

2022

Annual Profile of Substance Use

Arkansas State Epidemiological
Outcomes Workgroup



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Arkansas Epidemiological State Profile of Substance Use

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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 in order to inform unified substance use prevention messaging and priorities across the state. The current charter represents an extension of SEOW's important service to citizens and policymakers in Arkansas. SEOW serves as a forum for policymakers, researchers and community representatives to have a data-driven exchange of ideas.

MISSION

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

- 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 UA 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

Bollinger M, Thostenson J, Porter A, Oliveto AH (2023) Arkansas State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup: 2022 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 remained unchanged from 2020 to 2021, however cigarette use increased for students in grades 8 and 10 while smokeless tobacco use increased for students in grades 10 and 12. Compared to the U.S., cigarette use was higher for Arkansas students in grades 8 and 10 and similar for grade 12. Smokeless tobacco prevalence was higher for Arkansas students in grades 10 and 12 relative to the U.S. students.
- 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, however, Arkansas seniors reported trying vapor products at lower rates than U.S. seniors.
- The current prevalence of vapor products use among Arkansas students is higher in 2021 compared to 2020. Arkansas students in grades 8 and 10 had an increased prevalence while for grade 12 prevalence was about the same as 2020. Except for students in Grade 12, the Arkansas prevalence is higher than the U.S. prevalence.
- The prevalence of lifetime alcohol use is lower among Arkansas youth relative to their U.S. counterparts.
- The age at which Arkansas youth start using E-cigarettes is decreasing.
- The overall rate of current alcohol, alcopop use, or binge drinking among youth has been declining since 2016; however, rates of all 3 increased between 2020 and 2021. Rates of alcopop use were higher compared to the U.S. for students in grade 10, but lower for students in grades 8 and 12. Alcohol use was lower for the Arkansas youth compared to the U.S. The prevalence of binge drinking increased among 6th, 10th and 12th grade students, while remaining the same among 8th grade students.
- In 2021, female students again reported higher usage rates across substances than male students. In only five categories (cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, hallucinogens, ecstasy, steroids), usage rates among male students were higher than female students.¹
- 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 in 2021 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.

- 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.
- Rates of lifetime prescription drug and heroin use among Arkansas students have generally declined in the state since 2016. Rates among 6th, 8th, and 12th grade students, although low, have increased slightly. Rates in Arkansas are not significantly different than those for U.S. youth.
- In 2021, Arkansas seniors reported lower prevalence of lifetime prescription drug use but a slightly higher prevalence of lifetime heroin use, relative to their U.S. counterparts.
- Current prescription drug use has, after decreasing since 2016, increased overall for Arkansas youth. Rates declined among Arkansas 10th grade students but remained the same or increased among 8th, and 6th, and 12th grade students, respectively.
- The lifetime prevalence of over-the-counter drug, methamphetamine, cocaine, and hallucinogen use generally decreased over time, while lifetime use of other chemical products like bath salts increased. Lifetime use of inhalants remained stable from 2015 to 2019 then decreased in 2020-2021.
- Current inhalant, hallucinogen, cocaine, and methamphetamine use remained relatively stable over time while over-the-counter drugs use showed slight decreasing trends from 2016 to 2021.
- Lifetime and current bath salts use have been increasing from 2016 to 2021 and were more prevalent than over-the-counter drug use in 2021.

ADULTS

- In 2020, 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.
- E-cigarette use is more likely among youth than adults.
- E-cigarette use was most prevalent among adults in the West in 2021 followed closely by the South. The trajectory of change was most sharp for the West and South.
- E-cigarette use among Arkansas women during the three months prior to pregnancy as well as last three months of pregnancy declined from 2016 to 2020. Rates of use were higher among Arkansas women during the three months prior to pregnancy and lower in the last three months of pregnancy compared to U.S. pregnant women.
- Since 2015, current alcohol use among Arkansas adults has remained stable and lower than national rates.
- The prevalence of binge drinking has remained relatively stable over time and rates are only slightly lower among Arkansas adults relative to U.S. adults. The prevalence of heavy drinking increased between 2016 and 2020 and is slightly higher in Arkansas relative to the U.S.

- In 2020, the prevalence of past-year marijuana use remained stable across all adult age groups.
- U.S. drug overdose deaths continue to increase with at least 81.9% of deaths involving at least one opioid and 72.7% of deaths involving illicitly manufactured fentanyl.
- Arkansas had the second highest opioid dispensing rate in 2020. At the same time, a lower than national average rate of opioid-related overdose deaths is noted, which may be attributable to the underreporting of opioid-related deaths. Alabama had the highest dispensing rate at 80.4 per 100 persons.
- The rate of past year cocaine use among adults in the U.S. has been stable since 2017.
- Past year use of methamphetamine among U.S. adults has increased since 2015 with the highest prevalence among those aged 18-25.

CONSEQUENCES

- Among Arkansan women, the prevalence of smoking before, during and after pregnancy declined from 2018 to 2019 then increased again in 2020. Rates continue to be universally higher than U.S. rates and increase again after delivery.
- The prevalence of e-cigarette use was more than double that for the U.S. among Arkansas women three months before being pregnant in 2016 but was 1.2 times higher than U.S. rates in 2020.
- Arkansas women were substantially more likely to report e-cigarette use during the last three months of pregnancy than their national cohort, but rates fell to half that of U.S. women in 2020.
- Although more Arkansas women reported heavy alcohol use three months before pregnancy in 2016, compared to U.S. cohorts, rates decreased starting in 2018 and were significantly lower in 2020.
- The rate of neonatal abstinence syndrome in Arkansas increased between 2000 and 2017 but declined between 2018 and 2019 then rose again in 2020.
- Rates of angina or coronary heart disease, stroke, heart attack and COPD in the state have fluctuated from year to year and in 2020 were slightly higher than in 2015. Compared to the U.S., these rates were higher in 2020.
- Mortality rate from lung cancer in Arkansas is decreasing but remains almost 1.4 times higher than U.S. rates. Arkansas rates of alcoholic liver disease mortality increased from 2016 to 2020. Despite that Arkansas rates are lower than U.S. rates.
- Drug overdose death rates are higher and increasing in the U.S. relative to those in Arkansas, although drug overdose deaths are likely underreported in Arkansas. The Arkansas opioid-involved death rate was double the lowest and about one-fourth the highest state rates.

- Suicides have increased in Arkansas since 2018 and Arkansas continues to have suicide rates higher than national figures.
- The number of Arkansas Emergency Department (ED) visits involving suicidal behaviors among youth increased from 2012 to 2018 where the number appears to have stabilized through 2020.
- Most ED visits involving suicidal behaviors and a particular substance among youth were for marijuana and alcohol in 2020.
- Past year driving under the influence of alcohol decreased in 2020 for both Arkansas and U.S. drivers; however, Arkansas drivers are less likely to drive under the influence. Arkansas youth are about as likely as U.S. youth to report driving under the influence of alcohol.
- Motor vehicle fatalities are nearly 2 times higher among Arkansas youth and adults relative to their U.S. counterparts. The gap between the U.S. and Arkansas widened in 2020.
- In 2020, fatal vehicle crashes in which the driver had a positive breath alcohol content (BAC) were higher among Arkansas drivers relative to their U.S. counterparts although the gap between them is narrowing.
- Most substance-related arrests in 2020 were for drug/narcotics violations among Arkansas youth and adults.
- Most drug possession arrests in 2020 involved marijuana/hashish among Arkansas youth (74.5%), while arrests among Arkansas adults involved primarily marijuana and stimulants (76.3%).

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

- The percentage of 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.
- The percentage of Arkansas students who perceive great risk of drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day is higher than for U.S. students. The perception of risk is higher for Arkansas students in 6th grade but similar for all other grades relative to U.S. students.
- Among Arkansas students, the proportion reporting great risk in trying marijuana once or twice has decreased over time and is generally lower than their national counterparts. Perception of risk decreases as grade level increases.
- Arkansas youth and young adults, but not older adults, have a higher rate of past-year major depressive episode.
- Arkansas adults have a higher prevalence of poor mental health and depression diagnosis than U.S. adults.

- Compared with the United States, Arkansas adults are less likely to perceive “great risk” of smoking one or more packs per day.
- The percentage of adults who perceive “great risk” of drinking five or more alcoholic beverages once or twice per week varied by age. The perception of risk was slightly higher among Arkansas adults relative to U.S. adults and was less prevalent for adults aged 18-25.
- The percentage of adults who perceive “great risk” of smoking marijuana varies by age. Among Arkansans aged 26 and older, the perception of risk is more than twice as high as those aged 18-25. The proportion reporting great risk in Arkansas was not significantly different than for U.S. adults.
- The proportion of students reporting parents with attitudes favorable to drugs use has remained steady over time and across all grades.
- The proportion of Arkansas youth reporting that peers have favorable attitudes toward drug use fell in 2020 and increased slightly in 2021 across all grades.
- In 2021, a higher proportion of Arkansas youth experienced sexual violence in the past year relative to U.S. youth.
- Transitions and mobility have increased for 6th grade students, remained relatively stable for 8th grade students, decreased slightly for 10th and 12th grade students.
- The percentage of homeless students increased from 2.4 percent in 2016 to 2.9 percent during the 2022-2023 school year.
- The use of alcohol, marijuana, cigarettes or any drug increases with decreasing academic performance among Arkansas students
- Tobacco sales to minors in Arkansas increased sharply from 2020 to 2021; however, far fewer inspections were conducted in 2020 as compared to other years.
- 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 increased between 2020 and 2021 for Arkansas and decreased for the U.S. The Arkansas prevalence is 1.2 times higher relative to the U.S.
- 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 percent), followed by Black (17.2 percent).
- The number of pregnant women in substance use treatment increased between 2008 and 2019 then fell in 2020.

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 in order to fill gaps in analyses. Data elements that were not available were included in the data limitations section of this report.

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

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

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

EXHIBIT 1

Indicator	Source
Arkansas Population Profile (Population, Education, Race/Ethnicity, Income)	US Census Bureau, American Community Survey DP05: ACS DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING... - Census Bureau Table
Arkansas Unemployment	Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bureau of Labor Statistics Data (bls.gov)
Disconnected Youth	US Census Bureau, American Community Survey B14005: SEX BY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY... - Census Bureau Table
Arkansas Uninsured	US Census Bureau, American Community Survey S2701: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF... - Census Bureau Table
Poverty rates	U.S. and State: American Community Survey, Table S1701 County: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html
Arkansas Rural Population	US Department of Agriculture, ERS https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx
Self-Rated Health Status	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS)) BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data: Explore by Location DPH CDC
Physical Inactivity	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS)) BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data: Explore by Location DPH CDC
Adult Chronic Health Conditions (Hypertension, High Cholesterol, Arthritis, Depression, Obesity)	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS))/United Health Foundation, America's Health Rankings BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data: Explore by Location DPH CDC and https://www.americashealthrankings.org/
COVID and youth	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com)
Youth Electronic Vapor Product Use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com)
Youth Age of first cigarette use	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) Youth Online: High School YRBS - Arkansas 2019 Results DASH CDC Monographs Monitoring the future
Cigarettes and smokeless tobacco (current and lifetime use)	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com) Monographs Monitoring the future

EXHIBIT 1

Electronic vapor product lifetime use	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) Youth Online: High School YRBS - Arkansas 2019 Results DASH CDC Monographs Monitoring the Future
Lifetime and current alcohol use	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) YRBSS Data Summary & Trends DASH CDC Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com) Monographs Monitoring the Future
Average age of first alcohol use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com) Monographs Monitoring the Future
Youth Current binge drinking	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com) Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) YRBSS Data Summary & Trends DASH CDC
Youth Current marijuana use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (pridesurveys.com) Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) YRBSS Data Summary & Trends DASH CDC Monitoring the Future Monographs Monitoring the Future
Youth Lifetime marijuana use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment/Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com) Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) YRBSS Data Summary & Trends DASH CDC Monitoring the Future Monographs Monitoring the Future
Average age of first marijuana use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com)
Youth Lifetime prescription drug misuse	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) YRBSS Data Summary & Trends DASH CDC Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com)
Youth Current prescription drug misuse	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com) Monitoring the Future Monographs Monitoring the Future
Age of first misuse of prescription drugs	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (pridesurveys.com)
Youth current/lifetime drug abuse	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (pridesurveys.com) Monitoring the Future Monographs Monitoring the Future

EXHIBIT 1

Youth lifetime illegal drug injected	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) YRBSS Data Summary & Trends DASH CDC
Adult current smokers	Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) YRBSS Data Summary & Trends DASH CDC
Adult current alcohol use	Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) YRBSS Data Summary & Trends DASH CDC
Adult current drinking	Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) YRBSS Data Summary & Trends DASH CDC
Adult binge drinking	Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) YRBSS Data Summary & Trends DASH CDC
Adult heavy drinking	Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) YRBSS Data Summary & Trends DASH CDC
Adult current and past year marijuana use	National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2019 NSDUH Annual National Report CBHSQ Data (samhsa.gov)
Adult cocaine use	National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2019 NSDUH Annual National Report CBHSQ Data (samhsa.gov)
Adult methamphetamine use	National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2019 NSDUH Annual National Report CBHSQ Data (samhsa.gov)
Adult illicit drug use in the past 3 months	National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2019 NSDUH Annual National Report CBHSQ Data (samhsa.gov)
Smoking 3 months prior to pregnancy	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System https://www.cdc.gov/prams/index.htm
Smoking last 3 months of pregnancy	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System https://www.cdc.gov/prams/index.htm
Smoking after delivery	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System https://www.cdc.gov/prams/index.htm
Drug related arrests for marijuana/hashish	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC) https://www.dps.arkansas.gov/crime-info-support/arkansas-crime-information-center/crime-statistics/
Drug overdose deaths in the US	Centers for Disease Control https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/data/index.html
Opioid related overdose deaths per 100,000	Centers for Disease Control https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/data/index.html
Opioid prescriptions per 100 persons	Centers for Disease Control U.S. State Opioid Dispensing Rates, 2019 Drug Overdose CDC Injury Center

EXHIBIT 1

Rate of neonatal abstinence syndrome	Arkansas Department of Health, Prescription Drug Monitoring Program, Annual Report PDMP - Reports and Resources Arkansas Department of Health
Percentage with angina or coronary heart disease	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data: Explore by Location DPH CDC
Percentage with stroke	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data: Explore by Location DPH CDC
Percentage with heart attack	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data: Explore by Location DPH CDC
Percentage with COPD	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data: Explore by Location DPH CDC
Age adjusted mortality rate (lung, bronchus, trachea cancer; alcoholic fatty liver disease, suicide, accidents, firearms)	Centers for Disease Control https://wonder.cdc.gov/
Academic Performance	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com)
Rate of attempted suicide	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) Youth Online: High School YRBS - Arkansas 2019 Results DASH CDC
Rate of injurious suicide	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) Youth Online: High School YRBS - Arkansas 2019 Results DASH CDC
Drug and alcohol related arrests in Arkansas	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC) https://www.dps.arkansas.gov/crime-info-support/arkansas-crime-information-center/crime-statistics/
Fatal Accidents including those related to alcohol use	US Department of Transportation, Fatality Analysis Reporting System https://www.nhtsa.gov/research-data/fatality-analysis-reporting-system-fars
Risk perception - smoking, marijuana, alcohol	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com) Adult - National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2019 NSDUH Annual National Report CBHSQ Data (samhsa.gov)
Youth feeling sad or hopeless	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) Youth Online: High School YRBS - Arkansas 2019 Results DASH CDC
Major depressive episode by age	National Survey on Drug Use and Health National Survey on Drug Use and Health SAMHDA (samhsa.gov)

EXHIBIT 1

Poor mental health in adults	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data: Explore by Location DPH CDC
Parents/Peers with attitudes favorable to drug use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com)
Students bullied at school	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) Youth Online: High School YRBS - Arkansas 2019 Results DASH CDC
Students bullied electronically	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) Youth Online: High School YRBS - Arkansas 2019 Results DASH CDC
Transitions and mobility	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com)
Rate of homelessness per 100 children enrolled in Arkansas public schools	Arkansas Department of Education Data Center https://adedata.arkansas.gov/statewide/
Children in foster care	Arkansas Department of Human Services https://humanservices.arkansas.gov/resources/reports/statistical-reports
Percentage tobacco sales to minors	Arkansas Tobacco Control http://www.arkansas.gov/tcbccs/tcbccs
People in alcohol or drug treatment	Arkansas Department of Human Services https://humanservices.arkansas.gov/resources/reports/statistical-reports
Mental Health Clients Served	Arkansas Department of Human Services https://humanservices.arkansas.gov/resources/reports/statistical-reports
People needing but not receiving treatment	National Survey on Drug Use and Health National Survey on Drug Use and Health SAMHDA (samhsa.gov)
Community Resilience Estimates	Community Resilience Estimates (census.gov)
Food insecurity	Map the Meal Gap Hunger Statistics & Facts Feeding America
Fertility rate	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 28 percent of the state population with Non-Hispanic Blacks alone constituting 15.4 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. Thus, 2020 substance use data, particularly in adults, are not available for inclusion 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.
Substance use/misuse data on minority populations	Data on minority populations, a rising proportion of the state's population, are needed to ensure substance use/misuse interventions account for cultural, racial and ethnic differences. 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.
Substance use/misuse related suicide data	Substance use not only increases the likelihood that a person will take their own life, but also is used as a means for committing suicide. There is a 3-year lag in cause of death data meaning that yesterday's issue is often targeted. Also, suicide is frequently miscoded so state and county suicide rates may appear lower than they actually are. 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.
Military families and Veterans	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.
Over-the-counter (OTC) medication use/misuse	Over-the-counter (OTC) drugs are medications available without a prescription at drugstores or supermarkets. They are typically safe when used appropriately but can still be misused and pose a risk for addiction. There is not a data source for tracking OTC medication purchases and possible misuse.

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

Strategies to address these data deficiencies include the following:

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

DISSEMINATION PLAN

The Arkansas State Epidemiological Profile can be used to evaluate substance use, factors contributing to substance use, 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), and in-person distribution at coalition meetings and to health providers, health fairs, quality improvement project participants, provider outreach representative visits and professional conferences. In addition, articles introducing SEOW, the website, and accompanying resources and promotional materials, such as bags, bookmarks, pens and mugs, have been created and distributed to appropriate audiences.

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

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

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

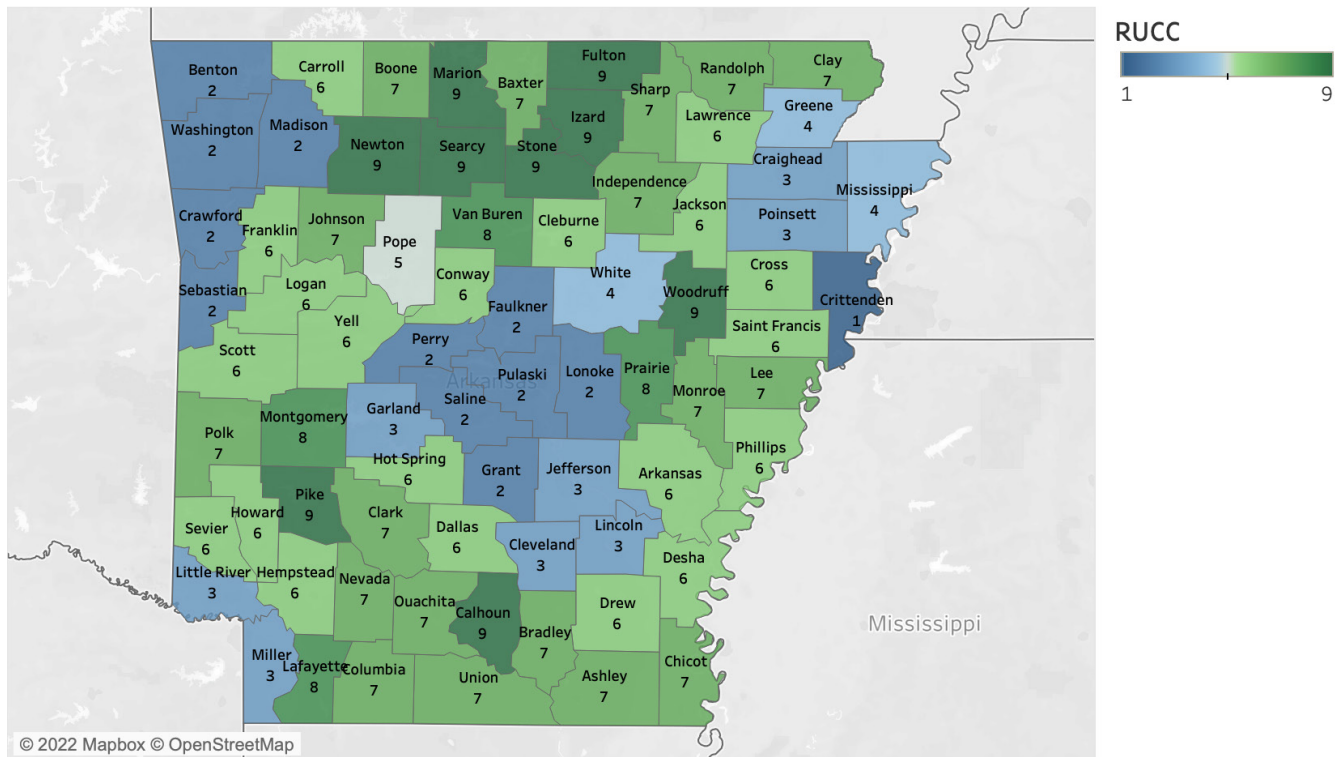
The dissemination plan is evaluated at each quarterly SEOW meeting. A summary of the distribution of materials since the last meeting is presented, and the discussion revolves around the effectiveness of dissemination activities. The UAMS communications team tracks website traffic to determine what documents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

ARKANSAS OVERVIEW

POPULATION

Of the 75 counties in Arkansas, 55 are considered rural. Among rural counties, 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



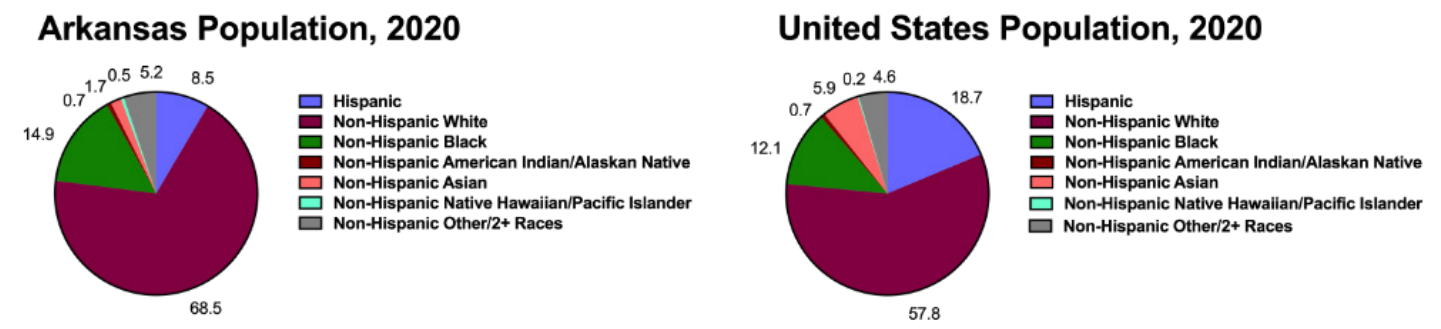
RUCC	Urban-Rural	Description
1	Urban	Metro - Counties in metro areas of 1 million population or more
2	Urban	Metro - Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population
3	Urban	Metro - Counties in metro areas of fewer than 250,000 population
4	Rural	Nonmetro - Urban population of 20,000 or more, 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

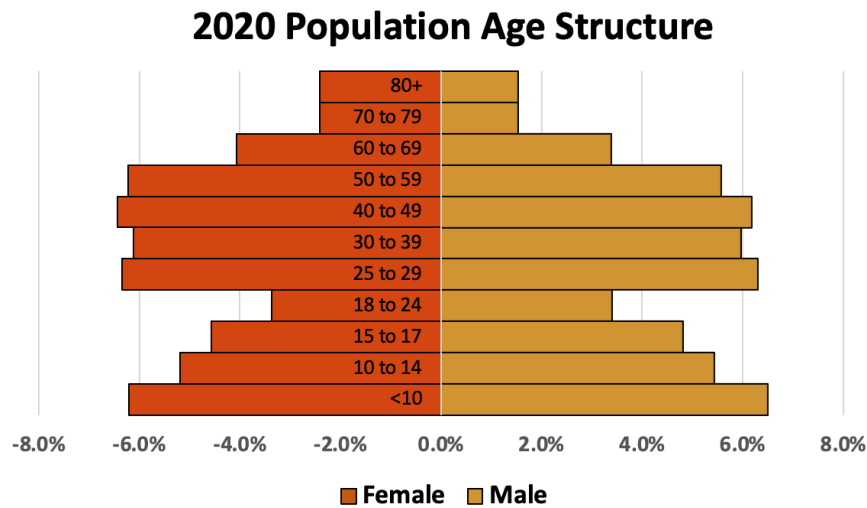
Non-Hispanic Whites comprise most of the population of the state (68.5%), but minority groups are rapidly increasing in Arkansas. In 2020, Hispanics were 8.5 percent of the population while Non-Hispanic Blacks represented 14.9 percent of the population.

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 Factfinder

The population aged 18 and older represents 67.3 percent of the Arkansas population. 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. The shape resembles 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.

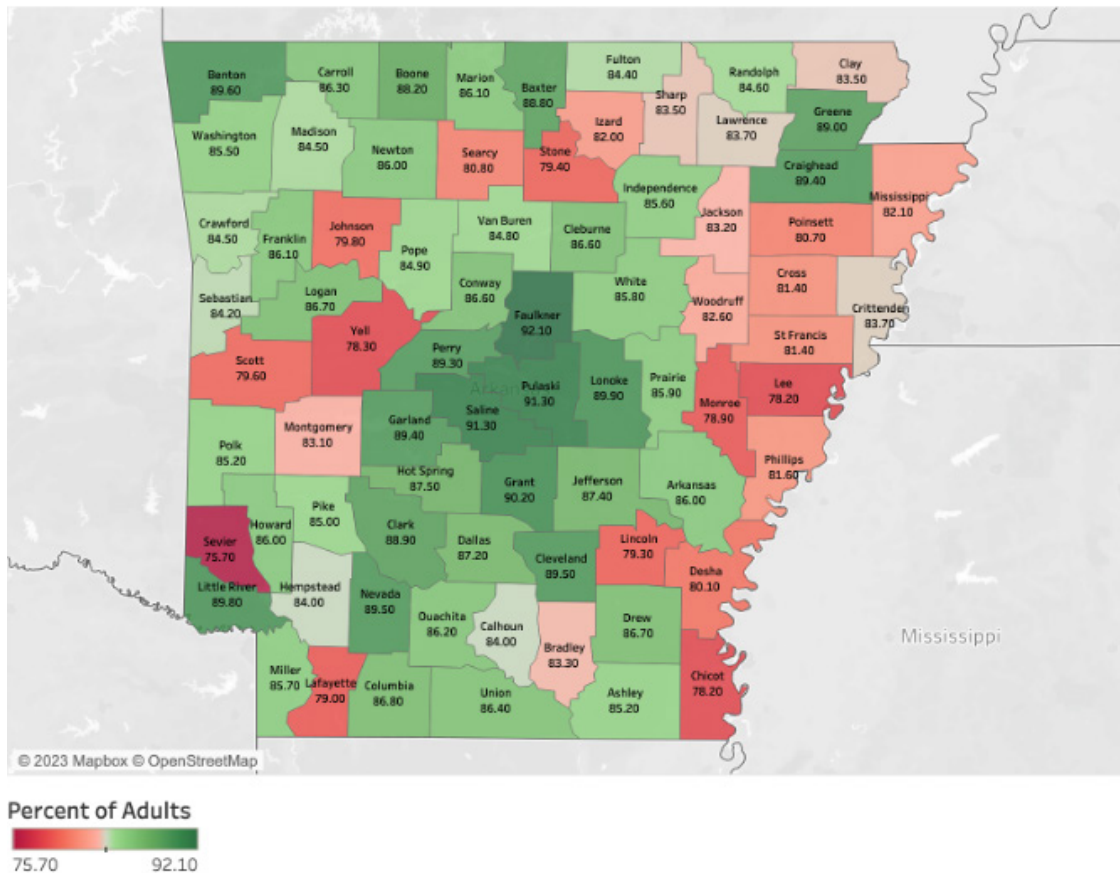


EDUCATION

Arkansas' public-school system enrollment was 473,861 students during the 2021-2022 school year, with 54.7 percent in middle or high school.

No dropout data were available for the 2021-2022 school year.

Arkansas Adults (25+ Years) with at Least a H.S. Diploma, 2020



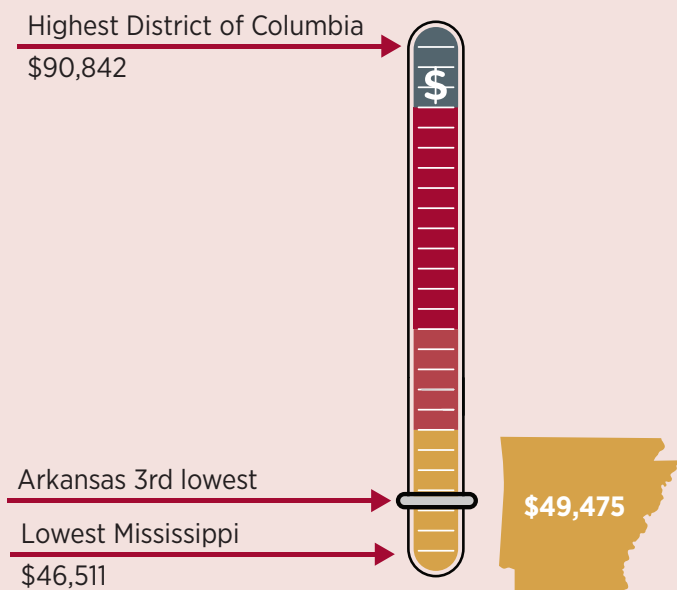
Source: American Community Survey

Among the population aged 25 and older, at least 87.2 percent graduated from high school or obtained a GED vs 88.5 percent of the U.S. population in 2020. In the U.S., 32.9 percent of those aged 25+ years have bachelor's degree or higher compared to only 23.8 percent of Arkansans.

ECONOMY

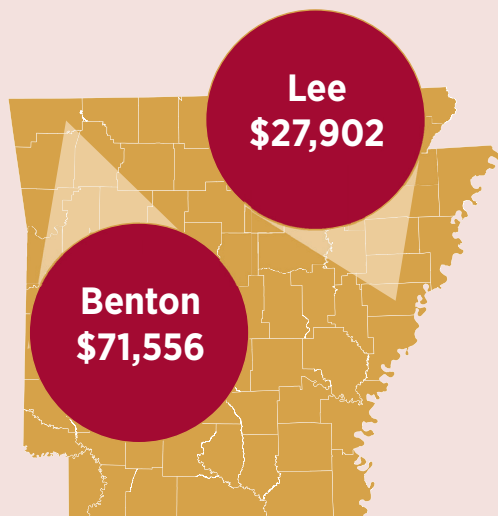
Income

In 2020, the median income in Arkansas was \$49,475 compared to \$64,994 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 for 2020

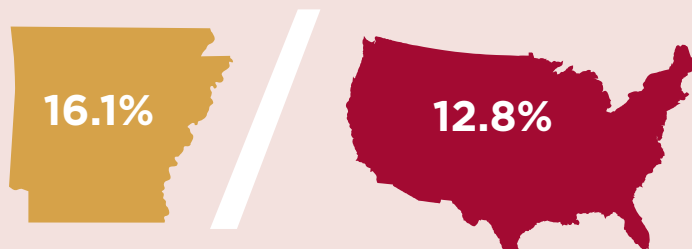


Source: American Community Survey, Table S1901

Poverty

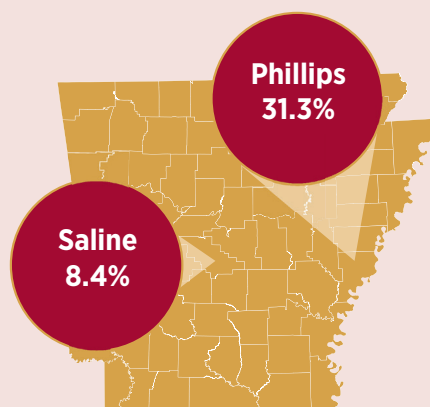
Given that Arkansas income ranks third lowest in the country, it is unsurprising that the poverty rate in Arkansas is higher than that of the U.S. overall (16.1 vs 12.8 percent).

