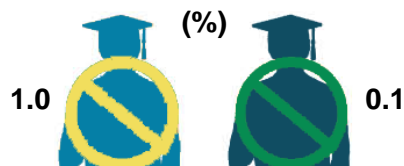
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

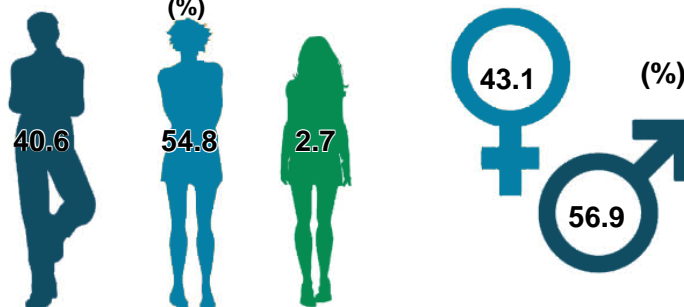


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

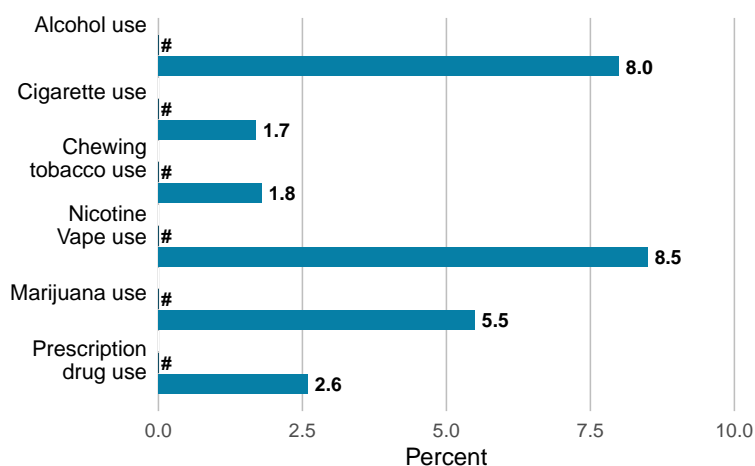
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	1,698
Population under 18	1,655
Total population	8,832
Fertility Rate	NA

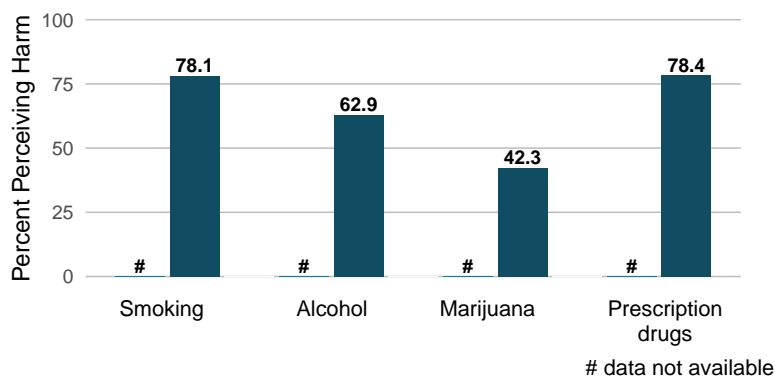
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



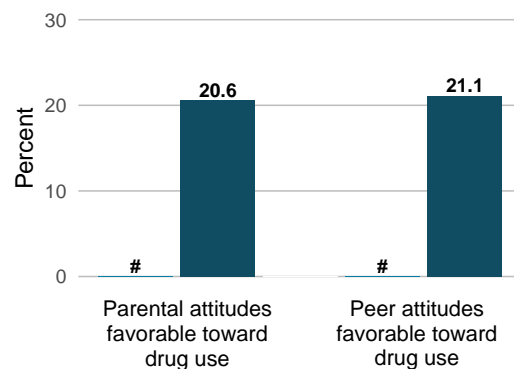
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

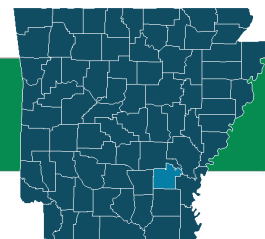
■ County ■ State





LEE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.9	2.9	6.0			8.7	--
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.7	3.0	2.4			2.3	--
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	1.4	5.9	0.0			2.3	--
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.9	5.9	7.2			5.5	--
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.1	--
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0	2.9	0.0			2.5	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		2.9	2.4			5.1	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		2.9	1.2			4.4	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		0.0	1.2			9.0	--
<b>COMMUNITY</b>							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	22.1	27.0	34.9			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.5	7.5	5.6	4.6		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	7.2	8.2	8.7			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	17.5	20.2	19.4			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.7	0.6				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	54.2	61.3	50.6			51.1	--
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	0.0	1.3	7.5			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	307	410	358	270		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	18	10	6	7		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	33.5	0.0	34.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	8.3	5.9	26.1	9.4		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	9.0	7.7	5.0	2.6		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	10.6	9.5	12.3	10.2		9.0	▲
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	0.0				26.7	--
<b>FAMILY</b>							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	7.9	5.4	9.0	5.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.2	34.4	44.3			32.3	--
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	28.3	39.4	27.5			27.7	--
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	11.5	10.0	25.0			20.2	--
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	12.5	2.8	11.6			14.4	--
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	12.5	8.3	19.8			21.1	--
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	7.9	15.2	7.4			18.4	--
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	69.7	61.1	58.3			49.9	--
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	50.0	60.0	57.3			79.7	--
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	47.4	54.3	53.7			64.2	--
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	31.5	51.4	36.7			43.4	--
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	50.0	58.8	57.9			80.2	--
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	47.1	51.5	51.3			66.5	--
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		54.8	53.8			62.9	--
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		54.8	56.3			73.9	--
<b>SCHOOL</b>							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	7.4	2.7	0.3	1.0		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	34.6	40.0	41.4			45.5	--
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	37.3	27.8	56.0			53.7	--
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.1		16.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	44.0	62.2	39.8			60.9	--
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	44.6	78.4	56.8			51.4	--
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# LINCOLN COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 11th highest rate of tobacco sales to minors

### Strengths

- 10th lowest rate of substance-related arrests

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

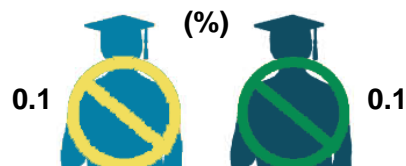
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

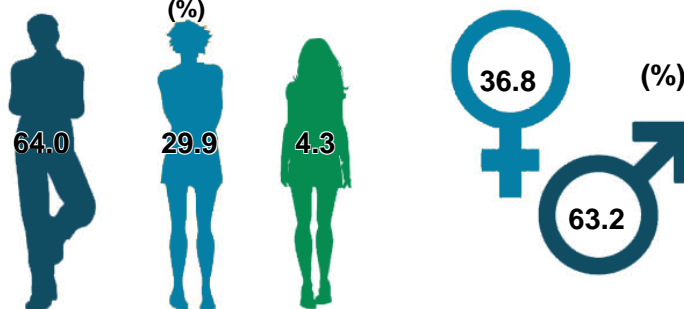


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

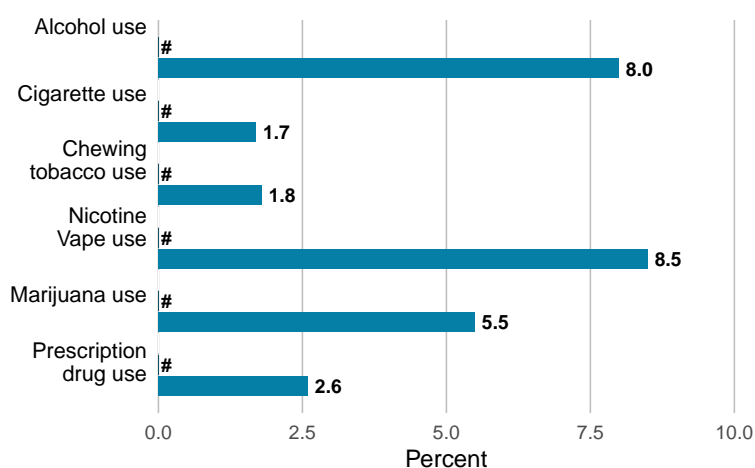
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	2,033
Population under 18	2,179
Total population	13,092
Fertility Rate	NA

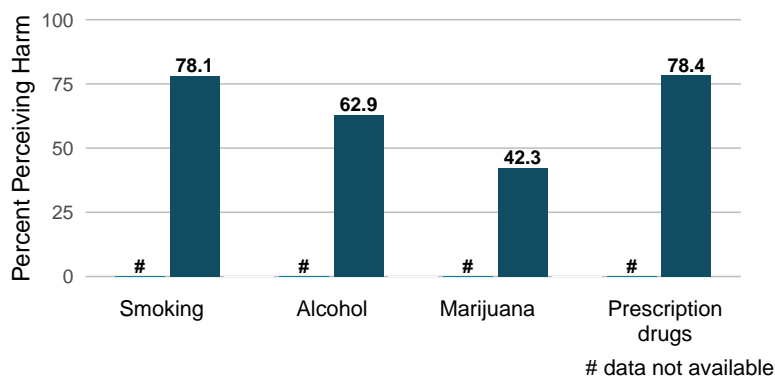
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



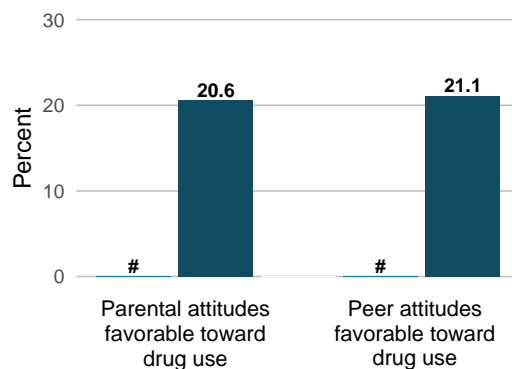
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



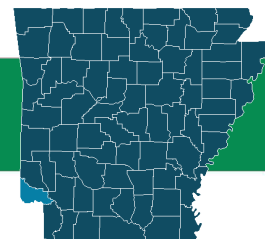
## Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



LINCOLN COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	13.7		15.2			8.7	--
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	7.1		3.0			2.3	--
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	8.9		3.4			2.3	--
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.8		4.8			5.5	--
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.4		0.0			0.1	--
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	1.1		3.9			2.5	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>			4.7			5.1	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>			3.0			4.4	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>			15.9			9.0	--
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	20.0	19.7	22.6			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.3	6.0	4.6	4.5		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	7.4	6.5	7.5			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	16.4	18.4	15.2			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.5	0.4				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	39.3		38.4			51.1	--
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	0.6	0.2	0.0			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	433	414	350	356		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	43	31	37	13		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0		0.0	13.3		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	2.3	1.9	2.9	2.3		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	2.1	1.7	1.6	3.6		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	0.0				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	6.3	10.3	21.0	15.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	23.6		31.5			32.3	--
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	29.2		24.3			27.7	--
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	25.2		24.1			20.2	--
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	16.4		17.4			14.4	--
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	26.5		21.4			21.1	--
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	14.6		11.1			18.4	--
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	54.5		48.8			49.9	--
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	78.7		77.2			79.7	--
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	62.3		55.3			64.2	--
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	44.8		40.3			43.4	--
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	81.8		75.2			80.2	--
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	66.9		62.5			66.5	--
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>			53.8			62.9	--
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>			71.3			73.9	--
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	1.9	1.2	0.1	0.1		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	43.0		44.5			45.5	--
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	50.9		56.1			53.7	--
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	4.1	14.7	9.0	23.2		16.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	60.1		56.6			60.9	--
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.6		45.3			51.4	--
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# LITTLE RIVER COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 6th highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs
- 6th highest percentage of youth vaping marijuana
- 9th highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 11th highest percentage of youth using heroin

### Strengths

- N/A

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

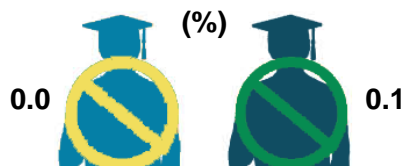
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

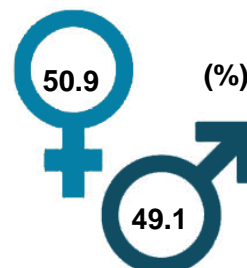
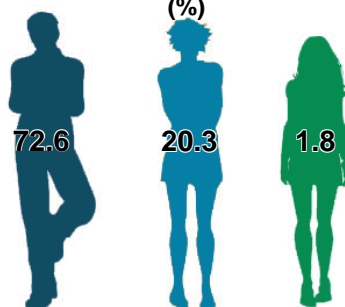


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

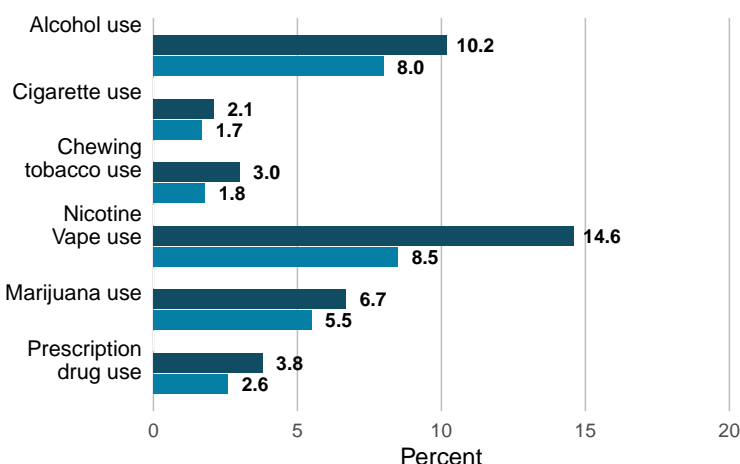
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	2,508
Population under 18	2,721
Total population	12,104
Fertility Rate	NA

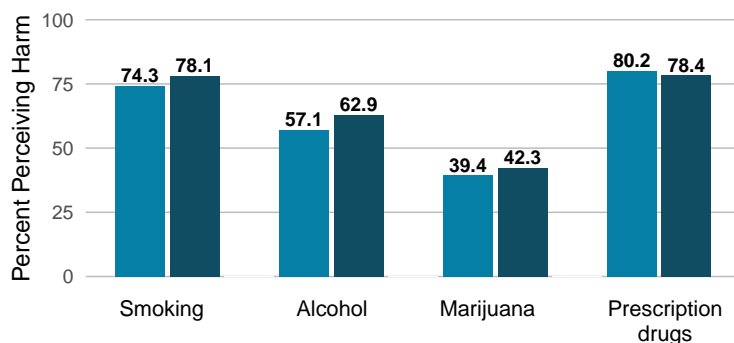
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



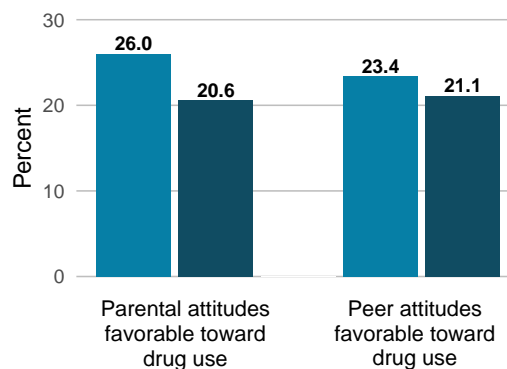
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

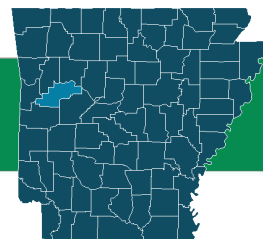
■ County ■ State



LITTLE RIVER COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	23.5	11.1	16.3	10.2		8.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	10.3	4.9	4.5	2.1		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	7.3	2.7	5.7	3.0		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	11.5	4.9	6.8	6.7		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3		0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.6	1.3	4.6	3.8		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		9.7	7.3	5.9		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		4.0	4.6	7.9		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		15.0	16.1	14.6		9.0	▲
<b>COMMUNITY</b>							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	16.1	14.2	15.7			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.3	6.4	4.5	3.9		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	6.2	5.1	5.4			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	16.4	18.6	14.3			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.3	0.8				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	50.8	44.0	46.9	40.7		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	1.7	1.1	1.5			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	232	162	209	201		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	48	51	35	32		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	4.8		0.0	11.1		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	14.3	10.5	5.6	16.0		10.7	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	7.8	5.0	2.9	4.0		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	134.1	135.0				26.7	--
<b>FAMILY</b>							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	14.2	25.9	71.0	65.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	31.0	34.0	30.0	31.0		32.3	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	43.1	34.7	36.0	30.0		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	31.3	24.2	27.8	26.0		20.2	▲
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	27.3	23.1	19.6	20.6		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	35.8	26.2	27.0	23.4		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	31.7	18.8	18.9	19.5		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	60.7	54.5	55.2	56.9		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	81.9	74.7	79.8	74.3		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	62.2	51.1	58.7	57.1		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	35.1	39.1	40.4	39.4		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	86.5	73.5	80.3	80.2		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	61.9	62.2	61.7	61.1		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		57.3	61.9	58.8		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		66.4	70.1	67.1		73.9	▼
<b>SCHOOL</b>							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.0		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	37.4	36.5	43.1	42.8		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	50.1	47.0	58.3	62.5		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	1.7	26.8	28.4	18.0		16.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	60.9	62.4	59.7	63.0		60.9	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	46.2	52.8	48.6	44.7		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							



# LOGAN COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 11th highest percentage of youth using heroin

### Strengths

- 3rd lowest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 3rd lowest percentage of youth vaping nicotine
- 41st lowest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 4th lowest percentage of youth vaping marijuana

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

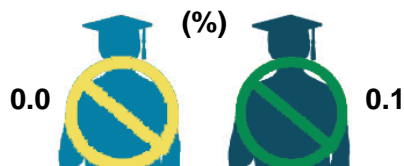
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

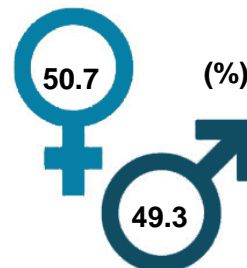
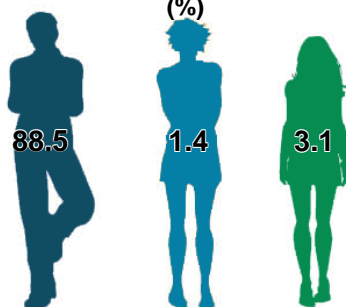


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

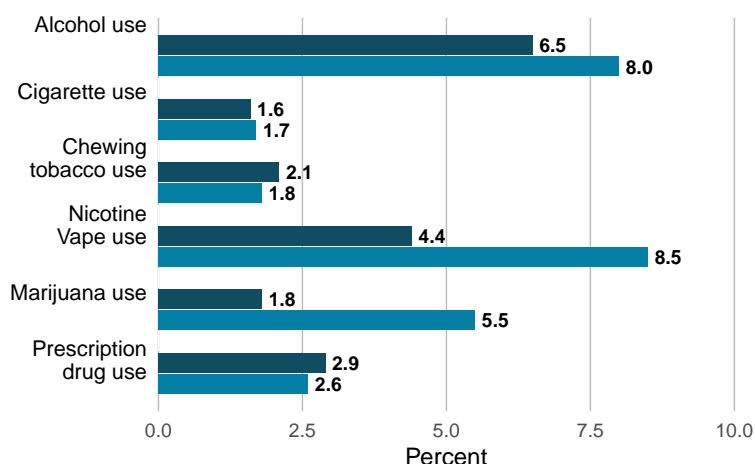
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	4,176
Population under 18	4,642
Total population	21,299
Fertility Rate	NA

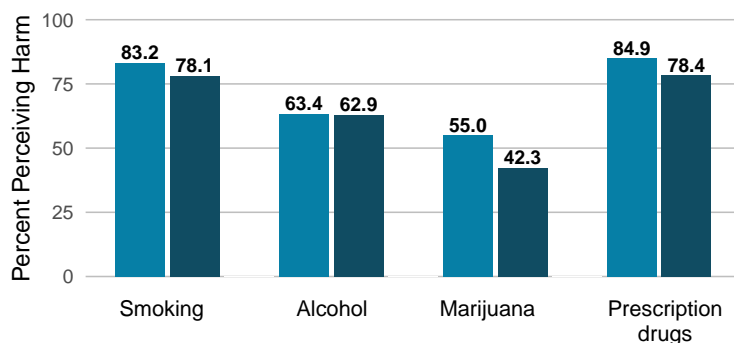
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



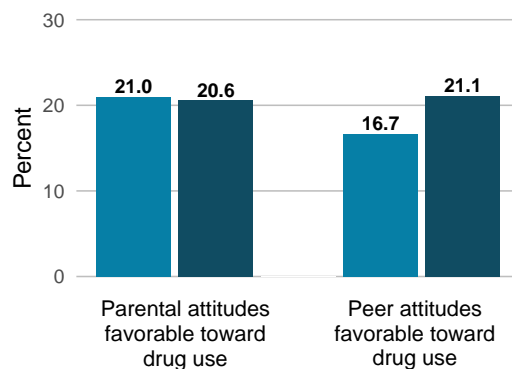
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

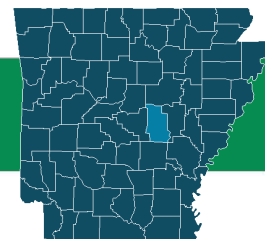
■ County ■ State





LOGAN COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	11.7	5.8	8.3	6.5		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	6.0	1.4	2.3	1.6		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.7	1.4	2.1	2.1		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.6	2.9	3.0	1.8		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3		0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.1	7.2	1.7	2.9		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		4.3	2.5	3.6		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		1.4	2.1	1.3		4.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		2.9	6.5	4.4		9.0	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	18.7	16.4	15.4			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.3	6.6	4.2	3.8		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	6.6	6.1	7.2			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	18.5	21.0	17.3			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.5	0.4				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	42.8	47.0	39.2	43.6		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	1.7	2.2	2.3			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>							
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	984	949	853	797		76,788	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	130	96	154	64		12,361	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	0.0	0.0	8.3	7.1		6.8	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	15.0	8.8	6.1	4.6		10.7	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	4.9	4.9	3.6	3.8		9.0	▼
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			26.7	--
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	25.1	23.2	110.0	104.0		3768.7	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	30.4	32.8	36.1	36.4		32.3	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	36.4	35.8	30.5	28.3		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	24.0	26.9	22.2	21.0		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.2	12.5	16.0	17.8		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	22.1	22.2	19.2	16.7		21.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	24.2	22.1	16.8	19.0		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	53.7	45.1	46.1	42.1		49.9	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	82.3	87.7	81.3	83.2		79.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	65.1	61.2	56.6	63.4		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	46.9	45.9	49.1	55.0		43.4	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	85.0	80.3	78.5	84.9		80.2	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	70.4	62.7	68.0	69.7		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		63.5	64.8	69.6		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		78.1	74.6	79.6		73.9	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	45.8	59.1	51.0	43.2		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	49.2	54.3	56.2	55.8		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	12.9	27.2	1.1	5.6		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	65.0	47.2	61.0	64.0		60.9	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	51.9	38.0	52.8	47.1		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# LONOKE COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

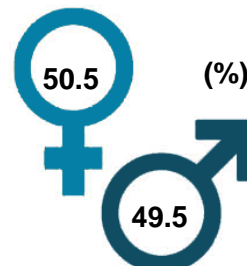
- 4th highest rate of tobacco sales to minors

### Strengths

- 4th lowest unemployment rate

## Demographics

Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	10,087
Population under 18	18,930
Total population	73,824
Fertility Rate	NA

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

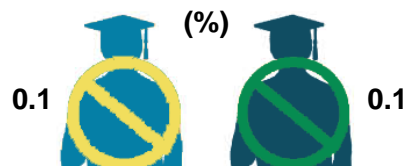
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

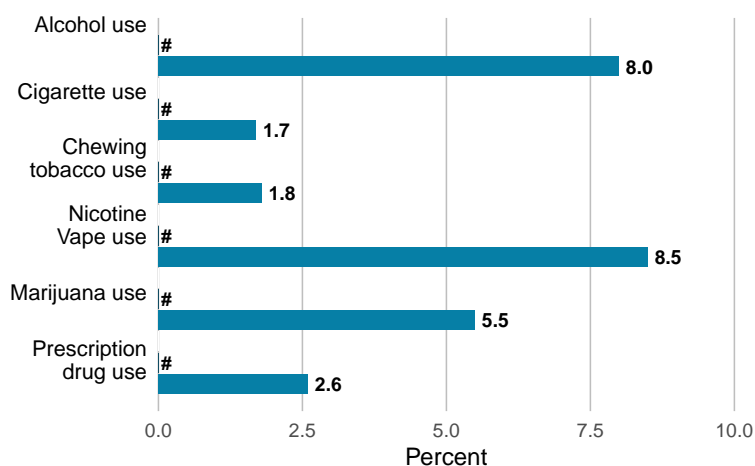


High school dropout rate (%)



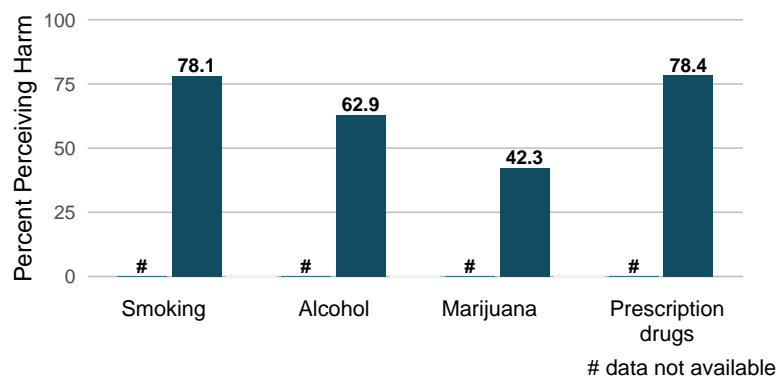
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



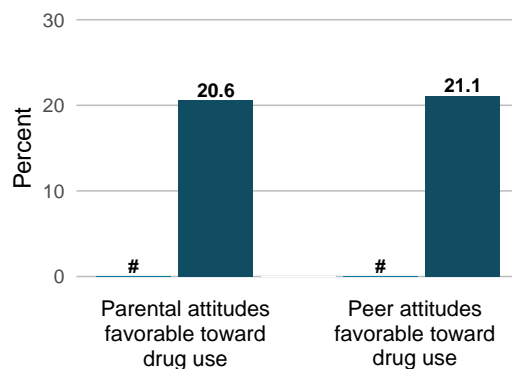
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



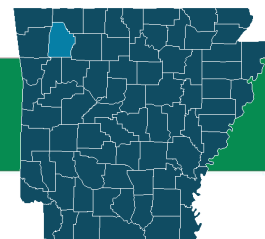
## Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



LONOKE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	15.0	6.7	8.6			8.7	--
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.6	3.4	2.7			2.3	--
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.6	1.9	3.0			2.3	--
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	7.9	4.3	9.4			5.5	--
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.2	0.0	0.0			0.1	--
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.2	2.0	4.1			2.5	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		7.5	9.0			5.1	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		2.4	9.1			4.4	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		9.4	14.9			9.0	--
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	12.2	12.0	11.0			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	3.2	5.5	3.3	2.8		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	7.6	7.2	7.0			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	14.1	16.4	13.5			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.6	0.2				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	38.3	46.6	45.1			51.1	--
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	1.1	1.2	0.9			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>							
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	371	218	266	168		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	10.4	12.5	12.2	18.4		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	7.9	7.0	7.5	5.7		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	5.4	5.8	6.1	5.6		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	35.4				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	10.8	10.0	187.0	160.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	25.3	28.3	29.1			32.3	--
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	35.7	25.7	35.3			27.7	--
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	27.5	19.7	28.2			20.2	--
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	18.9	12.3	20.9			14.4	--
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	23.5	18.1	26.7			21.1	--
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	17.8	22.3	23.7			18.4	--
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	53.8	45.5	51.5			49.9	--
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	83.9	82.5	81.5			79.7	--
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	66.5	63.3	63.4			64.2	--
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	44.7	47.3	41.0			43.4	--
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	82.8	76.9	83.7			80.2	--
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	66.3	66.7	63.6			66.5	--
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		63.7	62.5			62.9	--
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		74.8	75.3			73.9	--
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.1		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	42.4	47.8	54.4			45.5	--
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	53.3	54.5	61.3			53.7	--
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	24.9	22.0	13.3	33.3		16.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	58.4	51.8	57.4			60.9	--
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.8	57.6	52.9			51.4	--
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# MADISON COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 9th highest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 12th highest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs

### Strengths

- 5th lowest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs
- 12th lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



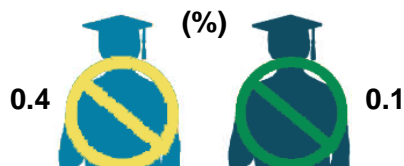
Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000



NA

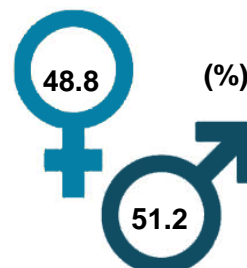
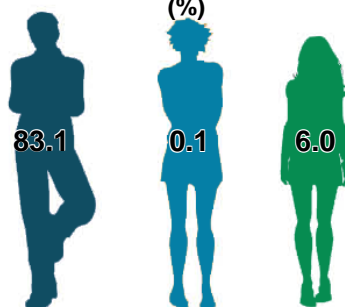
NA

High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

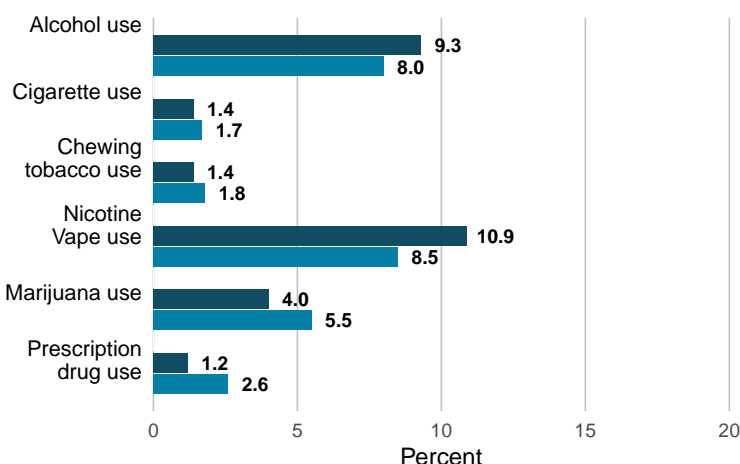
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,150
Population under 18	3,832
Total population	16,496
Fertility Rate	NA

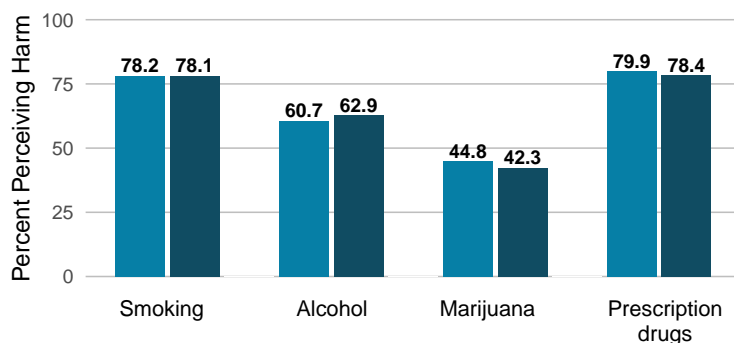
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



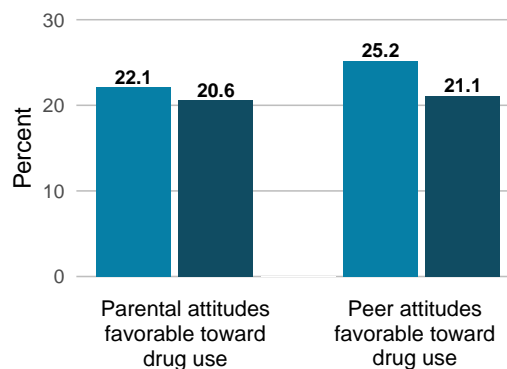
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

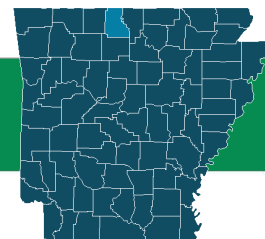
■ County ■ State



MADISON COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	9.8	11.0	8.2	9.3		8.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.4	5.1	3.5	1.4		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.6	5.7	3.2	1.4		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.4	9.7	4.8	4.0		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2		0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	1.5	1.0	3.9	1.2		2.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		8.0	4.6	5.6		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		7.6	4.6	3.5		4.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		14.7	8.0	10.9		9.0	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	17.4	17.3	15.4			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	2.6	3.9	3.1	2.5		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	10.3	9.1	9.5			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	16.1	17.8	15.5			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	1.2	1.1				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.3	39.5	55.0	49.5		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.8			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	637	631	616	480		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	72	52	52	25		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	6.1	0.0	10.7	3.8		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	10.2	7.0	8.7	4.3		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	5.3	4.3	5.3	4.5		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	0.0				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	24.4	28.3	108.0	64.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	33.9	30.0	37.9	37.3		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	27.6	25.5	24.7	28.5		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	23.4	28.7	24.5	22.1		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	17.1	16.8	18.5	16.9		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	23.9	24.4	24.3	25.2		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	22.0	17.6	20.0	21.9		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	49.6	53.2	47.0	49.8		49.9	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	80.0	73.4	78.3	78.2		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	65.8	56.9	59.5	60.7		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	50.2	39.6	47.1	44.8		43.4	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	84.3	75.6	78.6	79.9		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	69.6	57.8	70.1	67.8		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		55.7	65.1	64.8		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		66.9	74.5	72.6		73.9	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	4.4	1.4	0.7	0.4		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	47.1	50.2	56.1	50.5		45.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	53.0	54.2	54.0	64.3		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	28.8	34.6	10.4	14.5		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	55.7	59.9	57.4	49.9		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	43.4	55.3	52.6	42.3		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							



# MARION COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 7th and 12th highest percentage of youth with parental and peer attitudes favorable to drug use, respectively
- 11th highest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs

### Strengths

- 12th lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 12th lowest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

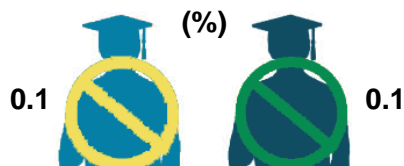
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

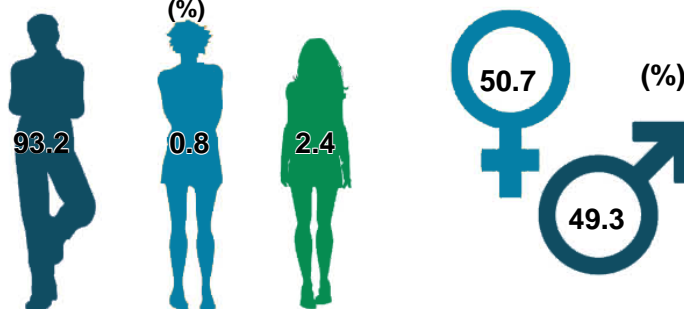


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

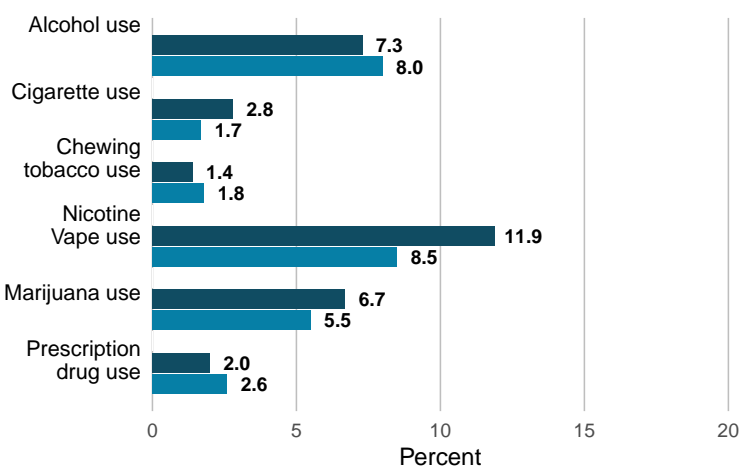
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	4,658
Population under 18	3,079
Total population	16,750
Fertility Rate	NA

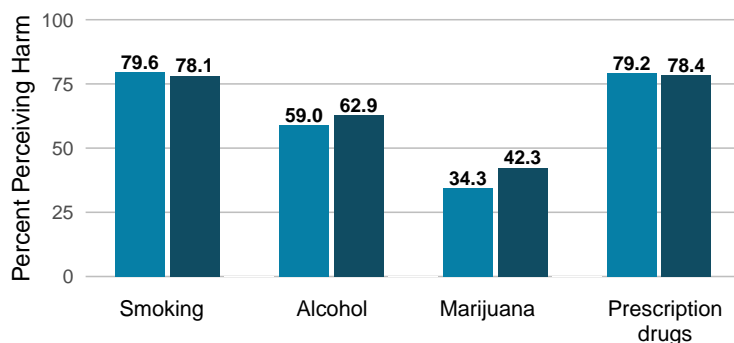
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



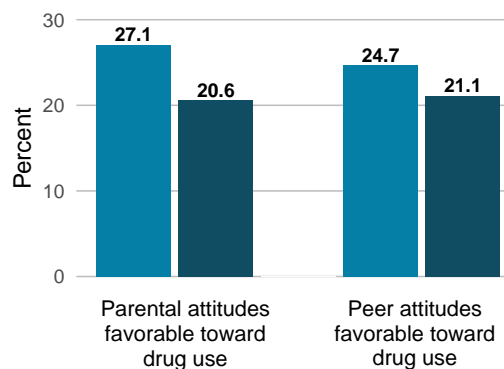
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

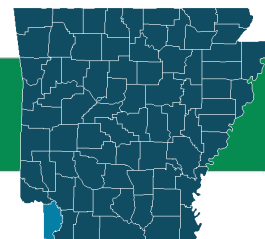
■ County ■ State





MARION COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	11.3	7.4	8.3	7.3		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	7.4	1.5	0.6	2.8		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	6.1	2.0	1.9	1.4		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	9.1	6.4	3.8	6.7		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3		0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.0	3.0	2.5	2.0		2.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		4.5	6.0	6.2		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		4.0	2.9	6.5		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		7.9	7.6	11.9		9.0	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	18.2	18.6	17.8			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.0	6.4	4.3	3.7		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	5.7	5.9	6.8			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	18.2	20.3	18.2			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	1.1	1.1				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.0	51.3	49.5	46.9		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	3.9	4.9	4.5			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	282	277	280	256		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	24	20	32	9		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	18.1	17.9	17.9			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.7		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	9.2	4.4	4.5	3.9		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	6.5	4.2	3.8	6.3		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	102.7	0.0				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	9.2	12.5	37.0	32.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	37.3	25.5	29.0	34.7		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	33.3	25.0	26.9	33.4		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	26.4	22.6	21.4	27.1		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	17.0	10.7	13.3	16.5		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.9	16.6	18.6	24.7		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	25.6	18.0	15.1	22.0		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	55.8	48.5	45.9	56.4		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	84.5	85.6	84.4	79.6		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	66.0	63.3	64.4	59.0		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	41.1	44.2	42.6	34.3		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	85.4	85.5	85.9	79.2		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	69.2	70.0	66.0	67.8		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		69.9	64.4	61.0		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		79.3	76.2	74.2		73.9	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.1		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	47.9	58.0	47.9	54.2		45.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	50.0	51.2	49.8	58.2		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	14.7	17.6	5.6	12.6		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	63.0	61.7	67.6	64.7		60.9	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	51.5	56.5	54.6	54.3		51.4	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# MILLER COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 10th highest percentage of youth vaping marijuana
- 11th highest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 13th highest percentage of youth vaping flavor
- 19th highest percentage of youth using marijuana

### Strengths

- N/A

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

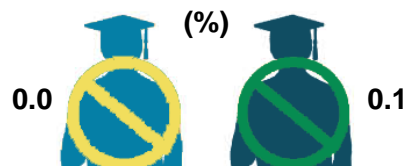
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

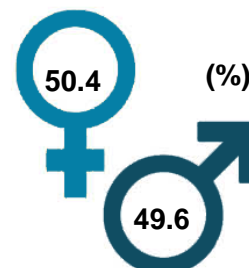
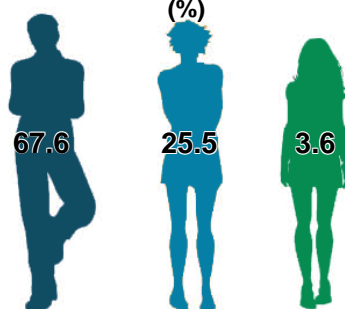


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

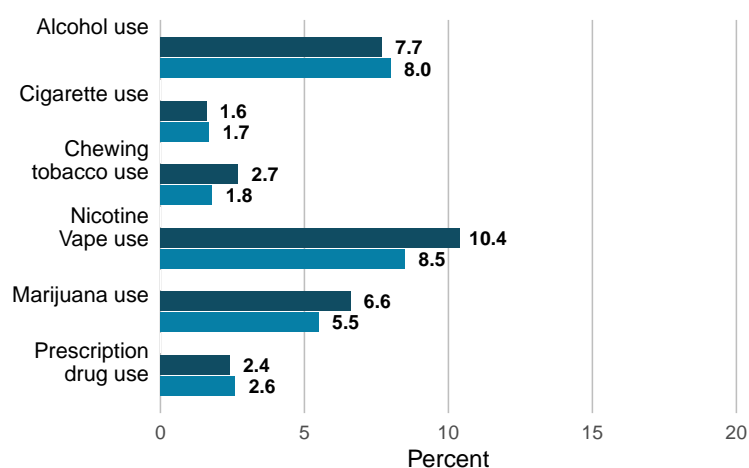
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	7,054
Population under 18	10,208
Total population	42,875
Fertility Rate	NA

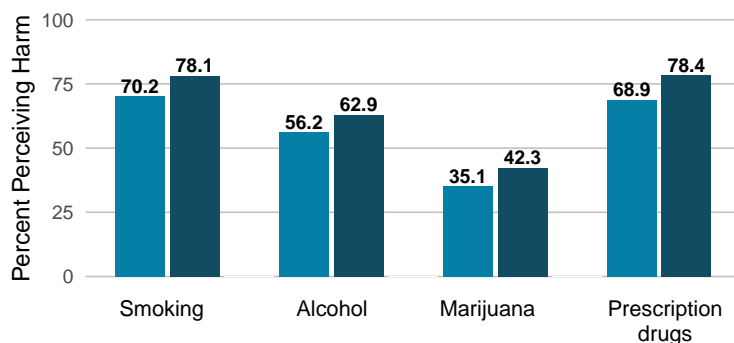
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



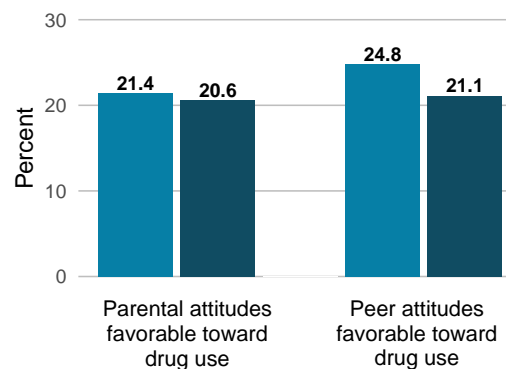
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



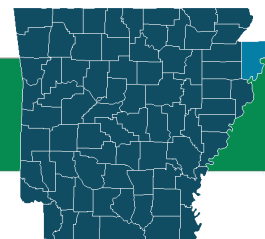
## Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



MILLER COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	8.8	6.7	7.6	7.7		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.8	1.6	2.5	1.6		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.9	1.4	2.6	2.7		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.7	5.7	3.8	6.6		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.4	4.3	2.9	2.4		2.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		7.0	7.5	7.7		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		5.4	3.3	7.0		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		8.9	10.0	10.4		9.0	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	20.1	17.7	20.4			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.1	6.9	4.8	3.9		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	9.4	8.9	9.8			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	17.3	19.7	16.3			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.9	0.3				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	53.5	56.9	51.4	58.2		51.1	▲
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	0.0	5.8	6.4			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	1,027	867	1,035	984		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	287	246	280	842		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	32.2	28.0	28.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0		16.7	12.3		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	18.2	12.3	12.0	8.8		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	18.0	15.5	16.6	15.7		9.0	▲
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	60.1	0.0				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	13.4	20.2	209.0	221.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	37.4	35.8	40.2	39.2		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	31.2	32.8	29.5	32.8		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	20.3	18.9	17.5	21.4		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	16.5	15.1	18.3	16.4		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.1	26.1	24.3	24.8		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	20.0	17.8	17.1	16.0		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	59.1	58.8	54.9	59.1		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	72.4	65.9	72.1	70.2		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	59.0	52.4	57.5	56.2		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	40.4	36.6	37.3	35.1		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	74.7	65.7	71.3	68.9		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	59.8	48.9	55.8	51.9		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		48.9	55.5	51.5		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		59.9	65.6	63.3		73.9	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	4.5	1.7	0.1	0.0		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	43.3	51.9	51.4	45.5		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	52.2	52.8	59.1	62.4		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	22.1	18.8	15.7	12.6		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	54.9	50.5	53.5	58.3		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	44.8	47.2	46.4	44.0		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# MISSISSIPPI COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 6th highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

### Strengths

- 3rd lowest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs
- 10th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 11th lowest percentage of youth using or vaping marijuana

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

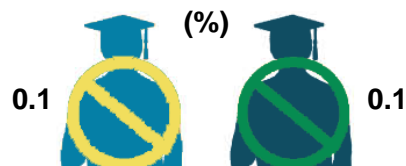
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

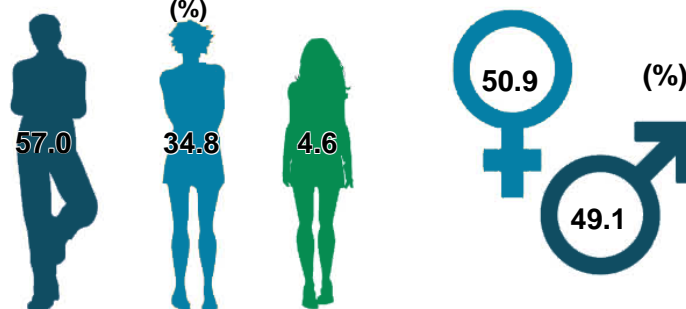


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

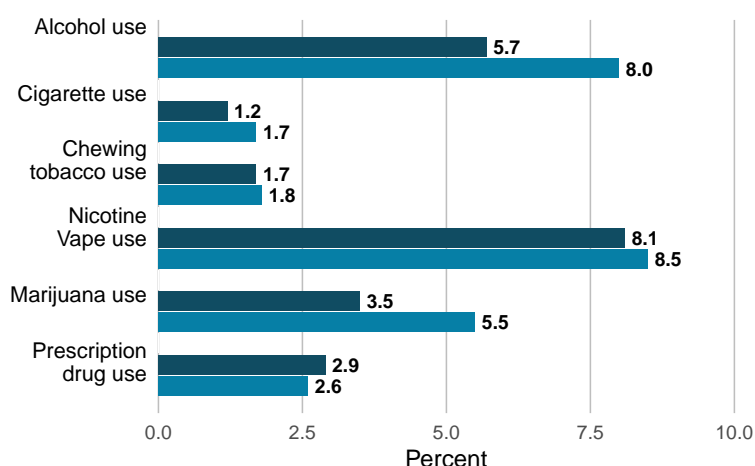
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	5,989
Population under 18	10,776
Total population	41,061
Fertility Rate	NA

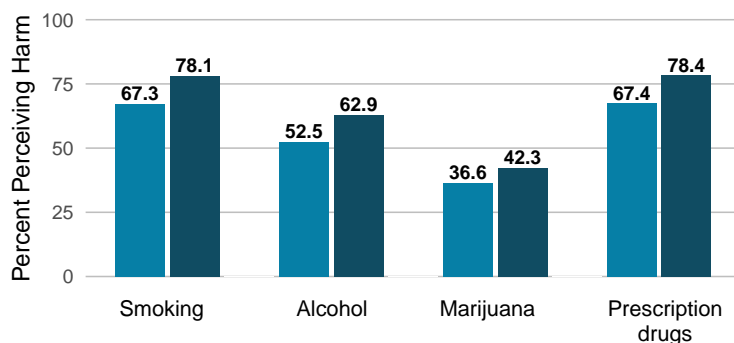
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



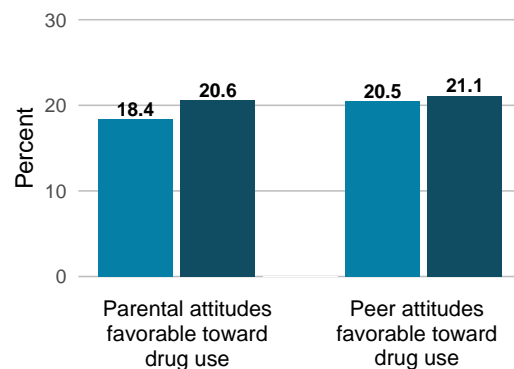
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

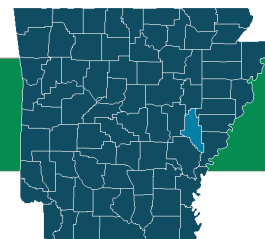
■ County ■ State



MISSISSIPPI COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.9	2.3	7.9	5.7		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.2	0.5	1.6	1.2		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.7		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.9	5.8	5.2	3.5		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.2	1.8	2.8	2.9		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		2.9	5.7	5.0		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		1.7	4.2	3.1		4.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		2.9	10.0	8.1		9.0	▼
<b>COMMUNITY</b>							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	24.3	21.4	23.9			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	5.1	9.0	7.2	5.2		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	7.4	7.5	8.3			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	19.6	22.8	18.3			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.2	0.2				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	49.0	54.0	43.6	38.5		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	5.9	5.4	5.1			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	1,519	2,113	1,929	1,628		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	116	114	93	369		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	7.3	14.6	17.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	4.2	0.0	8.6	11.2		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	8.7	8.0	8.7	6.0		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	12.5	13.4	10.6	7.6		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	29.0	59.3				26.7	--
<b>FAMILY</b>							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	13.7	12.5	139.0	87.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	36.9	33.8	34.6	38.8		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	36.6	32.3	30.1	26.0		27.7	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	16.9	16.0	20.8	18.4		20.2	▼
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	16.4	11.0	11.4	11.6		14.4	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.1	23.0	21.9	20.5		21.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	18.8	11.6	16.9	11.9		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	60.2	67.0	56.1	59.1		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	69.0	58.9	74.9	67.3		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	60.8	49.4	60.2	52.5		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	39.1	29.8	34.4	36.6		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	72.2	54.9	76.2	67.4		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	61.6	49.4	60.6	57.0		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		49.4	56.3	56.0		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		55.0	69.5	64.3		73.9	▼
<b>SCHOOL</b>							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	3.1	1.2	0.1	0.1		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	44.7	66.0	49.3	46.1		45.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	56.2	59.7	67.8	59.0		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	13.6	10.8	9.7	10.4		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	53.9	47.3	52.6	62.2		60.9	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	50.4	45.0	44.6	50.7		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							



# MONROE COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 5th highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

### Strengths

- 2nd lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use
- 4th and 9th lowest percentage of youth vaping flavor and nicotine, respectively
- 6th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

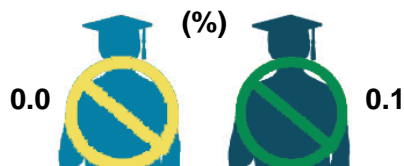
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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



High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

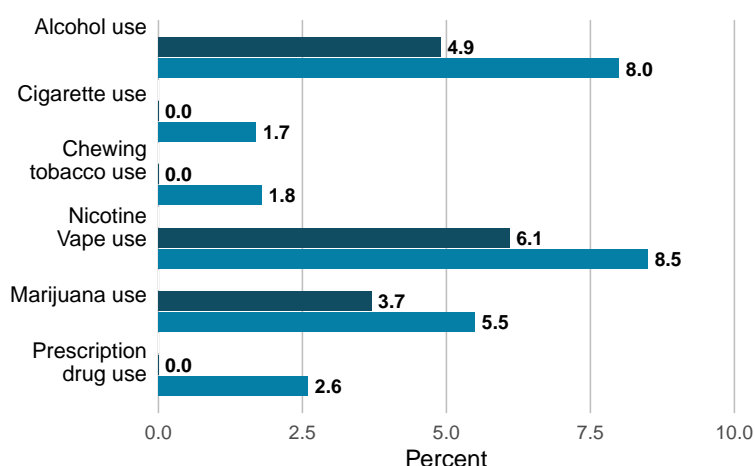
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	1,581
Population under 18	1,493
Total population	6,903
Fertility Rate	NA

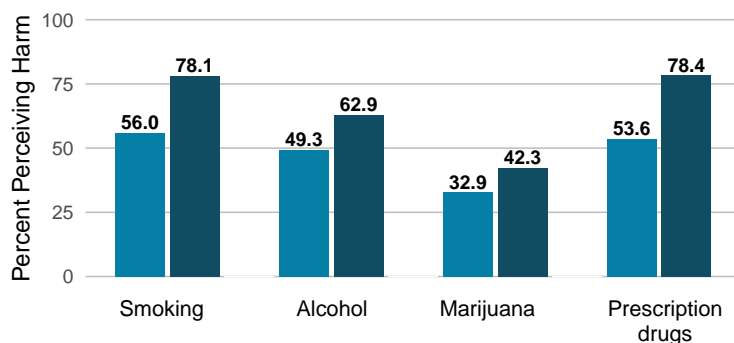
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



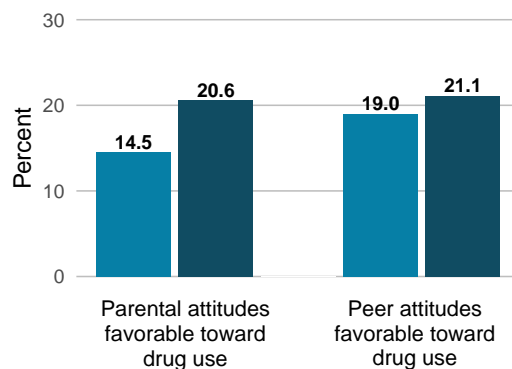
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