Population below Poverty Level, 2020



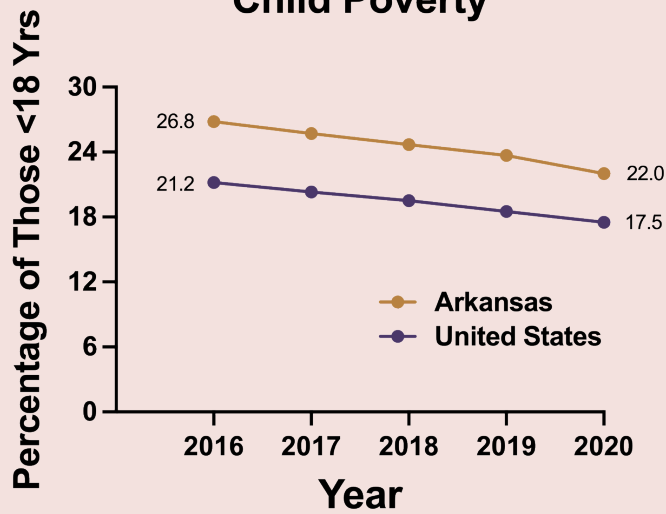
Source: American Community Survey

Highest and Lowest County Poverty Level for 2020



Source: American Community Survey

Child Poverty

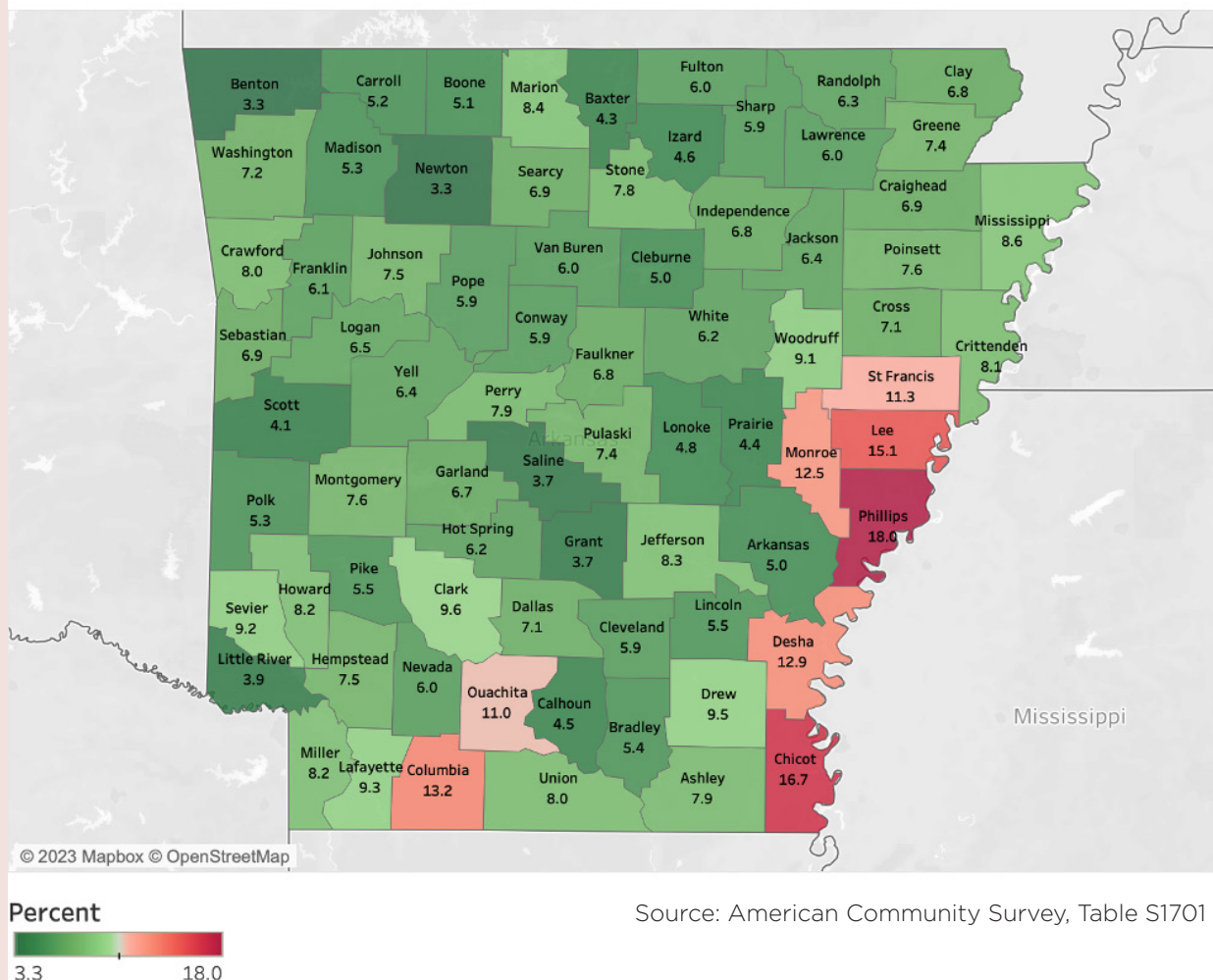


The prevalence of Arkansas and U.S. child poverty has decreased over time from 2016 to 2020, although Arkansas consistently has higher percentage of children living in poverty relative to national rates. Data for 2021 are unavailable.

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 southeastern part of the state.

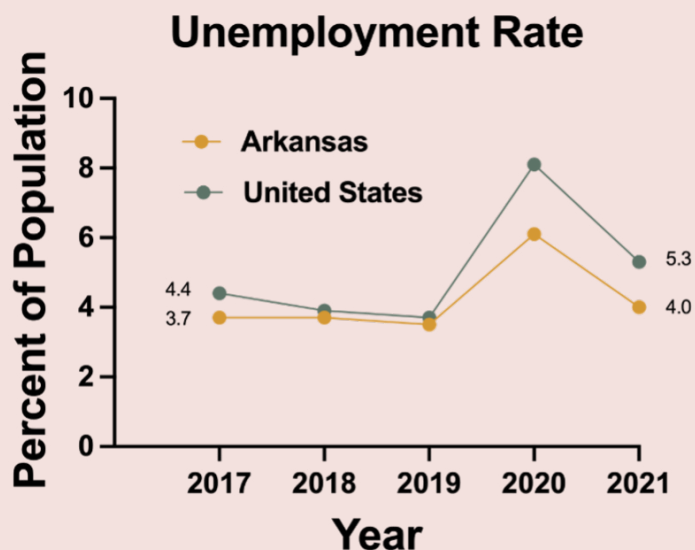
Deep Poverty, 2021



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 levels near that seen in 2018. Arkansas rates compare favorably to unemployment rates in the U.S., which were at 5.3 percent in 2021.

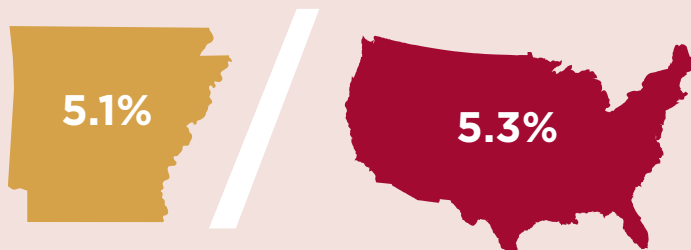


Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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).

Uninsurance Rates for Children, 2021



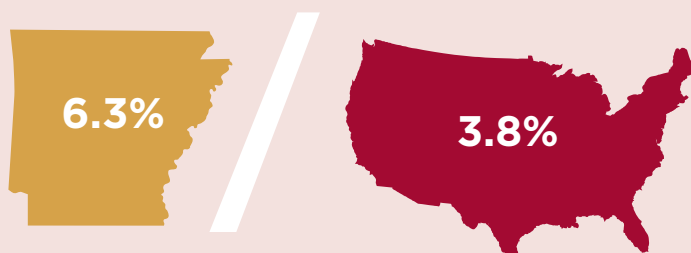
Source: American Community Survey

Food Insecurity

Food insecurity is defined as a lack of consistent access to enough food for every person in a household.² Food insecurity is a marker of material deprivation due to its close link to socioeconomic status³. 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 as a result of 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.⁴ 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.⁵ 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%.

Households with Very Low Food Security, 2021



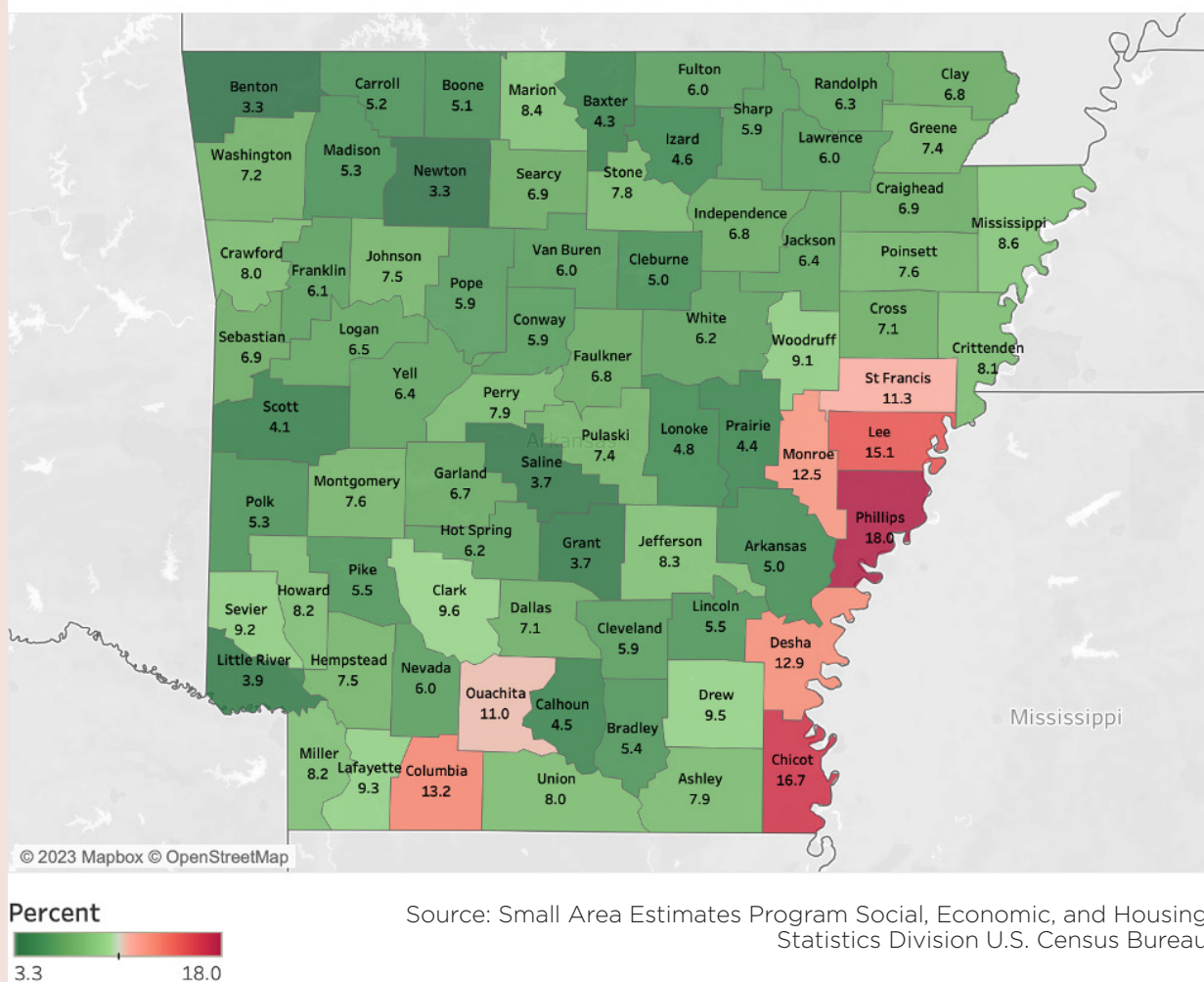
Source: American Community Survey

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.⁶

- 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%.

Deep Poverty, 2021



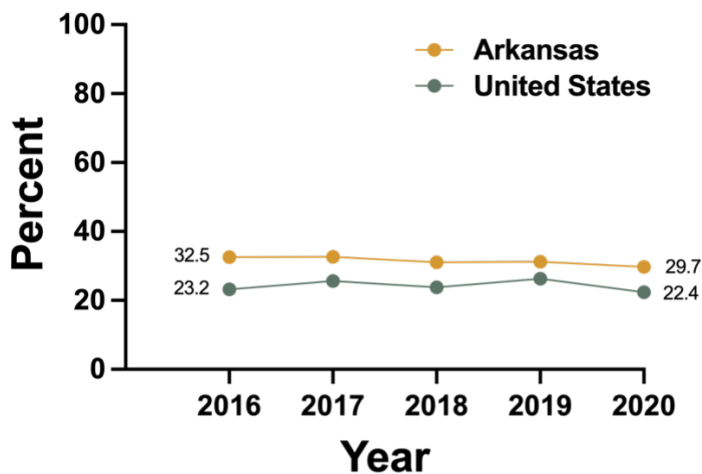
OVERALL HEALTH

In overall health, Arkansas declined slightly from 47th in 2020 to 48th in 2021. New Hampshire was the healthiest state in 2021, while Louisiana ranked the least healthy.



Source: America's Health Rankings

Physical Inactivity in Past Month

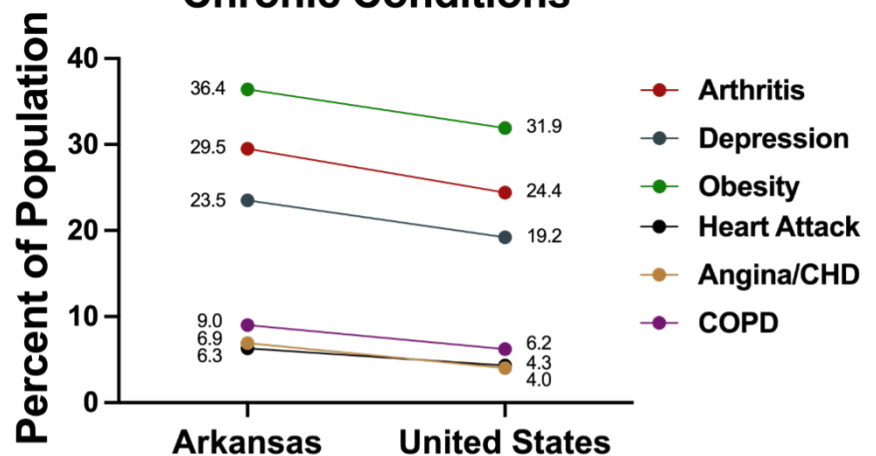


Source: BRFSS

In 2020, 29.7% of Arkansans reported being physically inactive in the past month compared to 22.4% of all persons in the U.S. In comparison, Washington, DC reported the lowest inactivity prevalence at 15.8% while Alabama had the highest prevalence at 31.5%.

Compared with the general U.S. population in 2020, the proportion of Arkansans reporting a chronic condition was higher for arthritis, depression, obesity, heart attack, angina/chronic heart disease and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

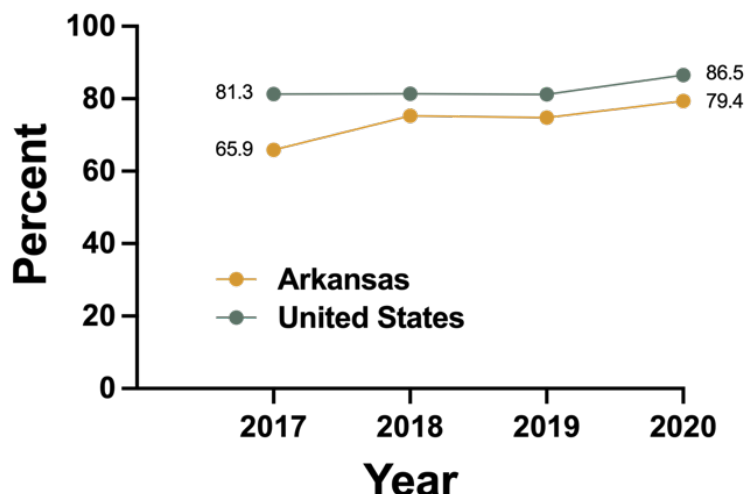
Chronic Conditions



Source: BRFSS

The prevalence of Arkansans rating their health as excellent, very good or good has increased from 2017 to 2020 and is slightly less than that of the U.S. population in 2020 (79.4% vs 86.5%). Self-rated health has been shown to be highly correlated with actual health status.⁷ Persons reporting high health status have lower mortality rates. This is a good predictor of future healthcare utilization and mortality.⁸

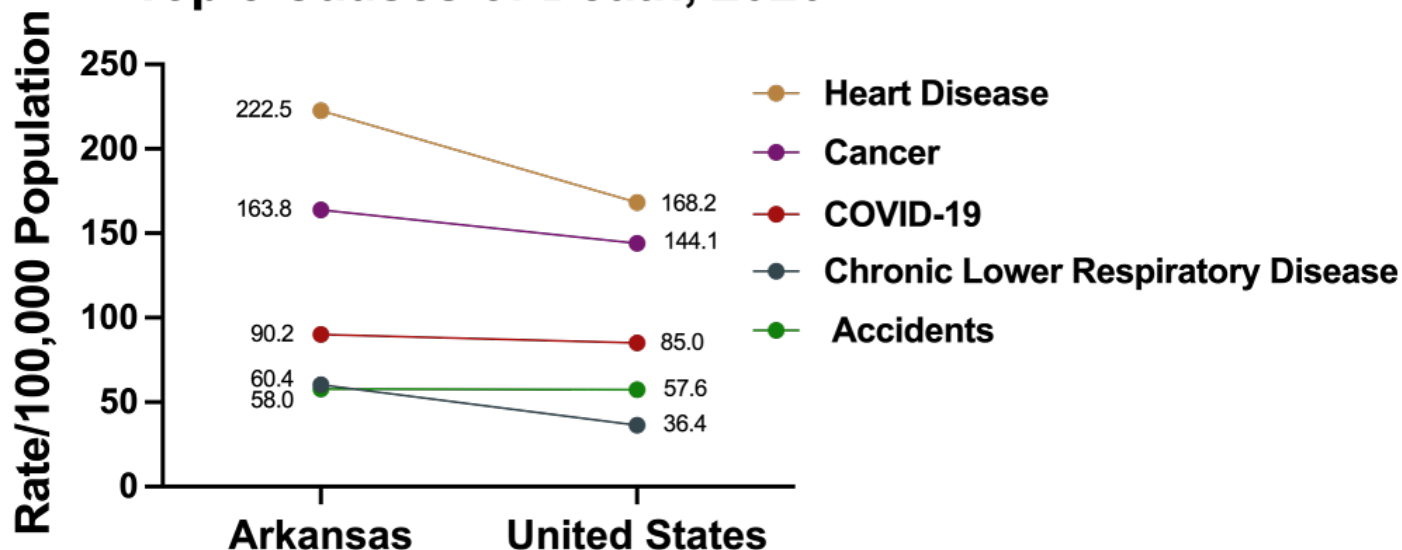
General Health Good, Very Good or Excellent



Source: BRFSS

The leading causes of death in Arkansas were heart disease, cancer, chronic lower respiratory disease, stroke, and accidents. Excluding accidents, all of these diseases can be attributed to tobacco use, physical inactivity, air pollution, and obesity.

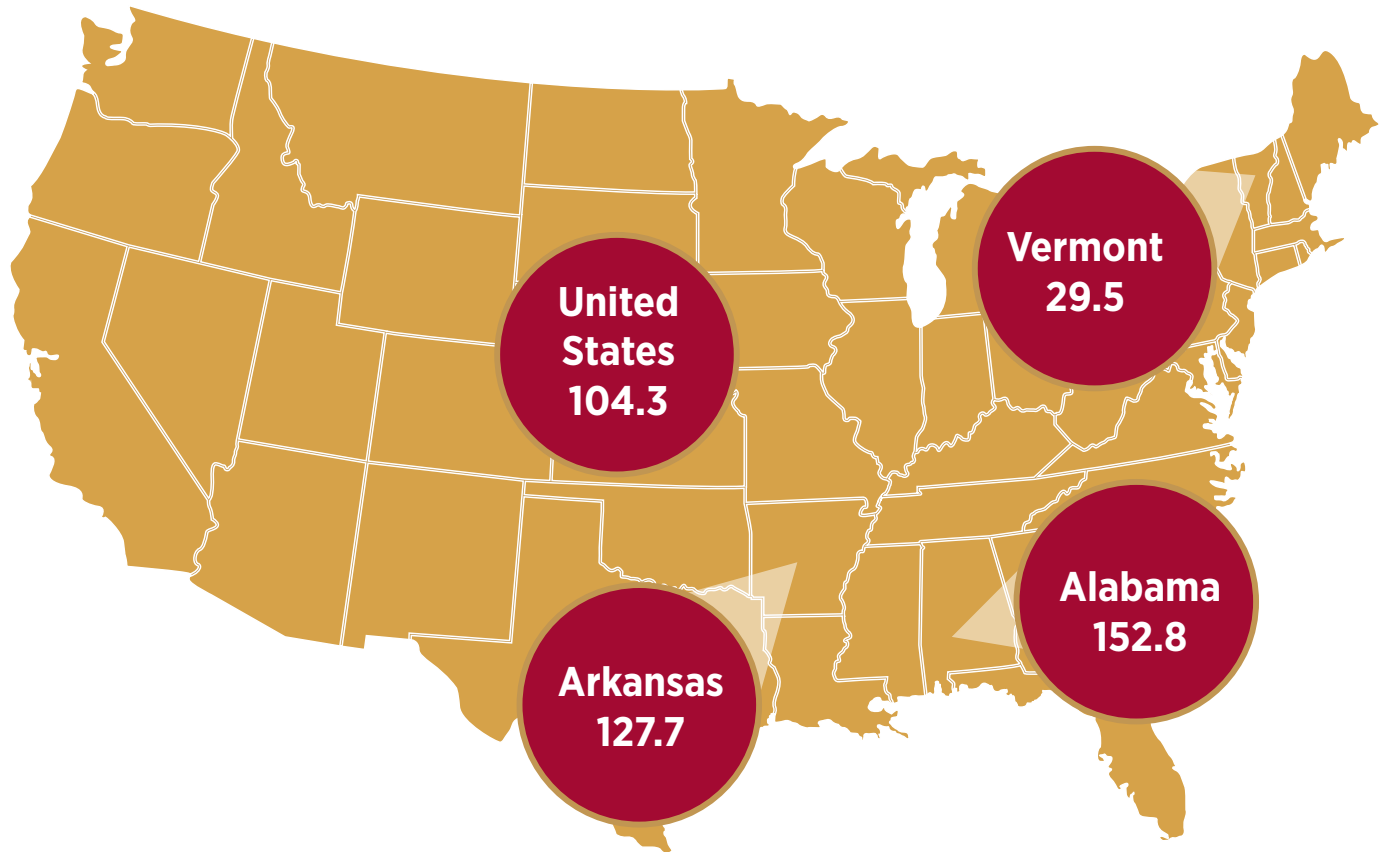
Top 5 Causes of Death, 2020



Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, CDC WONDER

COVID-19 continued to take a toll on the Arkansan population in 2021, with a COVID-19 mortality rate of 127.7 per 100,000 persons. This is much higher than the national COVID-19 mortality rate of 104.3 per 100,000 persons. The state with the highest COVID-19 mortality rate per 100,000 was Alabama while Vermont had the lowest rate.

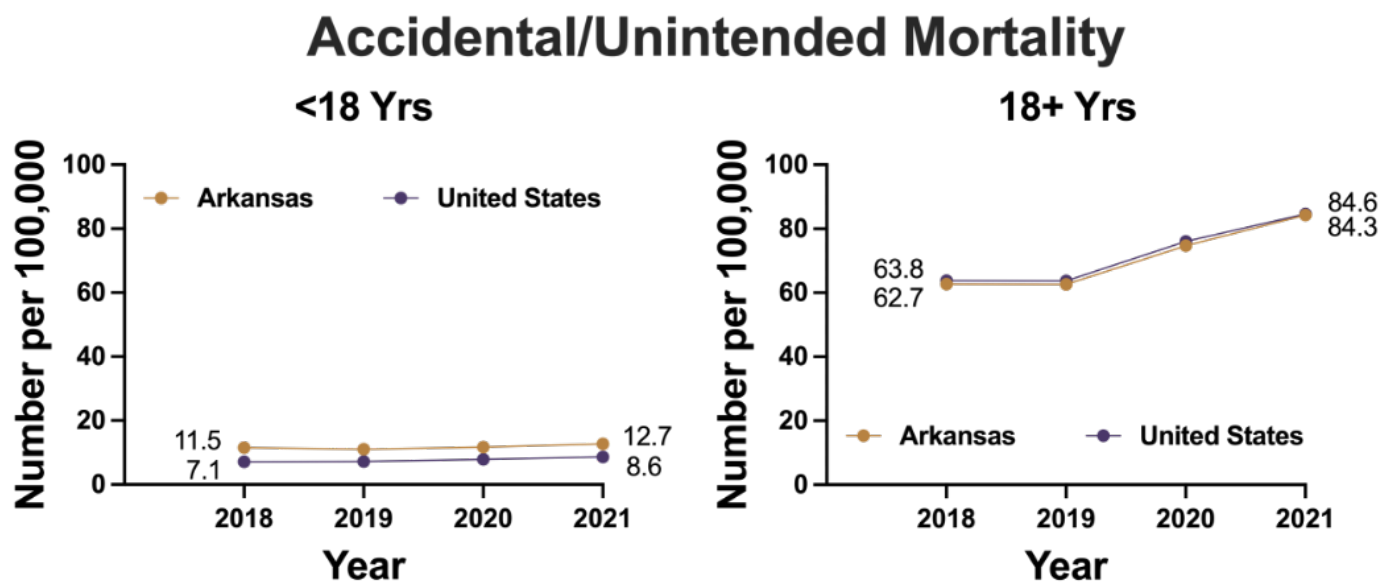
COVID-19-Related Death Rates (per 100,000 persons), 2021



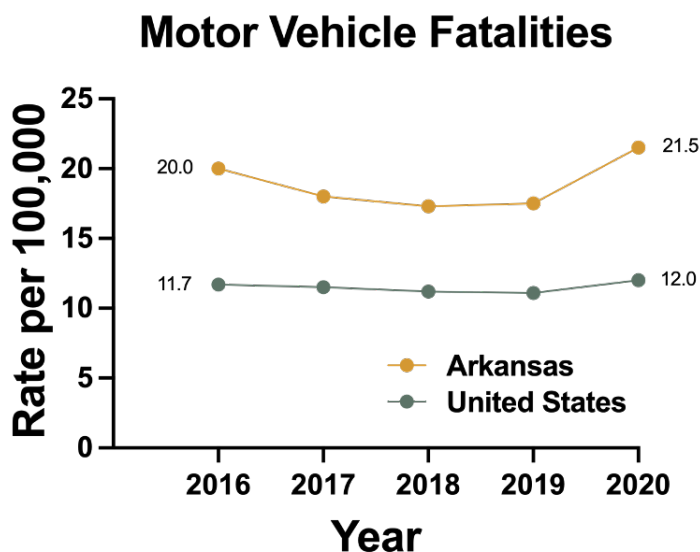
Source: CDC Wonder

Accident or unintentional injury mortality is the 4th and 5th leading cause of death in the U.S. and Arkansas, respectively in 2020. The leading causes of accidents include motor vehicle traffic, drug overdose, and falls.

Arkansas youth have consistently 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.



Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, CDC WONDER



U.S. motor vehicle fatality rates remained stable from 2016 to 2020. Arkansas motor vehicle fatality rates have been consistently higher than U.S. figures, decreasing slightly from 20.0 to 17.5 fatalities per 100,000 persons from 2016 to 2019 and then increasing to 21.5 fatalities per 100,000 persons in 2020.

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

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 use came from the Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA),¹ Monitoring the Future (MTF),⁹ and National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)¹⁰ 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.¹¹

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

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.¹³

Smoking is the leading cause of preventable death.¹³

Smoking costs the United States billions of dollars each year.¹³

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

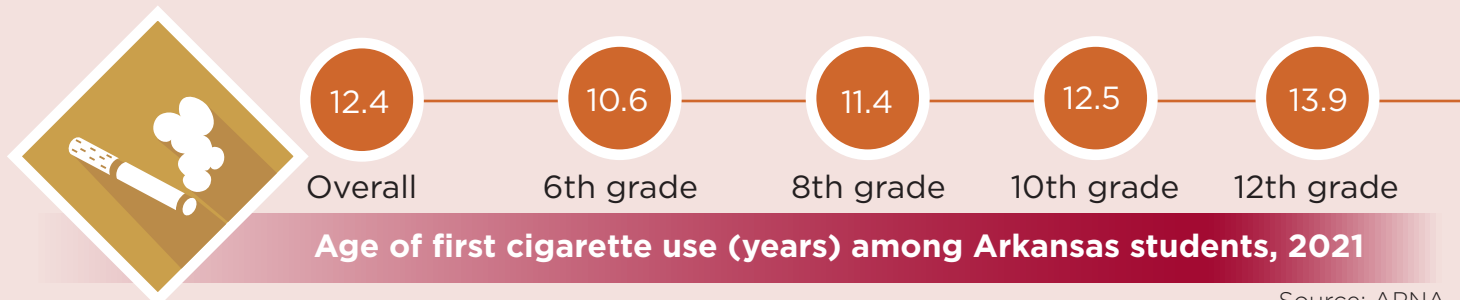
States do not spend much of the money they get from tobacco taxes and lawsuits to prevent smoking and help smokers quit. CDC recommends that states spend 12% of those funds on tobacco control.¹³

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

- In 2021, the average age of first tobacco use decreased slightly from 12.4 in 2020 to 12.3.



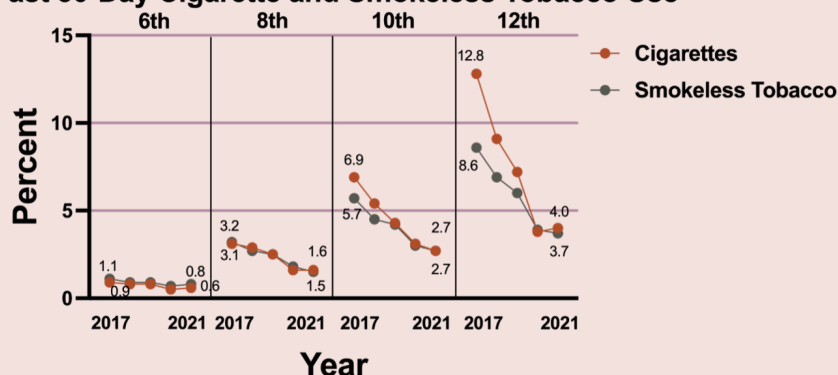
- Lifetime cigarette smoking and smokeless tobacco use decreased over time across all grades in Arkansas. Still, for those in grade 12, nearly two in ten reporting having ever smoked in 2021, although this is lower than the almost one in four 12th graders reporting lifetime cigarette use in 2019. There 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



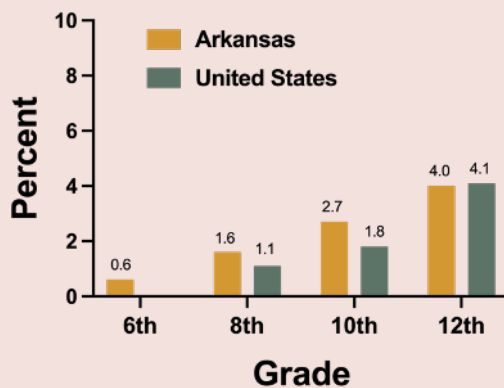
- Current use of cigarettes and smokeless tobacco have declined from 2017 to 2021 across all grades in Arkansas. After a steep decline in current cigarette and smokeless tobacco use in 2020, use increased slightly in 2021, but was still less than that in 2019. Less than 1 in 20 students in grades 6, 8, 10 or 12 grades report current use of cigarettes or smokeless tobacco. The percentage reporting current cigarette smoking is highest among 12th grade respondents, with 1 in 25 reporting they are current smokers.

Past 30-Day Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use

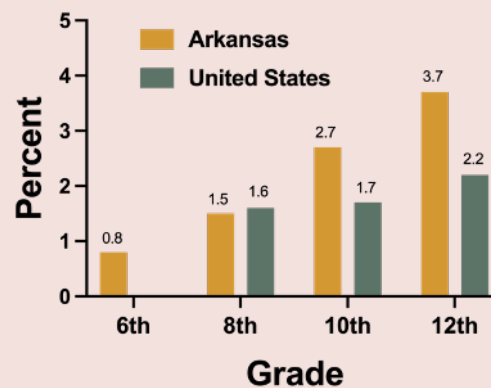


- Current use of cigarettes and smokeless tobacco have declined from 2017 to 2021 across all grades in Arkansas. After a steep decline in current cigarette and smokeless tobacco use in 2020, use increased slightly in 2021, but was still less than that in 2019. Less than 1 in 20 students in grades 6, 8, 10 or 12 grades report current use of cigarettes or smokeless tobacco. The percentage reporting current cigarette smoking is highest among 12th grade respondents, with 1 in 25 reporting they are current smokers.