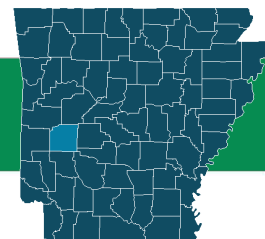
■ County ■ State





MONRE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	NA	NA	NA	NA	Trend Line	NA	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>						8.7	--
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>						2.3	--
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>						2.3	--
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>						5.5	--
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>						0.1	--
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>						2.5	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>						5.1	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>						4.4	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>						9.0	--
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>						16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>						4.2	--
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>						8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>						16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>						0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>						51.1	--
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>						2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>						76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>						12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>						10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>						6.8	--
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>						10.7	--
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>						9.0	--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>						26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>						3768.7	--
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>						32.3	--
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>						27.7	--
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>						20.2	--
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>						14.4	--
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>						21.1	--
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>						18.4	--
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>						49.9	--
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>						79.7	--
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>						64.2	--
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>						43.4	--
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>						80.2	--
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>						66.5	--
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>						62.9	--
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>						73.9	--
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>						1.0	--
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>						45.5	--
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>						53.7	--
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>						16.7	--
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>						60.9	--
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>						51.4	--
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# MONTGOMERY COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- Highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 2nd highest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 2nd highest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 2nd, 3rd, and 4th highest percentage of youth vaping nicotine, flavoring, and marijuana, respectively

### Strengths

- N/A

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

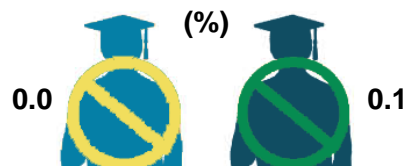
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

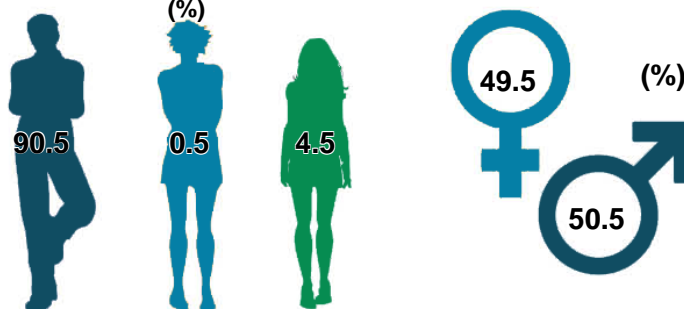


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

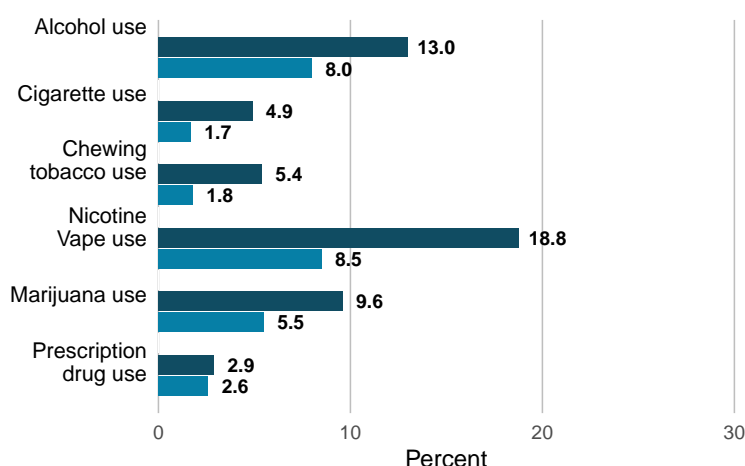
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	2,286
Population under 18	1,568
Total population	8,525
Fertility Rate	NA

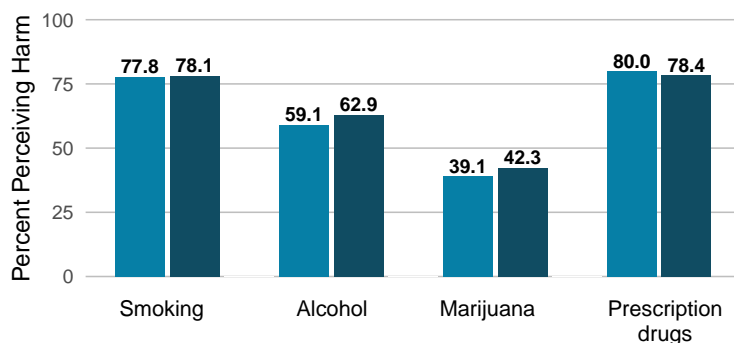
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



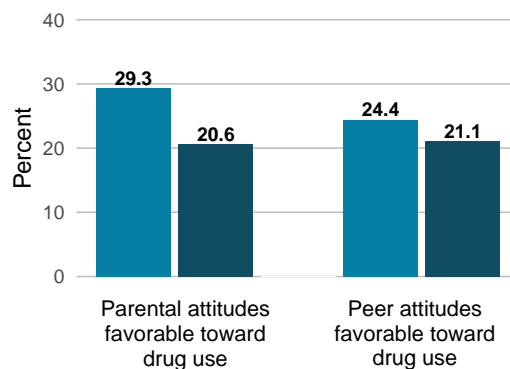
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



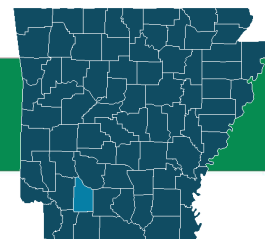
## Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



MONTGOMERY COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	13.2	11.4	12.1	13.0		8.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.2	4.8	2.7	4.9		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.1	3.0	4.3	5.4		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	7.0	4.8	4.8	9.6		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	1.7	3.0	1.1	2.9		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		12.0	7.4	9.1		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		4.8	3.2	8.2		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		16.9	13.2	18.8		9.0	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	21.3	18.5	19.9			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.6	6.8	4.8	4.8		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	10.2	10.9	10.9			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	19.8	22.2	18.2			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	1.4	1.3				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	49.7	44.8	43.7	43.1		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	152	85	117	59		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	39	21	28	18		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0		0.0	0.0		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>						10.7	--
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>						9.0	--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	338.4	0.0				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	3.5	4.3	7.0	14.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	31.2	28.8	30.0	30.5		32.3	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	31.2	35.8	28.3	32.5		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	23.7	20.6	22.3	29.3		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.3	17.8	18.4	20.1		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	22.3	23.1	25.3	24.4		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	23.3	18.3	20.5	18.0		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	46.0	48.8	42.1	50.5		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	89.8	81.9	84.7	77.8		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	71.3	55.6	61.1	59.1		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	52.3	47.5	53.6	39.1		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	92.0	76.5	86.6	80.0		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	74.7	64.2	71.6	62.9		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		55.6	69.2	63.4		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		68.8	78.6	71.9		73.9	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.0		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.6	48.8	46.0	47.1		45.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	51.1	46.7	57.9	52.0		53.7	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	39.8	52.2	16.1	34.3		16.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	61.5	60.9	60.9	67.9		60.9	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	62.4	65.1	60.4	55.8		51.4	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# NEVADA COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 9th highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 13th, 19th, and 20th highest percentage of youth vaping flavor, nicotine, and marijuana, respectively

### Strengths

- 6th lowest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs
- 11th lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable toward drug use

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

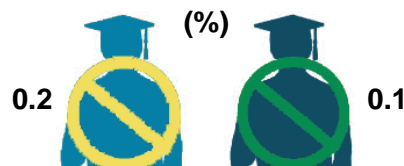
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

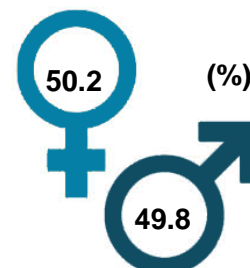
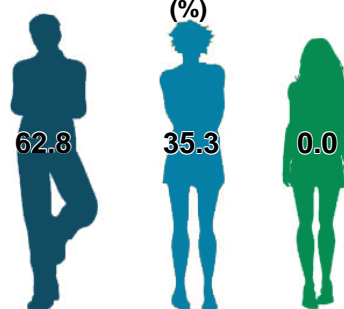


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

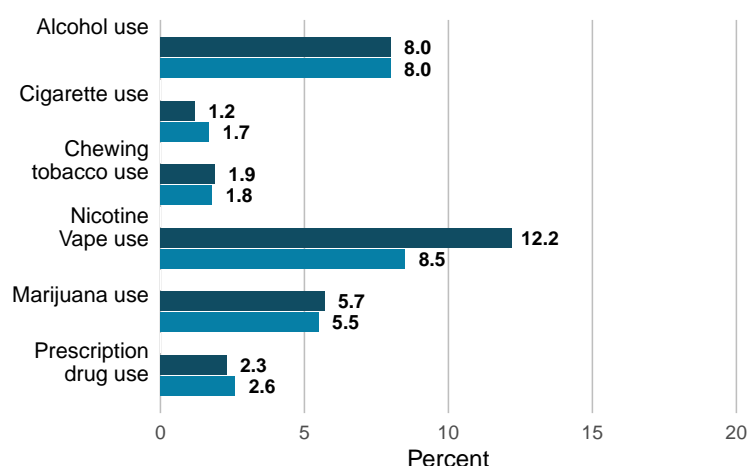
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	1,712
Population under 18	1,896
Total population	8,340
Fertility Rate	NA

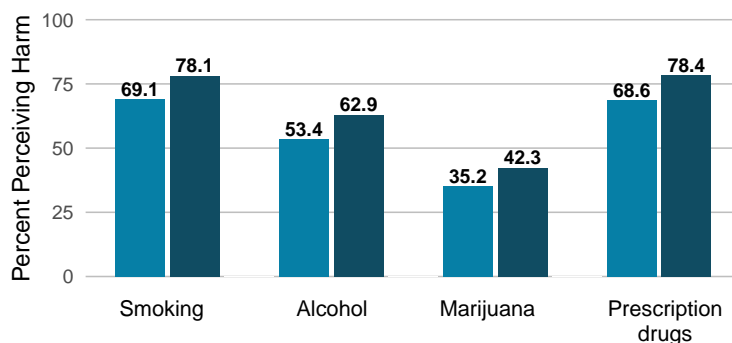
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



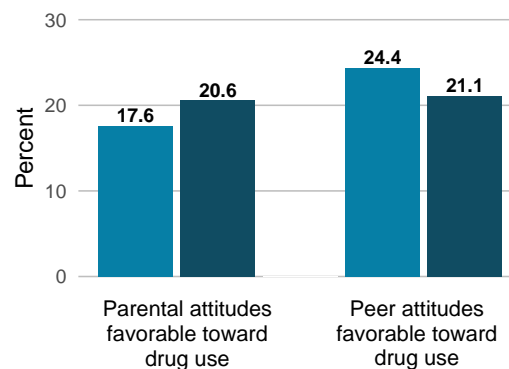
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

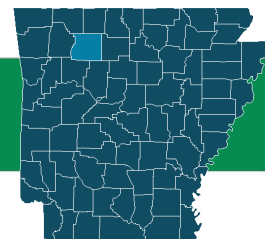
■ County ■ State



NEVADA COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	7.6	5.0	7.0	8.0		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.5	1.8	2.1	1.2		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.4	1.8	3.8	1.9		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.6	3.8	5.2	5.7		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.0	0.6	2.4	2.3		2.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		4.4	2.8	7.7		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		1.3	3.9	5.8		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		5.7	7.0	12.2		9.0	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	23.1	21.3	21.2			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	3.9	5.9	4.0	3.9		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	9.4	7.8	5.0			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	18.0	20.0	17.0			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	1.0	1.4				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	42.6	37.4	40.0	37.5		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	3.1	1.9	1.4			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	275	205	214	151		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	32	36	36	13		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0		40.0	17.1		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	7.5	9.2	7.3	2.2		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.5		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	146.2	0.0				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	6.8	6.8	13.0	19.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	34.7	34.8	33.8	43.7		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	22.0	26.7	25.2	26.2		27.7	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.4	16.4	18.3	17.6		20.2	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	15.7	12.4	11.1	12.8		14.4	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.4	15.3	19.9	24.4		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	17.9	12.8	13.1	13.4		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	60.6	58.9	58.1	58.2		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	68.2	64.6	68.0	69.1		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	56.4	50.3	51.3	53.4		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	37.9	37.4	36.7	35.2		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	75.1	66.7	67.8	68.6		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	59.8	49.7	54.8	52.4		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		49.3	52.2	50.2		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		57.4	61.6	61.0		73.9	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	1.7	0.9	0.2	0.2		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	34.0	42.1	44.6	44.9		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	53.6	54.1	61.1	56.3		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	12.0	4.7	9.6	26.8		16.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	51.5	51.4	53.4	58.2		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	52.2	54.6	49.3	46.8		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							



# NEWTON COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 7th highest percentage of youth using cigarettes

### Strengths

- 2nd lowest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 2nd lowest percentage of youth vaping flavor
- 10th lowest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

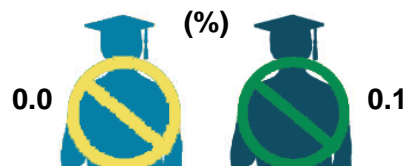
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

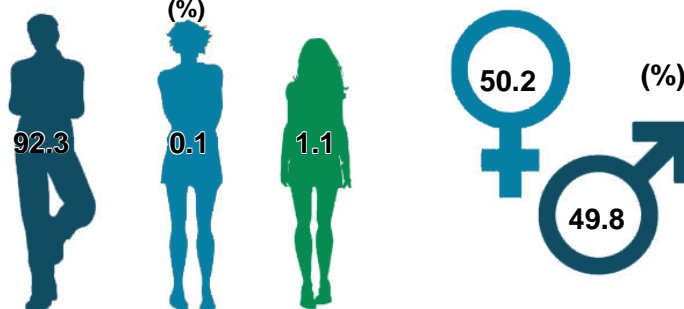


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

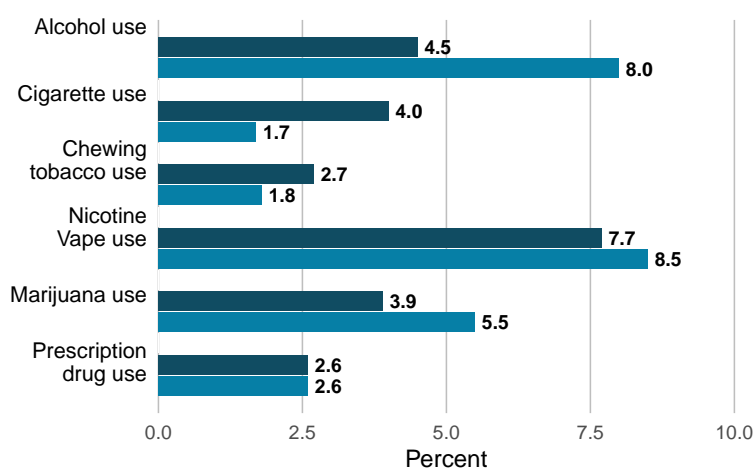
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	1,944
Population under 18	1,477
Total population	7,343
Fertility Rate	NA

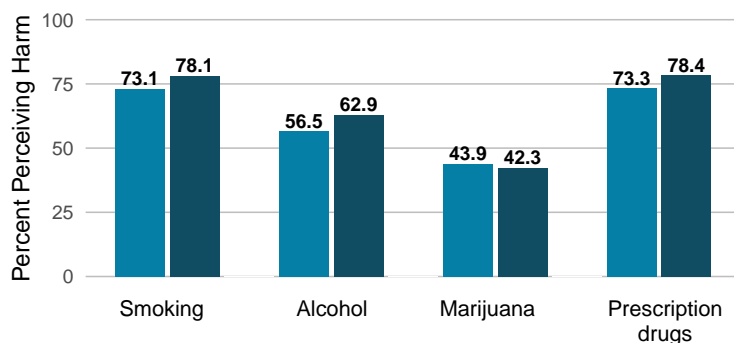
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



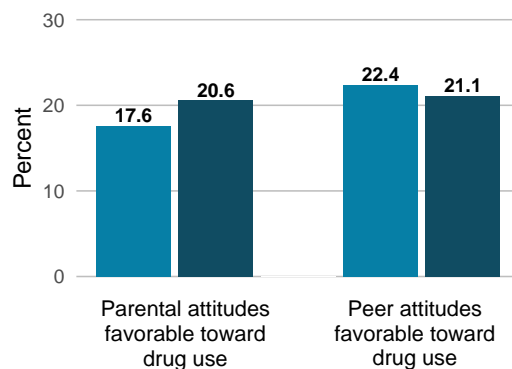
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

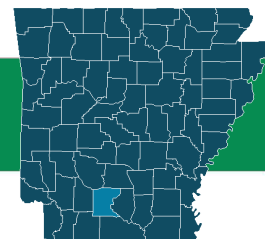
■ County ■ State





NEWTON COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	11.1	6.5	0.0	4.5		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.7	2.2	20.0	4.0		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	6.7	0.0	30.0	2.7		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	8.1	3.6	0.0	3.9		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	1.5	1.4	0.0	2.6		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		2.9	0.0	1.9		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		2.9	0.0	4.5		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		8.7	0.0	7.7		9.0	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	15.8	10.5	19.1			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	3.5	5.0	3.0	3.0		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	5.0	4.4	5.7			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	16.7	18.5	14.1			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	4.3	3.6				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	25.0	36.4	44.4	36.9		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	90	82	115	104		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	12	9	12	1		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	5.0	0.0	0.0	6.1		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	7.9	4.9	5.8	3.7		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	3.5	2.1	3.5	2.2		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	0.0				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	3.9	4.5	7.0	6.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	25.8	29.0	44.4	40.4		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	34.1	24.2	11.1	21.6		27.7	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	30.5	25.8	22.2	17.6		20.2	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	20.3	9.3	20.0	12.4		14.4	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	28.1	19.3	20.0	22.4		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	24.2	23.1	0.0	15.0		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	45.5	57.6	50.0	53.8		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	85.2	72.7	70.0	73.1		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	75.9	54.5	60.0	56.5		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	51.5	39.5	60.0	43.9		43.4	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	89.0	70.3	70.0	73.3		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	67.4	63.3	66.7	65.8		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		58.3	55.6	65.8		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		68.5	55.6	70.3		73.9	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	42.7	53.6	72.7	50.9		45.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	47.4	58.0	54.5	58.2		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	13.9	14.0	7.0	0.0		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	68.3	63.1	54.5	63.0		60.9	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	68.3	56.0	90.9	59.5		51.4	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# OUACHITA COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 7th highest rate of tobacco sales to minors

### Strengths

- Lowest percentage of youth vaping marijuana
- 2nd lowest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 4th lowest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 6th lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

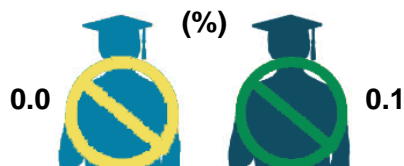
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

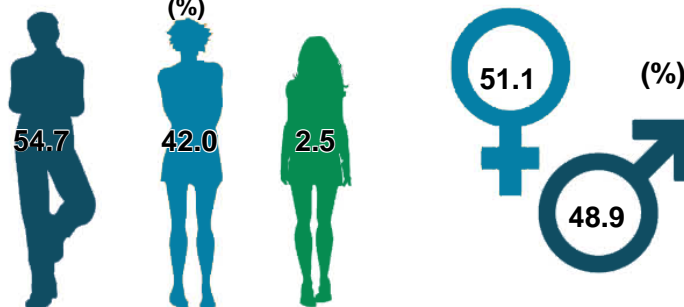


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

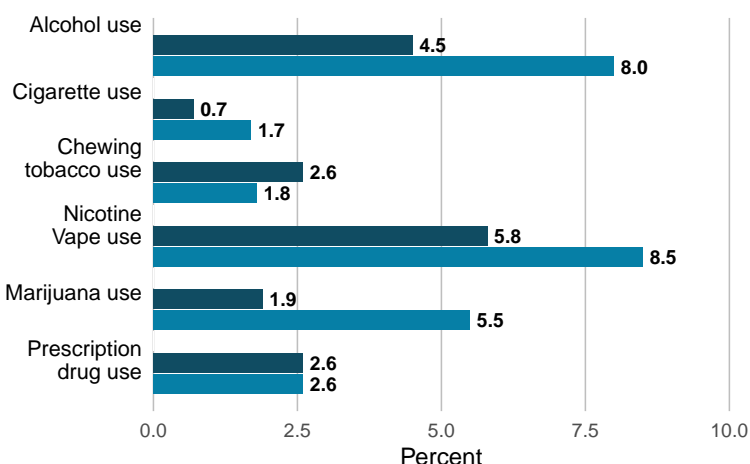
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	4,664
Population under 18	5,187
Total population	22,858
Fertility Rate	NA

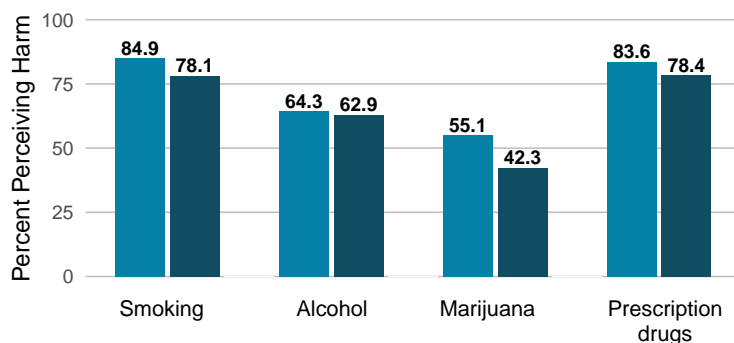
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



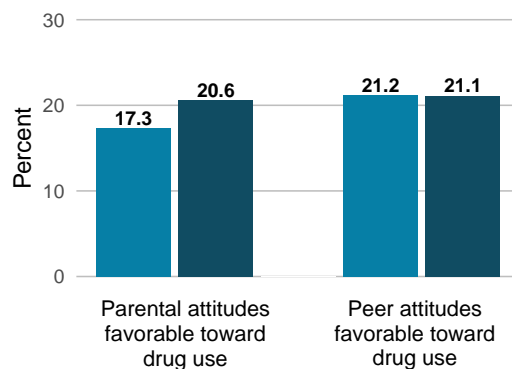
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



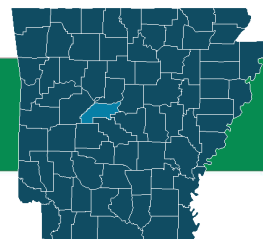
## Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



OUACHITA COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	10.4	14.9	13.5	4.5		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.1	5.1	3.4	0.7		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.7	7.4	1.7	2.6		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.5	4.3	9.6	1.9		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.5	5.0	4.3	2.6		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		9.9	5.7	4.5		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		2.8	6.1	0.6		4.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		16.3	13.9	5.8		9.0	▼
<b>COMMUNITY</b>							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	23.2	21.6	20.2			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	5.1	6.0	3.9	3.9		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	7.1	6.2	6.2			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	17.6	19.2	17.0			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.6	0.9				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	49.2	36.5	47.8	38.7		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	2.5	1.7	1.8			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>							
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	694	202	613	649		76,788	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	21.2	17.5	17.5			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	9.7		20.0	15.5		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	5.5	6.0	2.7	2.0		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	10.7	7.9	9.2	7.7		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	120.2	0.0				26.7	--
<b>FAMILY</b>							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	12.7	9.9	54.0	53.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	32.1	30.9	32.8	32.4		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	32.7	30.4	36.5	35.8		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	17.3	24.8	24.0	17.3		20.2	▼
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	17.7	18.4	16.6	14.7		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.1	24.7	24.8	21.2		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	17.3	17.5	22.4	15.9		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	54.7	55.9	53.1	42.9		49.9	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	76.2	73.0	81.1	84.9		79.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	63.6	50.4	62.1	64.3		64.2	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	45.5	41.9	37.3	55.1		43.4	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	77.3	73.7	82.3	83.6		80.2	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	63.2	62.3	62.5	77.0		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		55.4	61.9	73.8		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		70.1	73.1	84.9		73.9	▲
<b>SCHOOL</b>							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	3.0	1.0	0.1	0.0		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	38.8	48.3	44.3	50.7		45.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	42.6	49.3	54.1	48.1		53.7	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	22.2	4.3	0.9	21.7		16.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	62.8	53.4	57.4	71.4		60.9	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	45.1	56.2	49.2	59.4		51.4	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# PERRY COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 2nd highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 8th highest percentage of youth using cigarettes

### Strengths

- 3rd lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 4th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 10th lowest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

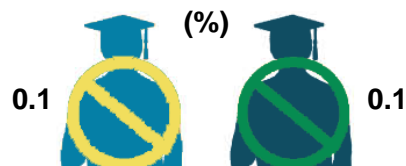
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

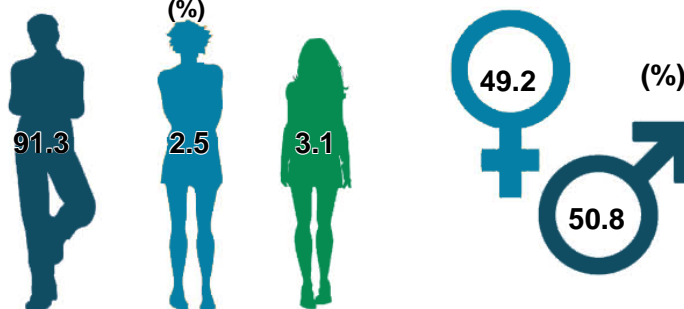


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

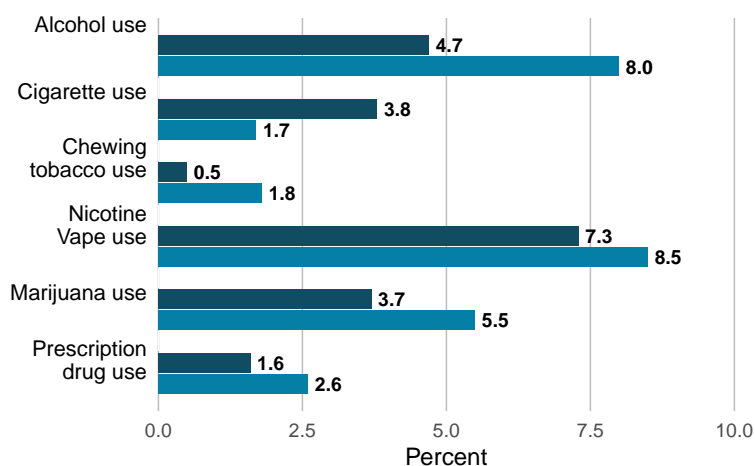
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	2,001
Population under 18	2,322
Total population	10,056
Fertility Rate	NA

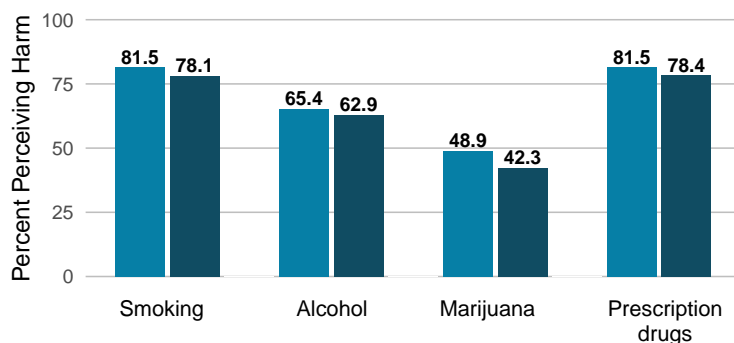
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



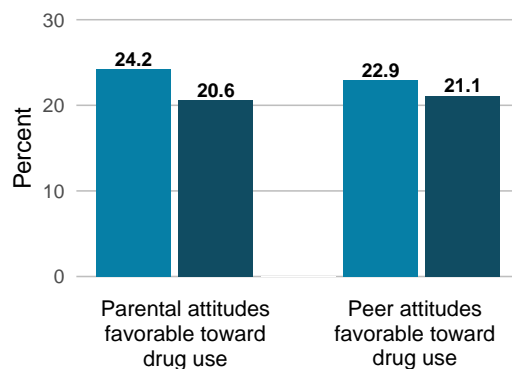
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

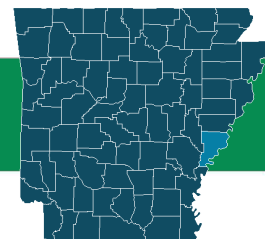
■ County ■ State



PERRY COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	12.8			4.7		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	8.4			3.8		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	9.1			0.5		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	6.7			3.7		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0			0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.6			1.6		2.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>				4.2		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>				3.1		4.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>				7.3		9.0	▼
<b>COMMUNITY</b>							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	17.9	16.2	15.2			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.0	5.5	4.1	3.6		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	5.1	4.9	3.4			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	18.3	20.2	16.1			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.0	0.0				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	37.4			40.0		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	1.5	0.8	0.6			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	344	346	344	350		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	34	16	17	12		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	4.0		10.7	4.0		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	5.9	2.7	2.8	6.3		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	2.6	2.9	2.0	2.2		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	0.0				26.7	--
<b>FAMILY</b>							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	5.9	9.9	23.0	27.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	35.0			34.2		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	40.8			34.7		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	25.9			24.2		20.2	▲
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	26.2			23.6		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	30.3			22.9		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	22.9			23.8		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	59.8			48.4		49.9	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	85.8			81.5		79.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	68.6			65.4		64.2	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	43.6			48.9		43.4	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	93.1			81.5		80.2	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	64.7			70.8		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>				69.1		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>				76.7		73.9	▲
<b>SCHOOL</b>							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	2.2	0.7	0.1	0.1		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	35.6			45.7		45.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	45.8			56.3		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	8.6	9.1	0.0	10.1		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	58.1			56.8		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	56.6			41.7		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							



# PHILLIPS COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 3rd highest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 4th highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco

### Strengths

- 2nd lowest percentage of youth vaping nicotine
- 8th lowest percentage of youth vaping marijuana

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

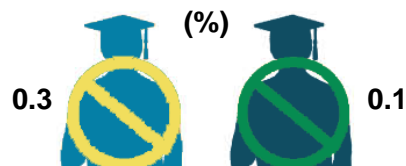
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

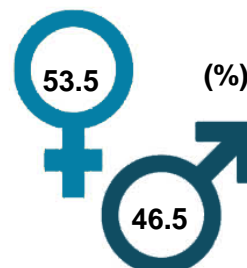
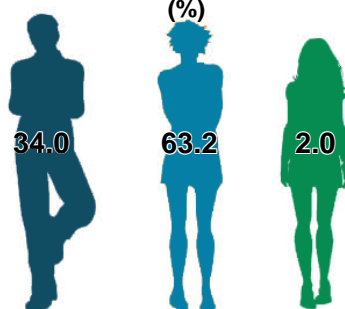


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

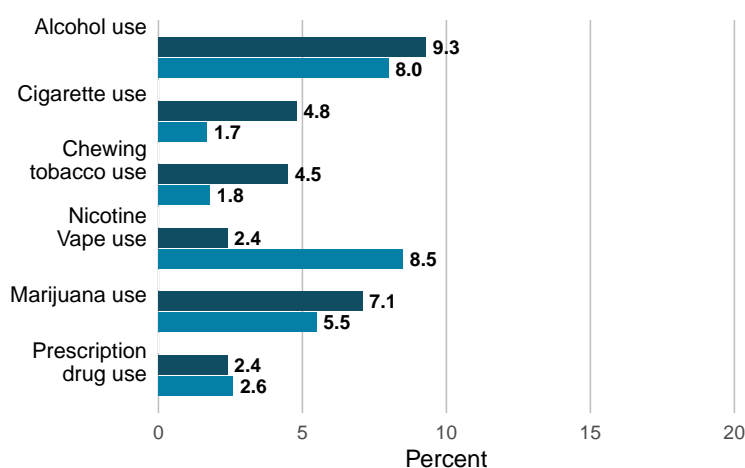
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,196
Population under 18	4,479
Total population	16,923
Fertility Rate	NA

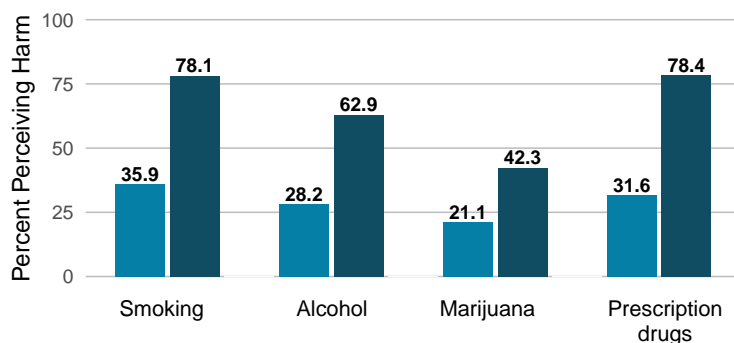
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



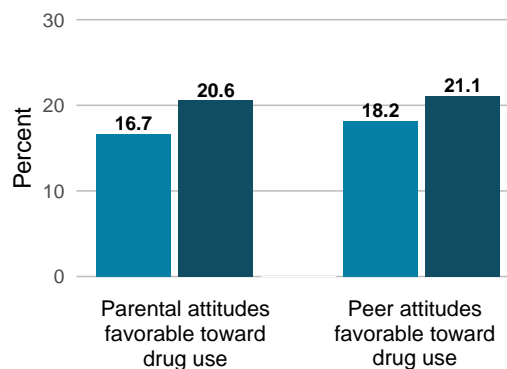
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

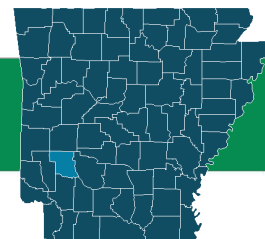
■ County ■ State





PHILLIPS COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	7.8	1.4	3.1	9.3		8.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.6	1.3	1.3	4.8		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.4	0.0	0.0	4.5		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.1	0.0	5.4	7.1		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	1.9	2.8	3.2	2.4		2.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		2.8	3.1	7.3		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		0.0	3.1	2.4		4.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		2.8	0.9	2.4		9.0	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	34.5	31.3	35.7			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	5.9	9.1	7.7	6.3		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	8.4	7.5	7.3			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	22.7	25.6	22.2			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.1	0.1				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	45.7	38.7	41.5	42.9		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	4.0	4.7	3.8			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	755	1,052	921	806		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	17	11	16	12		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	3.2	5.2	5.9	3.1		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	17.5	13.7	13.5	10.5		9.0	▲
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	68.4	0.0				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	10.9	5.2	25.0	24.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	32.9	30.6	43.1	52.4		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	36.2	35.9	20.2	38.1		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	24.1	8.1	17.1	16.7		20.2	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	20.3	8.9	6.3	9.3		14.4	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.8	15.0	15.1	18.2		21.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	16.4	7.7	8.9	7.1		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	67.4	72.2	67.4	77.3		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	64.2	51.4	53.2	35.9		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	51.2	51.3	45.5	28.2		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	31.3	17.6	25.5	21.1		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	61.1	45.1	48.1	31.6		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	56.3	40.8	43.5	25.6		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		42.3	47.1	28.2		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		48.6	48.8	41.0		73.9	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	5.4	1.6	0.2	0.3		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	41.3	64.1	56.2	40.5		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.3	47.4	52.5	55.8		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	8.7	4.1	3.1	16.2		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	57.4	53.8	48.1	50.0		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	58.3	67.1	53.9	52.3		51.4	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# PIKE COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- Highest percentage of youth using heroin
- Highest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 3rd highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs

### Strengths

- 15th lowest percentage of youth vaping nicotine

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

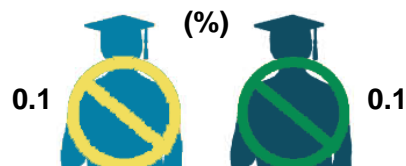
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

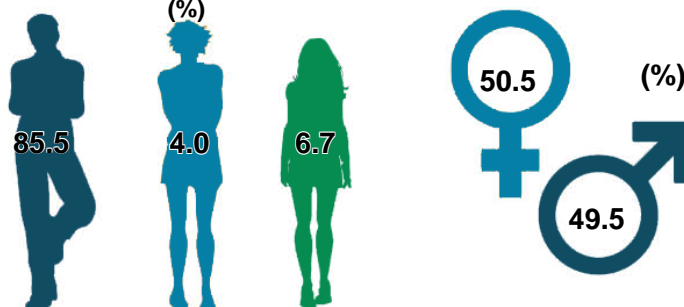


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

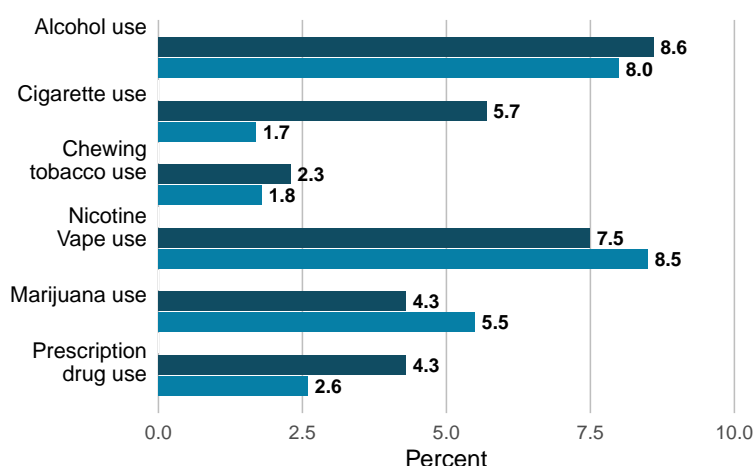
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	2,057
Population under 18	2,220
Total population	10,234
Fertility Rate	NA

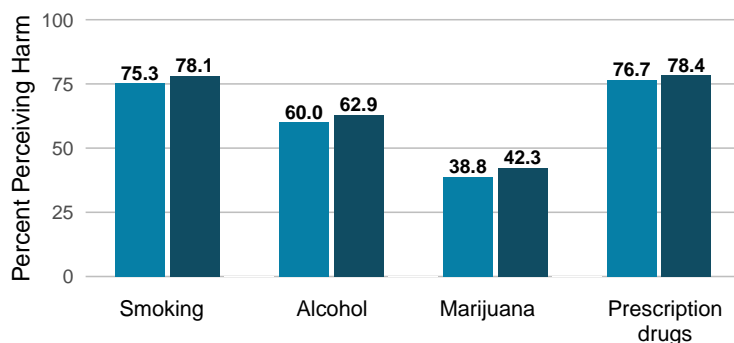
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



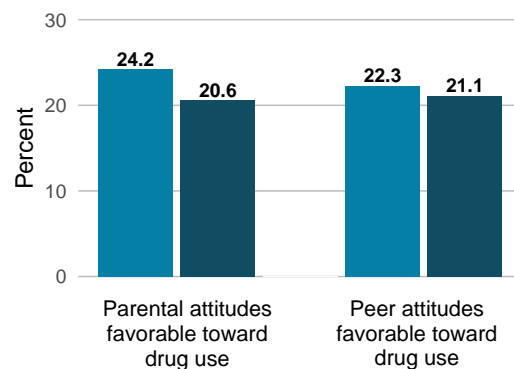
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



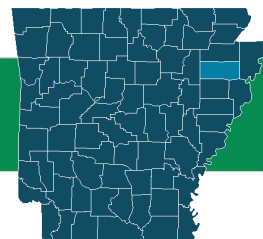
## Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



PIKE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.6	2.6	8.6	8.6		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	7.1	2.5	0.0	5.7		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.7	5.3	5.5	2.3		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0	5.1	3.5	4.3		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.2		0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0	1.7	4.3		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		10.3	5.2	5.4		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		2.6	5.3	4.3		4.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		10.3	15.8	7.5		9.0	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	15.4	16.7	18.6			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	3.8	5.9	4.4	3.7		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	9.1	8.6	8.4			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	17.5	19.6	17.1			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.5	0.5				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	40.4	48.7	32.7	41.1		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	2.8	2.2	0.9			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	128	131	124	71		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	28	27	21	8		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0		0.0	0.0		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	11.3	6.1	5.1	3.3		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	3.2	3.9	2.8	1.6		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	0.0				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	12.3	11.1	26.0	32.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	45.1	25.6	37.3	43.3		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	27.5	30.8	22.6	34.8		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	30.8	28.2	28.3	24.2		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	25.9	17.5	15.2	17.0		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	20.7	27.5	16.7	22.3		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	13.2	10.3	15.1	17.2		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	47.4	32.5	38.1	54.3		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	82.5	81.1	85.2	75.3		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	59.6	72.2	57.6	60.0		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	49.1	60.6	51.7	38.8		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	82.5	85.3	87.7	76.7		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	71.4	69.4	73.7	67.8		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		55.6	66.7	60.0		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		75.0	81.7	73.8		73.9	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	51.7	45.0	56.1	45.2		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	67.2	40.0	55.9	73.0		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	14.7	29.1	24.5	6.2		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	51.7	77.5	63.2	54.3		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	72.4	75.0	67.6	48.9		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# POINSETT COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 11th highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs

### Strengths

- 7th and 9th lowest percentage of youth using and vaping marijuana, respectively
- 8th lowest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

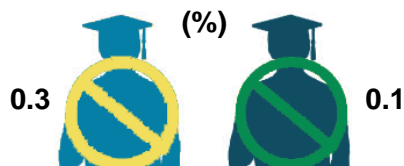
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

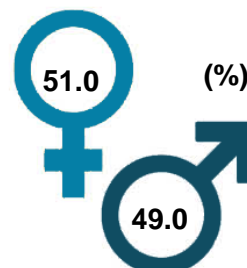
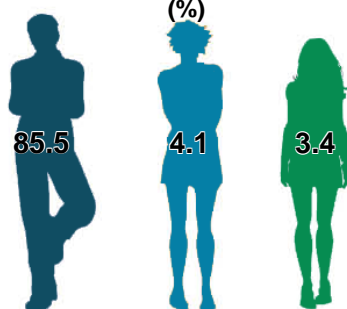


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

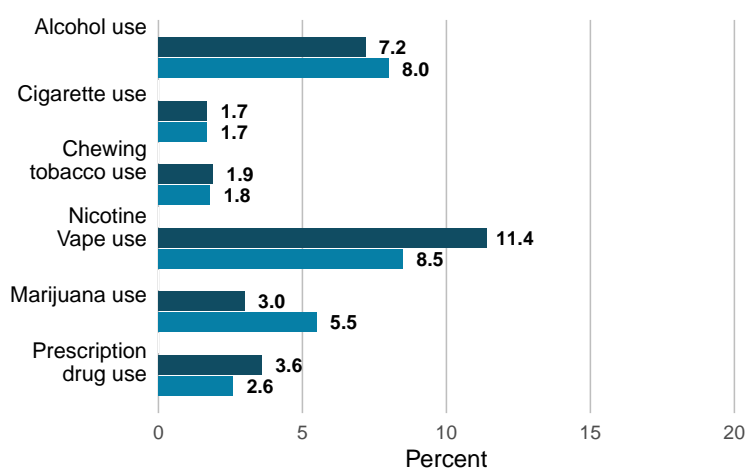
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	4,147
Population under 18	5,602
Total population	23,212
Fertility Rate	NA

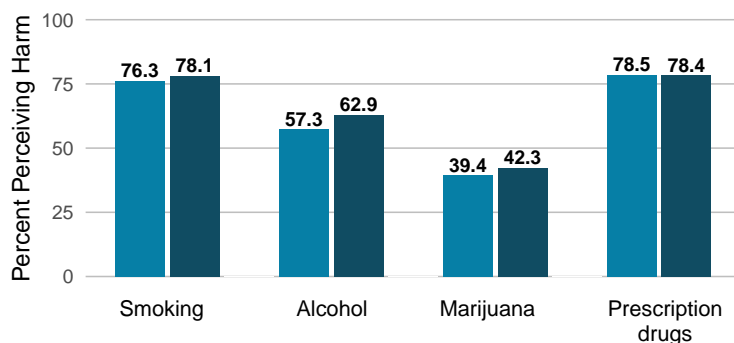
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



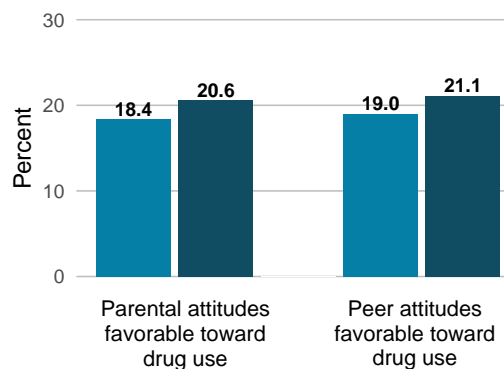
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

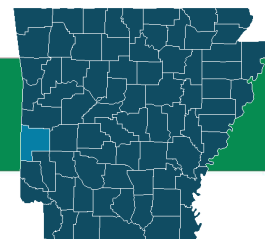
■ County ■ State



POINSETT COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	9.5	7.7	10.4	7.2		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	6.3	1.7	3.7	1.7		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.5	2.2	3.2	1.9		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.8	5.1	4.7	3.0		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.4	1.6	2.9	3.6		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		8.2	6.0	5.7		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		2.2	4.0	2.7		4.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		11.2	13.8	11.4		9.0	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	21.4	20.4	22.2			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	3.4	5.5	3.9	3.4		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	11.3	10.5	10.5			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	19.5	21.5	18.2			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.1	0.1				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	43.2	41.7	51.2	40.0		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	3.1	3.3	2.0			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	460	795	721	631		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	119	67	71	30		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	25.3	25.8	21.5			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	18.4	18.3	16.2	18.7		10.7	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	11.3	12.9	12.5	14.8		9.0	▲
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	165.3				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	34.7	20.6	117.0	118.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	33.6	29.3	32.7	34.8		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	39.6	32.4	31.0	29.8		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	22.7	21.9	20.0	18.4		20.2	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.5	16.8	13.4	14.1		14.4	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	24.7	19.1	21.9	19.0		21.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	20.6	18.6	16.1	14.8		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	59.9	53.4	57.8	54.3		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	77.2	73.6	75.7	76.3		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	61.8	57.6	57.6	57.3		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	40.0	41.4	36.7	39.4		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	82.6	74.6	76.7	78.5		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	61.4	56.7	59.7	64.4		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		54.3	58.5	61.8		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		67.1	69.5	72.8		73.9	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	4.1	1.1	0.2	0.3		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	47.4	48.5	47.0	47.9		45.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	55.7	52.4	59.2	59.8		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	14.8	33.3	8.9	12.7		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	53.2	55.3	59.8	56.0		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	45.6	51.9	51.8	49.8		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							



# POLK COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 5th, 9th, and 12th highest percentage of youth vaping flavor, nicotine, and marijuana, respectively
- 7th highest percentage of youth using heroin
- 11th highest percentage of youth using cigarettes or marijuana

### Strengths

- N/A

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

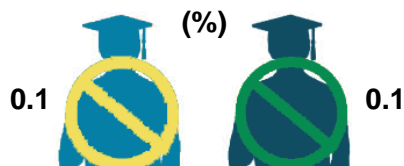
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

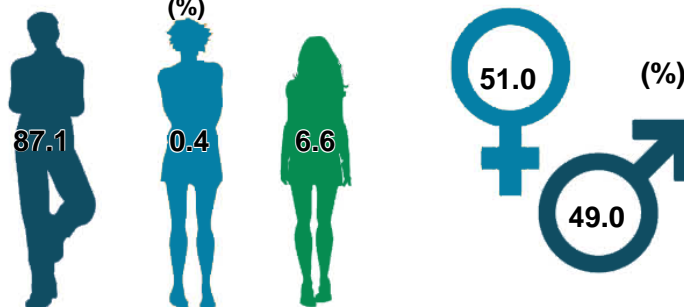


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

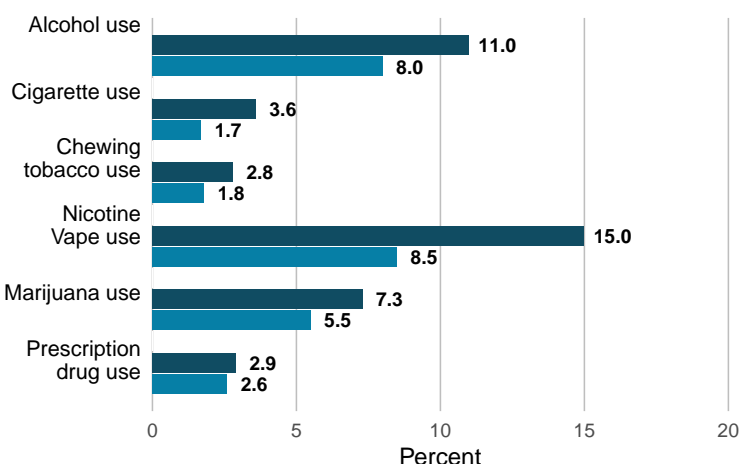
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	4,404
Population under 18	4,499
Total population	19,476
Fertility Rate	NA

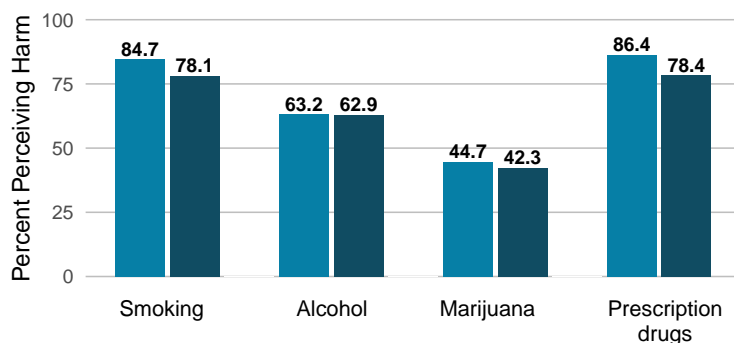
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



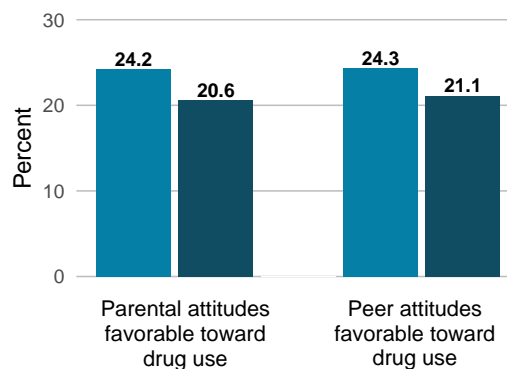
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

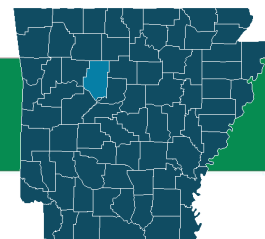
■ County ■ State





POLK COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	10.1	5.7	9.2	11.0		8.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.7	0.9	2.3	3.6		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.6	2.3	3.1	2.8		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.4	4.1	3.9	7.3		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4		0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.4	1.1	3.2	2.9		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		6.0	4.8	8.4		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		2.5	3.2	6.5		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		9.0	10.8	15.0		9.0	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	23.8	22.2	19.3			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.2	6.6	4.4	3.7		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	10.5	9.6	10.2			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	20.0	22.4	18.8			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.7	1.0				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	49.1	51.4	47.6	50.7		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	3.9	7.9	6.2			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	407	538	571	582		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	60	74	89	46		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	2.8		0.0	4.5		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	8.2	7.3	5.7	5.3		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	6.1	5.1	5.3	3.5		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	143.8				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	13.8	11.3	53.0	47.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	30.5	30.3	37.3	29.0		32.3	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	31.0	29.8	31.3	29.8		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	25.5	22.7	23.7	24.2		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.5	18.0	19.9	18.5		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	22.8	17.5	21.7	24.3		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.7	18.1	20.9	21.7		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.2	46.8	46.7	47.0		49.9	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	86.5	81.6	85.4	84.7		79.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	68.7	63.8	65.3	63.2		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.6	48.9	48.1	44.7		43.4	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	89.1	83.5	86.2	86.4		80.2	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	69.6	70.1	72.2	69.1		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		67.5	67.3	64.8		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		80.1	80.1	79.3		73.9	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.1		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	46.6	48.8	49.9	46.8		45.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	52.1	43.6	55.4	48.2		53.7	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	9.7	31.0	15.8	9.7		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	60.4	65.5	64.7	69.4		60.9	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	55.8	57.0	57.0	55.8		51.4	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# POPE COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 19th highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs

### Strengths

- 3rd lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 6th lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 13th and 14th lowest percentage of youth with parental and peer attitudes favorable to drug use, respectively

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

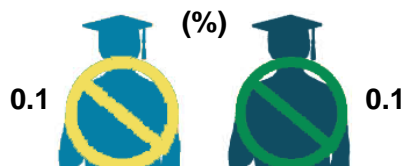
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

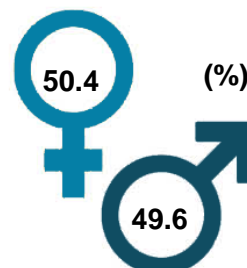
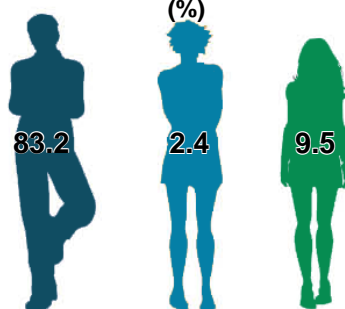


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

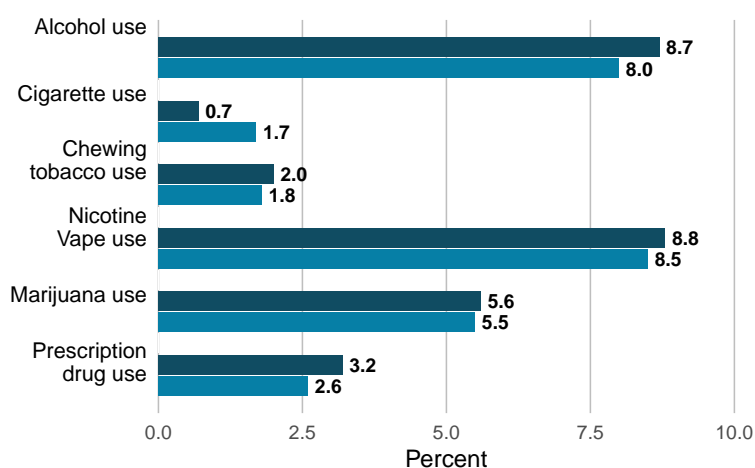
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	9,753
Population under 18	14,495
Total population	63,234
Fertility Rate	NA