Past 30-Day Cigarette Use, 2021



Past 30-Day Smokeless Tobacco Use, 2021



Source: APNA and MTF

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:¹⁴

- Nicotine, which has known health effects, such as 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.¹⁴

E-cigarettes are the most commonly-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 decreasing from 13.9 years in 2017 to 13.4 years in 2021. Among 6th graders, average age of first cigarette use was 10.9 years, indicating that prevention efforts need to start at the elementary school level.



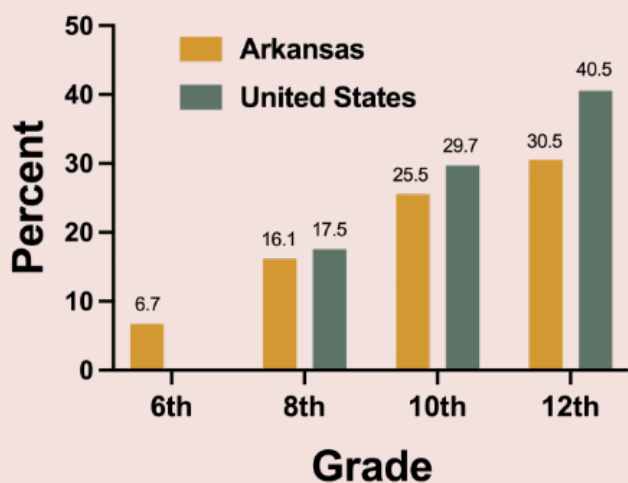
Average age (years) Arkansas students first tried any vaping products, 2020

Grade	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
6	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9
8	12.2	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.2
10	13.9	14.1	14.0	13.8	13.7
12	15.3	15.6	15.4	15.2	14.9
Combined	13.9	14.0	13.8	13.5	13.4

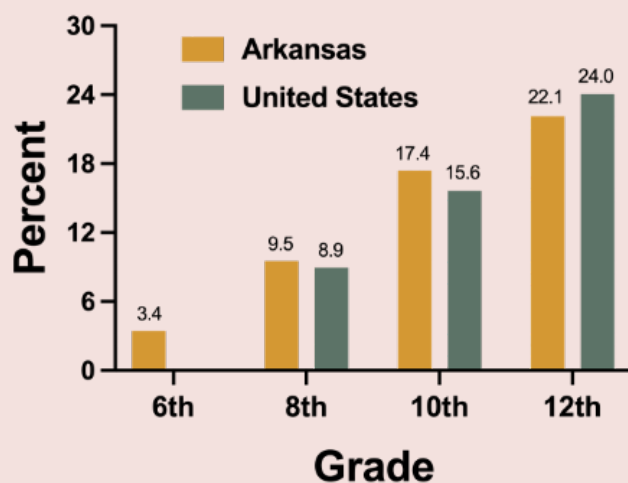
Source: APNA

- There has been a steady increase over time in the lifetime use of any electronic vaping products with about two out of every five 12th graders in the U.S. indicating having ever used vapor products in 2021. Compared to the U.S. in 2021, a smaller proportion of Arkansans in grades 8, 10, and 12 report having used these products; however, reports of current use are higher among Arkansans in grades 8 and 10, but not 12, relative to their U.S. counterparts.

Lifetime Any E-Cig Use, 2021



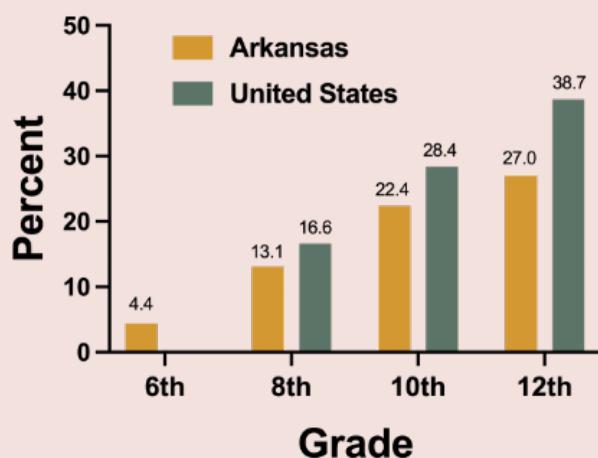
Past 30-Day Any E-Cig Use, 2021



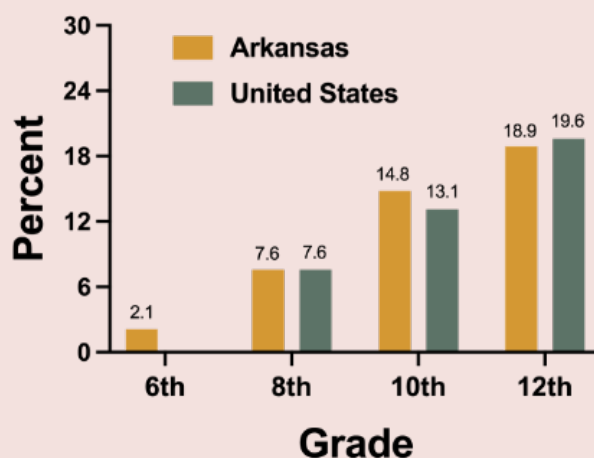
Source: APNA and MTF

- As with any electronic vaping product use, the proportion of students reporting lifetime or current electronic nicotine vaping products increases by grade level. In 2021, 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 among Arkansas 8th, 10th and 12th graders were the same, more than or less than that of their U.S. counterparts, respectively.

Lifetime Nicotine E-Cig Use, 2021



Past 30-Day Nicotine E-Cig Use, 2021



Source: APNA and MTF

Alcohol Use

Alcohol is one of the most highly misused substances among youth in the U.S.¹⁵ 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.¹⁶

Why this is important

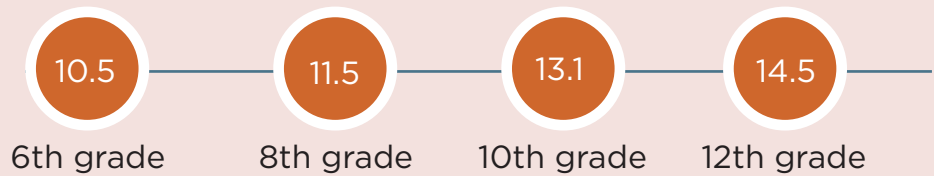
People who start drinking before age 15 are four times more likely to have an alcohol use disorder later in life.¹⁷

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.¹⁷

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.¹⁷

What to take away

- Data indicate that the average age of first alcohol use is 10.6 years for those in 6th grade. The average age increases at each grade level until it reaches 14.6 years in Grade 12. These numbers are little changed since the 2017-2018 school year suggesting that more rigorous prevention efforts are needed and these should begin before age 10.



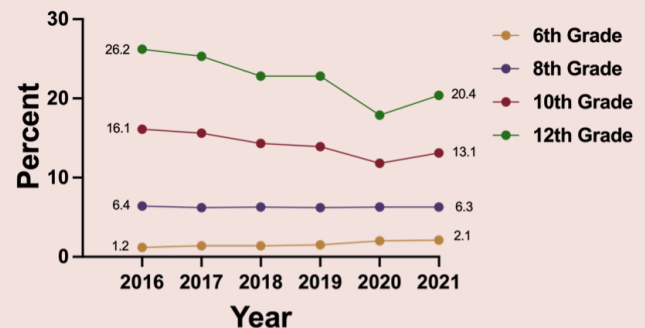
Age of first Alcohol use (years) among Arkansas students, 2020

Lifetime Alcohol Use				
	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
Arkansas (%)	12.1	20.3	30.3	38.3
United States (%)		21.7	34.7	51.4

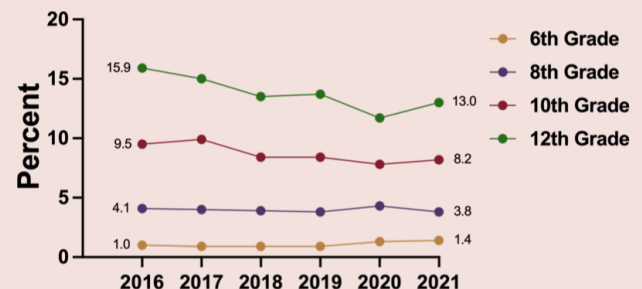
Source: APNA

- The percentage of all Arkansas students reporting lifetime alcohol use increased from 20.4 to 23.3 between 2020 and 2021. Compared to U.S. students, rates of lifetime alcohol use are lower among Arkansas students.
- Overall, the proportion of Arkansas students reporting current alcohol use declined from 8.1 in 2020 to 9.1 in 2021. 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 6 points lower than in 2016, respectively. In contrast, rates of current use in among students in grade 6 increased from 1.2 percent in 2016 to 2.1 percent in 2021. About one in five 12th grade students indicate they are current users. In contrast, more than one in four 12th grade students throughout the U.S. report current drinking. Across all grades, rates of current use are lower in Arkansas compared to the U.S.

Past 30-Day Alcohol Use

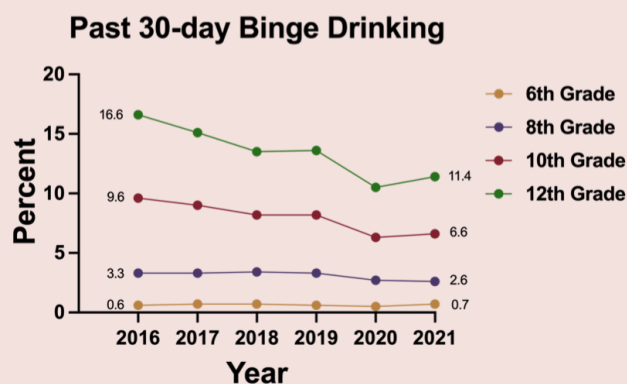


Past 30-Day Alcopop Use



Source: APNA

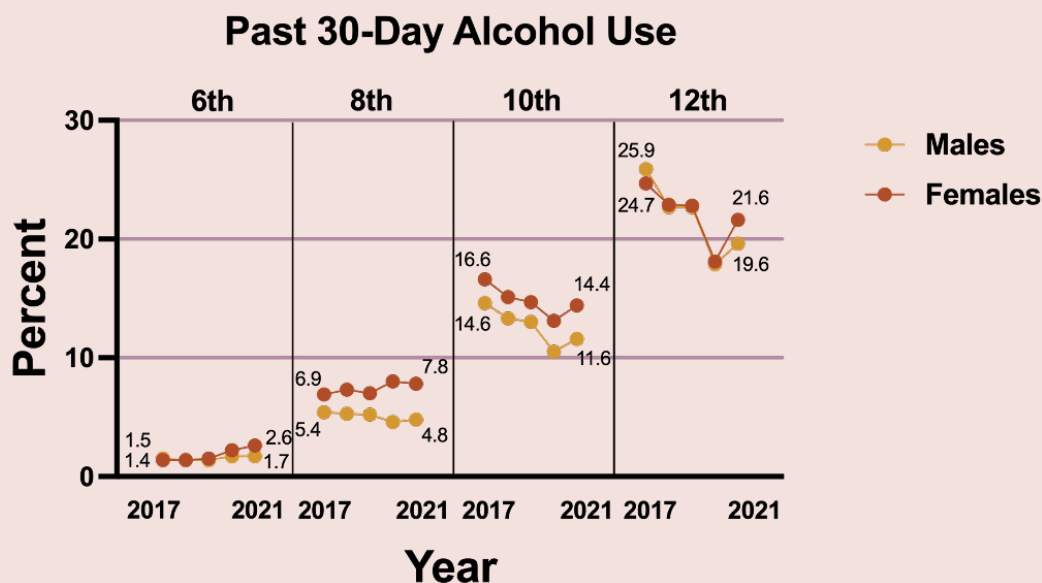
- Similarly, rates of current alcopop use in 2021 vary by grade. Rates for students in grades 8, 10 and 12 were 0.3, 1.3 and 2.9 points lower than in 2016, respectively. In contrast, rates of current alcopop use in 2021 were higher than 2021 among students in grade 6 (1.4 vs 1.0).



Source: APNA

Overall, binge drinking among Arkansas students has decreased since 2016. However, the percentage reporting binge drinking increased slightly from 2020 to 2021 (4.1 percent to 4.5 percent). The prevalence of binge drinking increases as grade-level increases and was 11.4 percent for high school seniors in Arkansas in 2021.

- The prevalence of current alcohol use increased as grade level increased. Alcohol use prevalence decreased slightly from 2017 to 2021 among 10th and 12th grade students and was similar among 12th grade male and female students; however, 10th grade females reported a higher prevalence of alcohol use over time than 10th grade males. Although 8th grade males showed a slight decrease over time in alcohol use, 8th grade females showed a slight increase in use and generally reported higher prevalence of alcohol use. Alcohol use reported by 6th grade students was quite low in 2017, but increased slightly over time, especially in females.



Source: APNA

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.¹⁸

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.¹⁸

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

Marijuana is the most commonly used and abused illicit substance.¹⁹

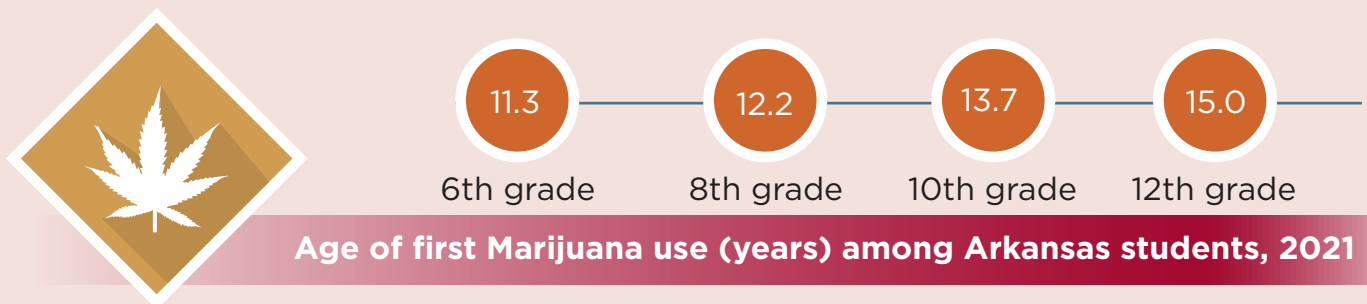
Regular marijuana use is associated with breathing problems, higher risk of lung infections, mental illness, and severe nausea and vomiting.¹⁹

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

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

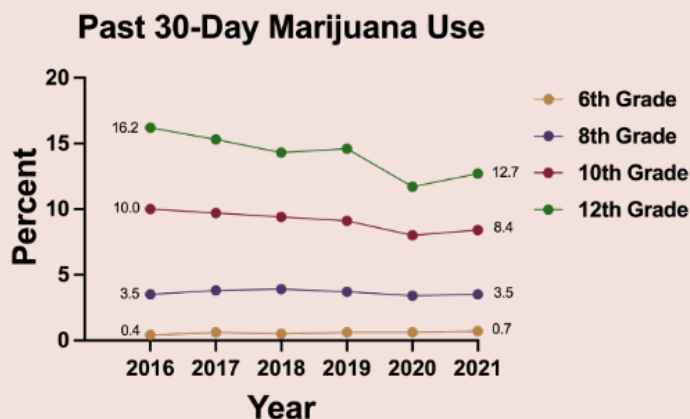
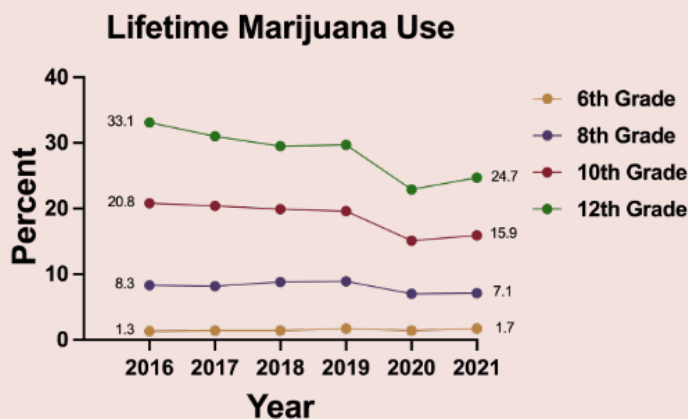
What to take away

- The average age of first marijuana use has remained stable from 2015 (13.7 years) to 2021 (13.8 years), unchanged from the last report. While the data do suggest that prevention activities need to start prior to 6th grade, actual prevalence for use in 6th grade is quite low. However, research from Monitoring the Future²⁰ 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.



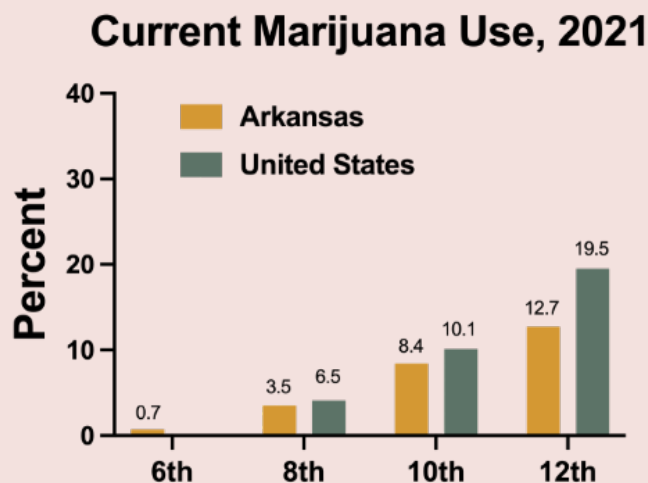
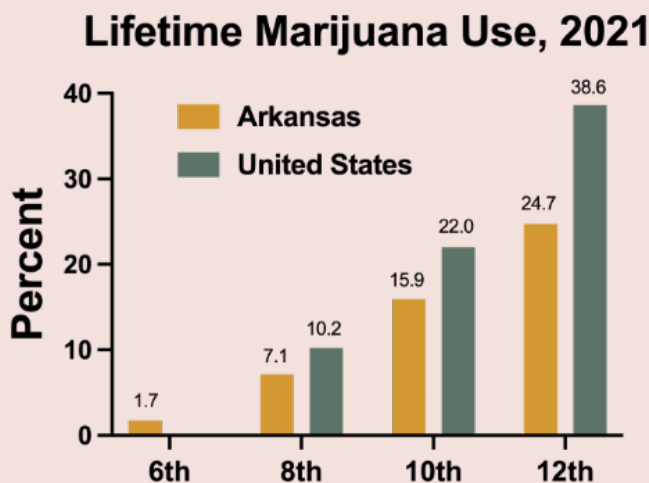
Source: APNA

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



Source: APNA

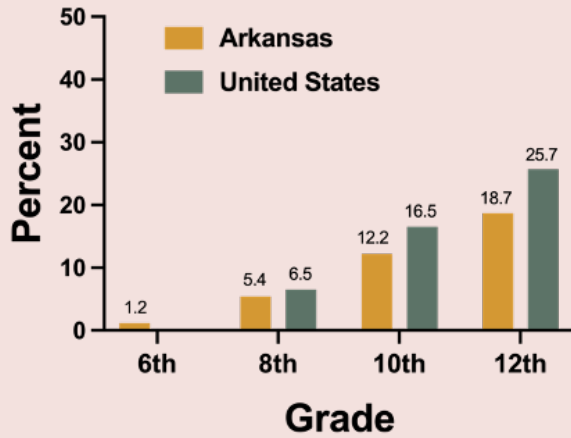
- Current marijuana use among Arkansas youth has generally declined since 2017. The prevalence, although very low, has increased slightly among 6th grade students, remained stable among 8th grade students, and declined among 10th and 12th grade students. Compared to U.S. rates of current marijuana use, Arkansas rates are nearly half of those observed for students in grades 8, 10, and 12. Slightly more than 1 in 10 high school seniors report current marijuana use.
- The prevalence of both lifetime and current marijuana use is lower among Arkansas 8th, 10th and 12th graders relative to their U.S. counterparts.



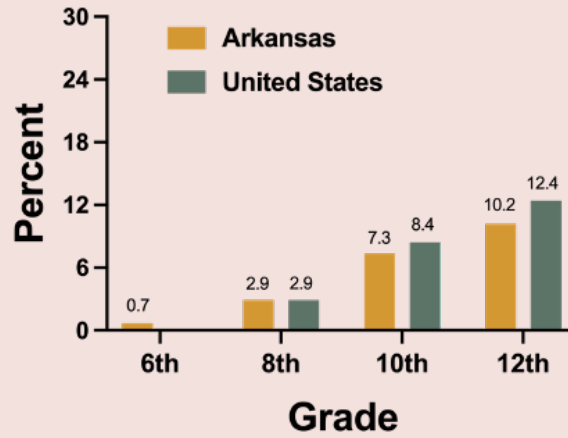
Source: APNA and MTF

- The prevalence of both lifetime marijuana vaping use is also lower among Arkansas 8th, 10th and 12th graders relative to their U.S. counterparts. Current marijuana vaping is less prevalent among Arkansas 10th and 12th graders and as prevalent among Arkansas 8th graders relative to their U.S. counterparts.

Lifetime Marijuana E-Cig Use, 2021



Past 30-Day Marijuana E-Cig Use, 2021



Source: APNA and MTF

Opioids and Prescription Drugs

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.²¹

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 2019.²²

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

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

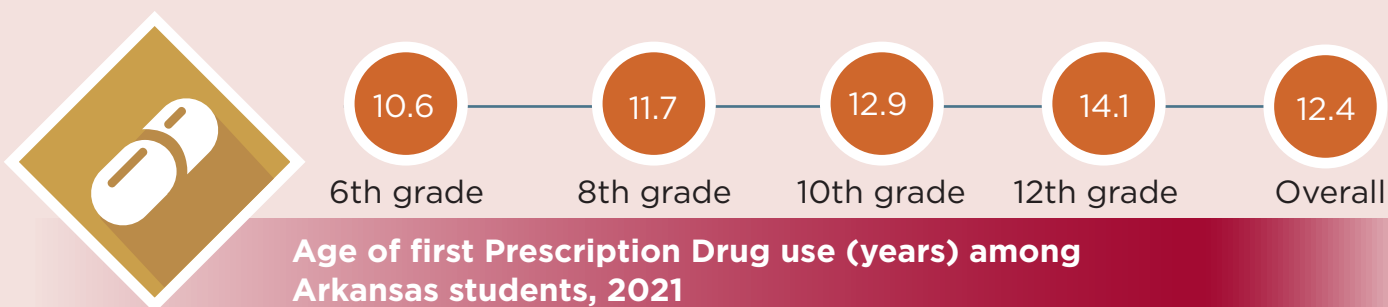
Anyone can become addicted to prescription opioids. Among chronic pain patients, about 1 in 4 misuse opioids and about 1 in 20 develop an opioid use disorder.²⁵

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

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

What to take away

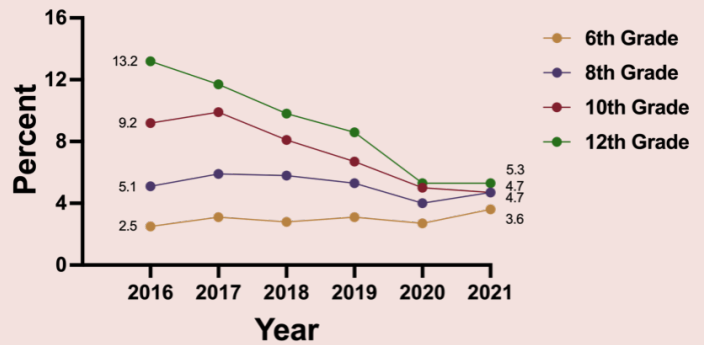
- The average age of first prescription drug use among Arkansas students has been decreasing from 13.5 years in 2015 to 12.4 years in 2021. The average age at first misuse of prescription drugs among 6th grade students was 10.6 years, really emphasizing that prevention programs must begin early.



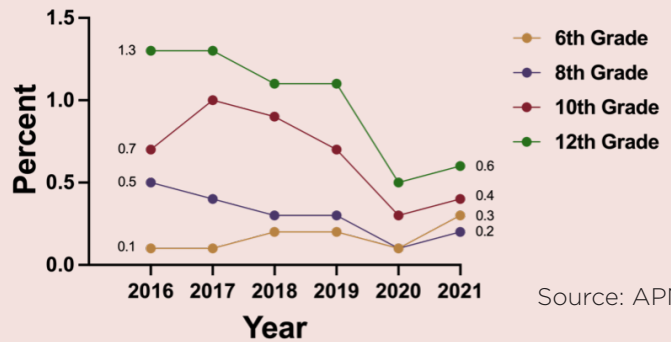
Source: APNA

- Arkansas high school seniors reported lower rates of lifetime prescription drug use compared to the U.S. While historically Arkansas seniors had higher rates of lifetime prescription drug use than U.S. high school seniors, in 2021 the prevalence among Arkansas seniors (5.3 percent) was slightly more than one-half of that for the U.S. (8.8 percent).

Lifetime Prescription Drug Misuse, 2020



Lifetime Heroin Use, 2021



Source: APNA

- Except among 6th grade students, the prevalence of lifetime prescription drug use generally declined from 2016 to 2020, with the biggest decrease between 2019 and 2020, followed by a slight increase in 2021 among 8th and 12th graders. Among 6th and 10th grade students, lifetime prescription drug misuse generally increased and decreased, respectively, from 2016 to 2021.
- Lifetime prevalence of heroin use was generally low and decreased from 2016 to 2020 among 8th and 12th grade students, followed by a slight increase in 2021. Among 10th grade students, heroin use decreased from 2017 to 2020, followed by a slight increase in 2021. In contrast, heroin use among 6th graders, very low from 2016 to 2020, increased in 2021 and was slightly higher than that among 8th graders.
- Lifetime prevalence of heroin use was lower than the national average among 8th grade students, slightly higher than the national average among 10th grade student and slightly higher than the national average (0.6 percent versus 0.4 percent) among Arkansas high school seniors.
- Overall, the prevalence of current prescription drug misuse is low in the state (2.7 percent). However, the prevalence among 6th grade students has been in increasing from 1.1 percent in 2016 to 2.7 percent in 2021, while that among 8th grade students has remained relatively stable at 2.4 percent in 2016 versus 2.6 percent in 2020, then increased to 3.1 percent in 2021. In contrast, current prescription drug use decreased among 10th and 12th grade students from 2015 to 2020, then slightly increased in 2021.

Prevalence of Past 30-Day Prescription Drug Misuse (%) Among Arkansas Students				
Year	Grade			
	6th	8th	10th	12th
2015	1.1	2.3	4.8	5.8
2016	1.1	2.4	4.0	5.2
2017	1.4	2.7	4.1	4.3
2018	1.3	2.7	3.3	3.2
2019	1.6	2.4	2.8	2.8
2020	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.0
2021	2.7	3.1	2.6	2.3

Source: APNA

- Trends in current prescription drug misuse differed by grade and sex. Although the prevalence of current prescription drug use was quite low among 6th graders in 2017, use increased over time from 2017 to 2021, particularly among 6th grade female students. The prevalence of current prescription drug misuse among 8th grade male students decreased slightly from 2017 to 2020, but rebounded to 2017 levels in 2020, but was overall lower than that of their female counterparts. Among 8th grade female students, use remained relatively stable from 2017 to 2020, then increased sharply in 2021. In contrast, prescription drug misuse, although higher overall among 10th grade female than male students, decreased over time regardless of sex. The prevalence of prescription drug misuse generally was similar among male and female 12th graders, decreasing over time from 2017 to 2020, then rebounding slightly in 2021. These data indicate the importance of addressing prescription drug misuse among younger female students.

Past 30-Day Prescription Drug Misuse



Source: APNA

Other Substance Use

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.²⁶

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

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.²⁸

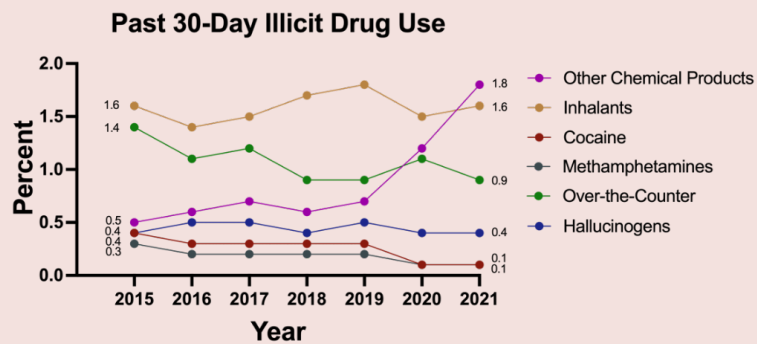
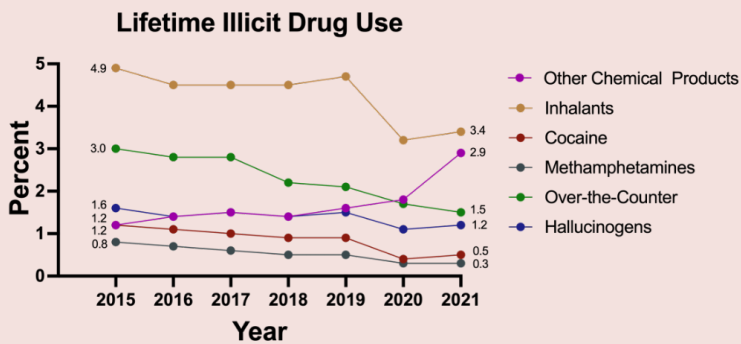
Stimulant-involved overdose deaths, regardless of opioid involvement, increased 317 percent, from 3,627 in 2013 to 16,167 in 2019, with the largest relative increase in stimulant-involved death rates during 2018-2019 occurring in the northeast (43.8 percent).²⁹

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.³⁰

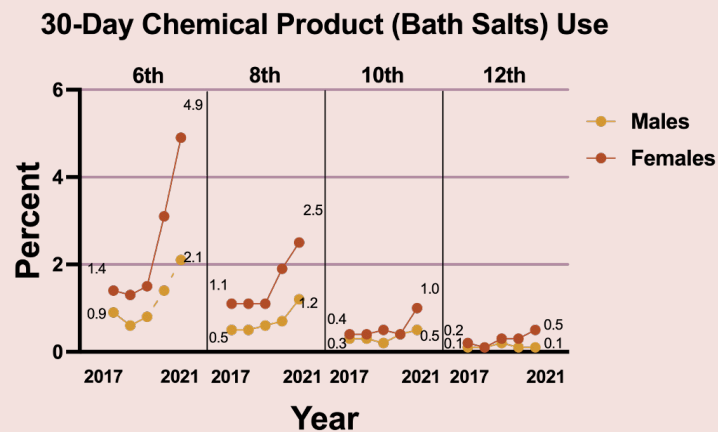
Misuse of over-the-counter drugs can be addictive and put abusers at risk for other adverse health effects.³¹

What to take away

- Lifetime and current 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. The lifetime prevalence of over-the-counter drug use and methamphetamine use showed a decreasing trend over time from 2015 to 2021. Similarly, the lifetime prevalence of cocaine and hallucinogen use, already low, showed decreases over time from 2015 to 2020, before rebounding slightly in 2021. In contrast, lifetime use of other chemical products like bath salts increased from 2015 to 2021.
- 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. Current over-the-counter drug, cocaine, and methamphetamine use showed decreasing trends from 2015 to 2021.

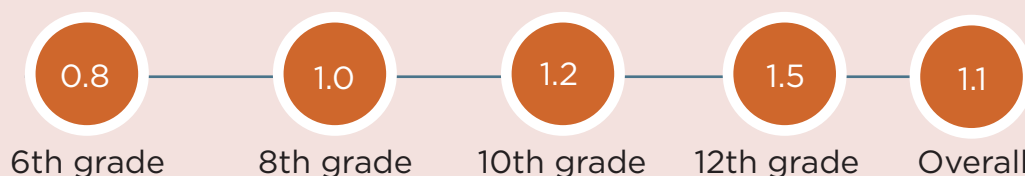
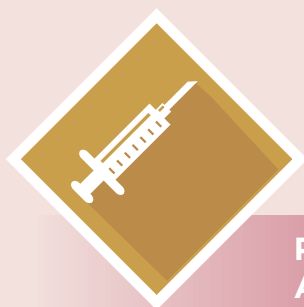


Source: APNA



Source: APNA

- Trends in other chemical product use differed by grade, such that the lower the grade, the higher the reported use. Trends in other chemical product use 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 6th grade females followed by 8th grade females. In contrast, other chemical product use was quite low among 12th grade males and remained stable over time. These findings suggest that prevention efforts need to be focused on younger, particularly female, student populations.



**Prevalence of Lifetime Injection Drug Use (%)
Among Arkansas Students, 2021**

Source: APNA

- The prevalence of lifetime injection drug use ranged from 0.8 percent among 6th graders to 1.5% among 12th graders in 2021. Overall, about 1.1 percent of Arkansas students reported ever injecting illicit drugs. Prevention efforts should address this problematic behavior.

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.

Tobacco Use

Why this is important

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

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

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

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

Smoking harms nearly every organ of the body and leads to disease and disability.¹³

Smoking is the leading cause of preventable death.¹³

Smoking costs the United States billions of dollars each year.¹³

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.¹³

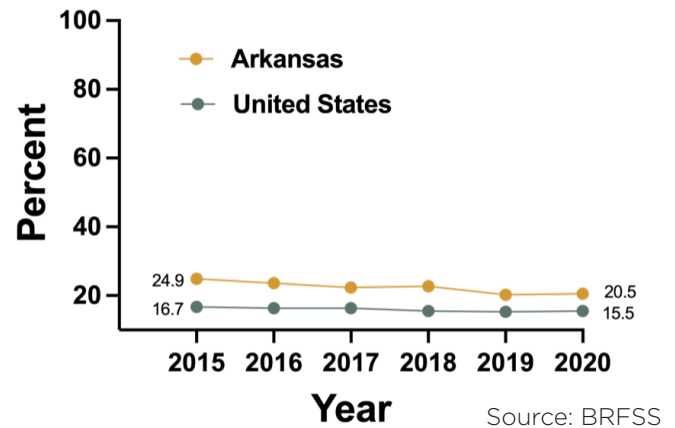
In 2020, 12.5% of U.S. adults (30.8 million people) currently smoked cigarettes: 14.1% of men and 11.0% of women.³²

Many adult cigarette smokers want to quit smoking.¹³

What to take away

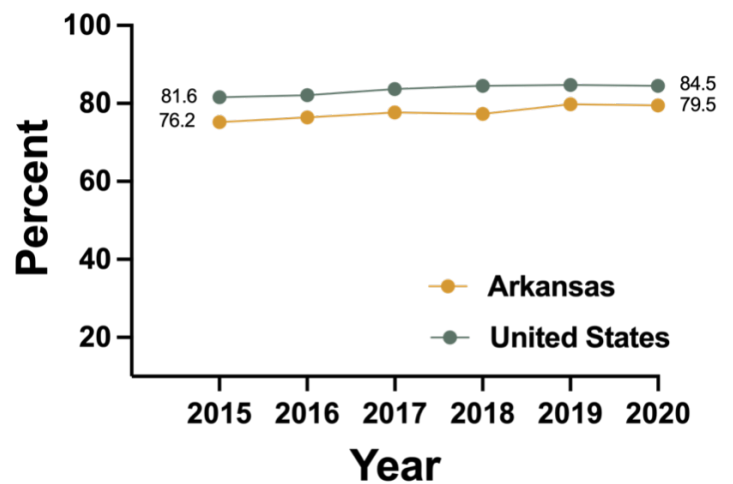
- The prevalence of smoking among Arkansas adults has declined since 2015. Despite this, 2020 smoking prevalence in the state is 5 percentage points higher than for all adults in the U.S. Further, Arkansas is ranked 48th in smoking prevalence followed by West Virginia at 49 (Florida is missing data). The state with the lowest prevalence is Utah at 7.2%.³³

Adult Current 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 79.5 percent in 2020; however, the prevalence of nonsmoking adults remains lower in Arkansas relative to the U.S.

Adult Former/Never Smokers



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.¹⁴

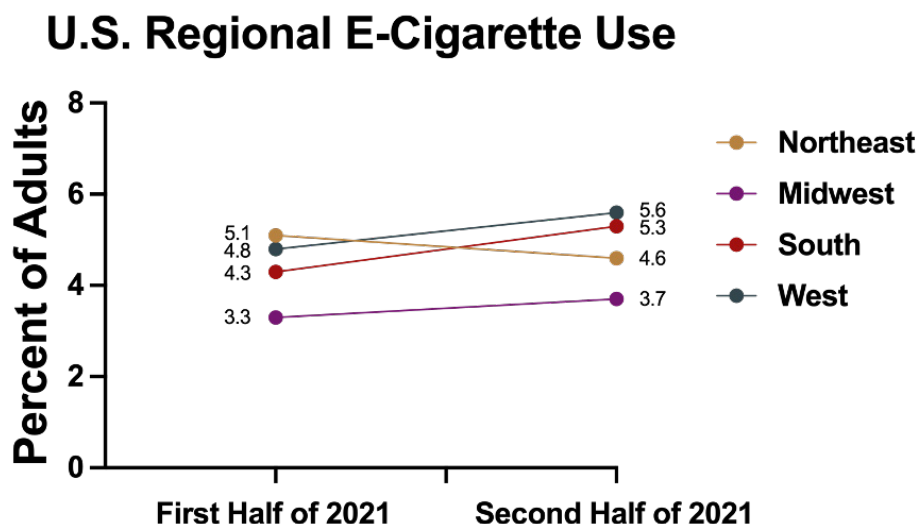
4.5 percent of U.S. adults were current e-cigarette users in 2019.³⁴

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 2019.³⁴

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.³⁴.

What to take away

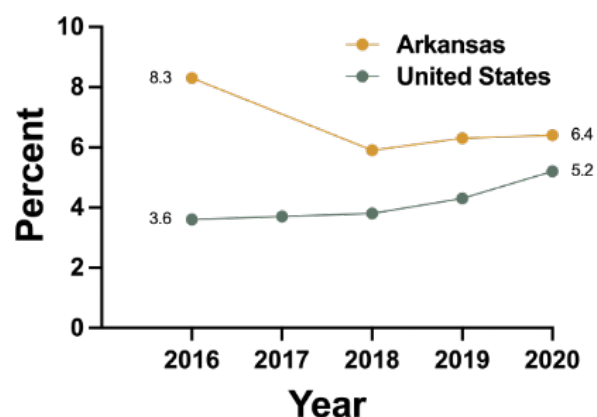
- Among U.S. adults, electronic cigarette use ranged from 3.3 percent in the Midwest to 5.1 percent in the Northeast during the first half of 2021 and from 3.7 percent in the Midwest to 5.6 percent in the West during the second half of 2021. In the South, the prevalence of adult electronic cigarette use was the same in the last half of 2021 as in that of 2019 at 5.3 percent.



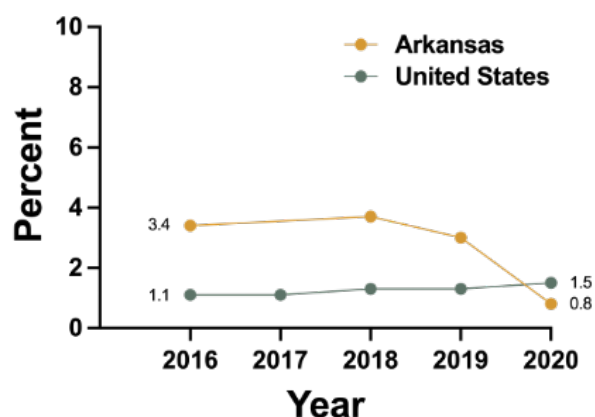
Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey

- E-Cigarette use increased over time from 3.6 percent in 2016 to 5.2 percent in 2020 among U.S. women three months prior to being pregnant. The prevalence of e-cigarette use was more than double that for the U.S. among Arkansas women three months before being pregnant in 2016 but decreased from 8.3 percent in 2016 to 6.4 percent in 2020. At the same time, e-cigarette use was still slightly higher among Arkansas than U.S. women three months before pregnancy.
- E-Cigarette use was lower during the last three months of pregnancy relative to the three months before pregnancy among U.S. and Arkansas women. Prevalence was lower among U.S. relative to Arkansas women during the last three months of pregnancy and remained relatively stable from 2016 to 2019; however, 2020 e-cigarette use prevalence sharply decreased among Arkansas women during the last three months of pregnancy to almost half that of their U.S. counterparts.

E-Cig Use 3 Months Before Pregnancy



E-Cig Use Last 3 Months of Pregnancy



Source: PRAMS

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 2019.³⁵

In Arkansas, from 2015–2019, 845 traffic fatalities involved alcohol (31.8% of all traffic fatalities).³⁶

Drinking alcohol affects every organ in the body and can damage a developing fetus.³⁷

Heavy alcohol use can increase risk of certain cancers, stroke and liver disease.³⁷

“At-risk” drinking is:³⁸

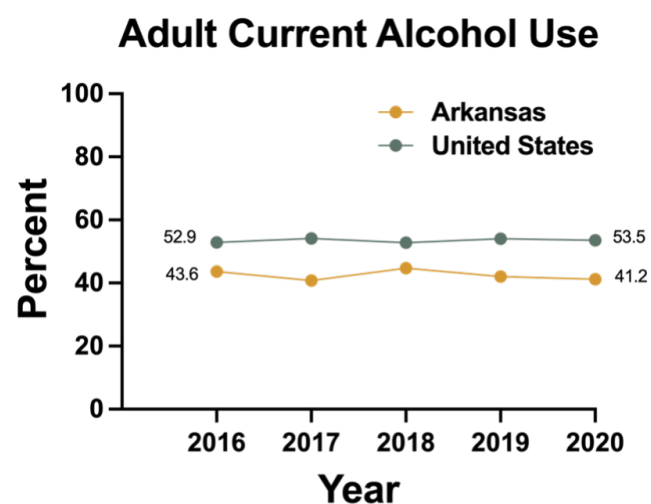
- More than four drinks per day or more than 14 drinks per week for men
- More than three drinks per day or more than seven drinks per week for women
- Binge drinking typically happens when men consume five or more drinks or women consume four or more drinks in about two hours.³⁸

Drinking can impair judgment, leading to aggressive behaviors, high-risk sex and car crashes.³⁹

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.⁴⁰

What to take away

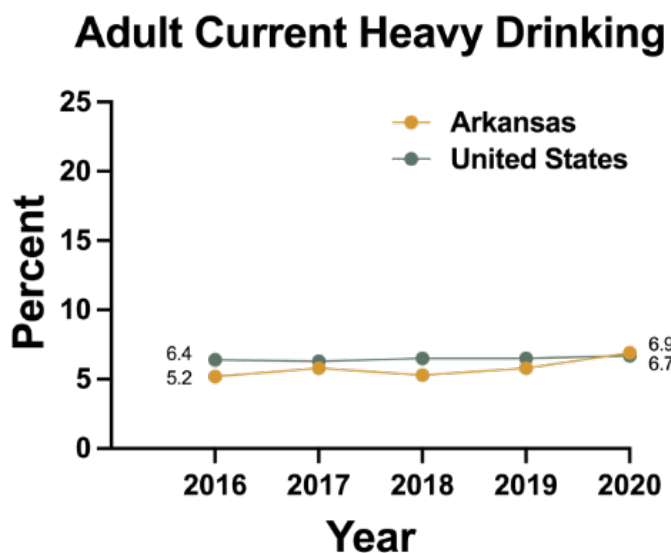
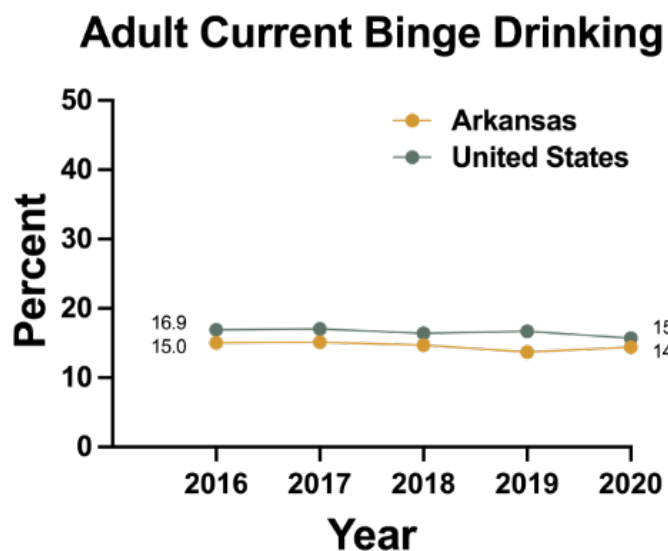
- In 2019, current alcohol use was lower than among Arkansas adults aged 18 to 25 and aged 26+ years relative to their U.S. counterparts (NSDUH; Data not shown). Data are not available for 2020.



Source: BRFSS

Current alcohol use among Arkansas and U.S. adults has been relatively stable from 2016 to 2020. The prevalence of alcohol use among Arkansas adults has consistently remained lower than national figures. Current alcohol use among Arkansas and U.S. adults has been relatively stable from 2016 to 2020. The prevalence of alcohol use among Arkansas adults has consistently remained lower than national figures.

- The prevalence of binge drinking has remained relatively stable over time and rates are only slightly lower among Arkansas relative to U.S. adults. The prevalence of heavy drinking showed a slight increase over time with prevalence among Arkansas adults and is now slightly higher than among U.S. adults in 2020.



Source: BRFSS

Source: NSDUH

Marijuana Use

Why this is important

Marijuana is the most commonly used and abused illicit substance.¹⁹

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

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

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

What to take away

- Compared to the national average, Arkansas has a lower prevalence of past-year marijuana use through 2019 (NSDUH). Unfortunately, data are unavailable for 2020.
- Slightly less than one out of every two arrests for drug possession involved Marijuana or hashish in 2020.



Percent of 2020 Arkansas Drug-Related Arrests attributable to marijuana or hashish: **48%**

Source: Arkansas Crime Information Center

Opioid Use

Why this is important

Synthetic opioid-involved overdose deaths increased 1,040 percent, from 3,105 in 2013 to 36,359 in 2019, with the largest relative increase in synthetic opioid-involved death rates during 2018-2019 occurring in the west (67.9%).²⁹

The majority of opioid overdose deaths are due to synthetic opioids other than methadone (e.g., fentanyl), with 72.9 percent of opioid-involved overdose deaths involving synthetic opioids.²⁹ Synthetic opioid-involved overdose deaths increased 1,040 percent, from 3,105 in 2013 to 36,359 in 2019, with the largest relative increase in synthetic opioid-involved death rates during 2018-2019 occurring in the west (67.9%).²⁹

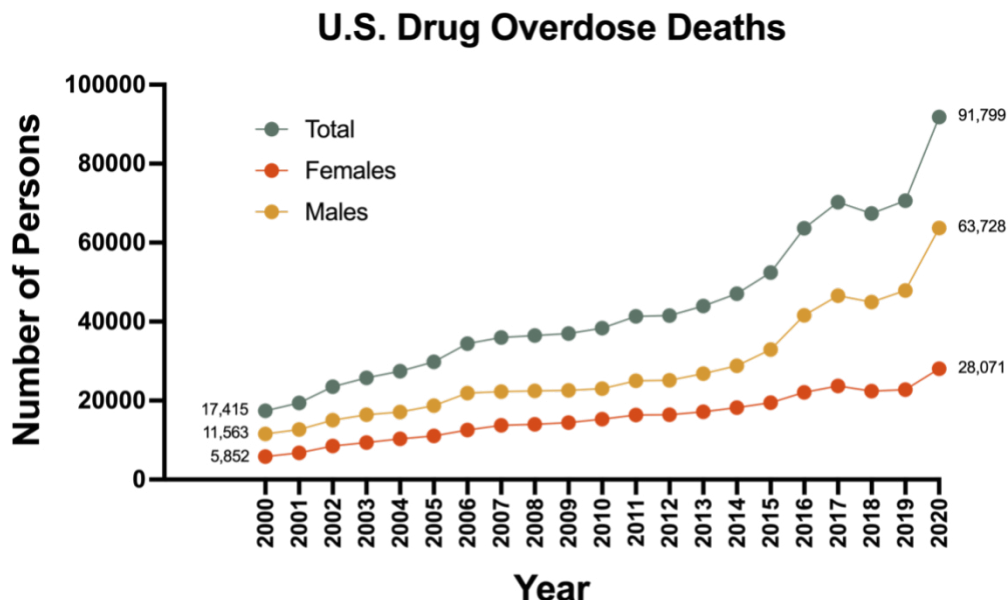
Anyone can become addicted to prescription opioids. Among chronic pain patients, about 1 in 4 misuse opioids and about 1 in 10 develop an opioid use disorder.²⁵

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

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.⁴¹

What to take away

- In 2018-2019, past-year prescription pain reliever and heroin use among Arkansas persons was only slightly higher and lower than that among the U.S. population, respectively (NSDUH; data not shown). Unfortunately, no data are available for 2020.

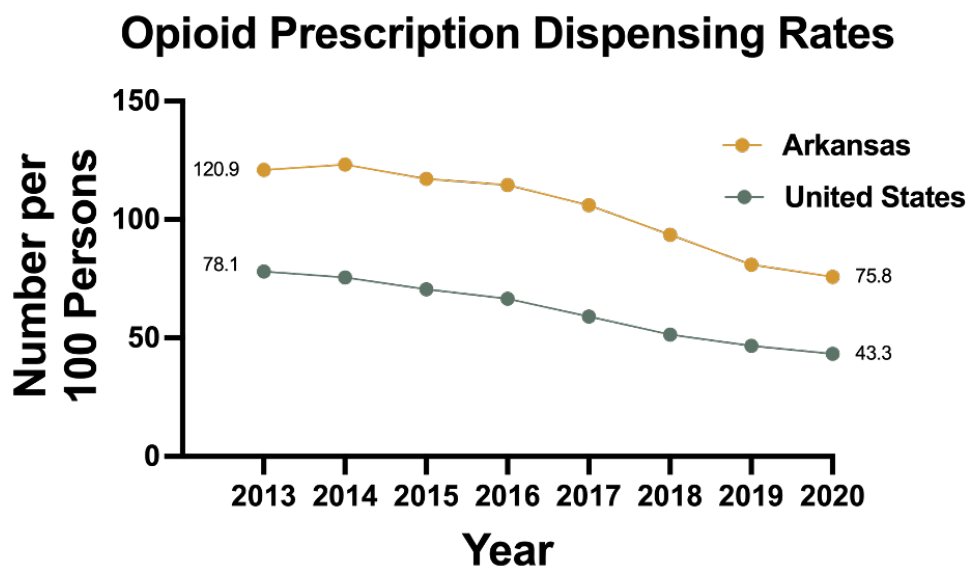


Although the number of drug overdose deaths appeared to stabilize in 2017 to 2019 after a steady increase from 17,415 in 2000 to 70,237 in 2017, this increased sharply to 91,799 in 2020. The number of overdose deaths among males are more than double that among females.

Source: National Center on Health Statistics, CDC WONDER

- 81.9% of drug overdose deaths in 2020 involved at least one opioid while 72.7% involved illicitly manufactured fentanyl.
- From 2019 to 2020, the national rate of drug overdose deaths involving cocaine increased 22%, from 4.9 to 6.0, and the rate of drug overdose deaths involving psychostimulants with abuse potential (such as methamphetamine) increased 50%, from 5.0 to 7.5. 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%, from 11.4 to 17.8 per 100,000.⁴²
- 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).⁴²
- 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).⁴²
- The national rate of drug overdose deaths involving methadone increased from 0.3 in 1999 to 1.8 in 2006 and 2007, decreased through 2017 (1.0), and increased in 2020 (1.1).⁴²
- An animal tranquilizer called xylazine is increasingly being linked to overdose deaths.⁴³ 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.⁴⁴
- 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.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/rxrate-maps/index.html



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.²⁸

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 2019.²⁹

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.³⁰

What to take away

- Past year cocaine use among Arkansas adults was less prevalent than among U.S. adults in 2018-2019 (NSDUH; 2.2 versus 1.2 percent); however, data are unavailable for 2019-2020.
- Past-year prevalence of methamphetamine use in the state slightly higher among Arkansas adults relative to U.S. adults in 2018-2019 (NSDUH; data not shown). Data are unavailable for 2019-2020.
- Past year use of any illicit drug among Arkansas adults was less prevalent than among U.S. adults in 2018-2019 (NSDUH; 9.8 versus 12.7 percent), with rates among young adults are double those of older adults. Data are unavailable for 2019-2020.

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.⁴⁵

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.⁴⁵

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.⁴⁶

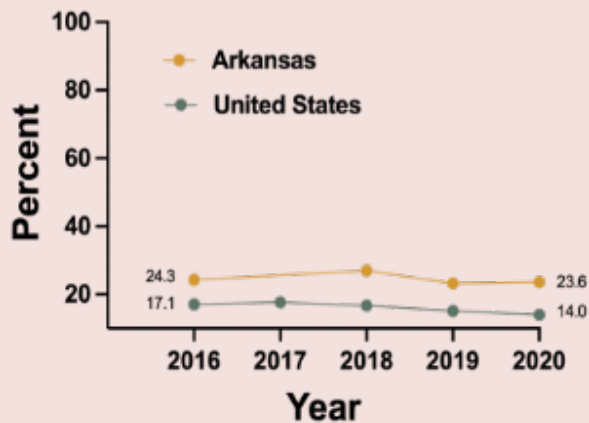
Alcohol use during pregnancy can lead to the baby experiencing fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD),⁴⁷ which can affect the following behaviors:

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

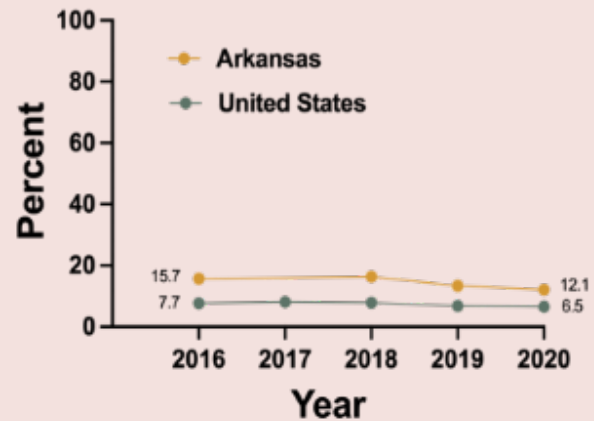
What to take away

- Smoking rates among women who become pregnant show some improvement. Among Arkansan women, the prevalence of smoking before, during and after pregnancy declined slightly from 2016 to 2020. Still, rates continue to be universally higher than U.S. rates and increase again after delivery. Prevention efforts should address this.

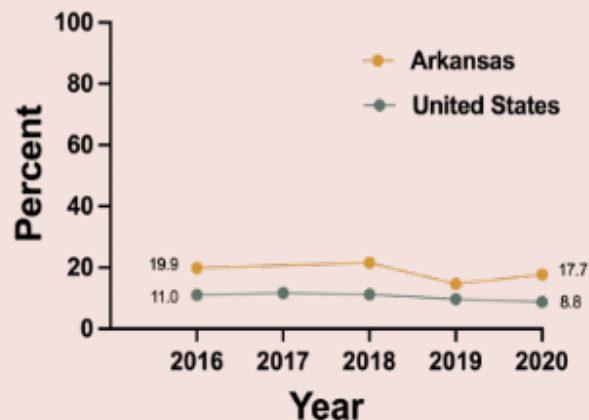
Smoked 3 Months Before Pregnancy



Smoked Last 3 Months of Pregnancy



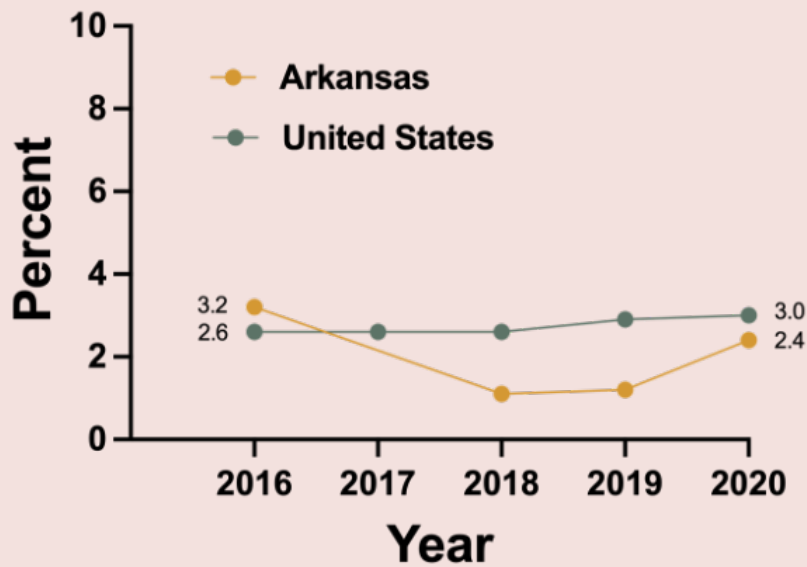
Smoked 3 Months Post-Pregnancy



Source: PRAMS

- Heavy use of alcohol three months prior to being pregnant among U.S. women has increased very slightly from 2.6 percent in 2016 to 3.0 percent in 2020. Although the prevalence of heavy alcohol use among Arkansas women three months before pregnancy was higher than national rates in 2016, prevalence decreased from 3.2 percent in 2016 to rates lower than those of the U.S. in 2017-2020, although prevalence increased to slightly below U.S. rates from 2019 to 2020.

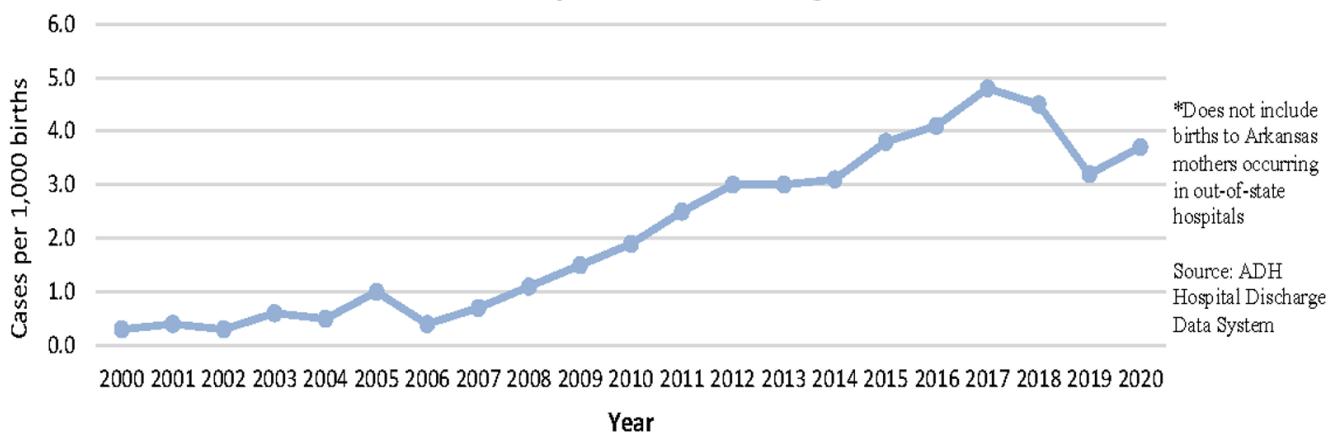
Heavy Alcohol Use 3 Months Before Pregnancy



Source: PRAMS

- The rate of NAS diagnosis in Arkansas increased more than eleven-fold between 2000 and 2020. In 2000, the NAS rate was 0.3 per 1,000 births. By 2017, it increased to 4.8 per 1,000 births. The NAS rate decreased slightly to 4.5 per 1,000 births in 2018, followed by a further decrease to 3.2 per 1,000 births in 2019, then increased to 3.7 per 1,000 births in 2020.

Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome Among Arkansas Residents



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.⁴⁸

Alcoholic liver disease, caused by drinking too much alcohol, is the primary cause of liver disease in western nations.⁴⁹

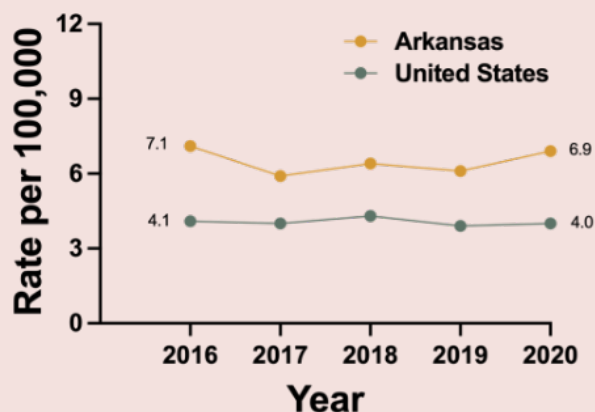
In 2017, Arkansas had the fourth highest death rate from cardiovascular disease in the United States.⁵⁰

In 2017, Arkansas had the highest age-adjusted death rate due to COPD or asthma in the US.⁵¹

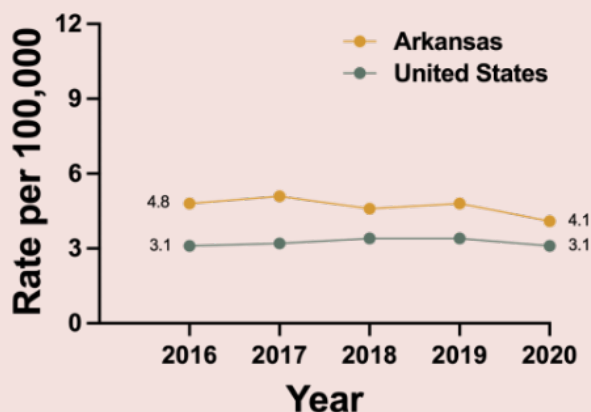
What to take away

- Rate of angina or coronary heart disease among Arkansans has fluctuated slightly over time and is slightly lower in 2020 compared to 2016. Arkansas rates are consistently higher than U.S. rates.

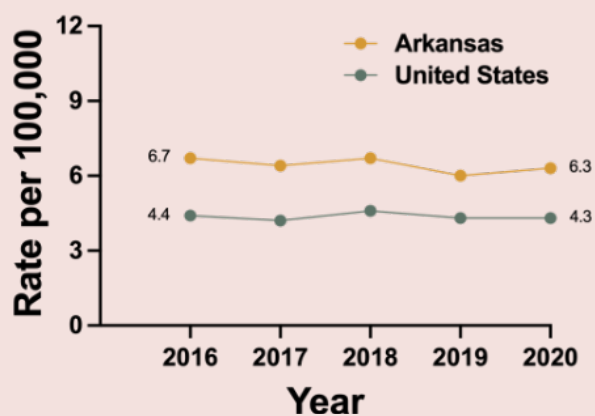
Angina or Coronary Heart Disease



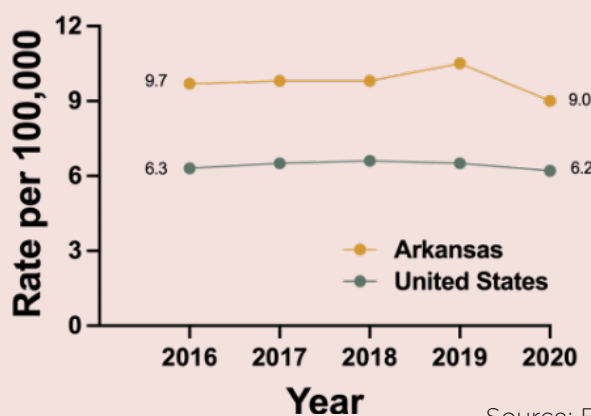
Stroke



Heart Attack



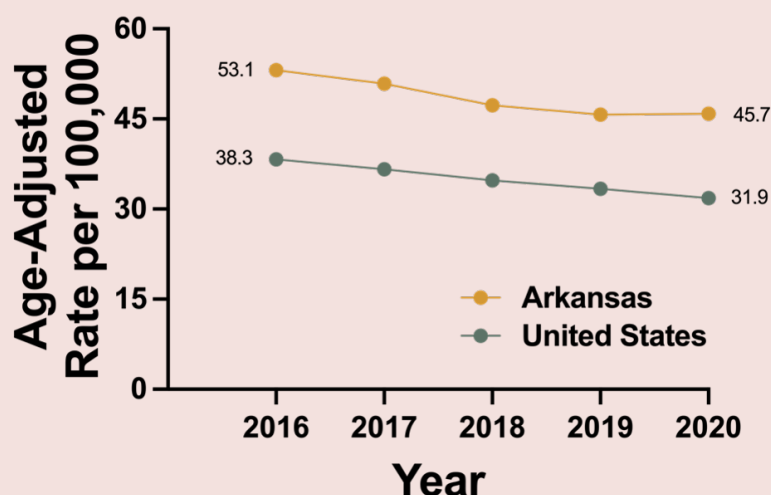
COPD



Source: BRFSS

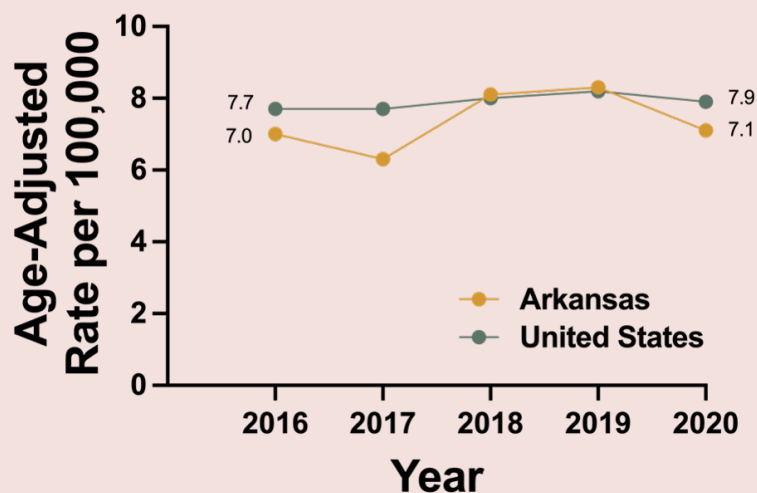
- Arkansans have higher rates of stroke, heart attack and COPD compared to national averages. Rates of stroke have been trending downward in Arkansas while remaining stable in the U.S.
- The Arkansas prevalence of heart attack decreased very slightly from 2016 to 2020, while U.S. prevalence remained stable over time.
- Among Arkansan adults, COPD prevalence increased slightly from 2016 to 2020, then decreased from 2019 to 2020, but was still more than 1.5 times higher than the U.S. average in 2020.