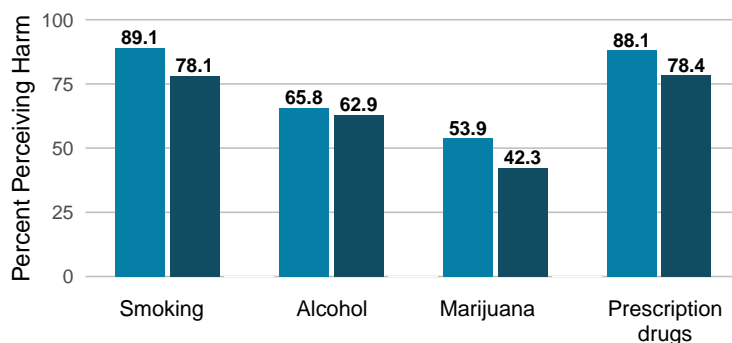
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



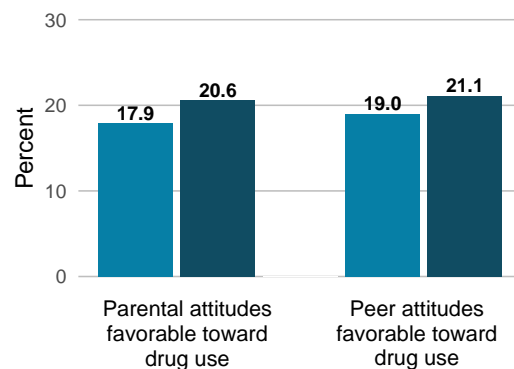
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



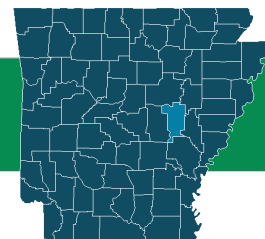
## Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



POPE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	8.4	10.2	11.9	8.7		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.1	1.3	3.4	0.7		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.4	5.1	2.6	2.0		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.7	6.1	8.6	5.6		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.8	3.1	3.6	3.2		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		7.6	5.3	4.4		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		5.1	7.6	5.4		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		14.5	13.9	8.8		9.0	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	18.8	15.9	18.0			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.3	5.9	4.0	3.9		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	8.6	7.3	8.6			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	17.2	19.0	14.8			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.6	0.5				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	56.6	50.0	43.7	44.7		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	0.6	0.6	0.6			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	2,204	2,005	2,066	1,625		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	281	310	392	310		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	4.2	0.0	12.5	11.7		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	15.7	15.3	14.2	10.8		10.7	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	6.6	7.8	6.2	5.1		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	15.0	30.8				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	5.8	8.2	119.0	129.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	26.4	19.6	23.5	25.4		32.3	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	28.0	30.9	30.4	23.7		27.7	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	17.6	23.6	20.1	17.9		20.2	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	13.9	21.5	16.1	12.9		14.4	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.8	23.1	18.4	19.0		21.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	18.9	23.5	21.2	17.8		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	41.6	41.0	35.9	42.9		49.9	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	88.1	93.0	92.6	89.1		79.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	75.6	71.5	73.9	65.8		64.2	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	50.7	51.6	56.7	53.9		43.4	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	89.0	93.0	91.2	88.1		80.2	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	74.5	71.3	74.6	77.7		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		72.7	72.2	69.9		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		86.5	83.2	86.6		73.9	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.1		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	39.0	44.4	36.4	36.3		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	45.2	51.0	46.9	52.7		53.7	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	13.0	25.4	14.6	18.2		16.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	66.2	67.0	70.6	71.0		60.9	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	52.9	51.8	57.4	61.0		51.4	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# PRAIRIE COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 12th highest high school dropout rate

### Strengths

- 11th lowest unemployment rate

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

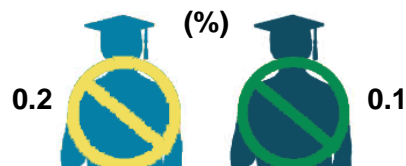
Substance use-related arrests  
per 1,000 population



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

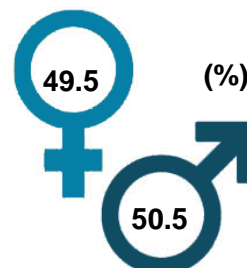
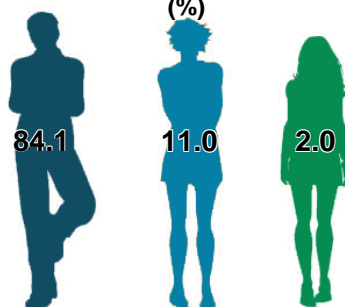


High school dropout rate



## Demographics

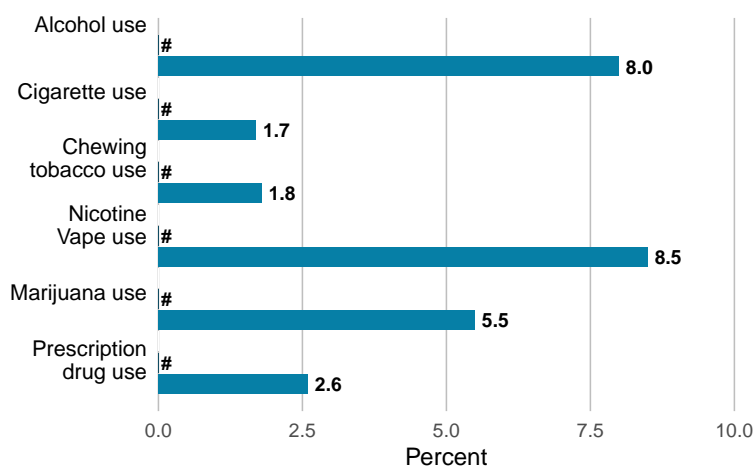
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	1,934
Population under 18	1,746
Total population	8,306
Fertility Rate	NA

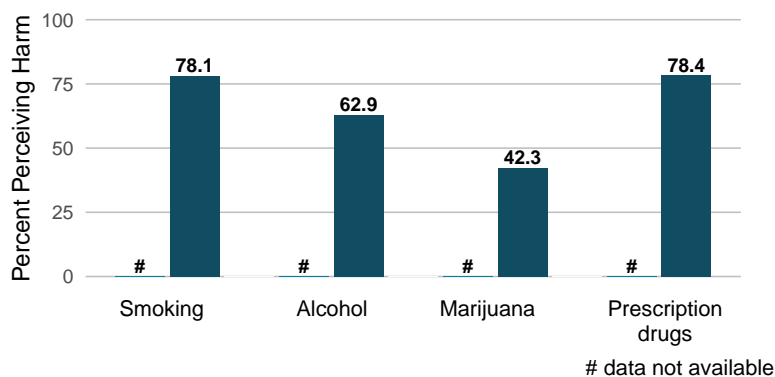
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



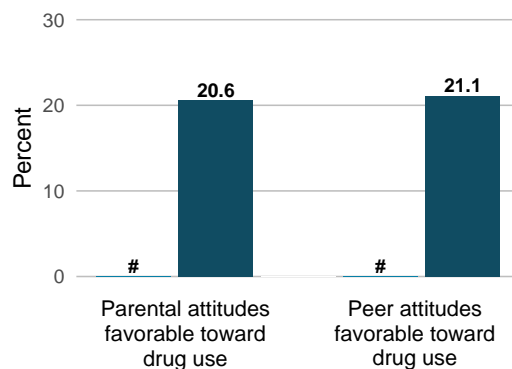
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

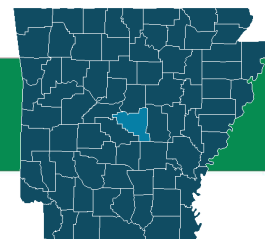
■ County ■ State



PRAIRIE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>						8.7	--
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>						2.3	--
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>						2.3	--
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>						5.5	--
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>						0.1	--
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>						2.5	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>						5.1	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>						4.4	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>						9.0	--
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	14.8	10.4	15.7			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.3	5.3	3.7	3.0		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	7.8	6.6	6.9			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	16.5	18.1	14.0			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.4	0.4				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>						51.1	--
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	9.0	10.9	8.4			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	97	101	96	112		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	23	14	11	14		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	49.2	60.2	48.2			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	8.6	0.0	30.6	7.3		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	4.3	4.2	6.7	5.1		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	4.8	3.3	3.3	2.2		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	204.5				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	6.5	6.1	10.0	15.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>						32.3	--
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>						27.7	--
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>						20.2	--
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>						14.4	--
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>						21.1	--
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>						18.4	--
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>						49.9	--
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>						79.7	--
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>						64.2	--
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>						43.4	--
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>						80.2	--
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>						66.5	--
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>						62.9	--
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>						73.9	--
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.2		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>						45.5	--
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>						53.7	--
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	42.3	17.3	3.2	18.2		16.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>						60.9	--
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>						51.4	--
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							



# PULASKI COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- N/A

### Strengths

- 6th lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 7th lowest percentage of youth vaping nicotine
- 9th lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 14th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

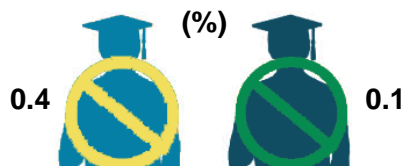
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

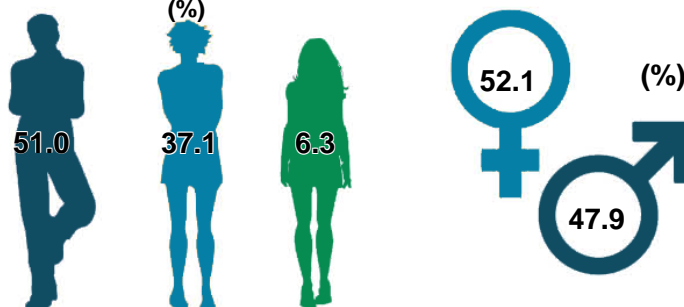


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

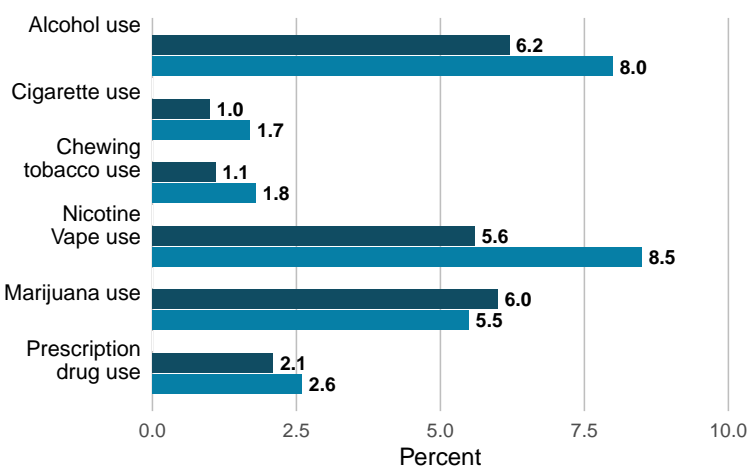
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	62,186
Population under 18	92,991
Total population	397,931
Fertility Rate	NA

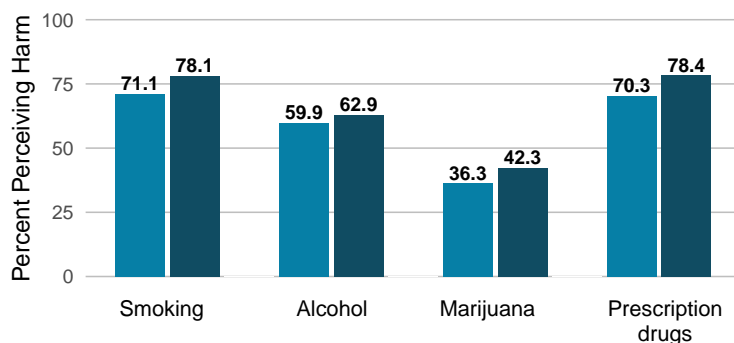
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



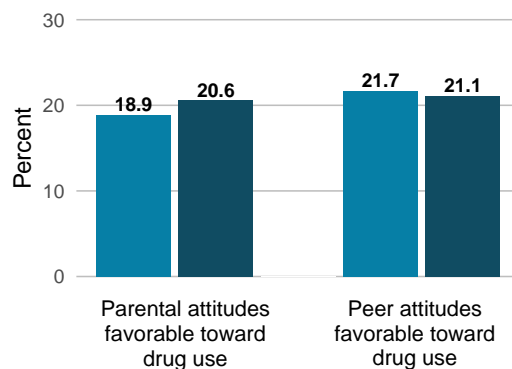
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

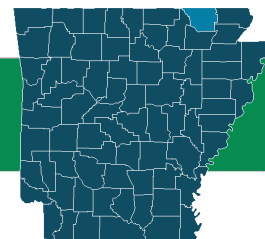
■ County ■ State





PULASKI COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	8.0	6.0	6.9	6.2		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.0		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.1		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	7.9	5.6	5.5	6.0		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.4	2.0	2.6	2.1		2.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		2.8	3.7	4.5		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		3.1	4.2	5.3		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		4.5	5.6	5.6		9.0	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	16.8	15.8	17.6			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	3.4	7.4	4.9	3.5		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	7.9	7.9	8.5			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	14.6	17.8	14.7			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.6	0.6				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	56.9	57.2	56.3	58.2		51.1	▲
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	2.1	1.7	1.6			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	5,901	4,726	4,247	4,559		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	2,696	1,898	1,995	2,301		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	20.9	20.6	21.6			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.3	0.0	8.9	11.1		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	10.8	10.2	10.2	8.8		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	15.6	13.8	12.6	12.9		9.0	▲
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	21.5	14.3				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	6.9	9.8	901.0	983.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	33.5	28.1	35.4	38.6		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	30.1	25.1	24.5	25.4		27.7	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.6	18.2	17.1	18.9		20.2	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	14.5	10.5	12.8	13.4		14.4	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.9	19.3	21.8	21.7		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	17.6	15.7	15.0	15.9		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	57.6	50.6	54.8	55.4		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	77.0	76.7	73.4	71.1		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	67.3	64.3	61.1	59.9		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	36.8	38.6	35.4	36.3		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	78.0	76.1	72.7	70.3		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	64.9	64.8	59.2	60.0		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		62.4	57.6	57.2		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		72.4	68.1	66.4		73.9	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	7.2	2.2	0.3	0.4		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	43.3	51.3	51.1	50.0		45.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	51.7	52.7	61.1	60.8		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	22.9	5.1	8.9	23.9		16.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	58.3	59.1	54.6	56.8		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	46.8	53.3	45.7	45.5		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# RANDOLPH COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 9th highest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 10th highest percentage of youth using or vaping marijuana
- 13th highest percentage of youth using cigarettes

### Strengths

- 12th lowest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

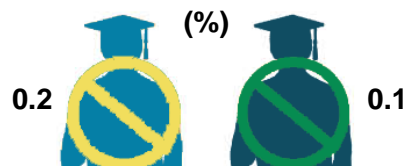
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

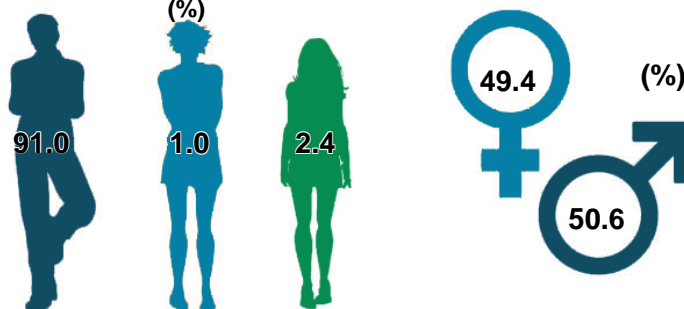


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

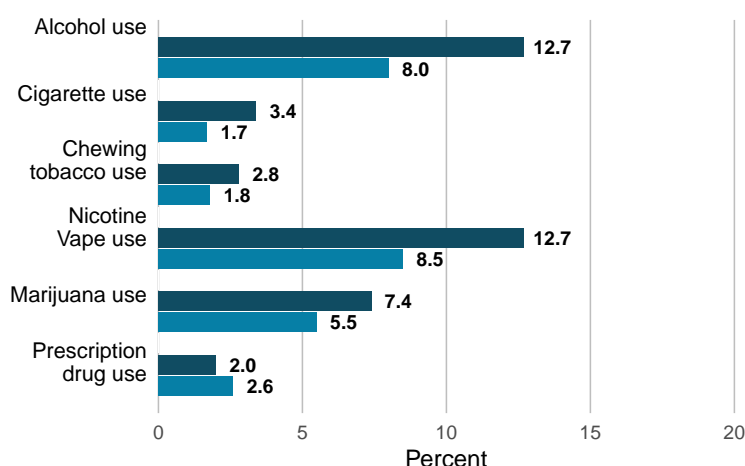
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,595
Population under 18	4,447
Total population	18,442
Fertility Rate	NA

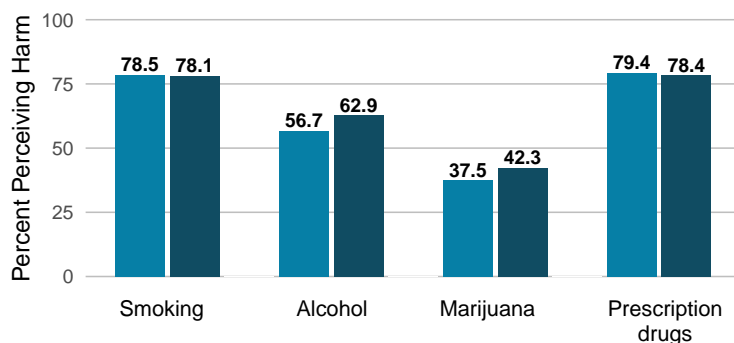
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



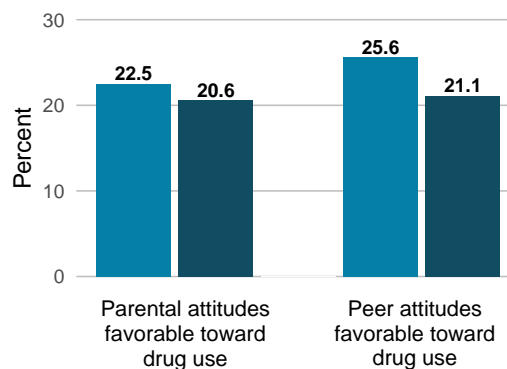
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



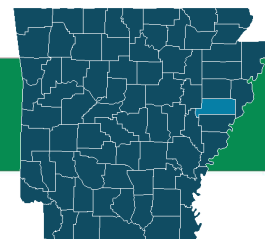
## Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



RANDOLPH COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	18.0	11.3	15.0	12.7		8.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.6	3.9	3.6	3.4		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	6.6	4.3	3.6	2.8		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.6	3.7	4.9	7.4		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.0		2.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		8.6	5.5	5.5		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		3.8	4.7	7.0		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		10.2	13.7	12.7		9.0	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	18.8	18.9	17.0			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	3.8	5.9	3.9	3.4		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	7.3	7.5	6.5			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	18.5	20.7	17.6			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.9	0.8				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	49.9	53.3	49.3	51.3		51.1	▲
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	2.9	1.2	0.7			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	818	1,029	961	875		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	69	33	62	39		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	16.3			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	11.8	0.0	2.3	0.0		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	8.0	10.1	8.1	6.2		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	6.1	5.8	4.4	3.4		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	64.5	0.0				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	16.4	9.2	38.0	32.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	26.8	31.0	33.7	37.9		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	34.2	28.4	24.6	30.5		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	27.2	23.8	19.3	22.5		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	22.3	14.2	14.2	16.4		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	28.4	20.3	23.6	25.6		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.6	19.0	13.5	19.0		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	52.7	50.3	51.2	54.7		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	85.4	79.3	76.8	78.5		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	63.5	60.8	52.7	56.7		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	42.5	43.5	43.1	37.5		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	87.6	81.7	76.8	79.4		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	71.5	64.8	62.8	62.9		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		61.7	61.0	59.0		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		73.5	69.5	73.6		73.9	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.2		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	46.8	52.1	50.3	47.6		45.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	51.5	59.1	55.9	63.6		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	2.8	5.2	5.4	13.7		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	61.8	57.1	54.2	58.8		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	47.9	48.8	42.4	42.1		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# ST. FRANCIS COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- Highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 5th, 6th, and 7th highest percentage of youth using cigarettes, vaping flavor, and vaping nicotine, respectively

### Strengths

- 3rd lowest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs
- 10th lowest percentage of youth vaping marijuana

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



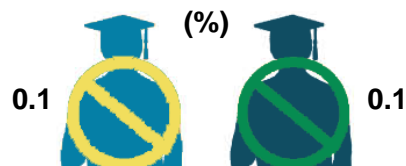
Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000



NA

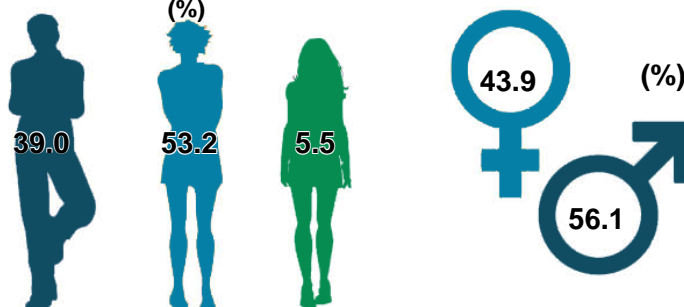
NA

High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

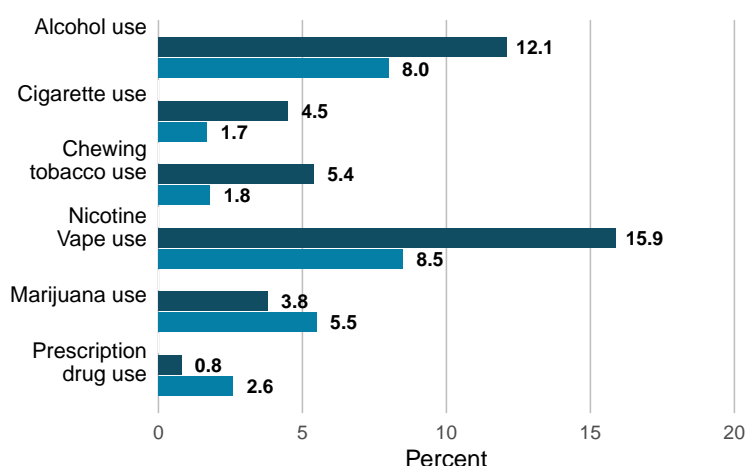
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,887
Population under 18	5,030
Total population	23,623
Fertility Rate	NA

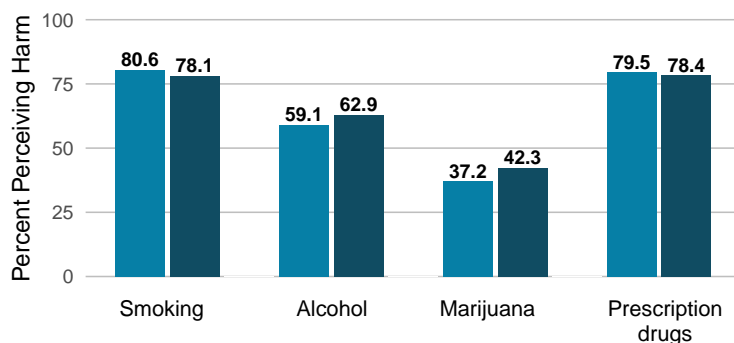
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



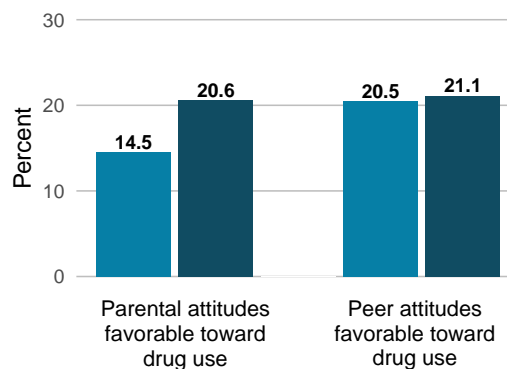
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

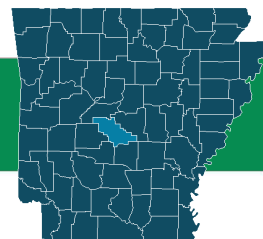
■ County ■ State



ST. FRANCIS COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.4	2.6		12.1		8.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	1.5	0.6		4.5		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.0	0.6		5.4		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	6.0	2.6		3.8		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.6	0.0		0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.5	1.3		0.8		2.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		1.3		8.3		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		0.0		3.0		4.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		1.3		15.9		9.0	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	24.9	28.4	32.2			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	5.1	7.9	6.2	4.9		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	8.6	9.9	9.3			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	18.1	20.6	19.5			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.9	1.1				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	49.7	51.4		38.6		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	5.2	6.6	6.5			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	2,624	887	789	634		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	57	37	44	20		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	19.6	21.2	21.2			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.5	0.0	9.7	9.4		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	5.9	7.5	2.5	2.9		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	7.6	6.8	6.0	4.8		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	51.6	106.0				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	12.1	10.4	62.0	49.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	31.3	27.8		19.7		32.3	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	30.2	27.0		31.1		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	20.5	14.9		14.5		20.2	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	9.4	8.6		15.2		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	14.2	11.5		20.5		21.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	7.3	6.8		20.9		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	64.6	60.9		52.3		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	59.7	57.9		80.6		79.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	52.6	49.7		59.1		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	27.3	36.4		37.2		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	59.2	57.9		79.5		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	53.8	50.0		62.9		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		51.4		60.2		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		55.5		71.5		73.9	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	5.1	1.2	0.2	0.1		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	38.2	40.7		32.8		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	37.2	44.2		43.5		53.7	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	8.8	1.1	0.0	6.6		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	67.2	60.9		60.6		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	62.6	58.7		55.3		51.4	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							



# SALINE COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 7th highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs

### Strengths

- 9th lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 12th and 18th lowest percentage of youth using chewing tobacco and cigarettes, respectively
- 14th lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

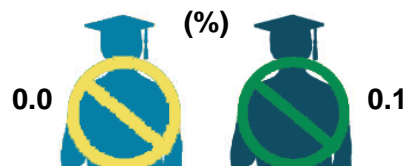
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

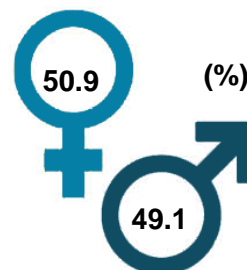
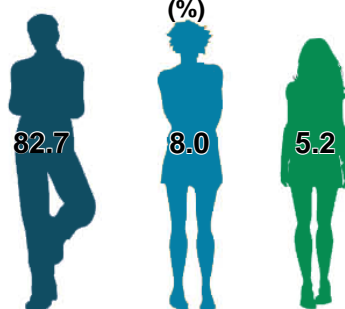