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 Mortality

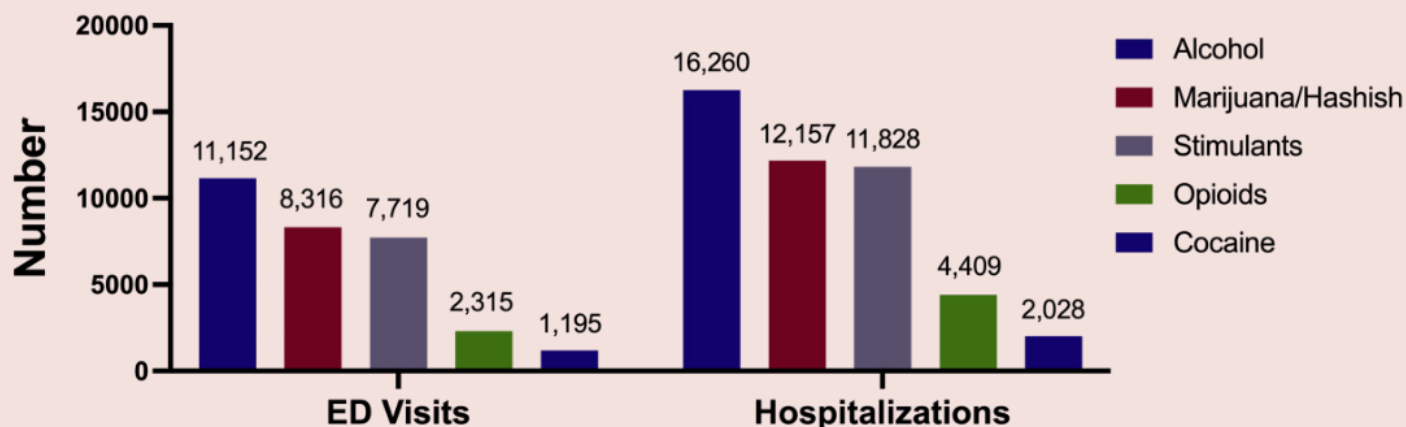


The Arkansas alcoholic liver disease mortality rate has fluctuated from 2016 to 2020, being at or slightly lower than U.S. figures.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC Wonder

- In 2020, Arkansas ED visits in which a diagnostic code for substance use was included were highest for alcohol. The next highest number of visits involved marijuana/hashish, followed closely by stimulants, then opioids and cocaine.
- Arkansas hospitalizations in 2020 showed a similar pattern of substance-involved admissions, with most involving alcohol. The next highest number of admissions involved marijuana/hashish, followed closely by stimulants, then opioids and cocaine.

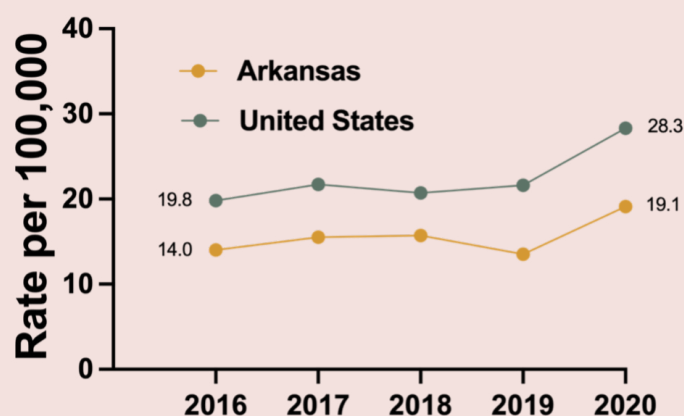
Arkansas Admissions Involving a Substance, 2020



Source: Arkansas Department of Health

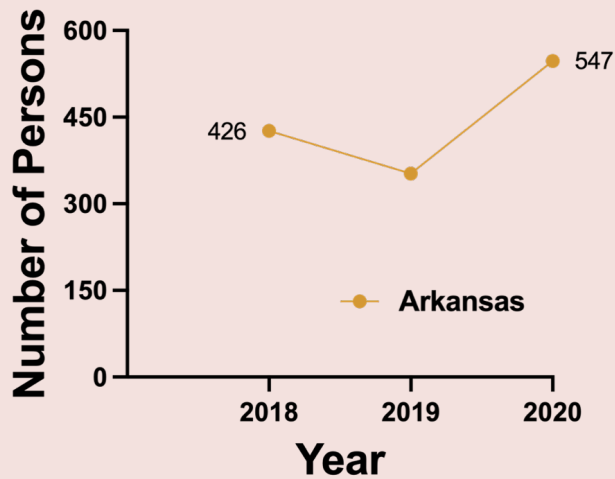
- U.S. age-adjusted drug overdose death rate per 100,000 persons increased from 19.8 in 2016 to 28.3 in 2020 and was higher than Arkansas figures. Arkansas age-adjusted drug overdose death rate per 100,000 persons increased slightly from 2016 to 2017, then decreased from 2018 to 2019, before increasing sharply to above the 2016 rate. Nevertheless, Arkansas drug-involved deaths are likely under-reported. mortality rate also increased in 2019 rising from 9.9 to 11.4 per 100,000. While Arkansas appears to have a significantly lower drug overdose death rate, opioid-related deaths are likely under reported.

Age-Adjusted Drug Overdose Deaths



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC Wonder

Drug Overdose Deaths

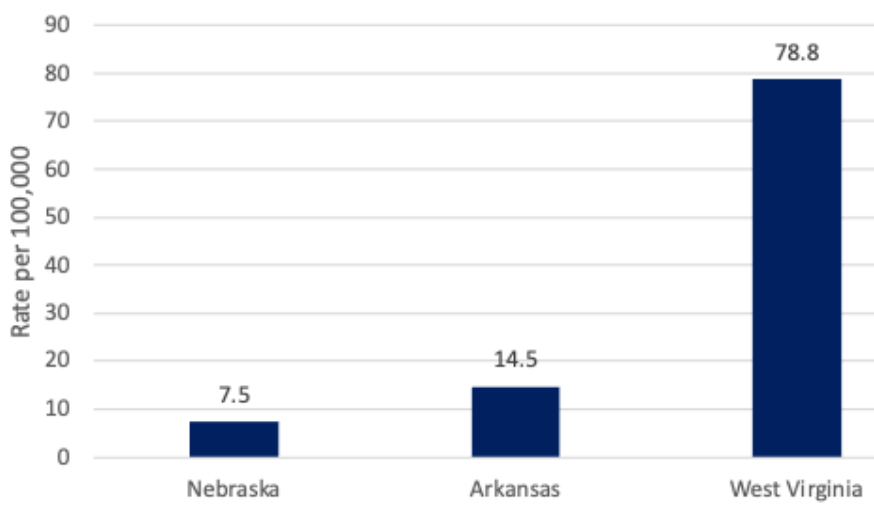


Although the number of drug overdose deaths in Arkansas decreased from 426 in 2018 to 352 in 2019, it increased by over 55% to 547 in 2020. However, drug overdose deaths are likely under-reported.

Source: Arkansas Department of Health

- The national 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%, from 11.4 to 17.8 per 100,000.⁴²
- In Arkansas, the age adjusted death rate for overdoses involving opioids was 14.5 per 100,000 in 2020. In contrast, Nebraska had the lowest opioid-involved death rate of 7.5, while West Virginia had the highest opioid-involved death rate of 78.8. While Arkansas appears to have a significantly lower opioid overdose death rate, opioid-related deaths are likely under reported.

Age-Adjusted Opioid Involved Deaths, 2020



Source: NCHS FastStats, 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 was 14.3 in 2020 and 4.1 in 2019. The U.S. synthetic opioid overdose mortality rate also increased in 2020 rising from 11.4 to 28.9 per 100,000. While Arkansas appears to have a significantly lower drug overdose death rate, opioid-related deaths are likely under reported.

Psychological

Why this is important

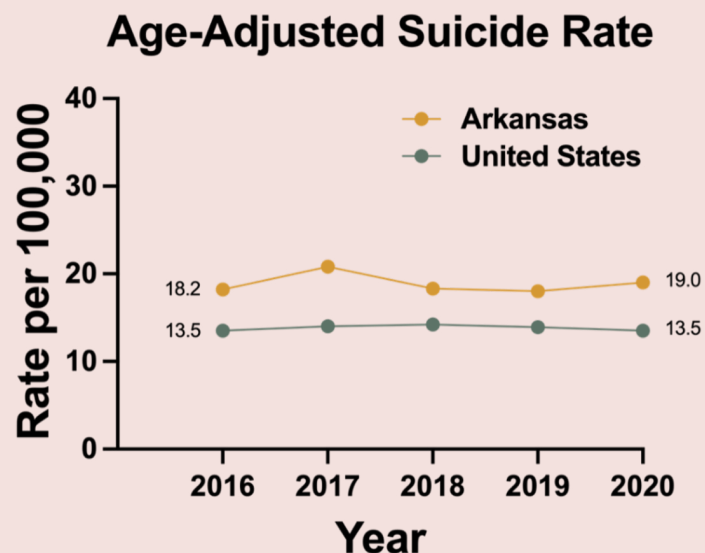
In 2017, suicide was the tenth leading cause of death in the U.S. and the second leading cause of death among those aged 10-34 years in 2018.⁵²

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.⁵³

Use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs is associated with lower grades and school attendance among adolescents⁵⁴ as well as lower likelihood of continuous enrollment in college.⁵⁵

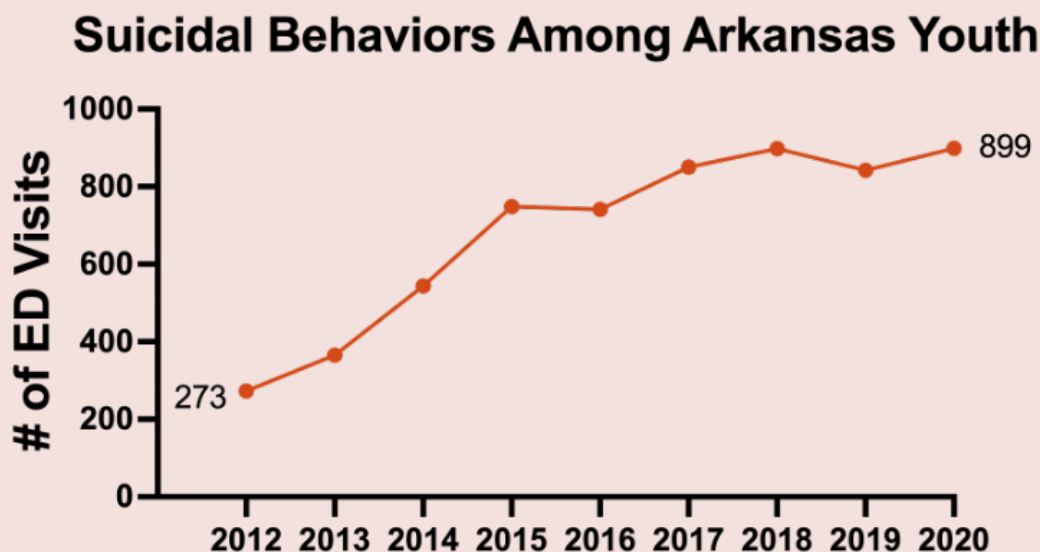
What to take away

- Suicide death rates in Arkansas have increased slightly from 18.2 suicides per 100,000 in 2016 to 19.0 suicides per 100,000 in 2020, while U.S. suicide death rates have remained stable. Arkansas rates are consistently higher than national figures.



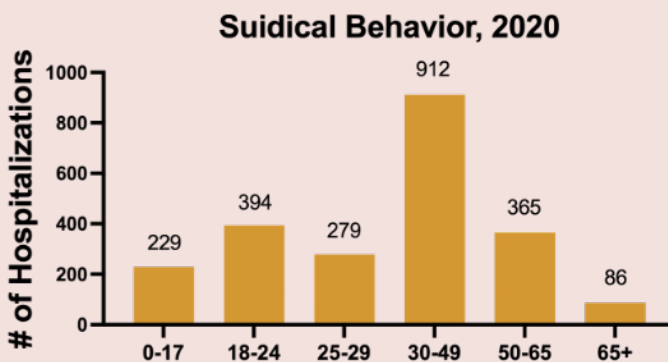
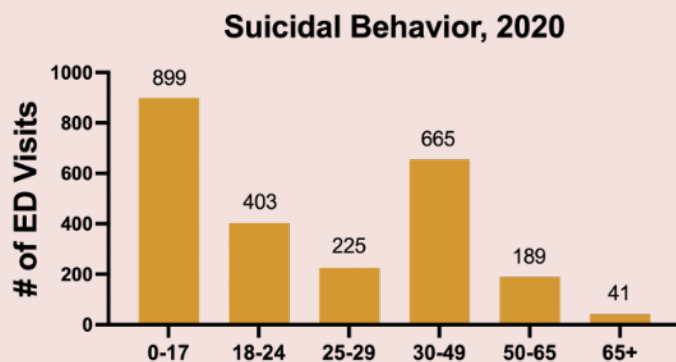
Source: MCD, Intentional Self Harm, CDC Wonder

- 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..



Source: Arkansas Department of Health

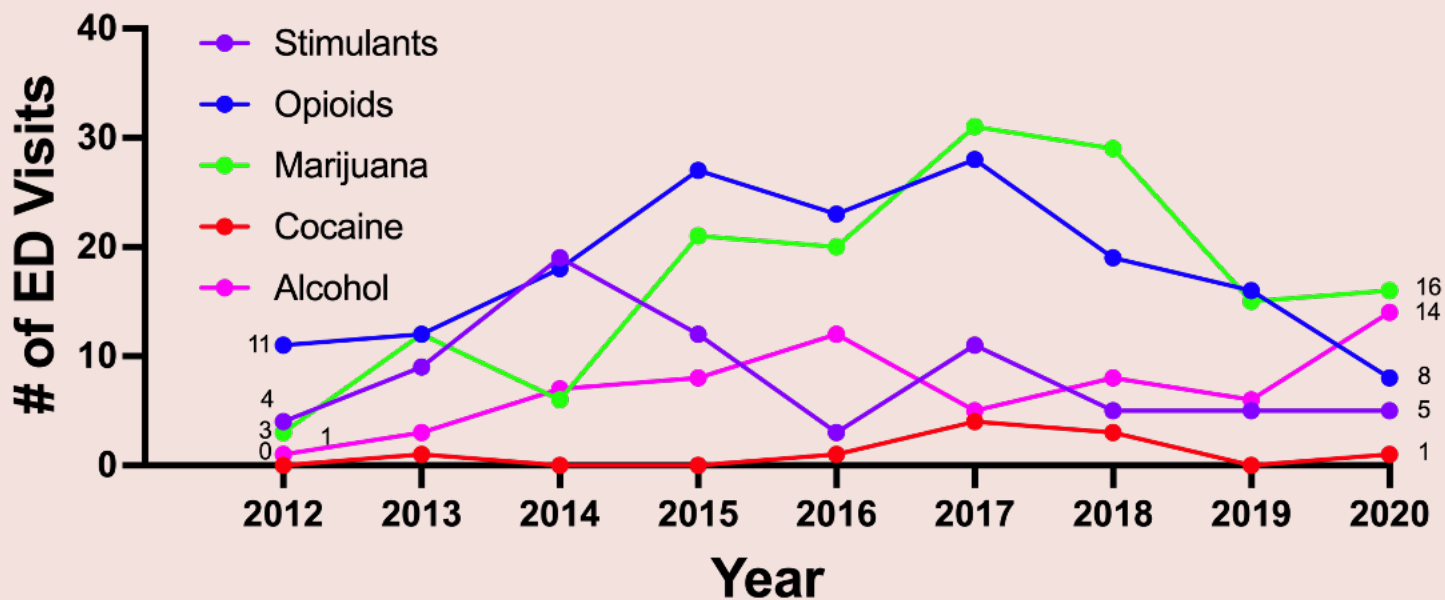
- There were 2,412 emergency department (ED) visits for suicidal behaviors in 2020, the majority of which were for Arkansas youth aged 0-17 years.



Source: Arkansas Department of Health

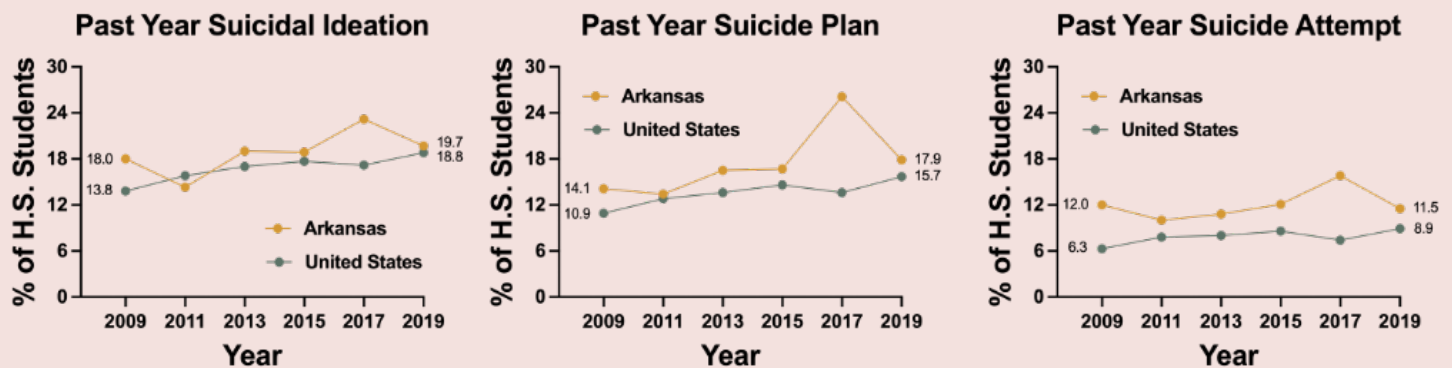
- In 2020, there were 2,264 hospitalizations in Arkansas for suicidal behaviors, the majority of which were among adults aged 30-49 years.

Suicidal Behaviors and Substance Among Youth



Source: Arkansas Department of Health

- The number of suicidal behavior-related Emergency Department (ED) visits that also involved a substance changed over time depending on the substance, such that suicidal behavior-related ED visits involving:
 - Stimulants increased from 2012 to 2013 then decreased through 2016 and then remained relatively stable from 2016 through 2020.
 - Opioids increased from 2012 to 2015, plateaued through 2017, and then decreased from 2017 to 2020.
 - Marijuana increased from 2012 to 2017, then decreased from 2017 to 2019 and remained stable from 2019 to 2020.
 - Alcohol slightly increased from 2012 to 2016, then plateaued at a lower level 2017 to 2019 before increasing in 2020.
 - Cocaine increased slightly from essentially no ED visits from 2012 to 2016 to a few ED visits in 2017 and 2018 before returning to zero or one in 2019-2020.
- Past year suicidal ideation as well as making a suicidal plan among Arkansas high school student has fluctuated, but still increased slightly over time, from 2009 to 2019 and has generally been similar to or slightly higher than among their U.S. counterparts. 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 2009-2015 in 2019. However, Arkansas high school student prevalence of suicide attempts was generally higher than national figures.



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.⁵⁶

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,⁵⁷ which could be reflected in the number of arrests.

What to take away

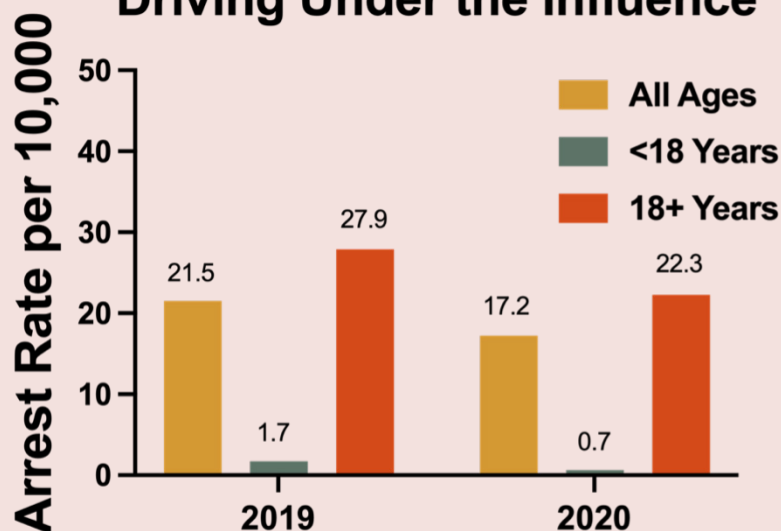
- In 2020, Arkansas drivers reported a slightly higher prevalence of driving after consuming too much alcohol than their U.S. counterparts.

Driving after Alcohol Overconsumption (%), 2020



Source: BRFSS

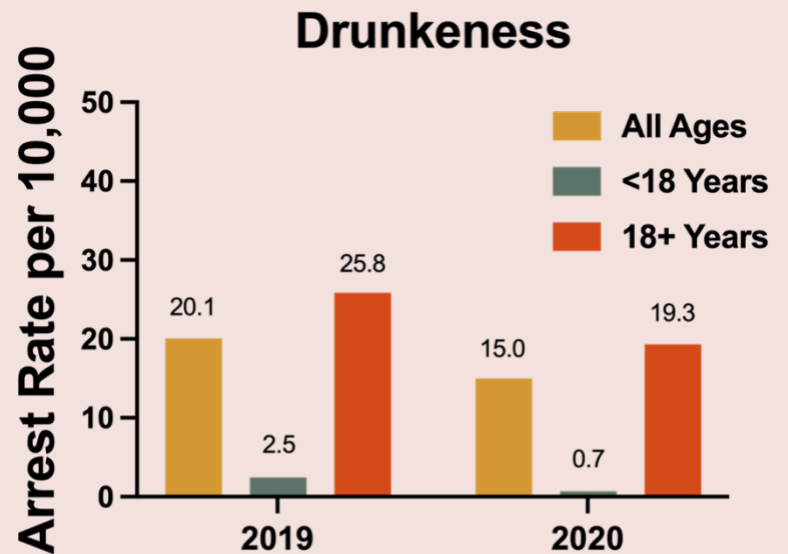
Driving Under the Influence



Source: Arkansas Crime Center

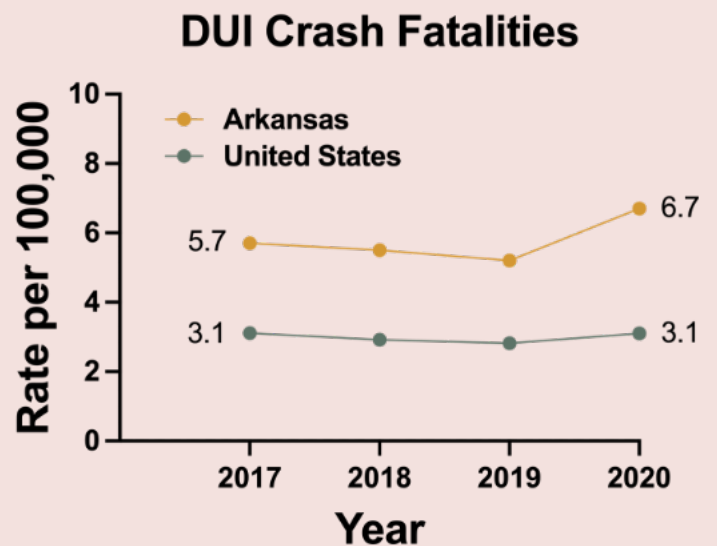
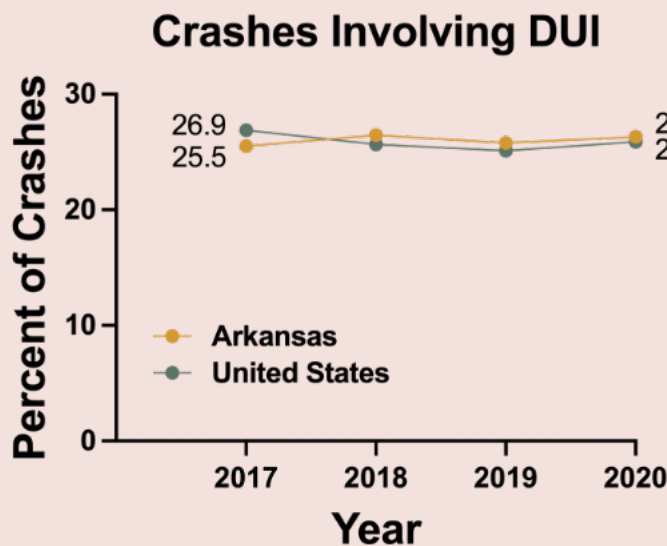
The Arkansas DUI arrest rate decreased from 2019 to 2020 among both those aged <18 and 18+ years. This may have been related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

- The Arkansas arrest rate for drunkenness also decreased from 2019 to 2020 among both those aged <18 and 18+ years. This may have been related to the COVID-19 pandemic.



Source: Arkansas Crime Center

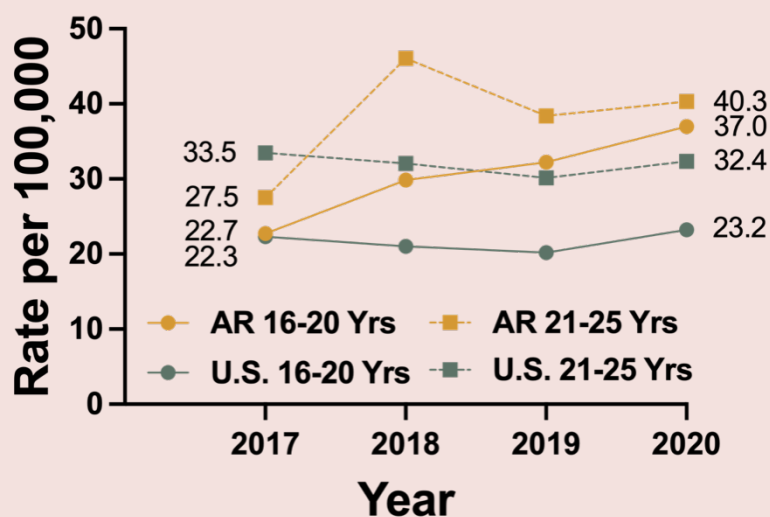
- The percent of crashes involving an Arkansas driver with a positive breath alcohol concentration (BAC) increased slightly from 2017 to 2018 and remained relatively stable from 2018 to 2020. The percent of crashes involving an Arkansas driver with a positive breath alcohol concentration (BAC) is like that among U.S. drivers, with U.S. prevalence remaining stable from 2017 to 2020.



Source: NHTSA FARS

- 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 from 2019 to 2020. In contrast, U.S. crash fatality rates remained stable from 2017 to 2020 and are consistently lower than Arkansas rates.

Crash Fatalities

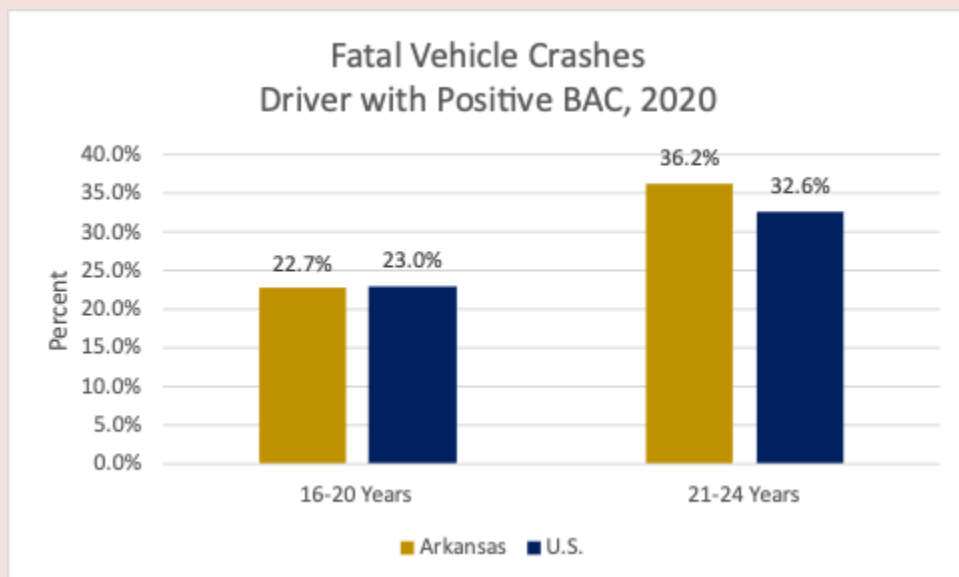


The crash fatality rate among Arkansas drivers aged 16 to 20 years increased from 22.7 per 100,000 in 2017 to 37.0 per 100,000 in 2020, while that among their U.S. counterparts remained stable and was generally lower than Arkansas figures.

The crash fatality rate among Arkansas drivers aged 21 to 25 years increased from 27.5 per 100,000 in 2017 to 40.3 per 100,000 in 2020, while that among their U.S. counterparts decreased slightly from 33.5 per 100,000 in 2017 to 32.4 per 100,000 in 2020 and was generally lower than Arkansas figures.

Source: NHTSA FARS

- The prevalence of alcohol-involved crash fatalities among Arkansas youth and young adults were higher than nationally. The percentage of crash fatalities in which drivers had a positive breath alcohol concentration was 11.6 percent for both all Arkansas and all U.S. drivers in 2020. Among drivers involved in a fatal accident who were aged 16-20 years, 22.7% involved a positive BAC in Arkansas vs 23% in the U.S. Among drivers aged 21-24 involved in a fatal crash in 2020, a positive BAC was involved in 36.2% of Arkansas accidents vs 32.6% of U.S. accidents. These findings highlight the need for more focused driver education and alcohol harm reduction strategies in these age groups.



Source: NHTSA FARS

- Among drug and alcohol related arrests for juveniles, drugs and narcotics violations had the highest rate of arrests (9.2 per 10,000) followed liquor law violations at only 1.5 per 10,000.
- Drugs and narcotics also had the highest rate of adult substance-related arrests (66.0 per 10,000), followed by DUI and drunkenness at 22.3 and 19.3 per 10,000, respectively.