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

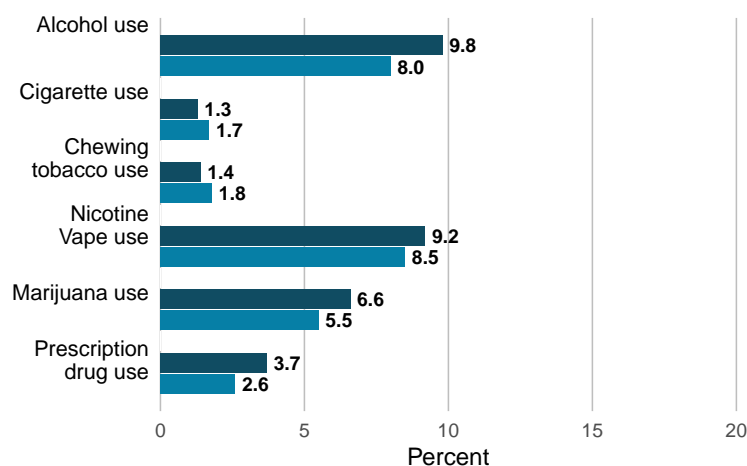
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	21,717
Population under 18	28,589
Total population	122,308
Fertility Rate	NA

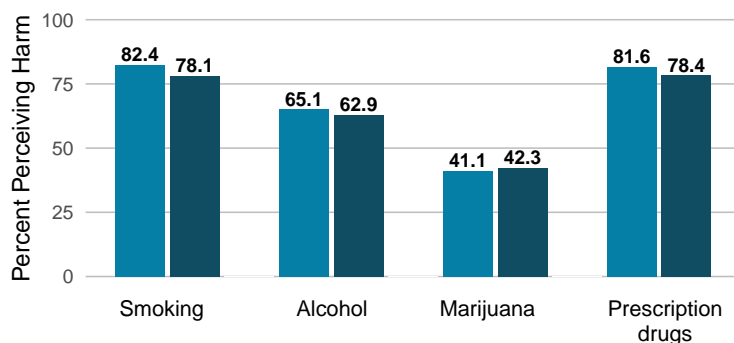
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



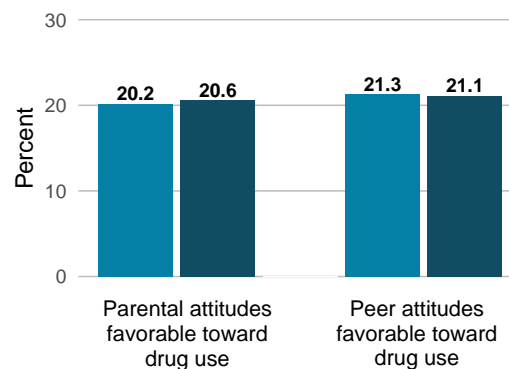
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

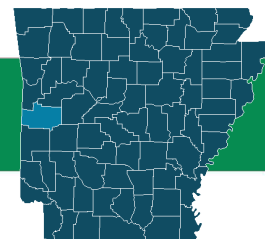
■ County ■ State





SALINE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	7.5	7.3	6.8	9.8		8.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	1.8	1.4	0.8	1.3		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.1	1.3	0.6	1.4		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.8	4.2	3.2	6.6		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.2	2.7	3.4	3.7		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		4.5	3.2	4.4		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		3.5	2.6	5.3		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		8.2	6.7	9.2		9.0	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	9.2	8.4	8.5			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	2.8	5.1	3.1	2.8		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	6.0	5.8	6.0			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	12.4	14.7	11.6			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.5	0.3				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	57.9	62.0	64.1	59.7		51.1	▲
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	3.1	3.1	3.1			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	380	2,675	2,659	2,872		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	346	312	388	217		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	7.4	6.5	7.4			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	6.2	3.7	12.5	7.7		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	9.0	7.5	8.8	9.0		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	10.7	9.4	8.7	8.8		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	45.0	0.0				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	3.9	5.0	141.0	145.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	28.8	26.5	29.9	28.0		32.3	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	27.4	24.0	23.8	25.0		27.7	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	17.1	16.8	17.9	20.2		20.2	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	12.9	12.7	10.5	10.9		14.4	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	20.3	17.6	22.5	21.3		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	18.2	17.4	18.8	18.7		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	47.0	41.0	43.3	47.1		49.9	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	87.5	84.2	83.6	82.4		79.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	70.8	69.6	67.0	65.1		64.2	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.1	50.0	46.7	41.1		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	88.6	83.9	83.8	81.6		80.2	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	73.0	70.7	69.7	71.1		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		67.3	65.2	64.8		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		78.4	78.4	79.5		73.9	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.0		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	39.2	39.8	41.4	36.4		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	49.3	46.4	54.4	56.1		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	11.8	15.2	74.9	221.3		16.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	63.8	61.3	64.1	63.0		60.9	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	46.2	50.0	48.0	46.0		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# SCOTT COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 4th highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 4th highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco or cigarettes
- 5th highest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 6th and 9th highest percentage of youth with peer and parental attitudes favorable to drug use, respectively

### Strengths

- N/A

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

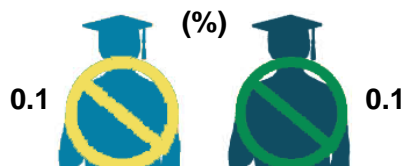
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

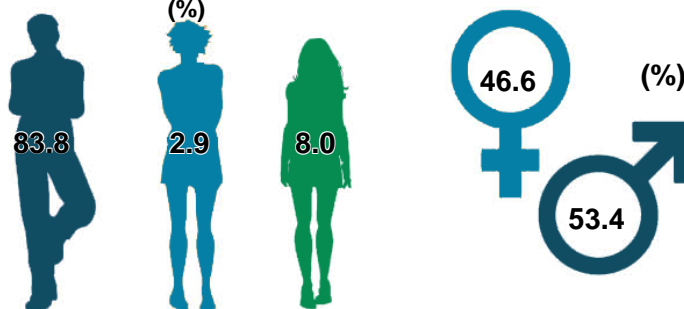


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

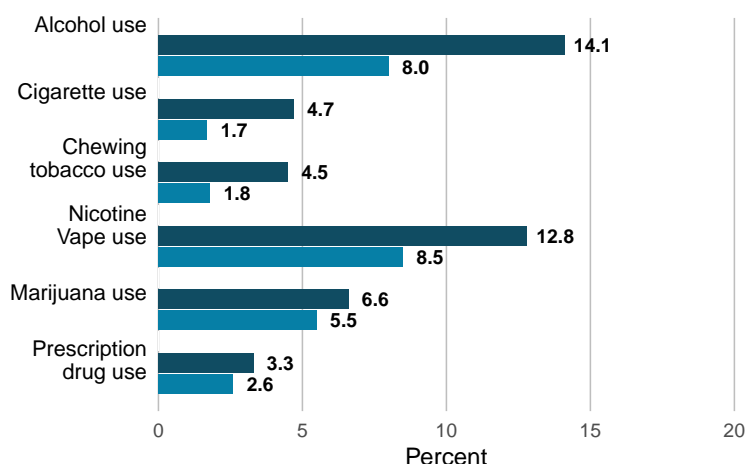
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	2,007
Population under 18	2,341
Total population	9,928
Fertility Rate	NA

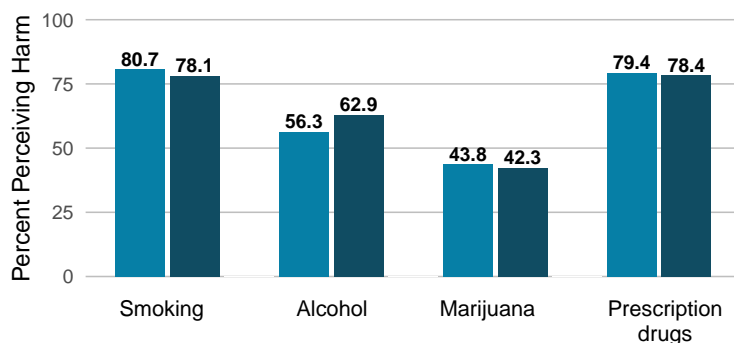
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



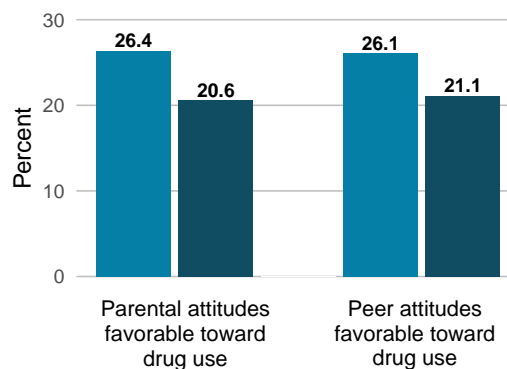
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



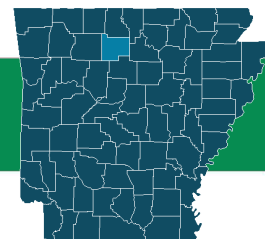
## Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



SCOTT COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	11.2	11.2	17.4	14.1		8.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	8.5	4.3	3.5	4.7		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	10.9	7.4	6.7	4.5		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	8.6	3.9	10.9	6.6		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.8	2.6	3.5	3.3		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		8.6	10.6	5.9		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		3.9	8.8	4.6		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		16.3	18.9	12.8		9.0	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	19.1	17.4	17.3			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	3.4	4.5	3.3	2.8		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	10.0	6.7	9.0			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	18.6	20.2	16.4			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.3	0.3				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	38.7	42.2	40.4	39.0		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	3.6	2.9	6.5			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	325	428	407	401		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	59	50	56	33		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	8.1	0.0	0.0	10.9		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	24.5	17.3	13.1	8.1		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	9.8	6.2	5.7	4.9		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	0.0				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	21.4	29.2	77.0	60.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	33.6	30.2	35.2	33.7		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	34.9	33.6	36.2	33.1		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	27.9	20.0	30.0	26.4		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.8	22.1	23.7	22.8		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	22.9	16.7	25.9	26.1		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	24.9	21.9	23.5	22.2		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	44.6	42.8	43.8	52.7		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	88.1	82.7	85.3	80.7		79.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	70.3	60.5	65.7	56.3		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	52.7	51.1	47.8	43.8		43.4	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	89.9	83.6	81.9	79.4		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	76.8	68.1	70.0	71.0		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		66.7	66.7	68.8		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		77.5	76.3	77.3		73.9	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.1		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	36.3	44.8	43.9	40.6		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.2	52.1	50.2	57.8		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	43.0	18.7	0.6	0.5		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	65.7	60.7	69.0	59.7		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	54.2	56.3	55.0	46.5		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# SEARCY COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 7th highest percentage of youth using heroin

### Strengths

- 3rd lowest percentage of youth vaping flavor
- 8th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 12th lowest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs
- 13th and 14th lowest percentage of youth using and vaping marijuana, respectively

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

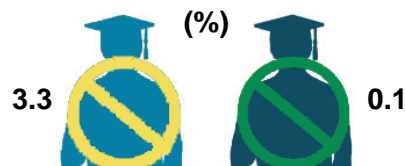
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

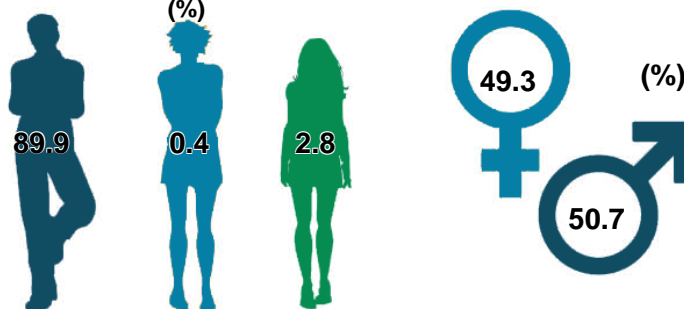


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

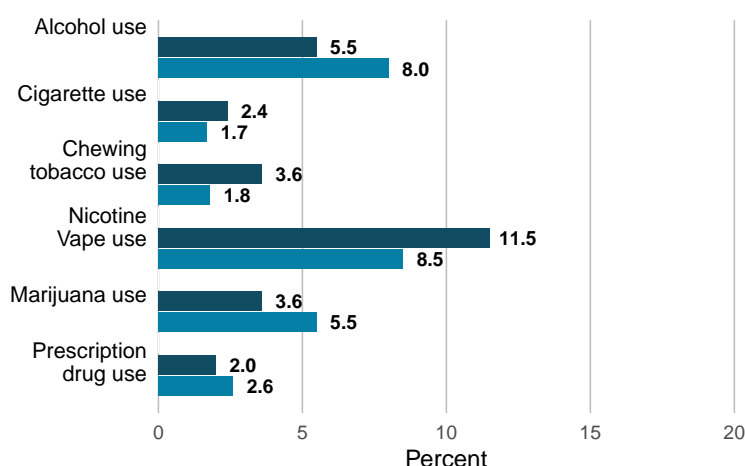
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	1,983
Population under 18	1,586
Total population	7,872
Fertility Rate	NA

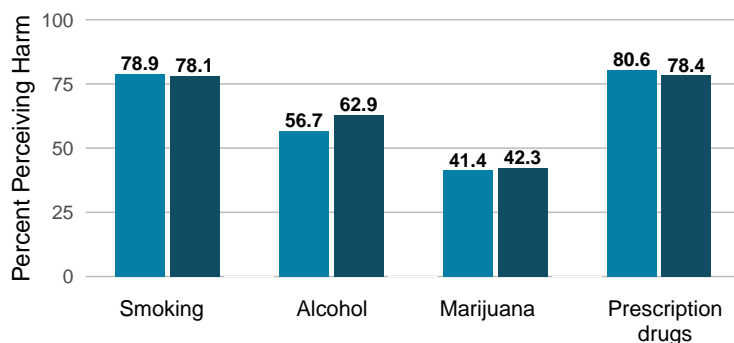
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



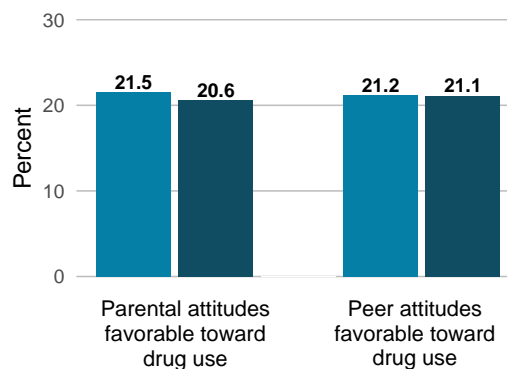
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

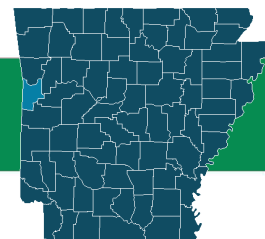
■ County ■ State



SEARCY COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	9.2	0.0	6.3	5.5		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	9.4	0.0	1.5	2.4		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.3	0.0	2.4	3.6		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.2	0.0	3.4	3.6		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4		0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.0	0.0	2.0	2.0		2.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		2.4	6.3	2.0		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		0.0	3.9	3.2		4.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		2.4	12.1	11.5		9.0	▲
<b>COMMUNITY</b>							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	21.9	25.9	20.9			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.5	6.4	4.2	4.5		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	6.5	5.4	5.7			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	19.7	21.8	20.3			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.8	1.5				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	42.5	42.5	39.7	44.6		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	7.8	11.5	8.5			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	4,853	305	335	357		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	27	15	14	13		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0	0.0	13.2	11.2		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	17.8	20.5	18.3	13.0		10.7	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	8.2	4.3	3.8	4.2		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	423.7				26.7	--
<b>FAMILY</b>							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	11.3	17.0	27.0	21.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	31.4	45.0	30.9	32.9		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	42.7	29.3	31.7	26.6		27.7	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	25.8	17.1	22.3	21.5		20.2	▲
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	20.2	14.3	14.8	13.1		14.4	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	25.2	14.3	16.7	21.2		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	26.3	22.0	18.8	19.0		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	50.0	23.8	49.3	56.0		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	83.1	85.0	86.3	78.9		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	62.5	71.8	59.4	56.7		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	47.4	66.7	48.2	41.4		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	87.4	83.8	89.7	80.6		80.2	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	70.6	75.7	62.2	64.2		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		77.8	59.4	59.1		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		82.9	77.9	75.5		73.9	▲
<b>SCHOOL</b>							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	0.9	0.4	0.0	3.3		1.0	▲
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	45.3	56.1	52.6	52.2		45.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	52.3	64.3	58.8	70.2		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	18.3	16.3	2.3	6.6		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	58.3	52.4	58.1	52.3		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	58.1	48.8	54.1	43.8		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							



# SEBASTIAN COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- N/A

### Strengths

- 12th lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 12th lowest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs or vaping nicotine
- 14th and 19th lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes and smokeless tobacco, respectively

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

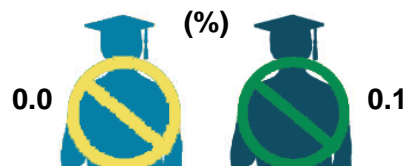
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

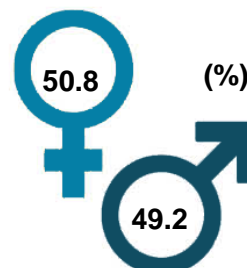
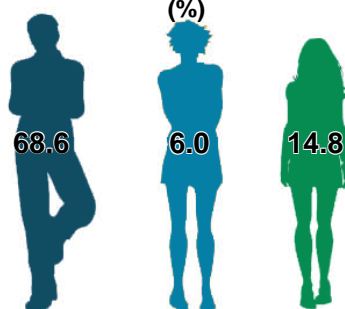


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

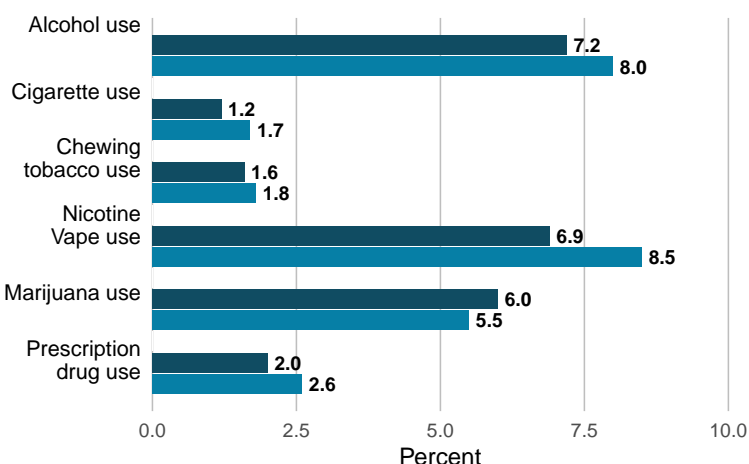
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	20,515
Population under 18	30,855
Total population	127,941
Fertility Rate	NA

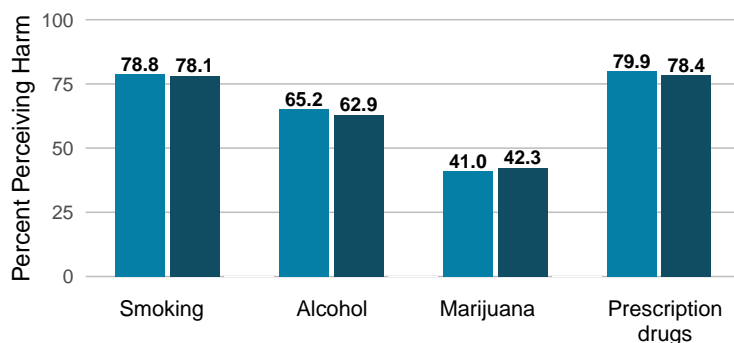
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



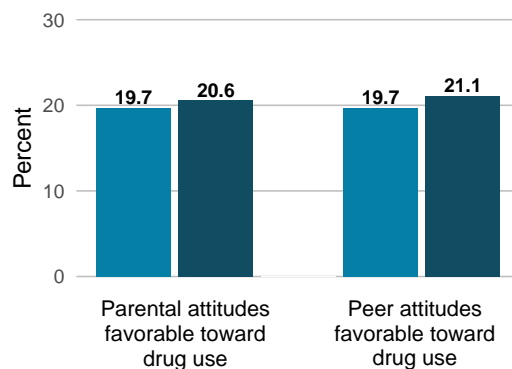
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

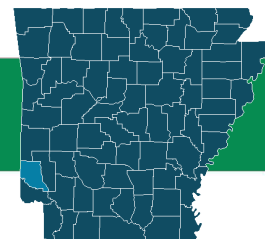
■ County ■ State





SEBASTIAN COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	13.4	7.0	7.7	7.2		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.8	1.4	1.5	1.2		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.6	1.1	1.4	1.6		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	10.9	5.0	6.8	6.0		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.2	2.1	2.7	2.0		2.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		5.5	5.8	4.3		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		4.4	6.4	5.6		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		7.4	9.0	6.9		9.0	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	18.5	16.7	19.5			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	3.3	6.0	3.7	3.1		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	10.4	10.8	11.5			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	17.6	20.1	16.5			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.2	0.2				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	53.5	51.1	58.3	54.6		51.1	▲
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	3.6	3.6	3.1			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	374	5,915	5,762	6,397		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	958	1,132	1,068	488		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	13.3	12.5	11.7			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	5.0	0.0	0.0	11.3		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	16.8	10.9	10.7	10.1		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	12.6	10.1	8.1	8.4		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	19.2	19.2				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	27.0	25.5	785.0	721.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	31.0	32.7	33.4	34.1		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	32.2	26.6	26.5	25.3		27.7	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	20.9	18.7	18.7	19.7		20.2	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	18.2	12.4	12.7	11.7		14.4	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	27.3	19.8	21.3	19.7		21.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	25.6	18.4	17.5	17.8		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	55.1	48.2	50.3	51.1		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	84.2	80.8	80.6	78.8		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	69.5	67.6	65.7	65.2		64.2	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	39.9	45.1	41.0	41.0		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	84.8	82.2	80.9	79.9		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	65.7	66.9	65.5	67.1		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		65.6	62.2	64.0		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		76.6	76.0	75.9		73.9	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.0		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	42.6	48.4	47.7	48.8		45.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	46.2	51.6	54.5	56.6		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	32.9	19.1	323.7	430.9		16.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	65.8	56.3	60.7	59.9		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	54.0	53.2	49.5	46.6		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# SEVIER COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 2nd and 18th highest percentage of youth with parental or peer attitudes favorable to drug use, respectively
- 2nd highest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 7th highest percentage of youth using heroin
- 15th highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15

### Strengths

- N/A

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

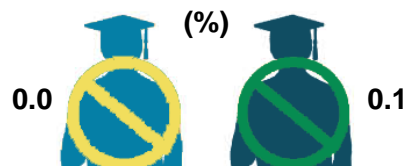
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

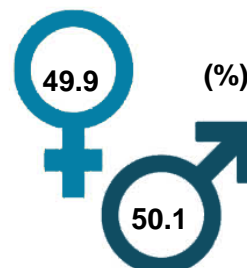
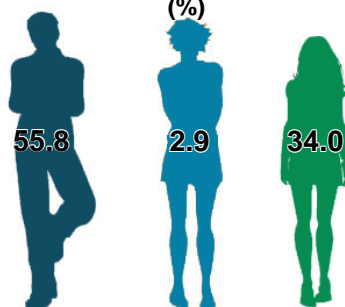


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

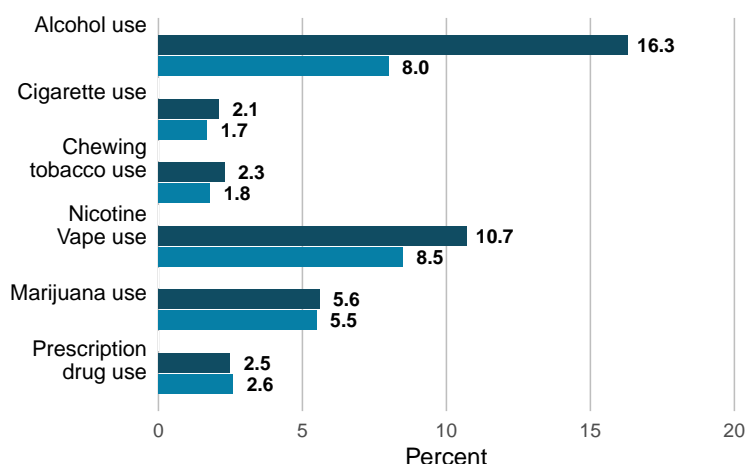
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	2,238
Population under 18	4,623
Total population	16,074
Fertility Rate	NA

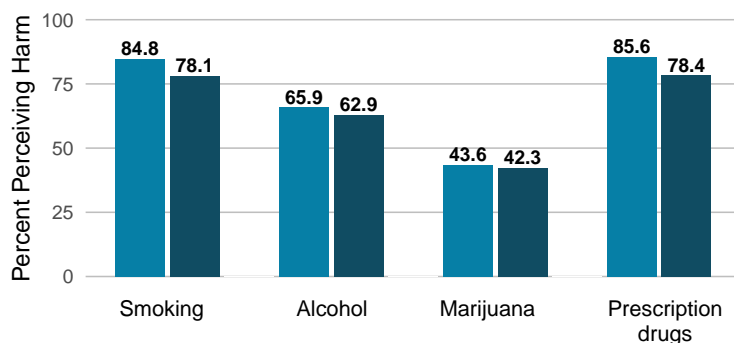
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



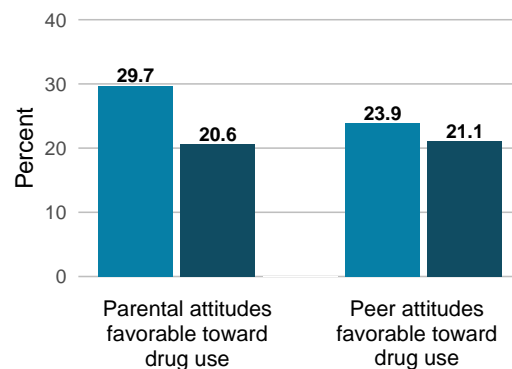
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



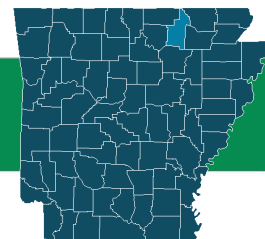
## Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



SEVIER COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	15.7	16.0	14.5	16.3		8.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.6	3.6	3.2	2.1		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.5	5.6	7.5	2.3		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.8	2.5	5.9	5.6		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4		0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.2	0.8	3.9	2.5		2.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		8.4	9.0	4.9		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		1.7	4.5	4.9		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		14.3	16.1	10.7		9.0	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	21.3	19.8	18.3			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.8	5.8	4.4	3.9		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	16.8	16.1	19.6			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	16.3	18.0	15.2			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.4	0.3				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	42.8	40.2	34.0	38.9		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	1.3	1.4	1.7			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	419	283	333	301		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	84	67	69	44		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	9.8		8.3	5.3		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	9.0	6.0	5.8	6.6		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	4.3	3.9	2.5	3.3		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	132.5	73.0				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	10.7	21.9	107.0	76.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	34.1	32.7	32.2	31.2		32.3	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	30.7	34.9	37.3	29.5		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.4	34.9	32.7	29.7		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	20.6	16.3	21.5	17.9		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	24.7	35.8	31.4	23.9		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	22.8	30.6	28.7	24.1		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	49.6	41.3	47.1	48.9		49.9	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	87.7	84.0	83.0	84.8		79.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	68.0	63.0	50.7	65.9		64.2	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	47.8	57.1	49.0	43.6		43.4	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	88.7	85.5	88.7	85.6		80.2	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	74.8	63.2	61.7	69.6		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		70.3	65.1	67.1		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		78.8	76.7	80.7		73.9	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	2.6	0.9	0.1	0.0		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.9	54.5	49.3	51.1		45.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	47.7	55.0	51.0	54.7		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	12.5	17.2	0.6	2.8		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	62.8	50.0	52.2	71.5		60.9	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	54.6	58.1	55.4	54.8		51.4	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# SHARP COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 3rd highest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use
- 5th highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 6th highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 8th highest percentage of youth using alcohol