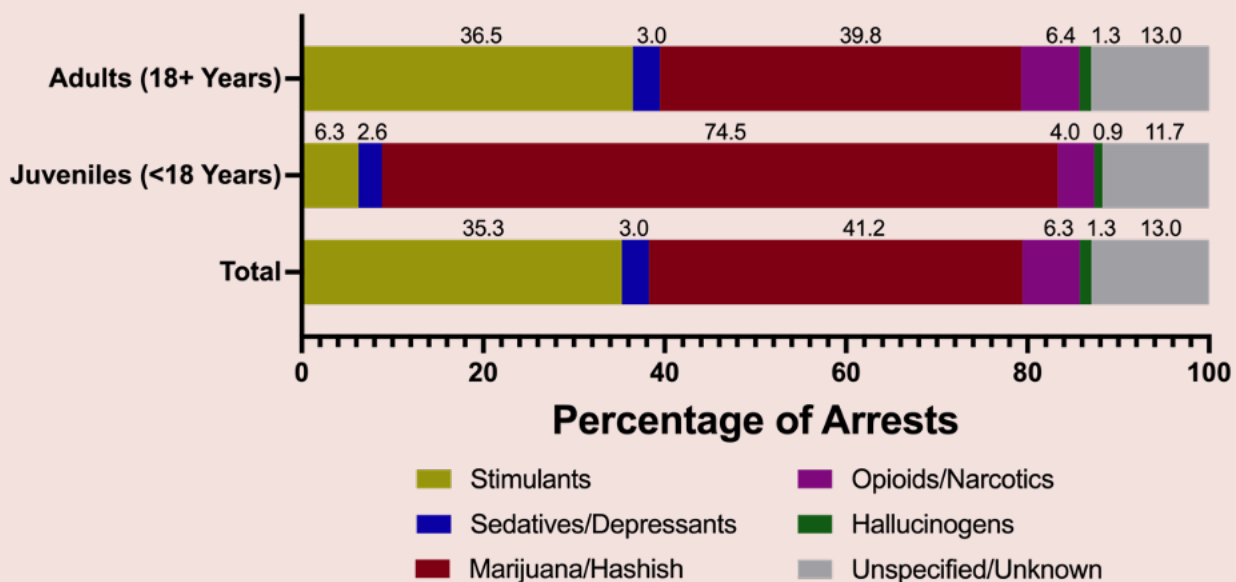
Drug- and Alcohol-Related Arrests per 10,000, 2020		
Type of Arrest	Juveniles (<18)	Adults (18+ Years)
Type of Arrest	Juveniles (<18 Years)	Adults (18+ Years)
Drug/Narcotic Violations*	9.2	66.0
DUI	0.7	22.3
Drunkenness	0.7	19.3
Liquor Law Violations	1.5	3.8

*Excludes arrests for equipment

Source: Arkansas Crime Information Center

- Among all drug possession arrests in the state, marijuana or hashish still represented the largest proportion (41.2 percent), which is slightly lower than the 44.4 percent in 2018. Stimulants are the next highest proportion of drug possession arrests (35.3 percent), up from 33.1 percent in 2018. Unspecified/unknown drugs represented 13.0 percent and opioids/narcotics 6.3 percent of drug possession arrests.
- About one in four (74.5 percent) Arkansas juvenile drug possession arrests involved marijuana or hashish, followed by unspecified/unknown/multiple drugs (11.7 percent) and stimulants (6.3 percent).
- Although marijuana or hashish still represented most Arkansas adult possession arrests at 39.8 percent, this was only slightly higher than that for arrests involving stimulants (36.5 percent). Unspecified/unknown/multiple drugs represented 13.0 percent and opioids/narcotics 6.4 percent of drug possession arrests.

Arrests for Possession of a Particular Drug Class, 2020



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.⁵⁸

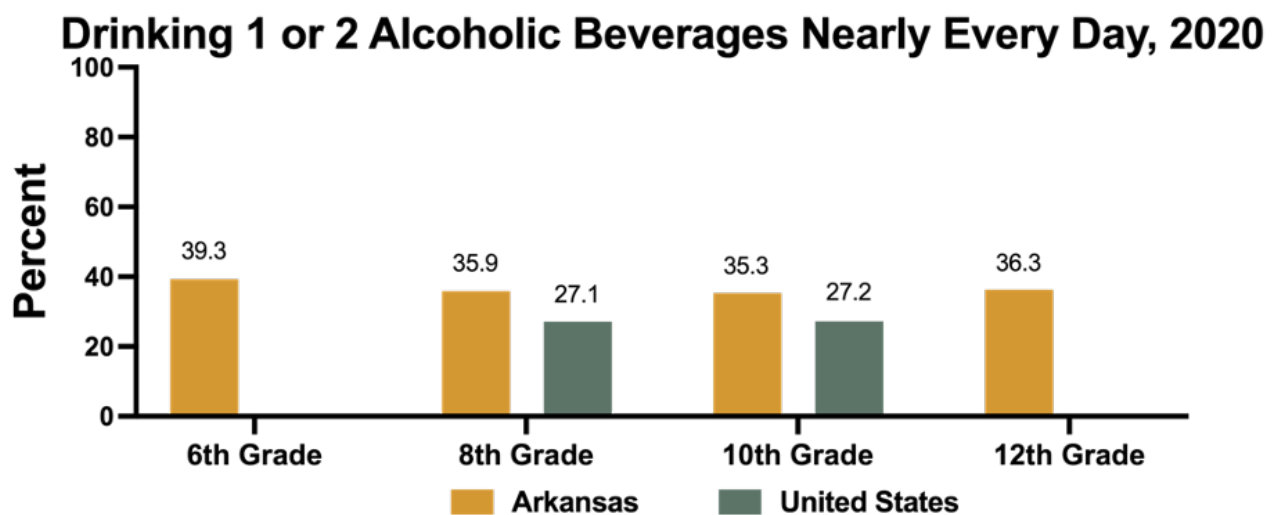
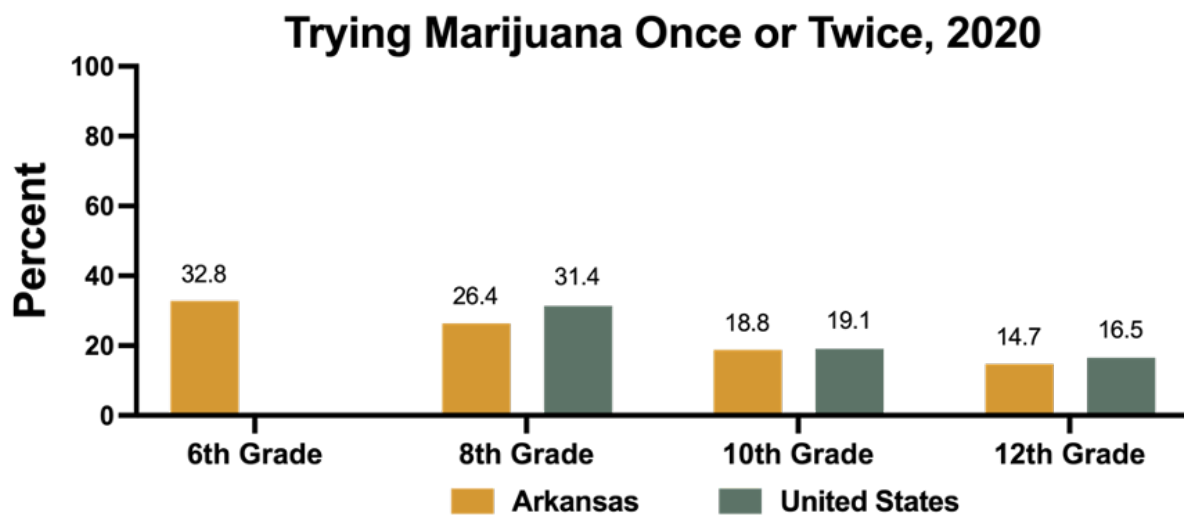
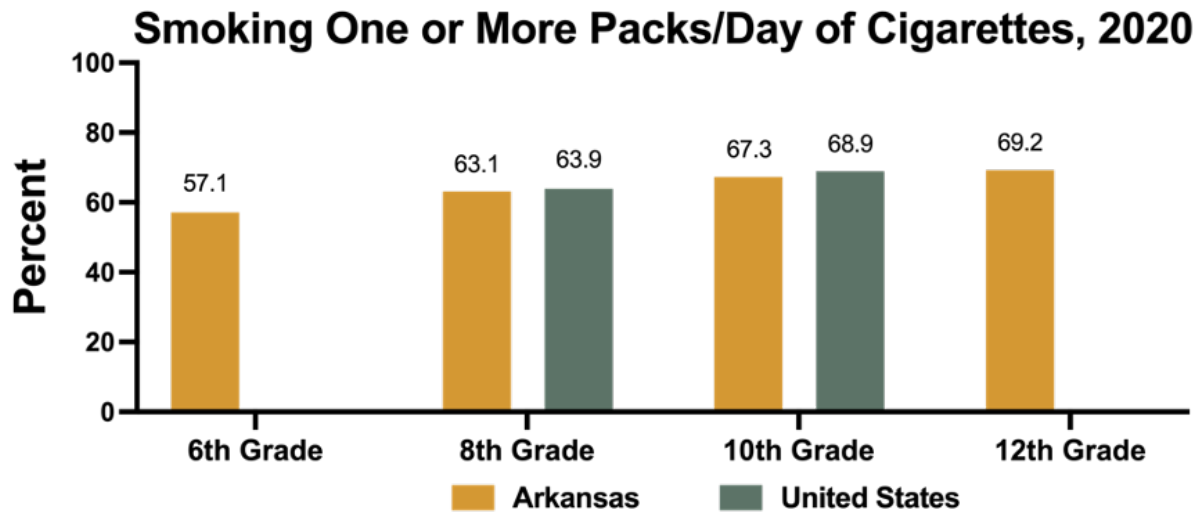
Substance use disorders and mental illnesses share many of the same risk factors and having a mental illness may increase the likelihood of developing a substance use disorder and vice versa.⁵⁸

What to take away

Students

- Compared to the United States, Arkansas students in grades 8 and 10 are slightly less likely to perceive great risk in smoking 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day in 2020.
- Compared to U.S. averages, Arkansas students in grades 8, 10 and 12 were less likely to perceive great risk in using marijuana once or twice per week in 2020. The perception of risk for the both the U.S. and Arkansas decreased with increasing grade level.
- Arkansas youth were much more likely than U.S. youth to perceive great risk in drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day. The perception of risk declines with increasing grade level from grade 6 to grade 10, but not grade 12.

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

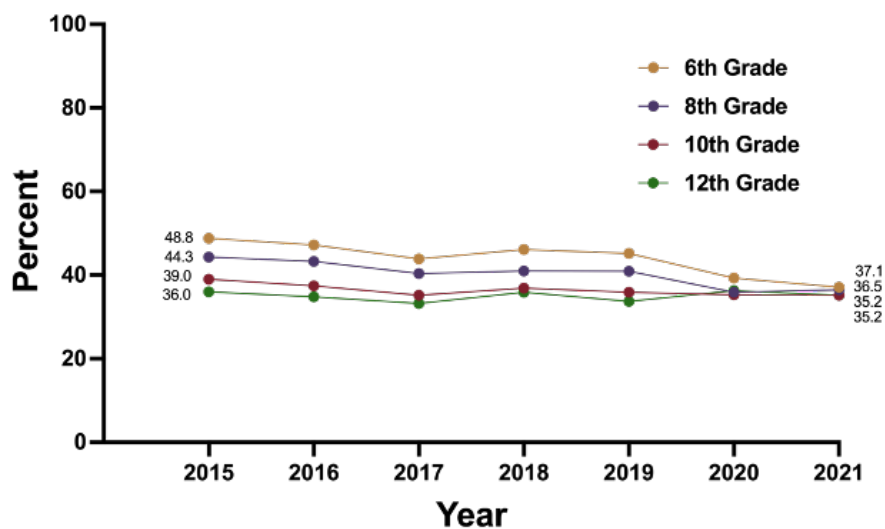


Source: APNA and MTF

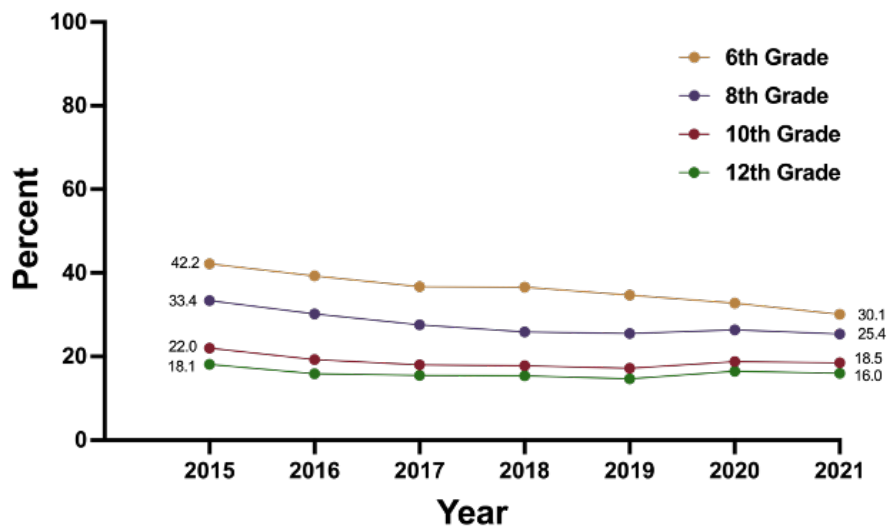
- Over time, the proportion of students who perceive “great risk” in nearly daily alcohol use has declined from 2015 to 2021. Perceived risk showed a shallow decline in grades 10 and 12; however, perceived risk more sharply declined in grades 6 and 8, such that the percentage of students in these grades perceiving risk is more similar to that for 10th and 12th grade.
- Over time, students in grade 6 who perceive “great risk” in marijuana use has steadily declined from 42.2 percent 2015 to 30.1 percent 2021. Perceived “great risk” of marijuana use among 8th grade students declined from 33.4 percent in 2015 to 25.4 percent in 2021. Perceived “great risk” of marijuana use among 10th and 12th grade students showed a less steep decline from 2015 to 2019 than that among 8th grade students, but then increased slightly in 2020-2021.

Youth Who Perceive Great Risk in the Following Activities:

Drinking 1 or 2 Alcoholic Beverages Nearly Every Day



Trying Marijuana Once or Twice

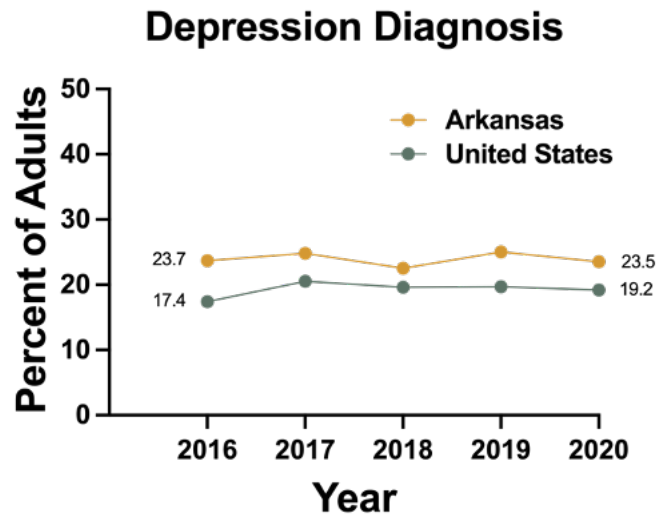
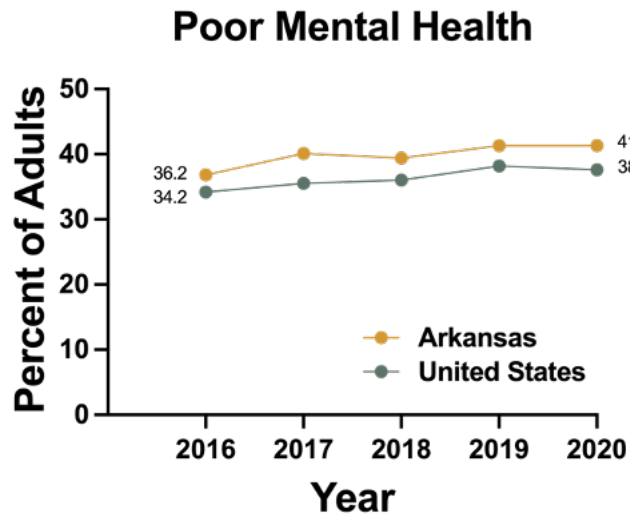


Source: APNA

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

Adults

- Arkansas adults were slightly more likely than U.S. adults to report poor mental health. The proportion reporting poor mental health has increased from 2016 to 2019, then remained relatively stable from 2019 to 2020.
- The proportion of Arkansas and U.S. adults who have been diagnosed with depression has remained relatively stable from 2016 to 2020. The prevalence of a major depressive episode was higher among Arkansas adults relative to their U.S. counterparts.



Source: BRFSS

In the family

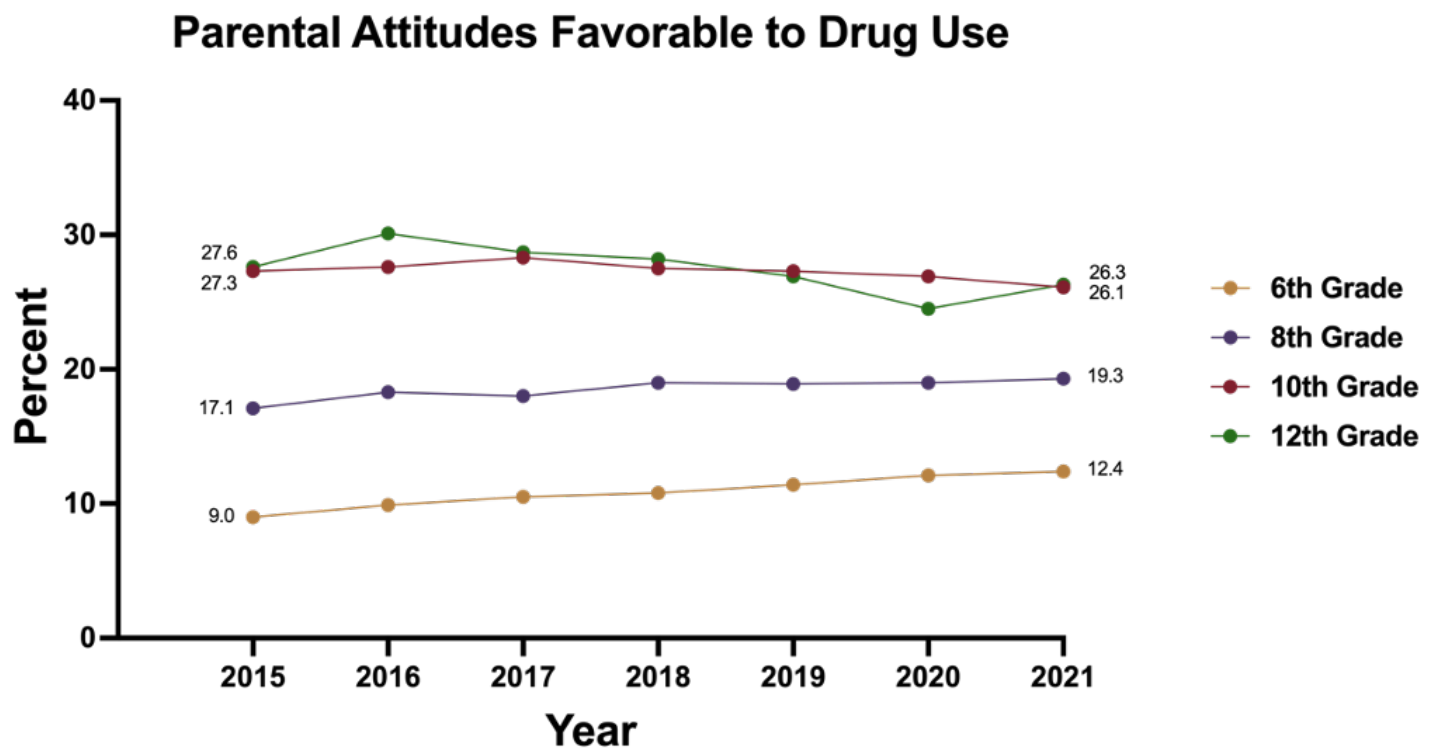
Why this is important

Adolescents are more likely to misuse substances if they live in homes where parents have substance use problems,⁵⁹ have tolerant attitudes toward moderate drinking and drug use,⁶⁰ or poorly monitor their children's activities.⁵⁹

Family rejection of sexual orientation or gender identity⁵⁹ or childhood maltreatment⁶¹ increases risk of adolescent substance use.

What to take away

- Since 2016, the proportion of students in 6th and 8th grades reporting that parents had attitudes favorable to drug use has increased.
- While favorable parental attitudes towards drugs generally increase with grade, a similar percentage of 10th and 12th grade students report favorable parental attitudes towards drugs.
- While the proportion of 10th and 12th grade students perceiving favorable parental attitudes to drugs decreased very slightly from 2016 to 2021. About one in four 10th and 12th graders report their parents have favorable attitudes toward drug use.



Source: APNA

Related to Peers

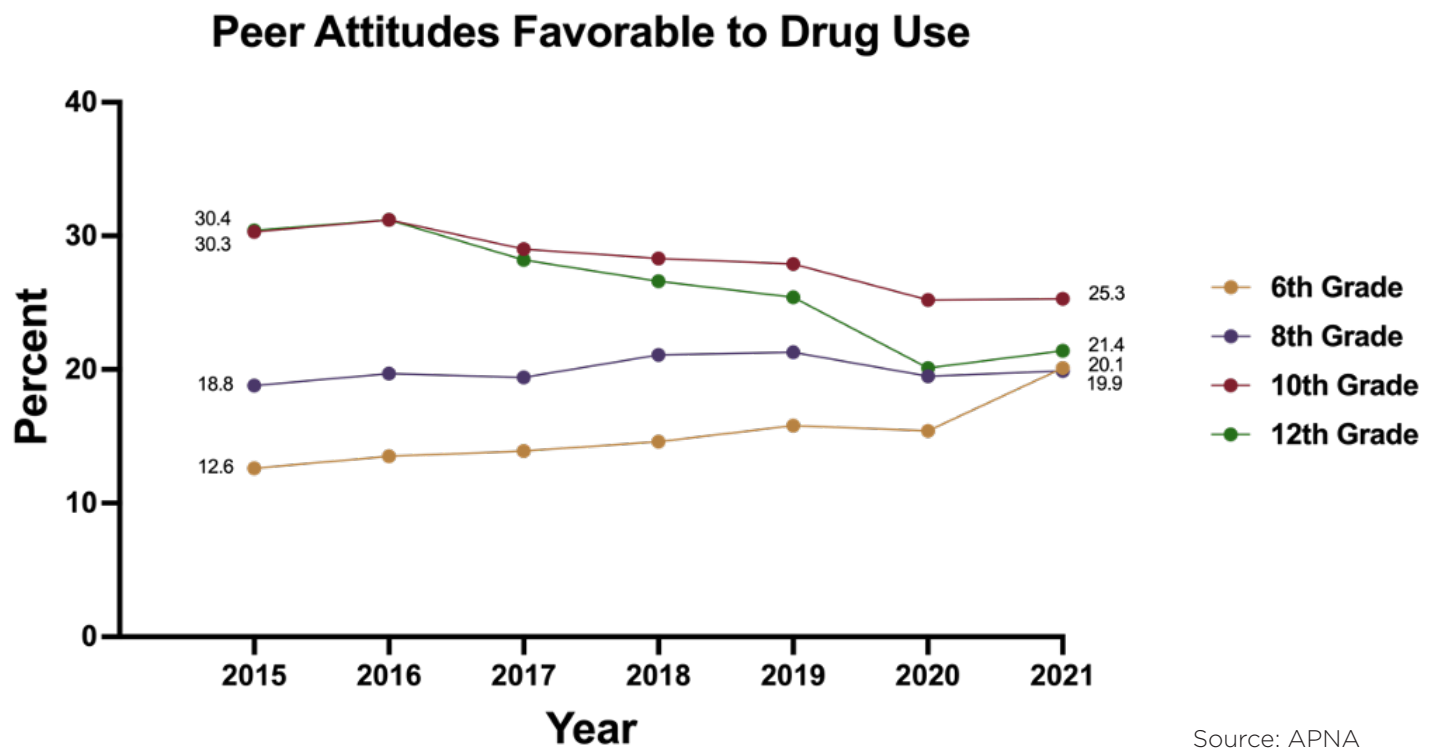
Why this is important

Peer relationships have been shown to influence adolescent substance use, with increased risks associated with deviant peer relationships, popularity, bullying, and association with gangs.⁶¹

- 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 students with peer attitudes favorable to drug use has increased over time among 6th grade students from 2015 to 2021. The rate of students with peer attitudes favorable to drug use has increased over time among 8th grade students from 2015 to 2019, with a slight decrease in 2020-2021. Among 10th grade students, the percentage of peers with attitudes favorable to drug use decreased over time from 2015 to 2021. Among 12th graders, the percentage of peers with attitudes favorable to drug use decreased over time from 2015 to 2020, followed by a slight increase in 2021; however, the rate was highest among 10th graders in 2021, with one in four 10th grade students and one in five 12th grade students reporting peers with favorable attitudes toward drug use.



In the school setting

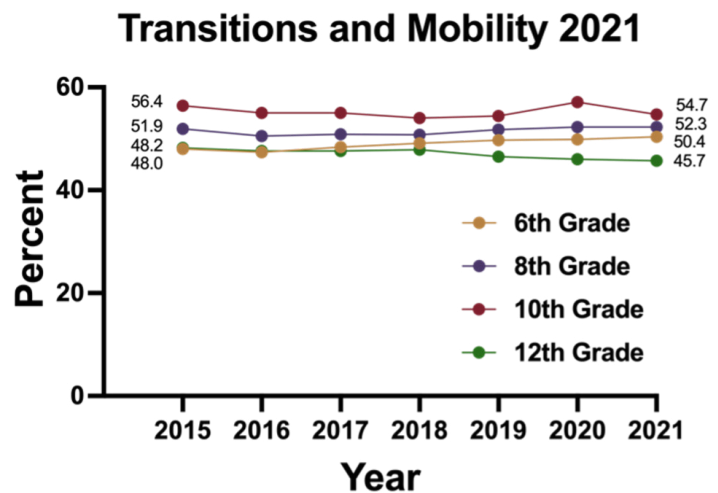
Why this is important

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.⁵⁹

What to take away

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

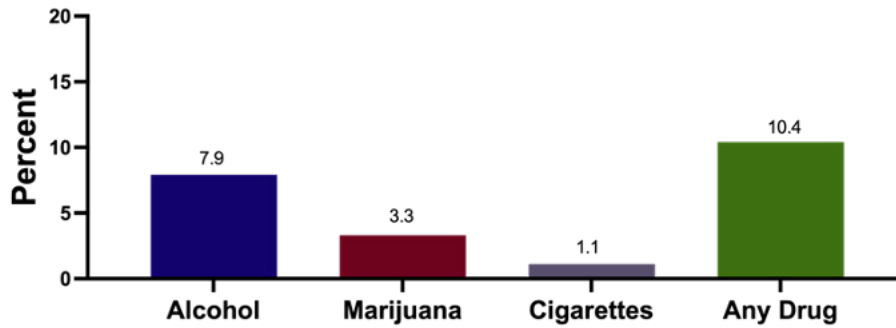


Source: APNA

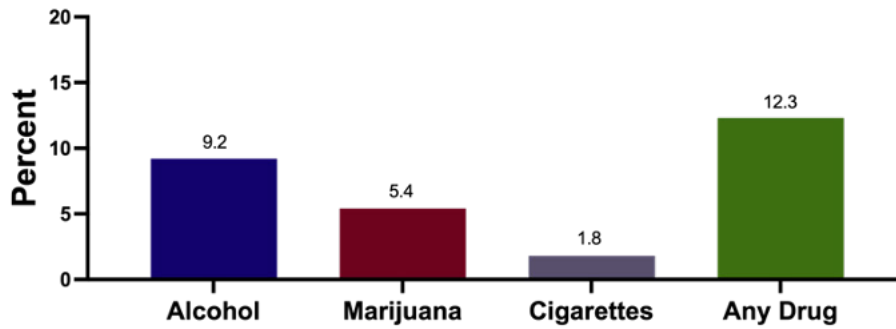
- The use of alcohol, marijuana, cigarettes or any drug increases with decreasing academic performance. Nearly one in five students who report receiving mostly D's or F's also report using some substance.
- Alcohol appears to be the most prevalent substance used across all grades with more than 1 in 10 reporting use among mostly C, D or F students. Of note, marijuana use increases more than alcohol as academic performance decreases and is similar to alcohol use prevalence among D or F students

Each Self-Reported Student Type That Also Reported Using Substances, 2021

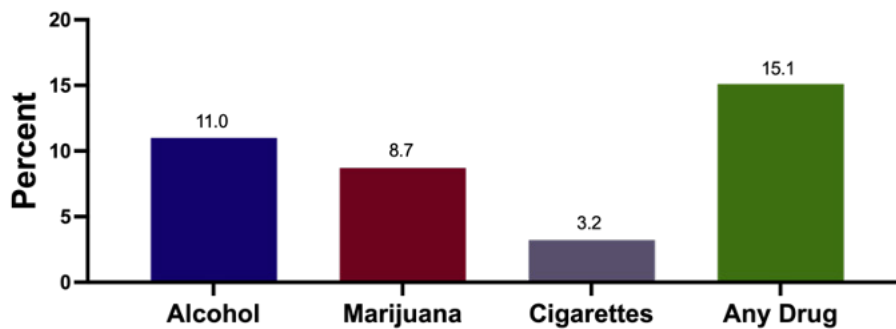
Mostly A Students, 2021



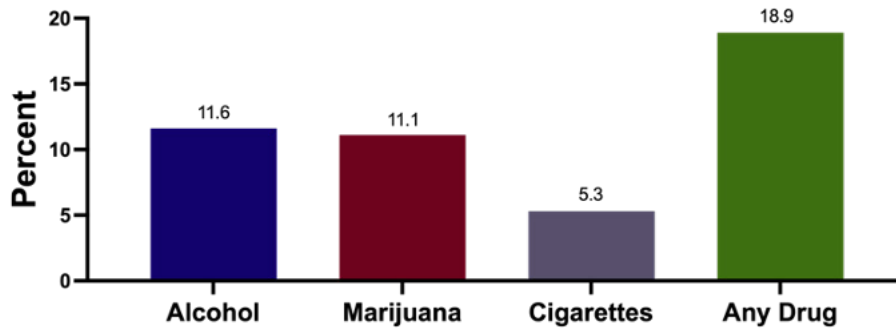
Mostly B Students, 2021



Mostly C Students, 2021



Mostly D and F Students, 2021



Source: APNA

In the community

Why this is important

A CDC best practice for tobacco control programs is limiting minors' access to tobacco products.⁶²

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.⁶³

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

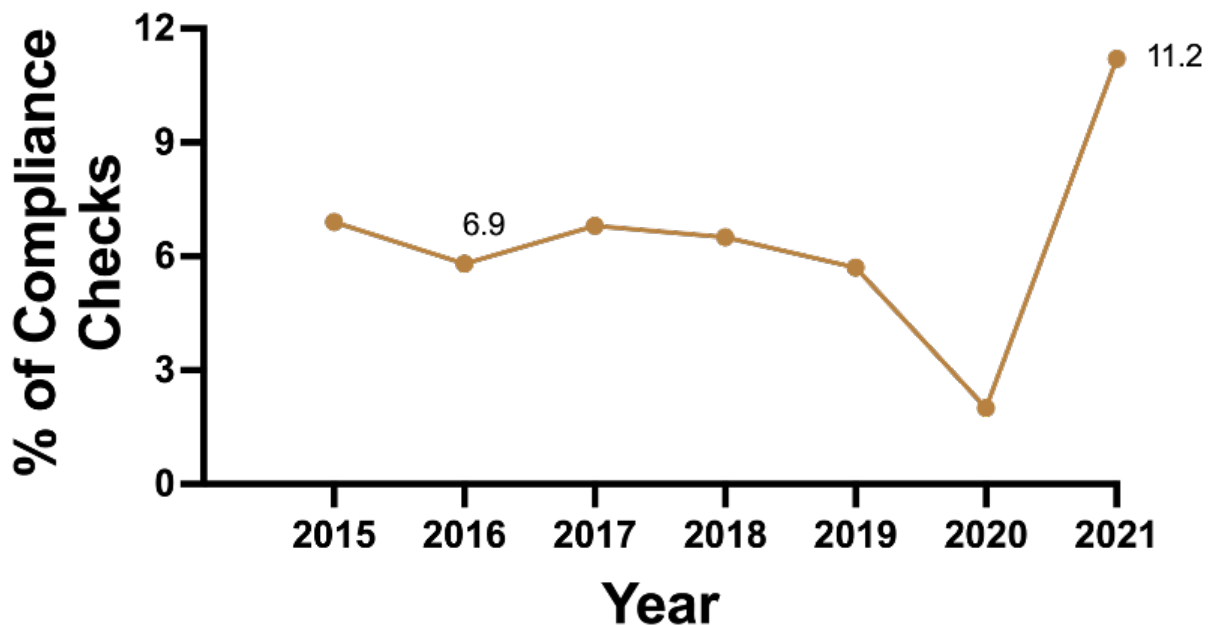
Disconnected youth are teens and young adults ages 16-19 who are neither working nor in school. Disconnected youth are at increased risk of violence, smoking, alcohol consumption and marijuana use, and may have emotional deficits and less cognitive and academic skills than their peers who are working and/or in school.⁶⁴⁻⁶⁸

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.⁶³⁻⁶⁷

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.

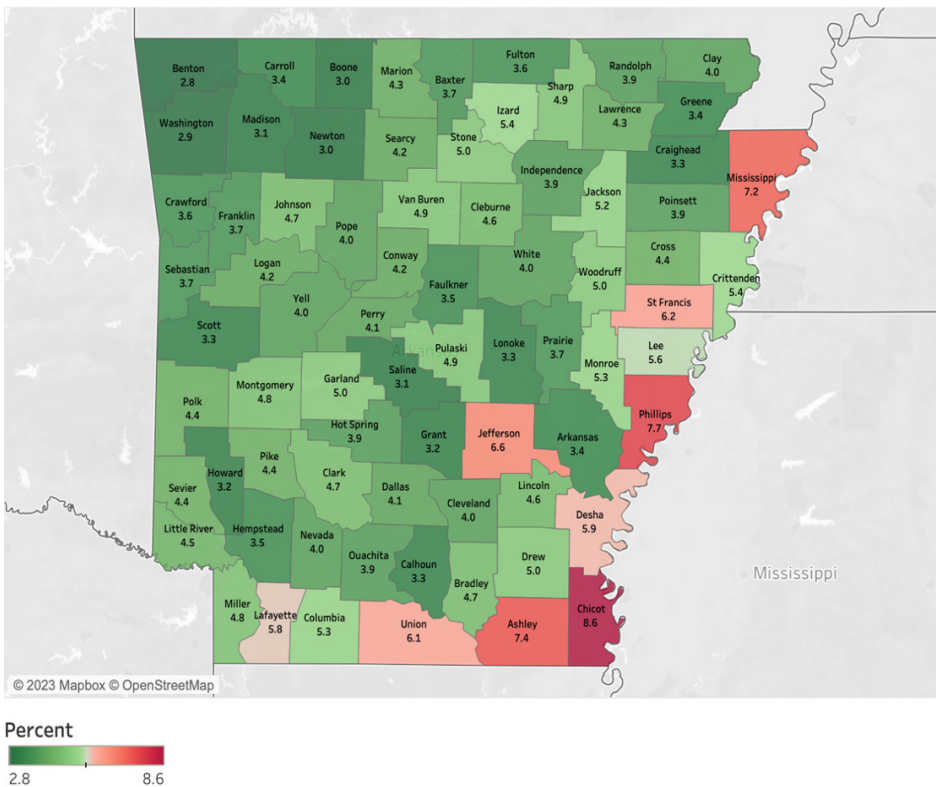
Arkansas Tobacco Sales to Minors Violations



Source: Arkansas Tobacco Control

- In 2021, the Arkansas unemployment rate varied widely across counties, from 2.8% in Benton County to 8.6% in Chicot County. Unemployment rates were highest in the southern and eastern portions of the state.

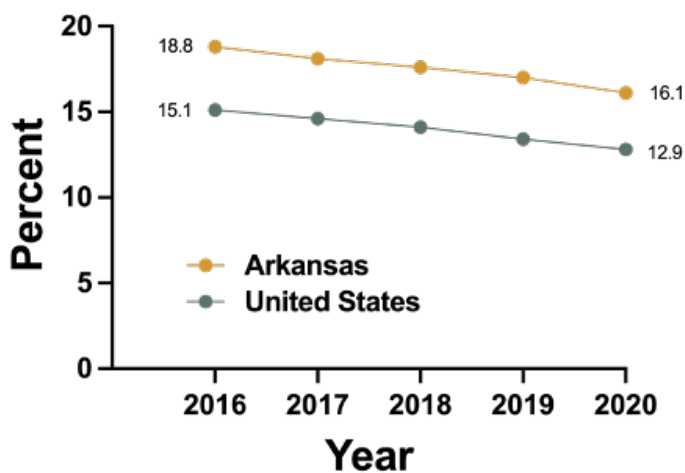
Unemployment Rate, 2021



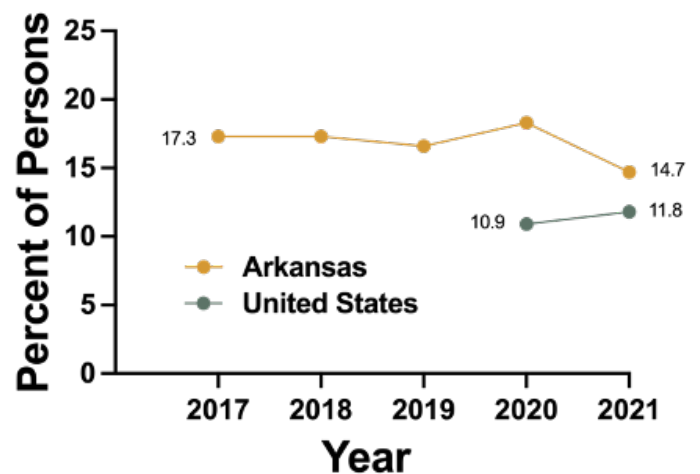
Source: Department of Labor

- 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.

Individuals Living Below Poverty



Food Insecurity

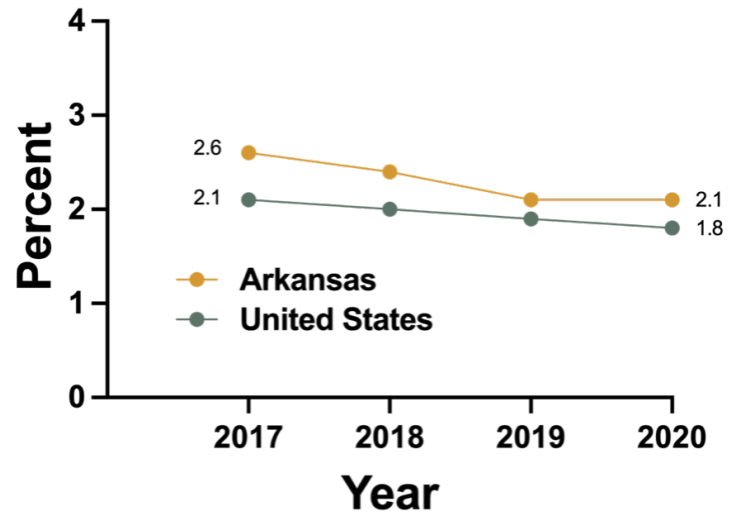


Source: American Community Survey, Table S1701 and Map the Meal Gap

- 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.

Disconnected Youth

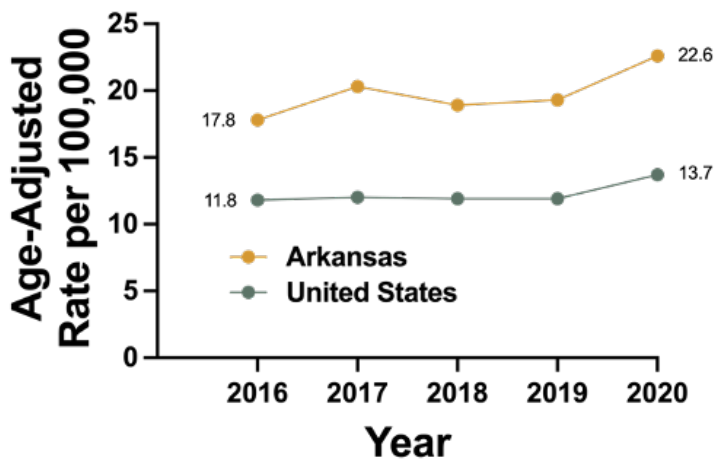
- The prevalence of U.S. disconnected youth has declined from 2.6 percent in 2015 to 2.1 percent in 2020; however, Arkansas figures are consistently higher than U.S. data.



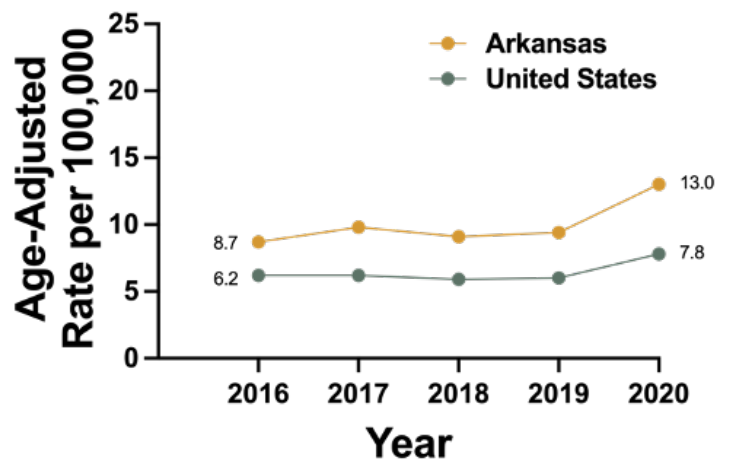
Source: American Community Survey, Table S14005

- 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 slightly in 2020.
- The Arkansas homicide death rate increased slightly from 2016 to 2019, then more sharply from 2019 to 2020. The U.S. homicide death rate remained relatively stable from 2016 to 2019, then increased slightly in 2020. The U.S. homicide death rate was consistently lower than Arkansas' rate.

Firearm Injury Deaths



Homicides



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.

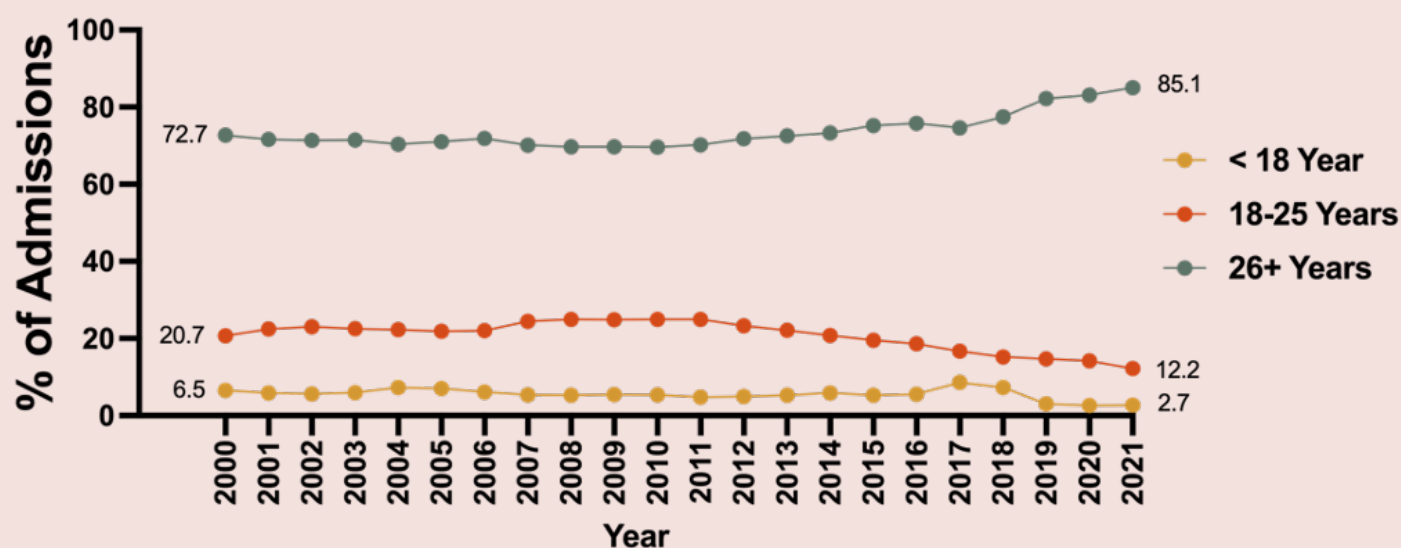
Prenatal smoking is a preventable cause of premature birth, low birth weight and birth defects.

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 and older. These findings suggest that more focus on resources and interventions for younger populations is warranted.

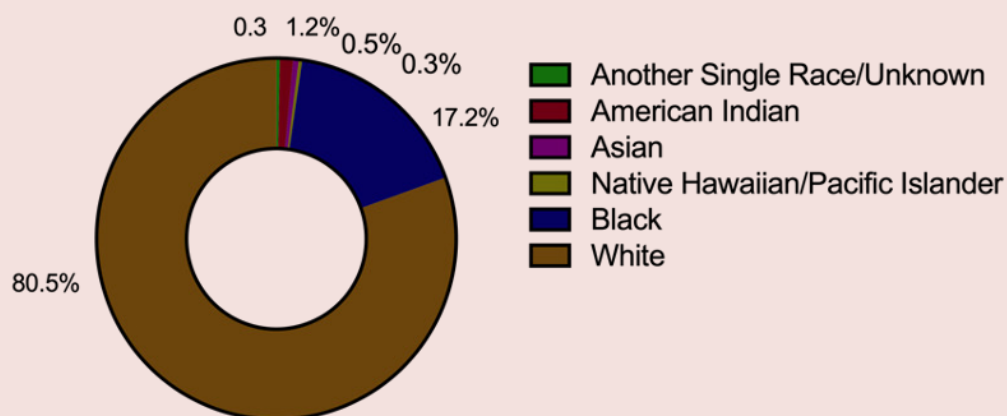
Arkansas Treatment Admissions



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

- Those entering treatment for substance or alcohol use in 2021 were predominantly White (80.5%), while 17.2% were Black, and about 1.2% were American Indian. Estimates of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity of those accessing treatment in 2021 are unavailable.

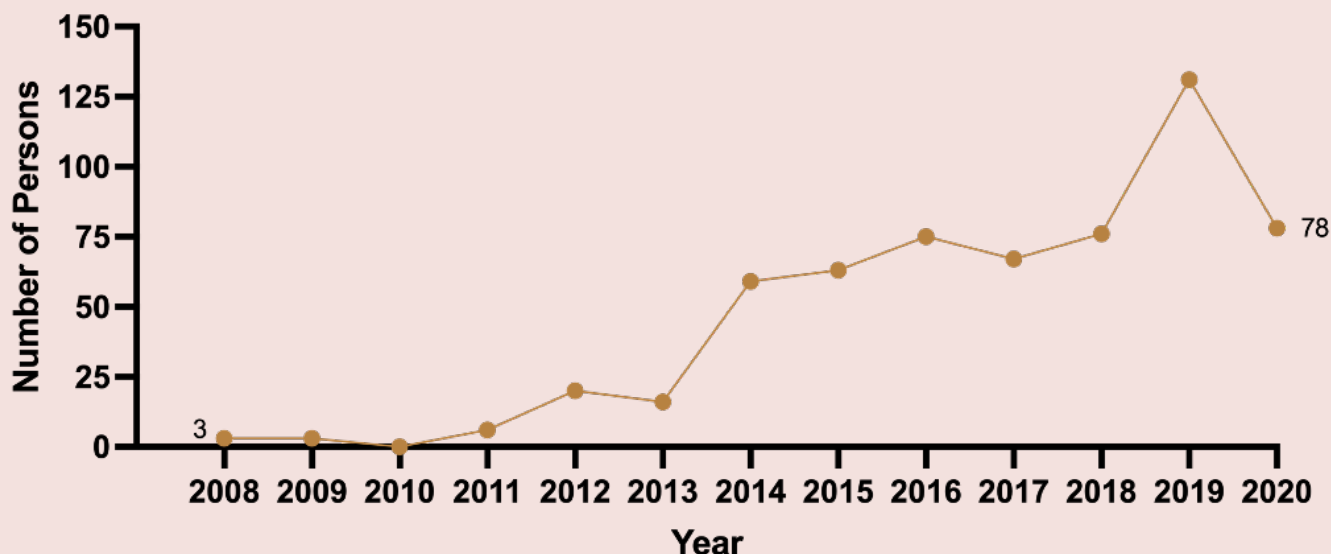
Arkansas Substance Abuse Treatment Clients Served, 2020-2021



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 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

- Data on Arkansas and U.S. persons needing, but not receiving, treatment for illicit drugs for 2019-2020 are unavailable.

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 Arkansas adult and youth substance usage was higher than national averages -- adult and youth smoking level, smoking before, during and after pregnancy, and prescription drug use. The prevalence of youth vaping is also increasing and, among Arkansas 8th and 10th grade students, is higher than among their U.S. counterparts. 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.

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Arkansas Epidemiological State Profile of Substance Use 2022

COUNTY PROFILES

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:

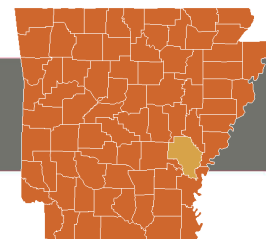
- **Community:** Presence or absence of high community organization, as well as public safety and attitudes toward drug use and crime can influence the prevalence of substance misuse.
- **Family:** Strong family bonding can serve as protection against participating in risky activities. At the same time, 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 moral order values 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

OUTCOMES, RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Substance Use	
Youth alcohol use ¹	Youth cigarette use ¹
Youth chewing tobacco use ¹	Youth marijuana use ¹
Youth heroin use ¹	Youth prescription drug use ¹
Youth flavor vape use ¹	Youth marijuana vape use ¹
Youth nicotine vape use ¹	
Community	
Persons below poverty level ²	Unemployment rates ²
Uninsurance ²	Food insecurity ²
Substandard housing ²	Transitions and mobility ²
Disconnected youth ²	Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ³
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ³	Beer, wine, liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ²
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ²	Substance use–related arrests (per 1,000 population) ²
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ²	Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ²
Family	
Children living in foster care (per 1,0000 population under 18 years of age) ²	Poor family management ²
Family history of anti–social behavior ²	Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ²
Individual/Peers	
Early initiation of drug use ²	Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ²
Perceived availability of drugs ²	Low perceived risk of drug use ²
Youth who perceive smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" ³	Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" ³
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" ³	Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" ³
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e–cigarettes, e–cigars, and e–hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" ³	Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e–liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" ³
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e–liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" ³	
School	
High school dropouts ²	Academic failure ²
Low commitment to school ²	High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ²
School opportunities for pro–social involvement ³	School rewards for pro–social involvement ³
1. Outcome, 2. Risk Factor, 3. Protective Factor	

HOW TO INTERPRET COUNTY PROFILES

ARKANSAS COUNTY



Key Findings

Weakness

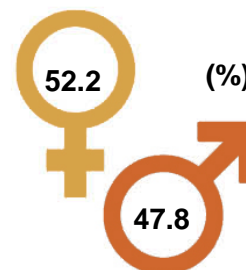
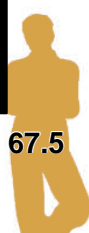
- 7th highest percentage of youth misusing prescription or vaping marijuana
- 8th highest percentage of youth using cigarettes or marijuana

Strengths

- 9th lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 13th lowest rate of academic failure

Demographics

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



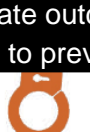
Key findings highlight top strengths and weaknesses of each county.

Demographics section describes the population in the county.

Consequences

County State

Substance use-related arrests



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



High school dropout rate (%)

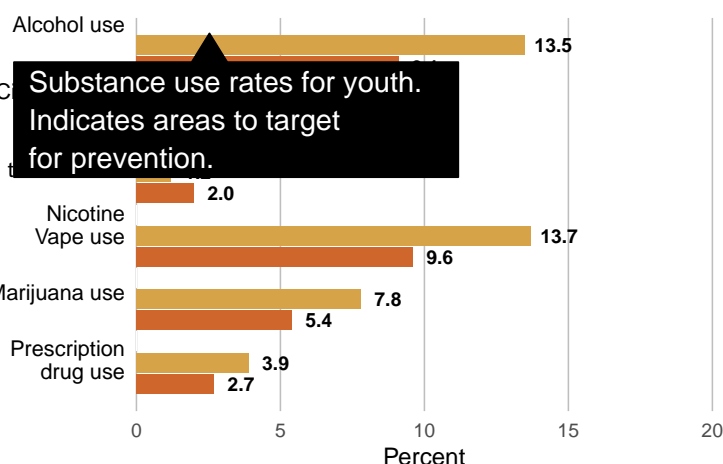


Consequences of substance use. Indicate outcomes of use we need to prevent.

Population over 65	3,406
Population under 18	5,401
Total population	17,273
Fertility Rate	NA

Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

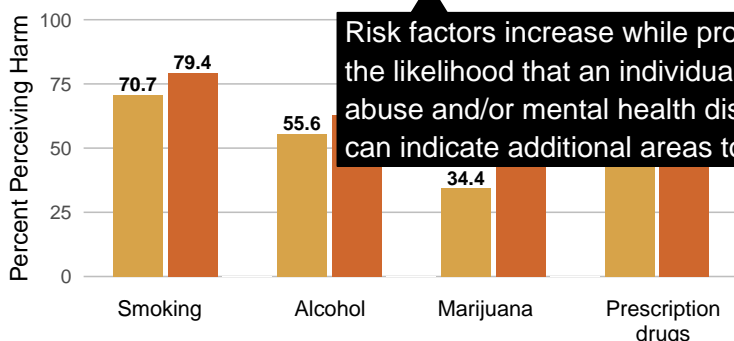
County State



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

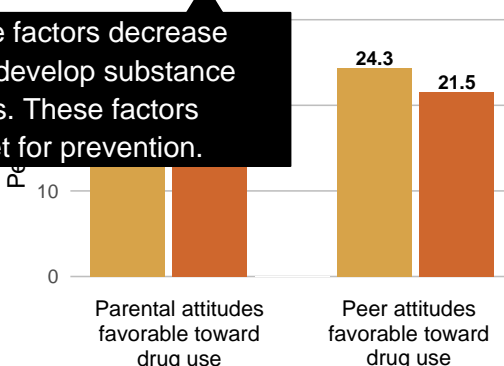
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

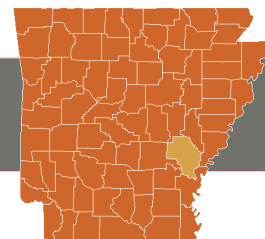
County State



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.

ARKANSAS COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	17.6	16.1	9.8	13.5		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	7.7	5.4	0.9	3.7		2.8	▲
Past 30-day Youth smoking tobacco use (%) ¹	6.8	2.1	0.0	1.2		1.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vaping use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vaping use: nicotine only (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	5.4	6.9		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	11.1	13.7		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	20.0	17.3	16.0			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	3.3	3.0	4.0	3.4		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	6.8	6.8	5.3	6.0		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.3	16.4	17.9	14.7		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	46.0	44.8	42.9	50.9		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	10.0	14.9	8.2	0.4		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶						77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶						13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷						10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸						4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	12.0	13.7	14.3	10.7		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	6.8	9.9	7.7	8.5		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	0.0	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	7.9	10.8	10.0	41.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	29.2	28.5	36.2	34.5		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	35.0	36.4	27.9	29.4		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	22.1	20.3	15.9	23.5		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹						15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹						21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹						19.1	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹						50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹						80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	67.4	67.1	56.2	55.6		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	49.8	44.0	47.1	34.4		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	85.9	84.4	69.8	72.0		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	64.2	66.1	62.7	56.7		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			58.1	52.9		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			65.7	64.8		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	3.1	3.4	1.3	0.2		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	37.7	30.2	40.2	43.1		44.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	49.6	55.2	56.8	64.4		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹		12.2	19.7	4.4		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	55.9	60.4	54.8	55.7		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	45.8	46.5	51.5	44.3		51.9	▼
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

- 7th highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs or vaping marijuana
- 8th highest percentage of youth using cigarettes or marijuana

Strengths

- 9th lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 13th lowest rate of academic failure

Consequences

■ County ■ State

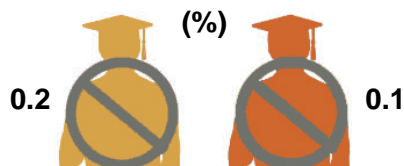
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

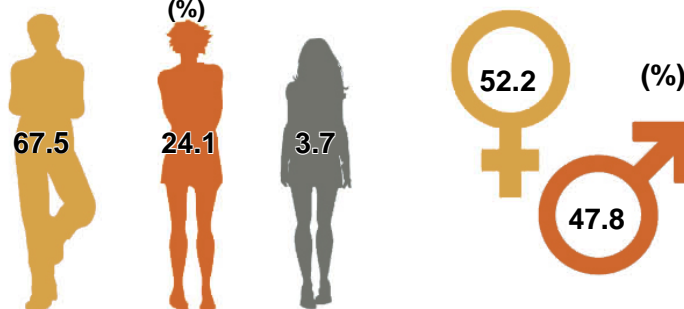


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

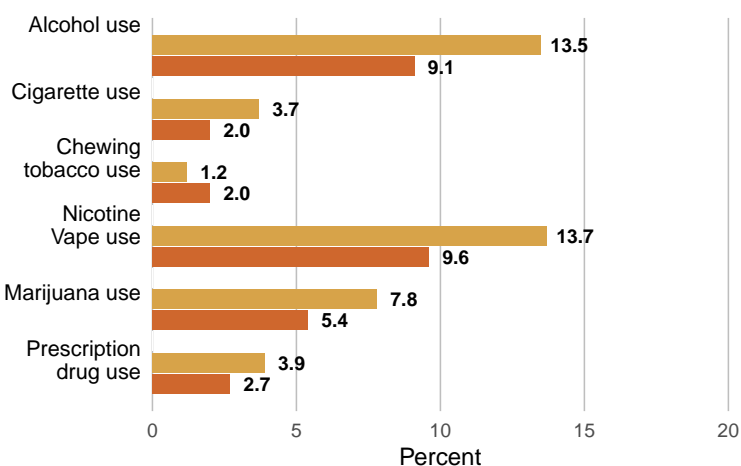
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,406
Population under 18	5,401
Total population	17,273
Fertility Rate	NA

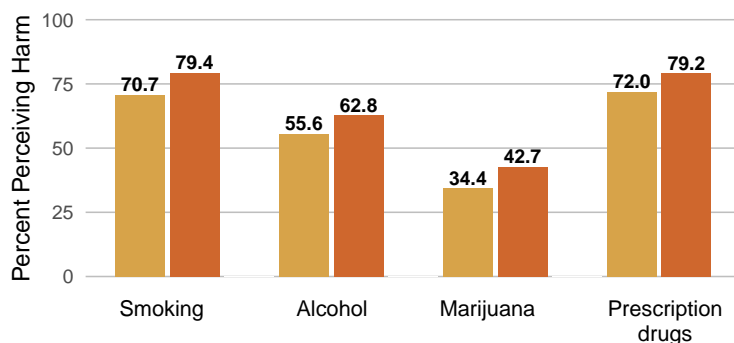
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



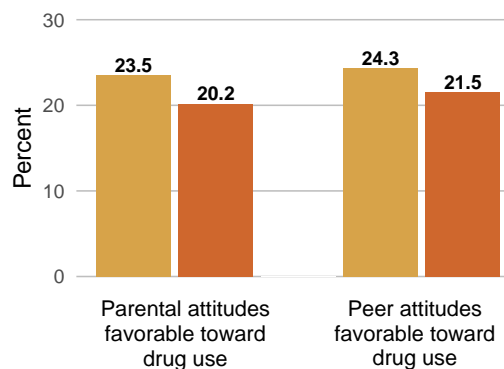
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



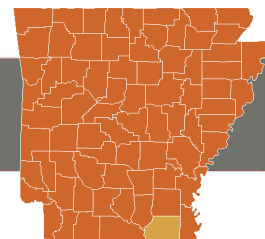
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



ARKANSAS COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	17.6	16.1	9.8	13.5		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	7.7	5.4	0.9	3.7		2.8	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	6.8	3.1	0.9	1.2		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	7.3	6.7	7.6	7.8		5.6	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.9	2.6	1.3	3.9		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			7.1	6.5		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			5.4	6.9		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			11.1	13.7		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	20.0	17.3	16.0			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	3.3	3.0	4.0	3.4		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	6.8	6.8	5.3	6.0		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.3	16.4	17.9	14.7		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	46.0	44.8	42.9	50.9		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	10.0	14.9	8.2	0.4		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	673	696	639	640		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	148	215	164	85		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	16.9	10.0	0.0	11.3		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	12.0	19.7	14.9	10.7		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	6.8	9.9	7.7	8.5		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	0.0	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	7.9	10.8	10.0	41.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	29.2	28.5	36.2	34.5		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	35.0	36.4	27.9	29.4		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	22.1	20.3	15.9	23.5		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	24.3	17.7	13.5	20.8		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	26.3	23.8	17.5	24.3		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	23.9	21.0	18.0	21.3		19.1	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	46.6	52.1	55.8	58.7		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	84.6	80.4	74.7	70.7		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	67.4	67.1	56.2	55.6		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	49.8	44.0	47.1	34.4		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	85.9	84.4	69.8	72.0		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	64.2	66.1	62.7	56.7		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			58.1	52.9		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			65.7	64.8		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	3.1	3.4	1.3	0.2		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	37.7	30.2	40.2	43.1		44.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	49.6	55.2	56.8	64.4		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	16.1	12.2	19.7	4.4		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	59.9	60.4	54.8	55.7		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	45.8	46.5	51.5	44.3		51.9	▼
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

- 7th highest percentage of youth using alcohol or vaping nicotine
- 14th highest percentage of youth using heroin

Strengths

- 15th lowest total crime index offense rate
- 17th lowest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs

Consequences

■ County ■ State

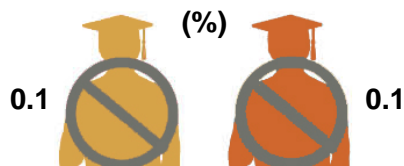
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

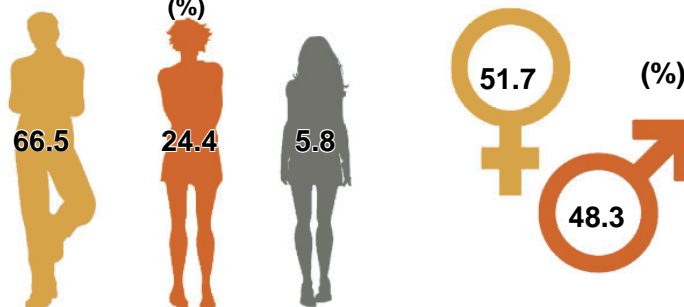


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

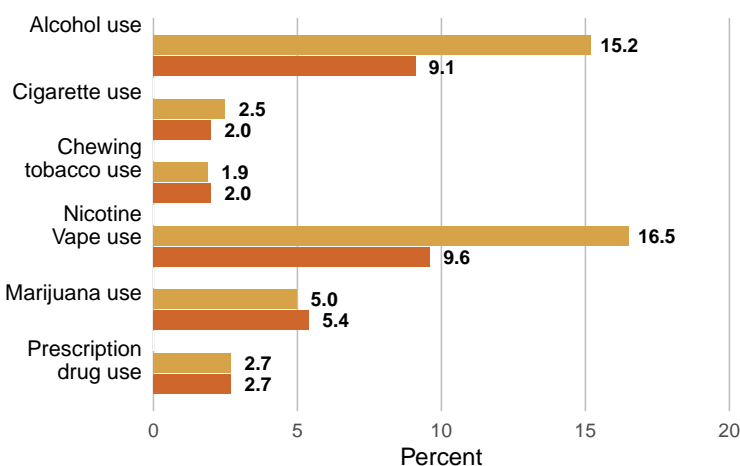
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	4,095
Population under 18	6,395
Total population	19,362
Fertility Rate	NA

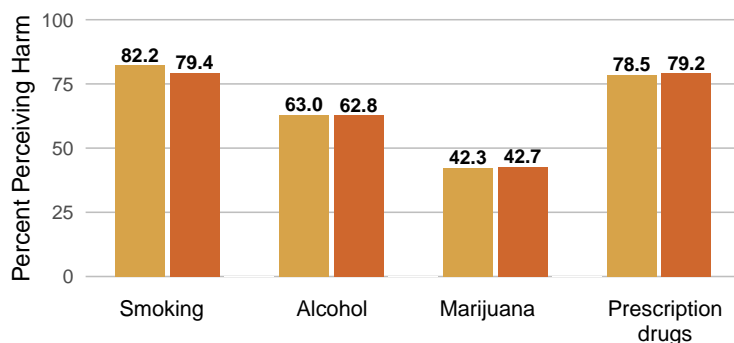
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



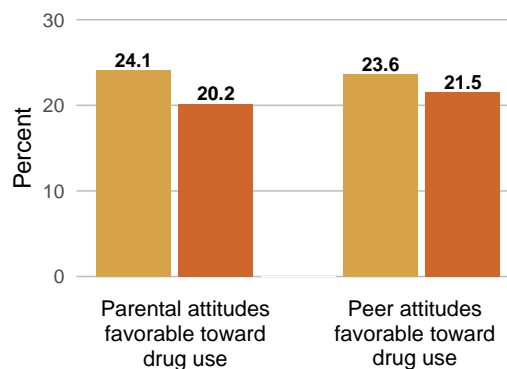
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