### Strengths

- N/A

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

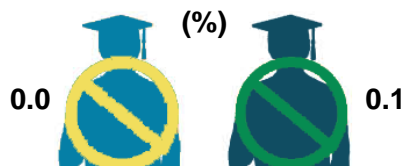
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

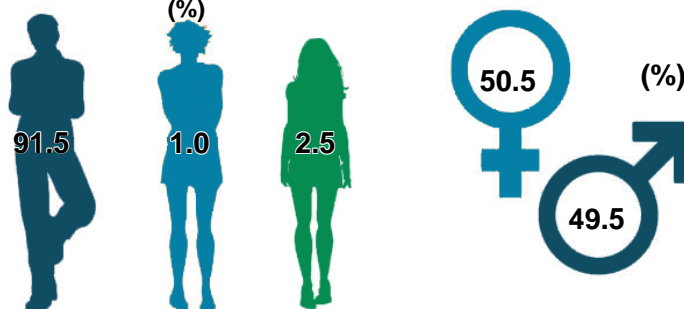


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

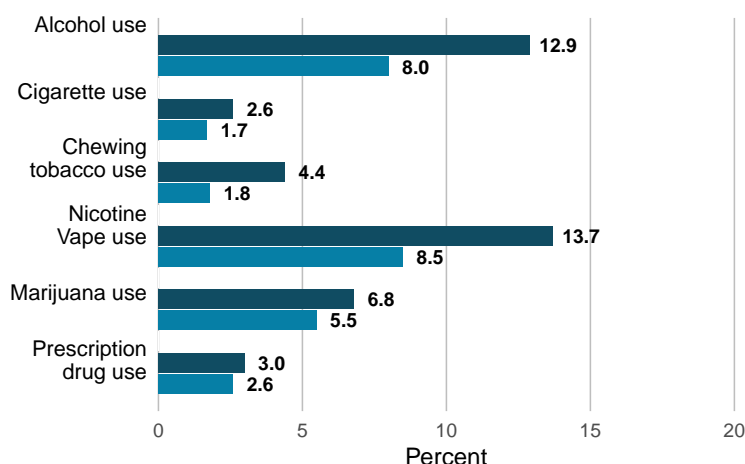
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	4,316
Population under 18	3,632
Total population	17,243
Fertility Rate	NA

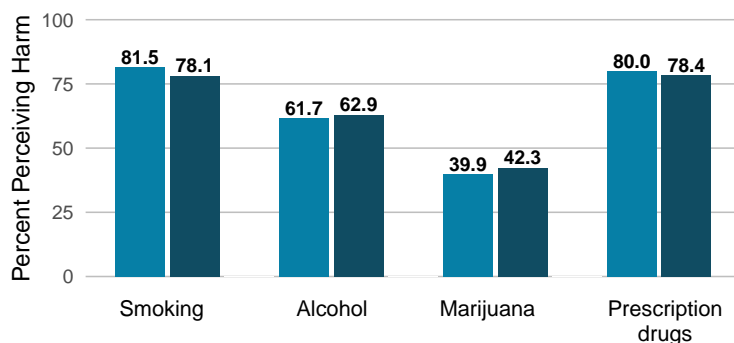
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



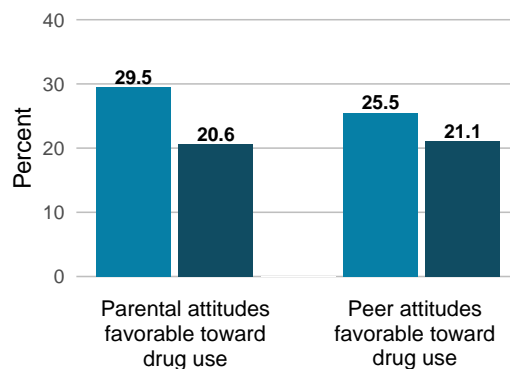
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

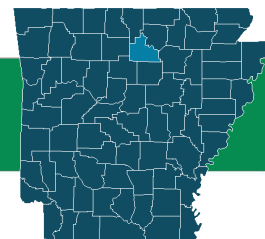
■ County ■ State



SHARP COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	12.3	10.4	11.6	12.9		8.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	7.0	3.8	4.3	2.6		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	6.4	4.0	2.3	4.4		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.5	3.8	6.9	6.8		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.6	2.8	3.2	3.0		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		6.9	9.2	5.8		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		3.5	6.0	5.8		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		9.7	15.4	13.7		9.0	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	22.2	18.1	18.3			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.9	7.1	4.9	4.1		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	6.3	5.8	5.8			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	20.7	22.9	18.2			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	1.2	1.3				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	45.5	46.9	45.2	45.0		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	1.8	1.7	2.1			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	655	698	657	585		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	86	25	39	19		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	2.6	0.0	26.5	4.7		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	11.4	8.5	4.6	4.1		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	3.6	3.2	1.8	2.0		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	82.3				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	19.9	18.8	68.0	74.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	28.5	30.5	33.2	37.7		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	39.4	32.7	33.9	32.9		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	24.9	22.7	25.1	29.5		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.5	16.9	17.0	21.6		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	25.3	22.4	22.4	25.5		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	25.4	13.2	20.2	22.2		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	53.4	49.8	52.1	54.2		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	82.8	82.0	81.6	81.5		79.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	61.6	58.9	60.7	61.7		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	42.7	47.4	38.2	39.9		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	87.6	85.1	82.9	80.0		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	66.5	66.8	64.4	68.4		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		65.4	57.5	61.7		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		76.4	70.3	74.2		73.9	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	49.3	53.9	50.7	43.5		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	52.8	52.0	60.7	65.8		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	7.5	20.5	6.8	24.6		16.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	57.2	56.9	61.4	64.0		60.9	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	45.3	50.8	51.4	50.5		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							



# STONE COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 11th highest percentage of youth using heroin
- 14th highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs

### Strengths

- 11th and 15th lowest percentage of youth vaping marijuana and nicotine, respectively

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

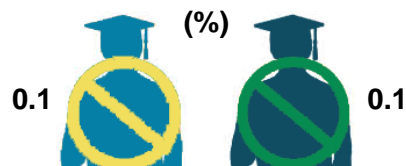
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

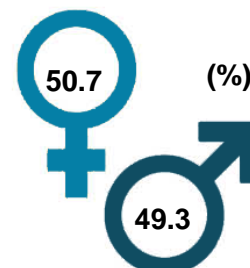
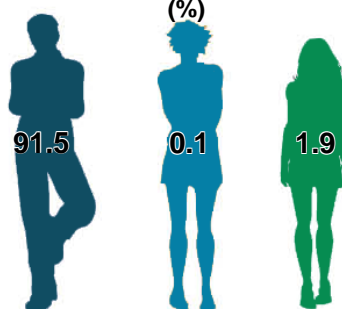


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

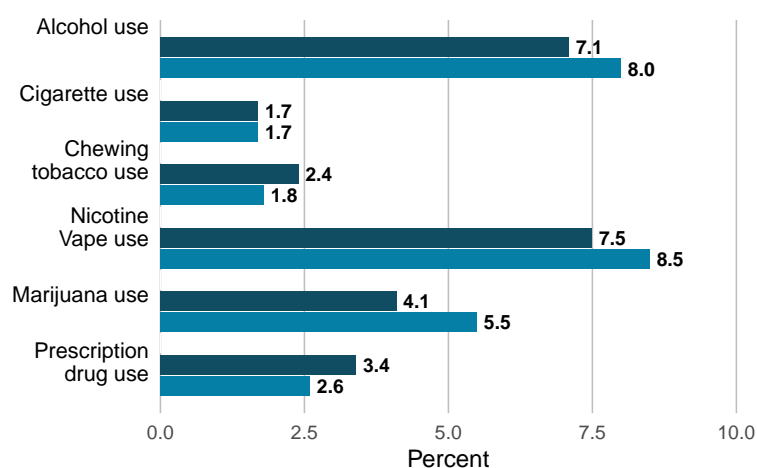
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,317
Population under 18	2,468
Total population	12,364
Fertility Rate	NA

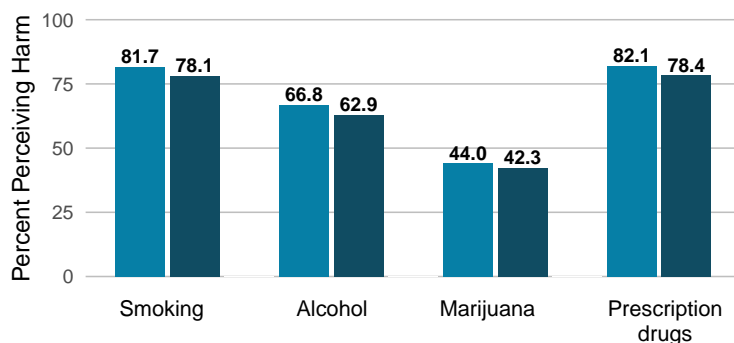
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



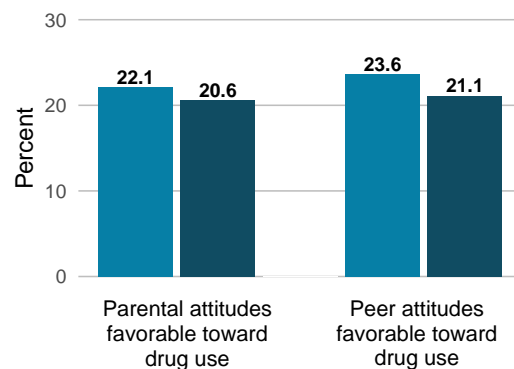
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

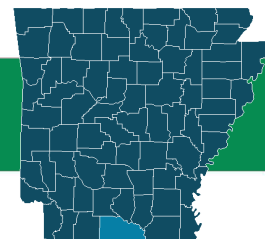
■ County ■ State





STONE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	7.0	5.9	12.0	7.1		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	8.0	2.8	5.9	1.7		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	8.1	0.7	6.2	2.4		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.6	2.4	7.1	4.1		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3		0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.3	1.4	2.2	3.4		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		4.2	7.7	5.1		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		1.4	6.5	3.1		4.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		7.3	16.0	7.5		9.0	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	19.8	20.4	20.8			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.7	7.1	5.0	4.2		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	7.6	7.3	8.0			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	19.5	21.8	19.3			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	2.7	1.6				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	40.1	40.2	41.2	43.6		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	3.7	3.1	0.6			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	503	528	541	516		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	29	23	38	20		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.3	0.0	11.1	5.0		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	7.9	4.7	6.9	3.7		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	2.9	2.4	2.8	3.8		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	117.2				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	13.3	10.7	26.0	35.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	30.9	21.2	35.4	34.2		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	33.5	28.1	32.3	29.8		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	26.1	17.9	30.2	22.1		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.1	10.5	17.7	16.0		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	28.0	17.2	28.0	23.6		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.3	17.3	20.2	17.1		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	53.0	42.9	56.2	47.3		49.9	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	85.1	86.6	78.7	81.7		79.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	65.7	67.4	59.9	66.8		64.2	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	40.2	50.6	38.2	44.0		43.4	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	88.2	86.4	83.3	82.1		80.2	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	69.7	72.5	63.5	68.2		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		70.0	56.8	61.8		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		83.9	73.2	75.9		73.9	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	43.5	44.7	45.0	47.5		45.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	53.7	44.7	60.4	57.5		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	8.3	24.4	8.4	2.1		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	55.2	61.4	56.4	58.9		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	52.0	65.0	48.3	51.3		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# UNION COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 5th and 9th highest percentage of youth using and vaping marijuana, respectively
- 7th highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs
- 10th highest percentage of youth vaping flavor
- 19th highest percentage of youth using alcohol

### Strengths

- N/A

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

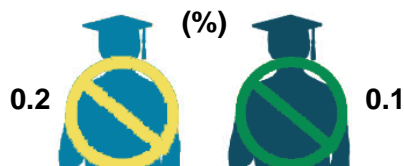
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

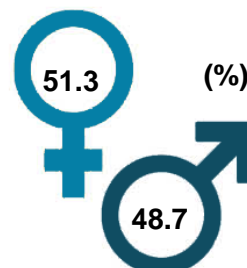
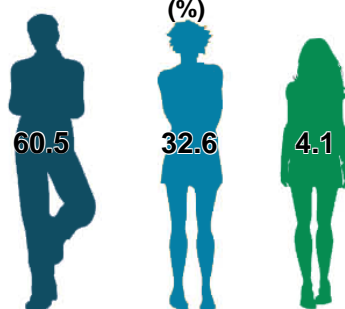


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

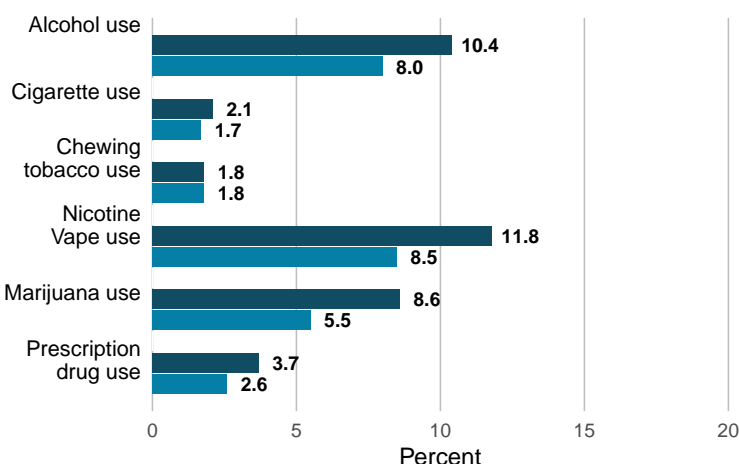
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	6,969
Population under 18	9,493
Total population	39,262
Fertility Rate	NA

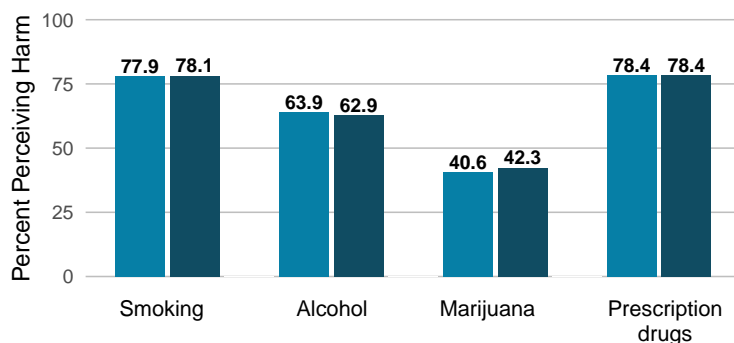
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



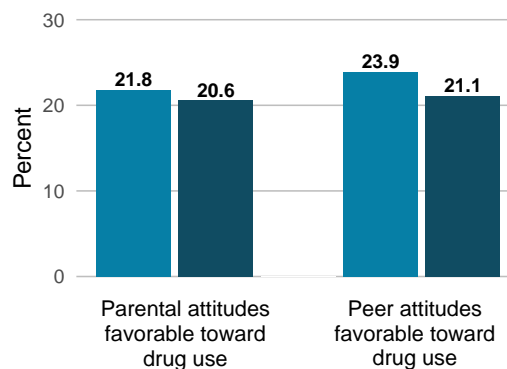
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



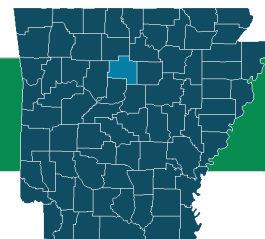
## Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



UNION COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	12.7	11.1	14.4	10.4		8.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.3	2.8	2.6	2.1		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.3	3.9	2.6	1.8		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	6.0	6.0	7.2	8.6		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.7		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		7.9	7.4	7.8		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		4.0	6.1	7.1		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		11.5	13.6	11.8		9.0	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	19.1	19.7	17.8			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	5.2	8.3	6.1	4.8		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	7.5	6.9	7.4			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	15.6	18.3	15.9			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.2	0.4				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	41.0	43.8	43.9	44.5		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	1.5	0.7	1.1			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	1,565	432	1,289	1,382		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	135	109	127	109		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	12.8	15.3	15.3			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	5.2		0.0	11.2		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	8.3	6.3	8.1	5.7		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	11.2	10.4	11.2	10.9		9.0	▲
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	71.4	0.0				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	8.7	9.2	88.0	77.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	35.2	37.3	38.6	31.8		32.3	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	35.0	31.0	30.2	32.4		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	22.8	21.4	21.8	21.8		20.2	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.7	16.6	18.9	13.9		14.4	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	24.7	22.8	24.2	23.9		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.6	16.2	17.4	18.6		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	55.5	53.0	51.0	52.2		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	79.9	69.6	75.7	77.9		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	64.2	56.6	59.5	63.9		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	42.6	38.1	41.5	40.6		43.4	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	79.7	69.1	74.7	78.4		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	63.0	56.6	60.2	62.6		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		53.9	58.6	58.9		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		62.6	67.4	70.7		73.9	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.2		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	47.4	53.7	48.2	41.7		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	52.1	55.8	60.5	57.7		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	11.2	15.5	5.3	11.7		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	57.6	49.8	56.8	60.7		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	49.4	52.2	50.0	49.4		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# VAN BUREN COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 5th highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs
- 11th highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 20th highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco

### Strengths

- 19th lowest percentage of youth vaping flavor

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

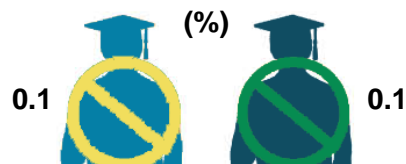
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

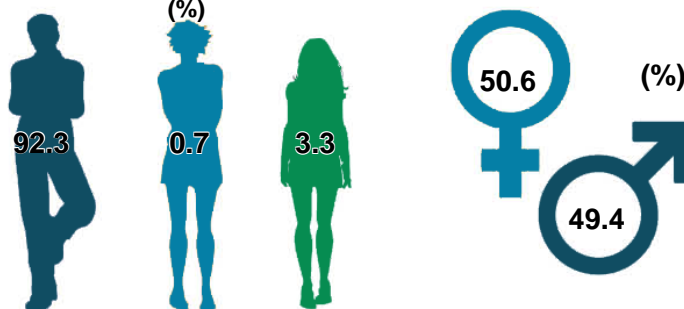


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

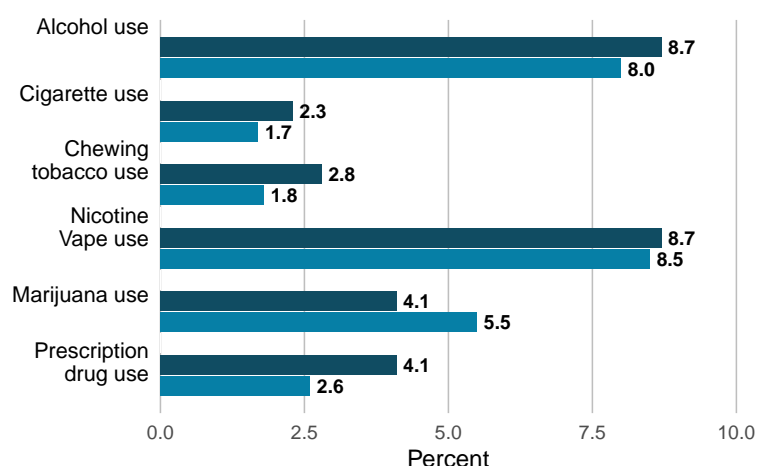
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	4,070
Population under 18	3,056
Total population	15,851
Fertility Rate	NA

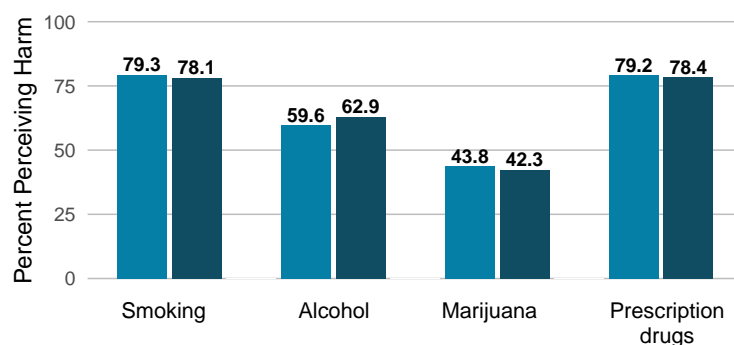
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



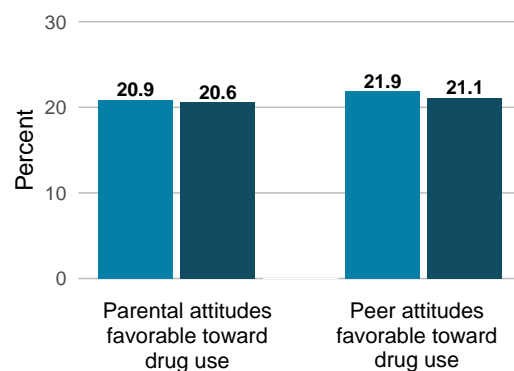
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

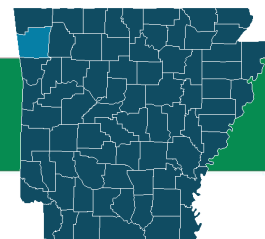
■ County ■ State



VAN BUREN COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	8.0	8.2	7.6	8.7		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.1	2.3	2.7	2.3		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.3	1.7	2.2	2.8		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.9	3.4	5.1	4.1		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	1.6	3.1	2.9	4.1		2.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		7.1	2.9	4.3		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		2.8	2.9	4.1		4.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		9.6	9.6	8.7		9.0	▼
<b>COMMUNITY</b>							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	18.5	16.3	17.1			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.9	7.1	4.9	4.3		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	9.6	9.4	10.1			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	19.1	21.3	17.7			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	1.9	1.3				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	43.1	41.0	44.4	42.7		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	14.1	14.9	10.0			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	401	428	442	406		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	37	25	25	23		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	1.7	0.0	0.0	3.1		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	14.3	6.9	5.5	3.6		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	2.9	2.8	2.5	1.4		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	155.5				26.7	--
<b>FAMILY</b>							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	9.6	9.7	32.0	47.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	28.2	28.9	28.4	34.7		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	29.3	30.1	29.9	31.7		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.2	23.5	20.7	20.9		20.2	▲
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	16.1	15.3	13.8	18.9		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.7	18.6	21.5	21.9		21.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.8	17.4	18.8	19.1		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	47.8	48.9	49.7	51.6		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	82.5	80.1	82.2	79.3		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	66.3	58.9	61.2	59.6		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	47.9	45.7	45.7	43.8		43.4	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	86.2	80.1	84.0	79.2		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	75.1	69.6	69.0	70.2		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		62.3	69.0	64.5		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		74.8	80.0	76.8		73.9	▲
<b>SCHOOL</b>							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.1		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	40.3	46.8	44.8	45.6		45.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.5	51.4	50.9	58.6		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	17.9	16.7	3.0	13.2		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	64.1	62.6	70.2	57.7		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	54.0	56.9	61.1	54.5		51.4	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							



# WASHINGTON COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- N/A

### Strengths

- 5th lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 5th and 9th lowest percentage of youth vaping nicotine and using cigarettes, respectively
- 6th lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 9th and 10th lowest percentage of youth with parental and peer attitudes favorable to drug use, respectively

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

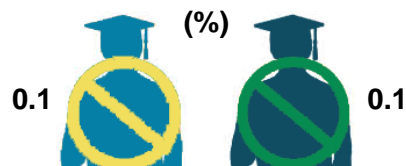
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

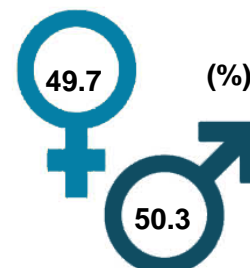
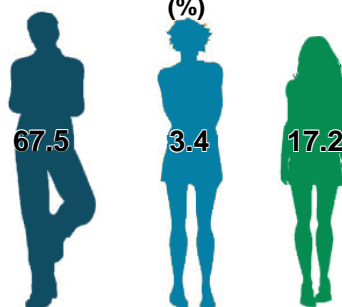


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

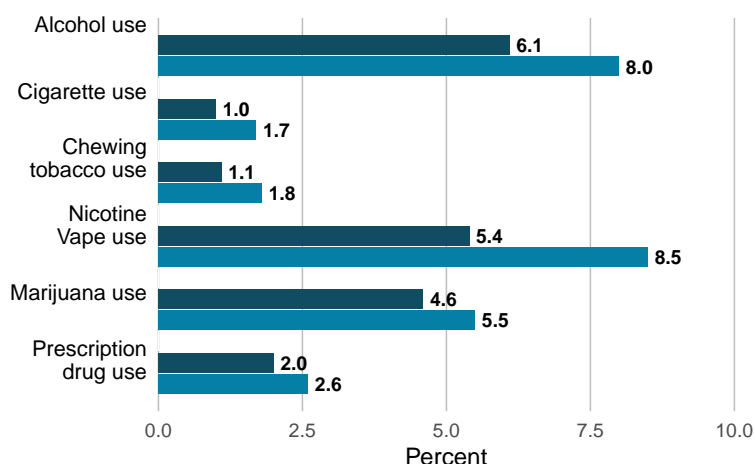
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	28,372
Population under 18	59,078
Total population	242,793
Fertility Rate	NA

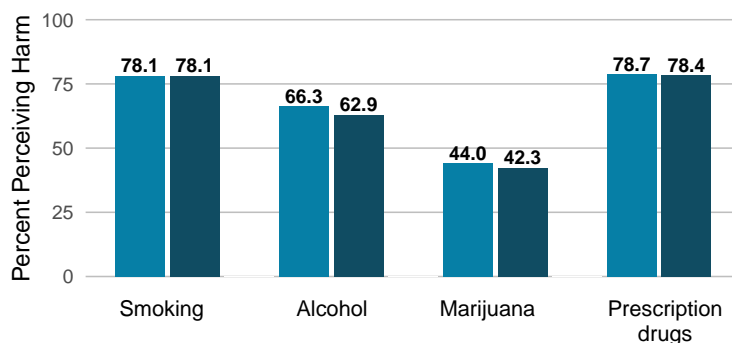
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



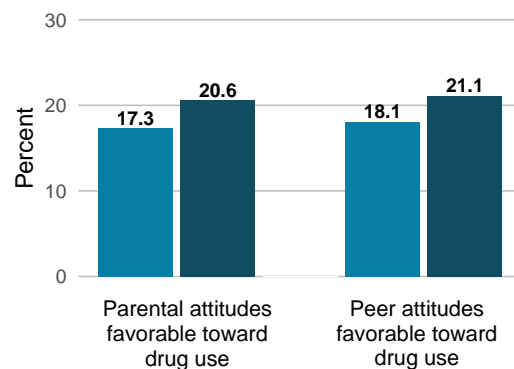
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

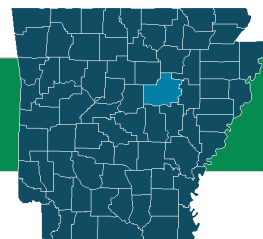
■ County ■ State





WASHINGTON COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	8.0	7.0	7.0	6.1		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.1	1.1	1.2	1.0		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.1		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	6.3	4.9	5.0	4.6		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.0		2.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		4.5	3.4	3.3		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		3.8	4.6	4.3		4.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		6.4	6.3	5.4		9.0	▼
<b>COMMUNITY</b>							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	16.4	16.0	12.4			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	2.5	4.6	2.9	2.3		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	11.6	11.7	11.8			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	14.3	16.4	13.5			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.6	0.5				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	57.9	57.6	58.9	58.3		51.1	▲
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	1.6	1.4	1.6			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	5,654	5,482	5,697	5,597		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	1,386	962	909	438		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	8.9	9.1	8.6			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	6.5	1.9	13.7	9.5		6.8	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	20.4	13.9	14.5	16.1		10.7	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	11.5	9.9	9.0	11.2		9.0	▲
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	12.0	11.9				26.7	--
<b>FAMILY</b>							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	9.4	8.2	466.0	438.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	31.6	30.3	34.5	36.7		32.3	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	22.4	21.6	21.2	22.6		27.7	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	17.7	16.7	17.0	17.3		20.2	▼
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	13.0	11.4	11.1	10.5		14.4	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	20.5	17.5	18.8	18.1		21.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	18.3	16.6	16.5	17.1		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	52.4	47.0	47.8	47.5		49.9	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	81.0	79.2	77.8	78.1		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	69.1	64.5	65.1	66.3		64.2	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	43.6	44.5	42.6	44.0		43.4	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	83.0	78.7	77.2	78.7		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	71.0	67.6	67.9	69.7		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		65.4	65.0	66.9		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		74.9	74.9	75.9		73.9	▲
<b>SCHOOL</b>							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	3.1	0.9	0.0	0.1		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	45.7	47.5	47.6	47.4		45.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	49.0	49.8	55.3	56.2		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	19.1	18.3	15.6	35.6		16.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	66.7	64.2	63.8	64.7		60.9	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	54.2	58.8	54.8	54.2		51.4	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# WHITE COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 11th highest percentage of youth using heroin

### Strengths

- 10th lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 14th lowest percentage of youth vaping flavor
- 18th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

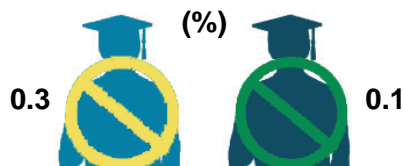
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

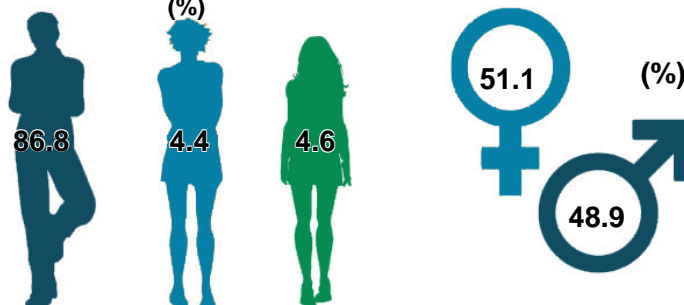


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

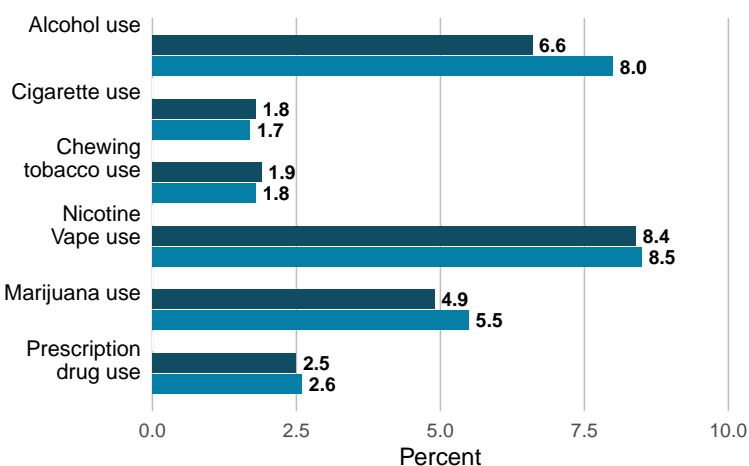
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	12,368
Population under 18	18,056
Total population	77,075
Fertility Rate	NA

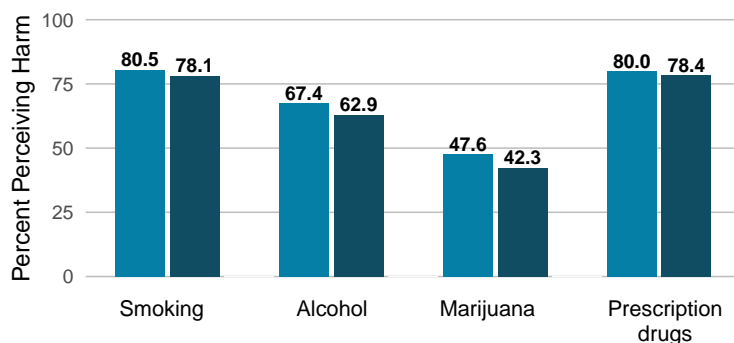
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



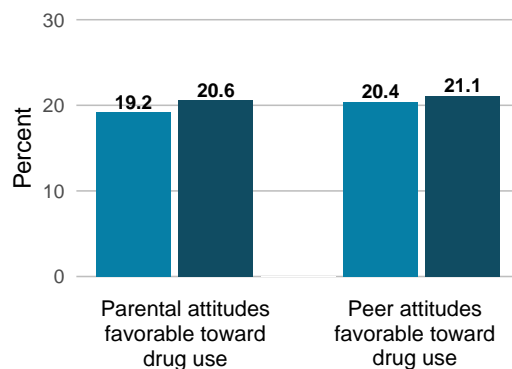
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



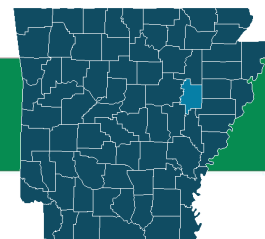
## Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



WHITE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	9.1	7.8	8.9	6.6		8.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.0	1.9	2.0	1.8		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.0	3.0	1.6	1.9		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.0	4.9	4.3	4.9		5.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3		0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.5		2.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		6.1	4.8	3.8		5.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		3.8	3.4	4.5		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		10.7	9.0	8.4		9.0	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	15.7	14.4	16.3			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.4	6.2	4.0	3.5		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	8.3	9.2	9.3			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	16.7	18.8	15.4			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.2	0.2				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	44.3	45.9	47.1	45.9		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	1.8	1.6	2.5			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	745	1,142	953	883		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	572	292	322	314		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	3.9			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	5.3	2.1	18.5	5.3		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	10.5	8.1	8.3	6.3		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	6.1	6.5	5.6	5.6		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	37.2	35.2				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	10.3	10.1	186.0	183.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	30.5	30.4	32.4	32.0		32.3	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	31.3	28.7	27.9	25.3		27.7	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	20.5	20.7	23.1	19.2		20.2	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	17.2	15.7	14.6	14.7		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	20.9	20.9	21.1	20.4		21.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	20.6	18.8	16.9	17.7		18.4	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	47.0	50.6	47.0	46.7		49.9	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	84.3	79.2	82.4	80.5		79.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	69.2	61.5	62.4	67.4		64.2	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	49.8	43.3	48.7	47.6		43.4	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	85.8	80.0	83.2	80.0		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	70.1	64.8	70.8	69.7		66.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		60.1	66.2	65.3		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		72.6	77.8	75.5		73.9	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	2.3	0.7	0.4	0.3		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	41.8	46.8	45.8	43.8		45.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	49.7	50.6	56.4	58.7		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	15.5	16.5	7.7	9.1		16.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	61.8	56.4	59.0	57.2		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	51.7	52.1	50.2	46.5		51.4	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

# WOODRUFF COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 12th highest high school dropout rate

### Strengths

- 3rd lowest rate of substance-related arrests

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

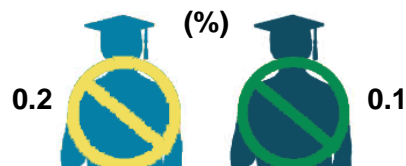
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

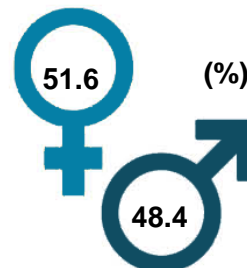
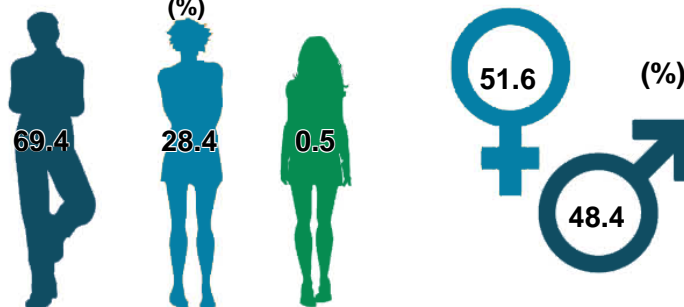


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

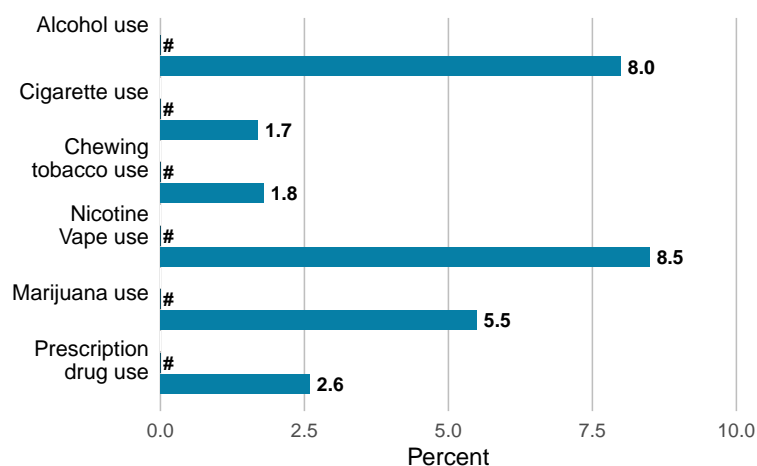
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	1,496
Population under 18	1,376
Total population	6,333
Fertility Rate	NA

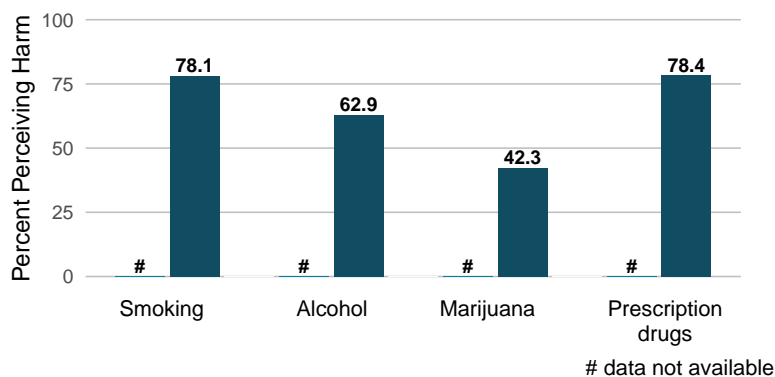
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



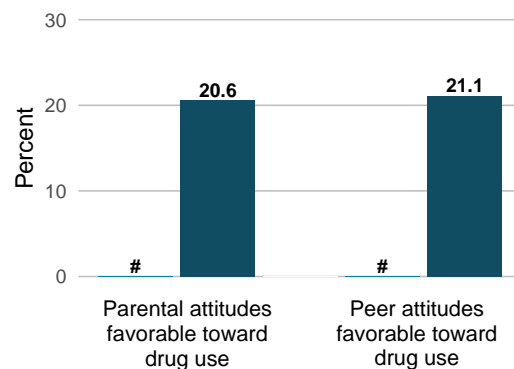
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

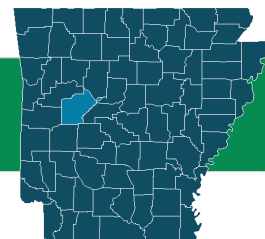
■ County ■ State



WOODRUFF COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	13.8	10.1	2.4			8.7	--
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	6.2	5.1	0.0			2.3	--
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.6	6.7	0.0			2.3	--
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	8.7	9.2	0.0			5.5	--
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.1	--
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.6	3.3	0.0			2.5	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		11.9	4.9			5.1	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		9.3	0.0			4.4	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		21.0	0.0			9.0	--
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	25.2	22.4	25.2			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	5.2	5.8	5.0	3.5		4.2	✓
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	6.0	5.3	6.6			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	20.5	22.0	16.9			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.3	0.4				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	38.4	37.3	41.0			51.1	--
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	2.0	6.1	10.9			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	162	210	153	150		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	13	16	15	7		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	6.3	0.0	6.7	4.2		6.8	✓
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	2.8	4.6	2.5	1.2		10.7	✓
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	5.5	3.2	2.3	2.6		9.0	✓
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	0.0	0.0				26.7	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	34.7	21.4	30.0	37.0		3768.7	✓
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	26.8	29.5	45.0			32.3	--
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	37.0	35.4	25.0			27.7	--
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	20.2	23.0	15.0			20.2	--
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	19.3	18.0	26.2			14.4	--
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	23.2	25.6	14.3			21.1	--
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	16.0	29.5	5.1			18.4	--
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	51.5	54.2	56.1			49.9	--
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	83.8	81.9	52.6			79.7	--
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	60.5	51.7	47.4			64.2	--
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	47.2	47.4	34.2			43.4	--
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	80.8	86.0	52.8			80.2	--
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	68.2	62.6	48.7			66.5	--
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		59.6	48.7			62.9	--
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		71.3	55.3			73.9	--
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	2.0	0.7	3.2	0.2		1.0	✓
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	45.0	57.3	44.2			45.5	--
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	52.7	58.5	39.5			53.7	--
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	6.5	12.4	0.0	4.0		16.7	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	62.0	56.6	44.2			60.9	--
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	61.2	55.7	70.5			51.4	--
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							



# YELL COUNTY



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 2nd highest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs
- 4th highest percentage of students vaping flavor or nicotine
- 8th highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15

### Strengths

- 7th lowest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

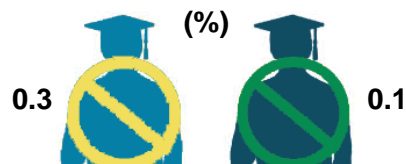
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

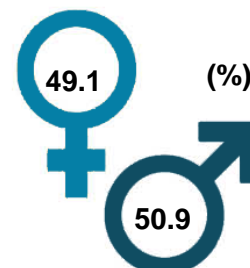
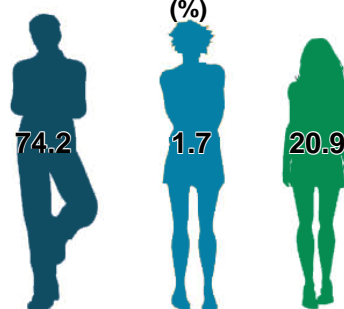


High school dropout rate (%)



## Demographics

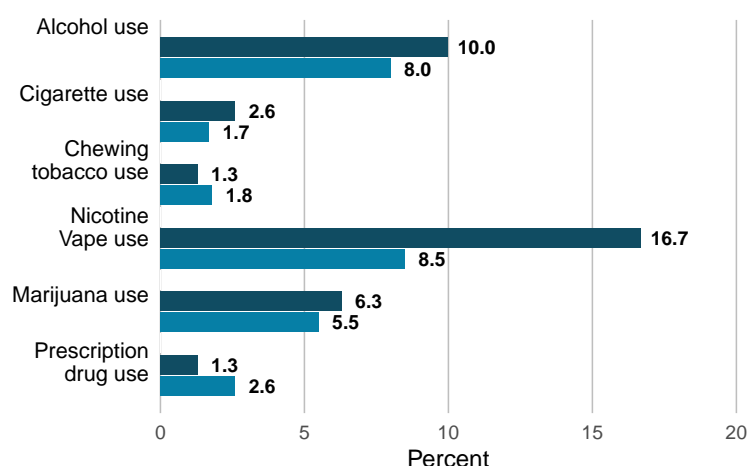
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,530
Population under 18	4,957
Total population	20,489
Fertility Rate	NA

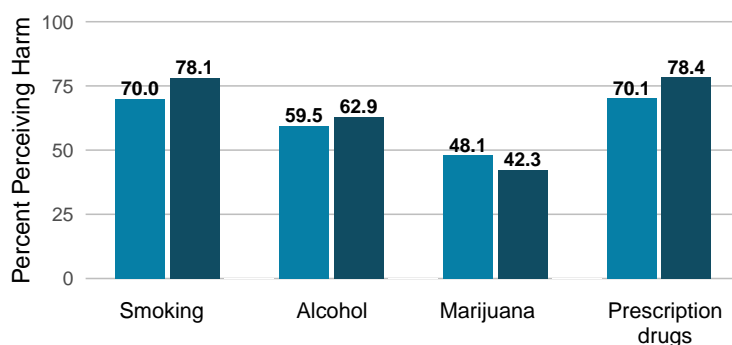
## Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



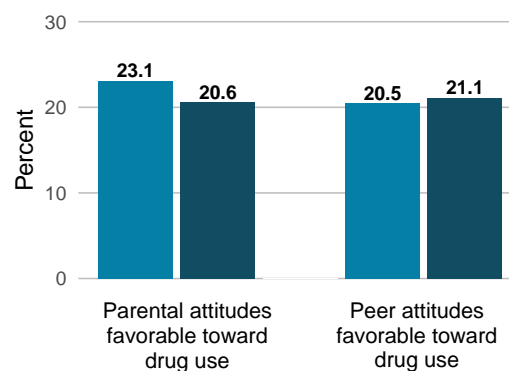
## Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



## Risk Factors

■ County ■ State





YELL COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend Line	2022	State
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) <sup>1</sup>	11.2	13.3	7.6	10.0		8.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.4	0.0	2.3	2.6		2.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) <sup>1</sup>	2.2	0.0	1.2	1.3		2.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) <sup>1</sup>	5.7	0.0	4.1	6.3		5.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	3.4	6.7	1.2	1.3		2.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) <sup>1</sup>		0.0	6.4	8.9		5.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) <sup>1</sup>		0.0	3.5	6.3		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) <sup>1</sup>		6.7	7.5	16.7		9.0	▲
<b>COMMUNITY</b>							
Persons below poverty level (%) <sup>2</sup>	16.6	14.8	15.1			16.4	--
Unemployment rates (%) <sup>3</sup>	4.0	5.1	4.0	3.8		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) <sup>4</sup>	7.9	7.2	8.0			8.5	--
Food Insecurity (%) <sup>5</sup>	16.3	17.8	14.0			16.5	--
Substandard Housing (%) <sup>4</sup>	0.3	0.3				0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) <sup>1</sup>	37.2	33.3	36.5	50.7		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure <sup>4</sup>	0.8	1.0	0.9			2.1	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers <sup>6</sup>	544	474	500	431		76,788	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment <sup>6</sup>	66	41	53	62		12,361	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.6	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	3.9		0.0	3.5		6.8	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	8.7	6.4	8.0	7.8		10.7	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	4.8	4.2	4.2	5.0		9.0	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) <sup>10</sup>	54.9	115.8				26.7	--
<b>FAMILY</b>							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	16.0	17.0	89.0	84.0		3768.7	▼
Poor family management (%) <sup>1</sup>	48.8	6.7	26.5	26.9		32.3	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) <sup>1</sup>	40.7	20.0	22.3	38.5		27.7	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.8	20.0	22.3	23.1		20.2	▲
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>							
Early initiation of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	20.0	0.0	9.1	20.7		14.4	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	16.9	6.7	11.9	20.5		21.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) <sup>1</sup>	26.1	13.3	16.8	25.6		18.4	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) <sup>1</sup>	46.2	33.3	41.7	53.7		49.9	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	84.6	86.7	80.5	70.0		79.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	69.2	66.7	62.5	59.5		64.2	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	50.5	42.9	47.3	48.1		43.4	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	84.6	93.3	79.1	70.1		80.2	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>	75.0	73.3	71.8	61.3		66.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		73.3	67.1	53.2		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) <sup>1</sup>		80.0	76.7	64.6		73.9	▼
<b>SCHOOL</b>							
High school dropouts (%) <sup>11</sup>	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.3		1.0	▼
Academic failure (%) <sup>1</sup>	51.6	56.3	57.1	57.8		45.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) <sup>1</sup>	54.4	31.3	49.7	64.2		53.7	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	26.4	14.9	6.8	18.8		16.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	65.9	75.0	64.6	60.0		60.9	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) <sup>1</sup>	62.2	53.3	57.9	59.5		51.4	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); 3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 4. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

## TECHNICAL NOTES

### Transforming raw numbers to rates

Each measure included in this report is based on the number (or frequency) of events taking place during a given time and in a specific place (i.e., the total number of arrests for substance use in Arkansas during 2019). The frequency might be a good measure to use if you only wanted to know what was happening in County A. What if you wanted to know whether County A was doing better than County B? Suppose that the number of substance use arrests in County A is 250 and the number in County B is 100. From these counts, we might assume that County A has a larger substance use problem. A fair comparison, however, means accounting for the total population in each county. What if we knew that County A had 10,000 residents while County B had 1,000? Would that change our assumption that County A had a bigger substance use problem? We first convert the frequencies into rates by relating the number of arrests to the size of the population in the counties.

$$\text{County A: } 250/10,000 = 0.025$$

$$\text{County B: } 100/2,000 = 0.050$$

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

$$\text{County A: } 250/10,000 = 0.025 * 1,000 = 25$$

$$\text{County B: } 100/2,000 = 0.050 * 1,000 = 50$$

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

## ARKANSAS REGIONAL MAP

Arkansas is divided into 13 regions as listed below:

### Region 1

Benton  
Carroll  
Madison  
Washington

### Region 2

Baxter  
Boone  
Marion  
Newton  
Searcy

### Region 3

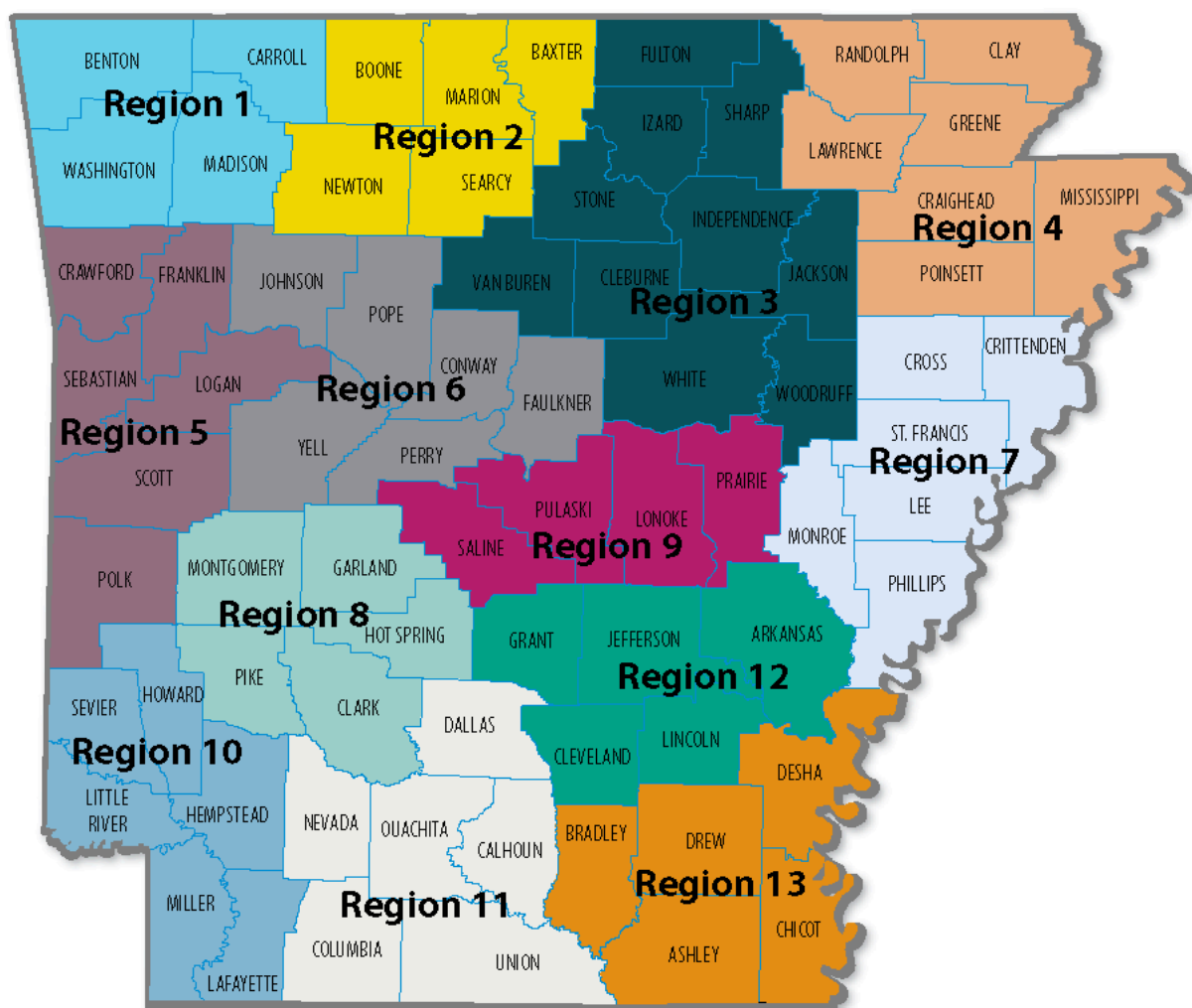
Cleburne  
Fulton  
Independence  
Izard  
Jackson  
Sharp  
Stone  
Van Buren  
White  
Woodruff

### Region 4

Clay  
Craighead  
Greene  
Lawrence  
Mississippi  
Poinsett  
Randolph

### Region 5

Crawford  
Franklin  
Logan  
Polk  
Scott  
Sebastian



### Region 6

Conway  
Faulkner  
Johnson  
Perry  
Pope

### Region 8

Clark  
Garland  
Hot Spring  
Montgomery  
Pike

### Region 10

Hempstead  
Howard  
Lafayette  
Little River  
Miller  
Sevier

### Region 12

Arkansas  
Cleveland  
Grant  
Jefferson  
Lincoln

### Region 7

Crittenden  
Cross  
Lee  
Monroe  
Phillips  
St. Francis

### Region 9

Lonoke  
Prairie  
Pulaski  
Saline

### Region 11

Calhoun  
Columbia  
Dallas  
Nevada  
Ouachita  
Union

### Region 13

Ashley  
Bradley  
Chicot  
Desha  
Drew

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