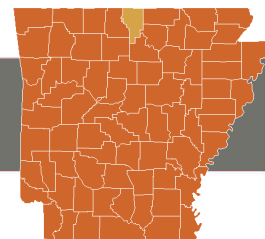
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



ASHLEY COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	7.8	11.8	9.7	15.2		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	4.0	3.5	1.0	2.5		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	1.4	4.2	2.1	1.9		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	4.0	4.6	1.0	5.0		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.7	2.6	1.0	2.7		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			6.7	7.5		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			1.0	3.7		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			12.3	16.5		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	20.2	16.7	16.2			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	5.3	5.4	9.3	7.4		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	9.2	7.8	7.7	8.4		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.6	16.2	19.3	16.7		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.2	0.2	0.1			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	39.9	37.9	41.9	39.7		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	1.3	1.3	0.3	0.2		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	692	828	828	702		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	170	160	121	97		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	8.7	14.7		25.6		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	5.2	7.3	5.0	6.3		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	7.1	5.9	3.4	3.1		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	136.6	0.0	62.2			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	10.2	9.2	6.7	31.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	33.1	34.1	34.6	29.1		31.1	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	28.4	31.9	21.6	28.7		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	16.7	21.3	21.5	24.1		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	22.5	19.6	17.6	18.6		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	18.9	22.0	17.6	23.6		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	18.6	16.4	15.5	15.6		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	47.2	50.7	44.6	50.1		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	79.8	79.9	79.9	82.2		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	70.3	64.7	60.2	63.0		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	50.2	48.1	56.1	42.3		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	82.4	81.1	81.0	78.5		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	60.1	65.2	69.4	63.6		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			68.6	59.8		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			78.0	72.1		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.1		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	38.0	44.1	57.3	47.9		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	43.5	56.2	47.8	58.4		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	17.1	15.4	4.9	0.6		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	61.5	63.6	48.3	61.8		61.3	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	51.7	51.5	53.9	48.2		51.9	▼
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

- 7th highest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs
- 17th highest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use

Strengths

- 9th highest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of smoking
- 10th highest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of e-cigarette use

Consequences

■ County ■ State

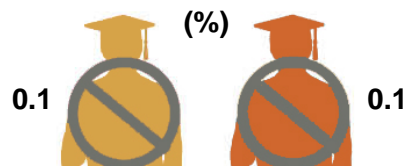
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

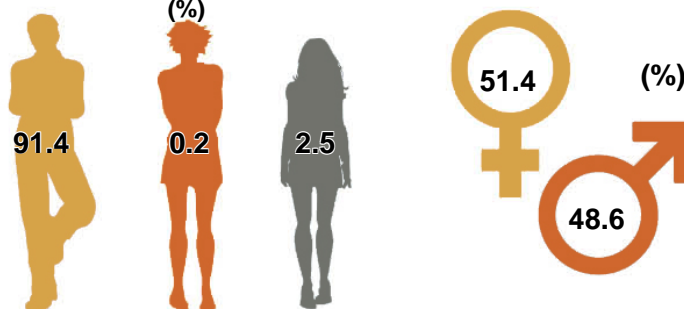


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

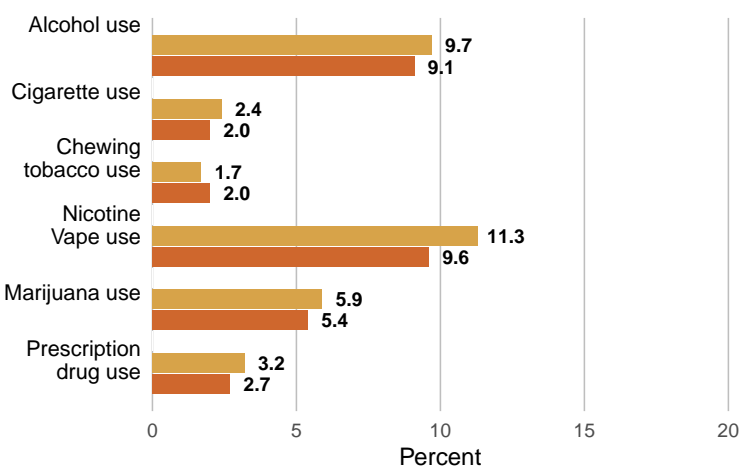
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	12,998
Population under 18	9,627
Total population	41,476
Fertility Rate	NA

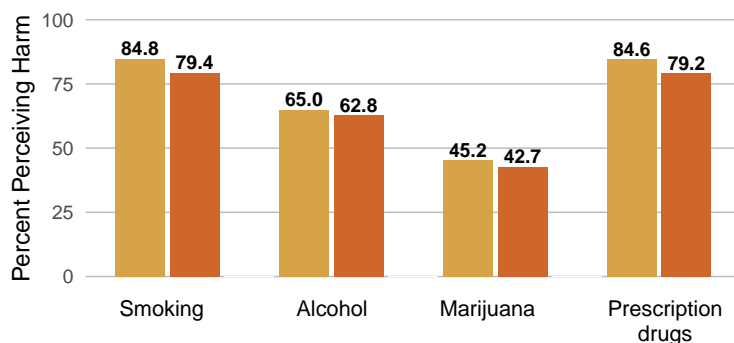
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



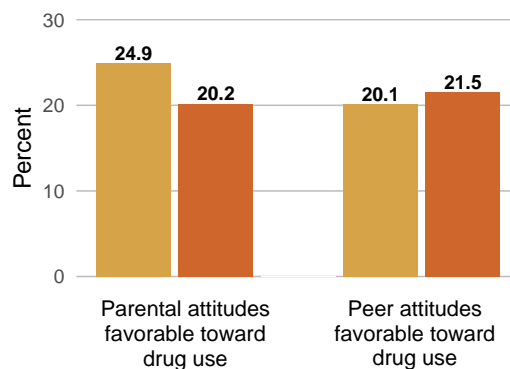
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



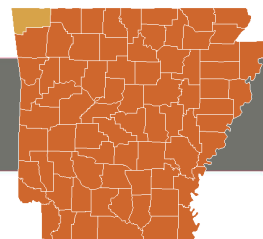
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



BAXTER COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	13.4	9.7	8.2	9.7		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	5.7	2.9	3.4	2.4		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	3.9	2.3	1.6	1.7		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	7.0	6.1	5.6	5.9		5.6	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.5	1.6	1.9	3.2		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			5.6	4.9		5.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			3.7	4.3		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			10.6	11.3		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	14.0	13.1	12.7			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.1	4.0	5.9	3.7		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	5.6	5.2	5.8	6.2		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	16.3	16.2	18.3	15.7		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.8	0.6	1.1			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	61.9	64.8	65.7	61.2		51.1	▲
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	658	662	752	809		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	127	137	72	68		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	34.0	29.0	26.5			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	5.1	2.6	0.0	4.9		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	18.0	14.8	11.1	10.3		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	12.5	10.7	8.4	6.5		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	41.0	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	10.0	11.2	9.1	66.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	30.4	28.0	21.0	36.3		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	35.8	32.3	25.6	29.4		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	27.8	21.9	24.5	24.9		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	21.1	16.7	9.4	15.3		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	24.6	19.5	18.8	20.1		21.3	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	26.8	24.9	19.0	22.0		19.1	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	54.6	44.1	45.9	46.3		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	84.3	88.4	86.7	84.8		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	66.5	74.1	69.4	65.0		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	42.9	52.8	43.5	45.2		44.1	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	87.4	89.8	88.0	84.6		81.6	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	56.3	75.3	70.4	71.3		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			66.2	68.3		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			80.3	78.8		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.8	2.3	0.8	0.1		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	47.6	41.9	48.2	46.9		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	52.2	44.8	50.6	55.2		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	71.4	35.5	22.9	4.1		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	62.1	68.1	71.5	64.1		61.3	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	49.6	49.8	50.9	48.7		51.9	▼
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

- 5th lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable toward drug use
- 7th lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes or smokeless tobacco
- 8th lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 15th lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use
- 10th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol

Consequences

■ County ■ State

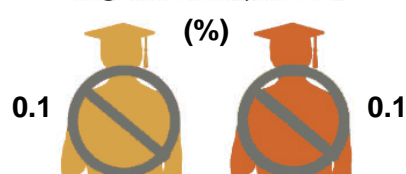
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

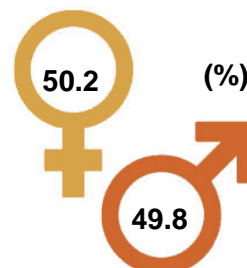
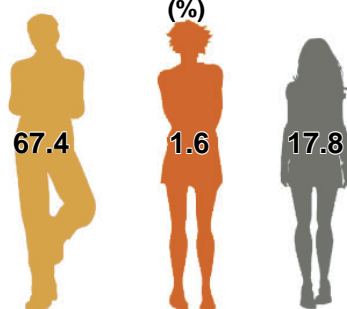


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

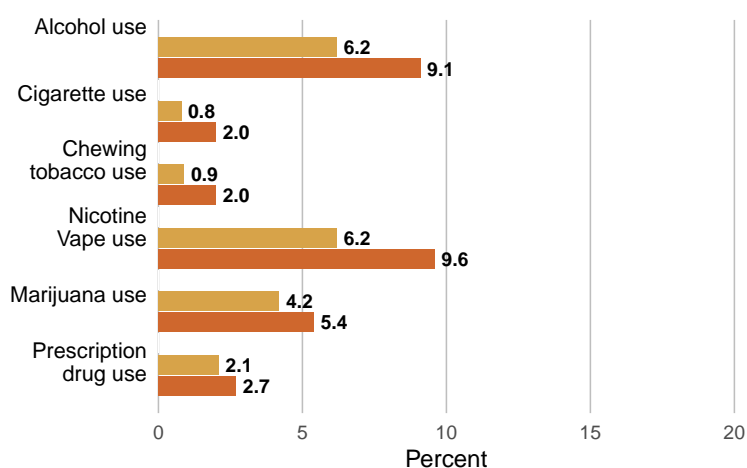
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	36,834
Population under 18	94,085
Total population	278,774
Fertility Rate	NA

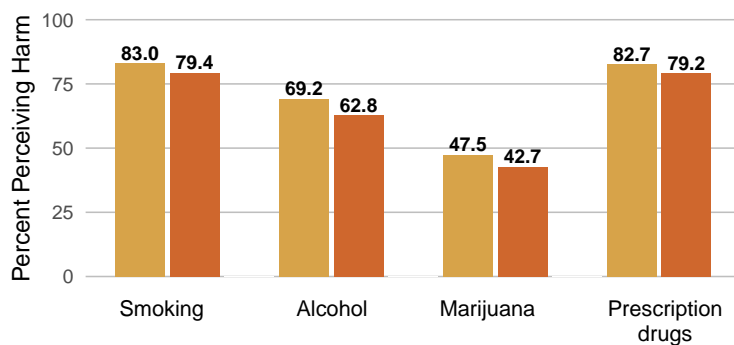
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



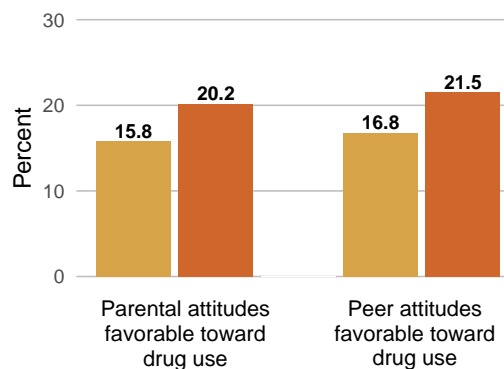
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



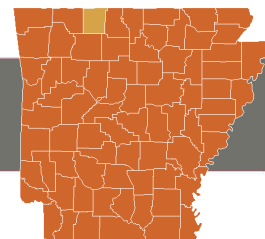
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



BENTON COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	10.5	9.2	7.2	6.2		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	3.5	2.3	1.0	0.8		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.5	1.9	1.3	0.9		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	6.6	6.8	4.4	4.2		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.0	2.1	1.6	2.1		2.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			4.4	3.3		5.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			3.5	3.7		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			6.6	6.2		9.3	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	9.9	9.4	8.6			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	2.9	2.6	4.5	2.8		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	9.4	8.9	8.7	9.3		8.6	▲
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	11.6	11.7	13.7	10.7		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.2	0.1	0.1			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	51.9	54.1	55.1	52.5		51.1	▲
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	3,887	4,150	3,784	4,181		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	824	1,593	896	676		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	10.0	9.8	10.8			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	5.7	3.6	3.6	8.0		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	18.2	17.6	14.4	13.0		11.6	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	8.6	9.5	9.1	8.2		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) ¹⁰	14.4	9.6	27.7			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	4.4	4.0	4.6	321.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	27.0	27.7	29.8	33.0		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	26.4	25.0	24.3	22.9		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	19.2	18.5	17.9	15.8		20.1	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	15.0	12.8	11.9	10.9		15.1	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	20.7	19.6	17.6	16.8		21.3	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	21.5	19.1	16.4	16.7		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	45.8	47.9	44.0	43.6		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	85.5	85.5	81.7	83.0		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	72.8	73.2	67.9	69.2		65.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	47.9	46.4	49.1	47.5		44.1	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	86.6	87.0	81.3	82.7		81.6	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	59.9	72.6	68.8	71.6		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			66.7	68.7		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			77.2	79.3		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.6	2.1	0.6	0.1		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	41.5	42.9	46.9	48.0		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	43.3	48.5	48.8	53.8		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	37.7	25.3	12.2	6.0		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	66.6	65.4	62.6	67.0		61.3	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	56.0	52.1	56.5	54.5		51.9	▲
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

- 16th highest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 17th highest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs

Strengths

- 11th lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 22nd lowest percentage of youth using marijuana

Consequences

■ County ■ State

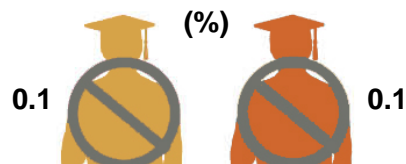
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

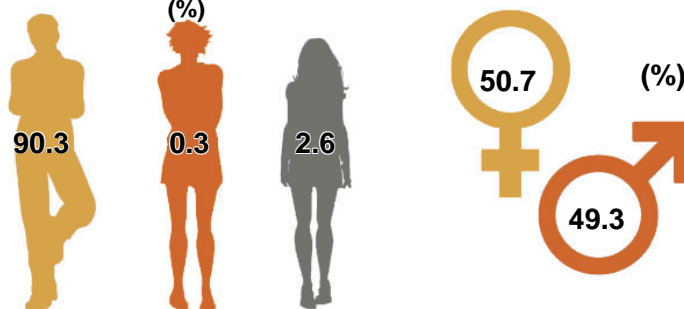


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

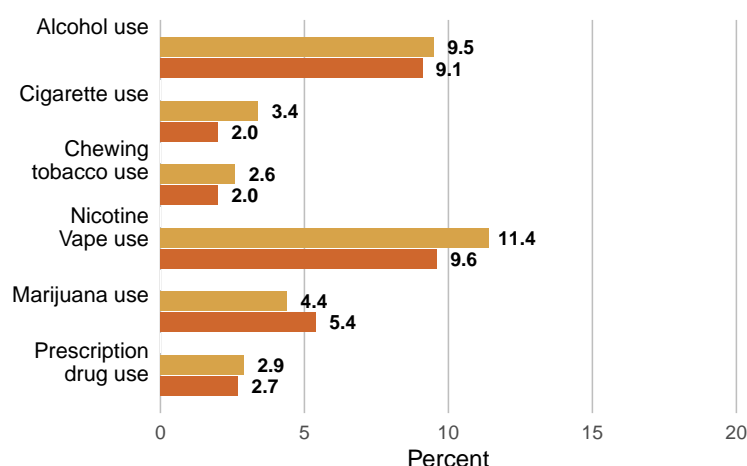
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	7,838
Population under 18	11,243
Total population	37,445
Fertility Rate	NA

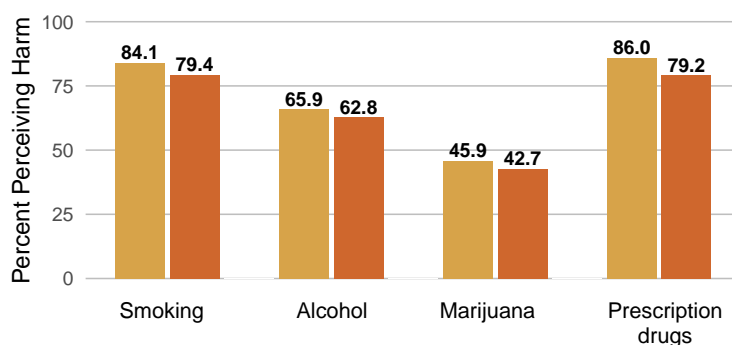
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



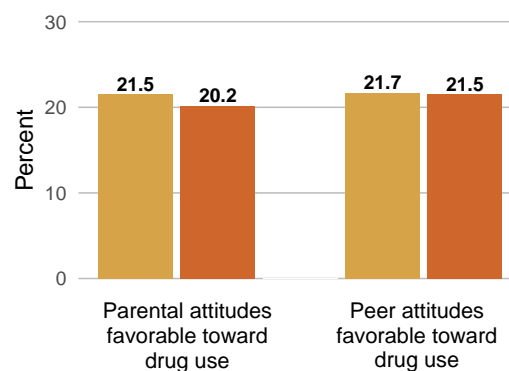
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



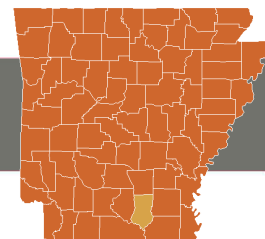
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



BOONE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	8.5	10.0	8.9	9.5		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	6.5	5.6	2.8	3.4		2.8	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	4.2	4.8	2.0	2.6		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	4.7	5.7	3.9	4.4		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.0	2.2	1.7	2.9		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			5.9	5.1		5.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			3.4	3.6		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			10.1	11.4		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	14.9	14.7	13.7			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	3.5	3.2	5.3	3.0		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.0		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	15.9	16.1	18.2	15.4		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.6	0.6	0.8			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	44.7	45.7	43.1	46.0		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	3.2	2.4	4.7	3.9		2.2	▲
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	320	587	544	652		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	120	90	68	78		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	16.1	16.1	16.3			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	0.8	1.6	0.0	1.3		4.6	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	14.3	14.4	9.1	9.7		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	12.1	12.0	9.3	7.1		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	39.2	37.7	37.6			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	14.0	10.5	11.9	102.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	26.5	30.8	24.2	29.1		31.1	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	32.7	35.3	26.0	30.6		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	23.2	23.5	19.3	21.5		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	15.7	19.4	14.0	15.2		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	21.2	25.0	16.5	21.7		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	21.8	24.5	19.2	20.2		19.1	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	46.3	50.6	43.7	45.6		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	87.3	84.7	84.4	84.1		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	72.9	68.0	67.5	65.9		65.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	49.2	46.3	45.4	45.9		44.1	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	89.8	89.1	85.8	86.0		81.6	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	60.5	68.5	71.8	68.7		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			67.1	65.5		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			80.1	78.6		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	2.1	1.6	0.7	0.1		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	42.7	43.1	41.4	45.5		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	45.1	48.2	47.3	52.8		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	30.3	41.7	18.4	4.0		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	63.0	62.6	62.5	61.6		61.3	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	54.4	53.6	59.1	52.4		51.9	▲
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

- 3rd highest percentage of youth using heroin
- 6th lowest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of drinking alcohol every day
- 9th lowest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of smoking or trying prescription drugs once or twice

Strengths

- 6th and 8th lowest percentage of youth using marijuana and vaping marijuana, respectively
- 12th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol

Consequences

■ County ■ State

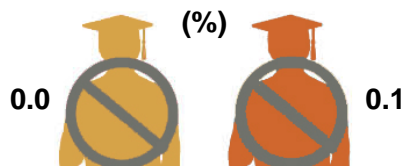
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

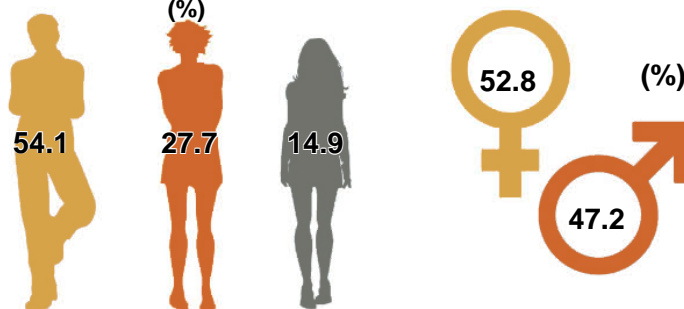


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

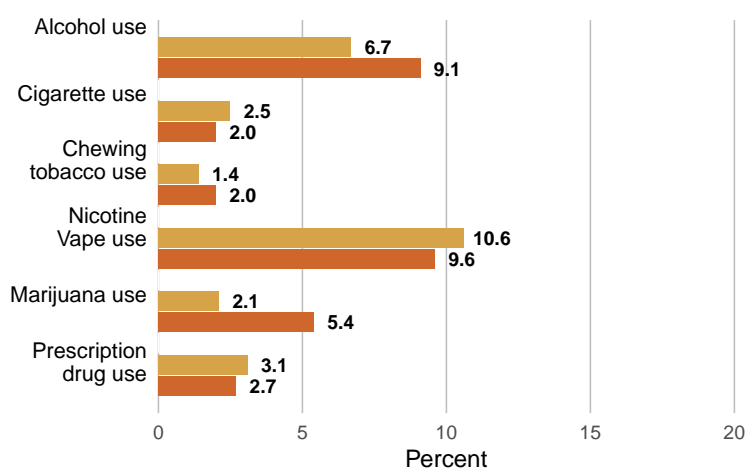
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	1,990
Population under 18	3,283
Total population	10,597
Fertility Rate	NA

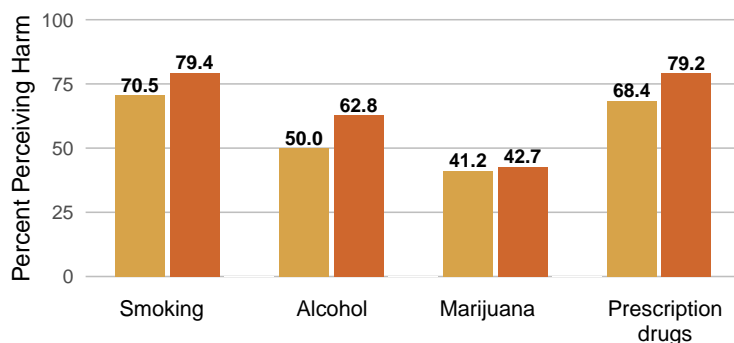
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



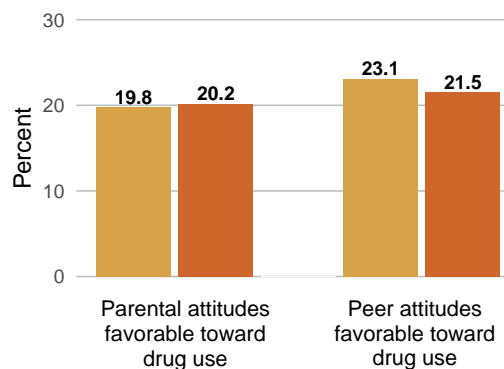
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



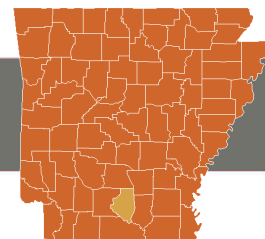
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



BRADLEY COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	10.4	8.0	4.0	6.7		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	4.1	2.8	0.7	2.5		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	3.6	4.9	1.4	1.4		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	4.5	4.6	1.3	2.1		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5		0.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	1.5	1.7	1.3	3.1		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			4.7	4.5		5.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			1.4	1.8		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			4.0	10.6		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	23.2	20.5	15.7			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.3	4.1	5.8	4.7		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	11.5	11.0	10.8	11.3		8.6	▲
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.6	17.3	19.3	14.9		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.2	0.2	0.0			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	42.4	36.7	40.6	36.7		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	7.0	5.2	3.0	1.3		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	282	331	303	330		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	81	53	65	39		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	19.6	15.4	0.0	13.6		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	3.4	3.6	3.2	5.4		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	5.9	6.4	3.4	4.3		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	0.0	288.6			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	7.3	5.4	8.5	22.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	39.5	33.3	47.1	32.1		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	26.9	25.5	23.9	20.1		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	23.0	19.0	22.5	19.8		20.1	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	13.1	11.8	17.8	10.6		15.1	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	15.5	23.1	28.7	23.1		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	17.7	16.8	19.1	10.9		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	54.6	56.5	55.4	54.2		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	78.4	71.9	57.0	70.5		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.3	56.8	49.3	50.0		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	46.1	41.7	41.0	41.2		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	81.1	75.6	56.6	68.4		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	59.4	63.1	50.4	57.9		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			48.1	55.9		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			51.9	64.4		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	2.1	1.5	0.7	0.0		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	50.6	43.4	46.2	48.2		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	45.5	51.4	63.8	62.0		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	19.0	13.2	5.4	1.0		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	71.2	56.6	35.0	54.4		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	61.2	48.5	37.9	47.1		51.9	▼
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

- 3rd highest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 10th highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco

Strengths

- Lowest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs
- 2nd lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable toward drug use
- 7th lowest percentage of youth using marijuana

Consequences

■ County ■ State

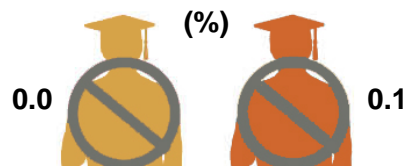
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

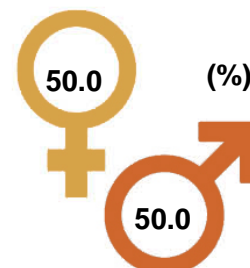
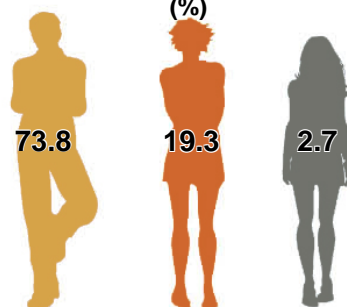


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

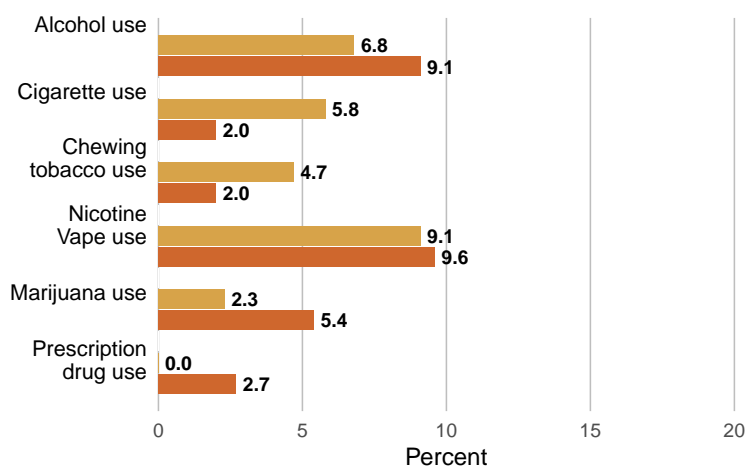
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	1,091
Population under 18	1,387
Total population	4,811
Fertility Rate	NA

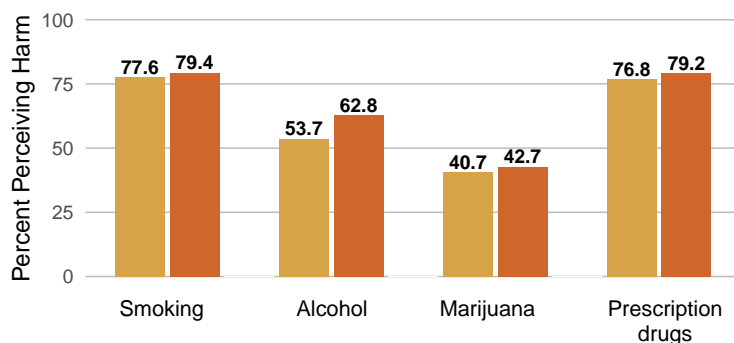
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



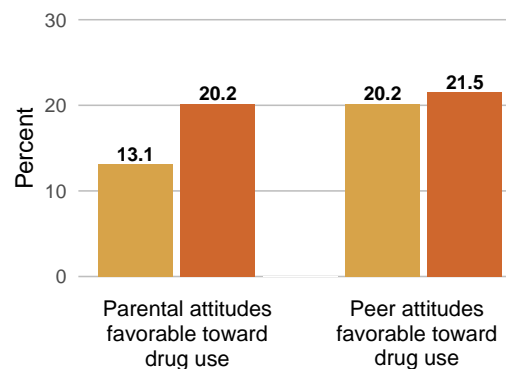
Protective Factors






























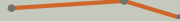









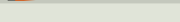




■ County ■ State



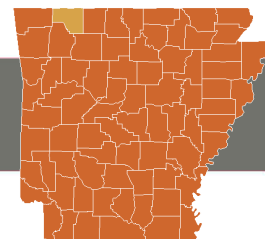
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



CALHOUN COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	14.5		9.2	6.8		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	9.3		2.2	5.8		2.8	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	4.5		3.3	4.7		2.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	3.6		1.1	2.3		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0		1.2	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	1.9		1.1	0.0		2.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			6.9	5.7		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			1.1	0.0		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			14.9	9.1		9.3	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	15.6	13.4	12.8			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	3.8	4.4	5.2	3.3		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	8.2	9.3	8.3	8.6		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	16.9	13.9	15.4	13.0		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.9	0.7	0.5			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	36.2		30.0	35.4		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	9.5	5.0	4.5	5.3		2.2	▲
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	83	88	17	65		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	6	10	7	8		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	10.0	0.0		42.9		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	6.3	5.2	6.7	5.4		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	6.5	8.1	9.2	6.6		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	0.0	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	37.9		39.5	43.2		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	27.4		25.9	20.2		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	22.9		17.3	13.1		20.1	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	22.6		19.6	13.5		15.1	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	27.0		21.6	20.2		21.3	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	15.9		17.1	14.3		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	57.1		58.1	53.4		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	73.0		65.9	77.6		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	52.7		46.1	53.7		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	43.2		36.1	40.7		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	74.8		70.1	76.8		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	51.4		57.0	61.7		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			52.3	63.6		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			62.8	73.1		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.2	3.5	0.4	0.0		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	37.3		46.9	43.3		44.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	54.2		61.1	66.7		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	38.6	29.2	11.7	0.0		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	58.0		61.2	42.9		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	53.8		55.7	34.1		51.9	▼
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
- 4th and 7th highest percentage of youth vaping marijuana and using marijuana, respectively
- 11th highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs
- 15th highest percentage of youth using alcohol

Strengths

- N/A

Consequences

■ County ■ State

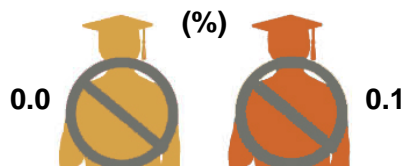
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

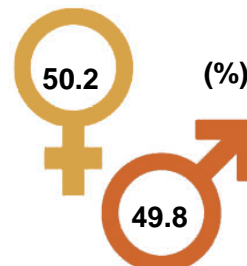


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

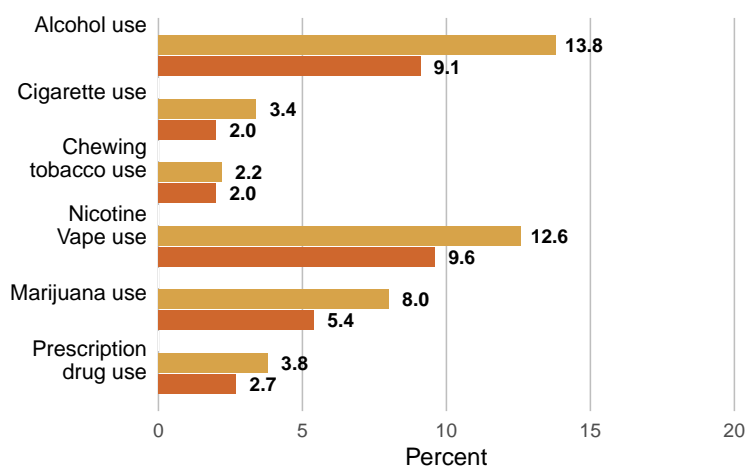
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	6,449
Population under 18	8,203
Total population	28,154
Fertility Rate	NA

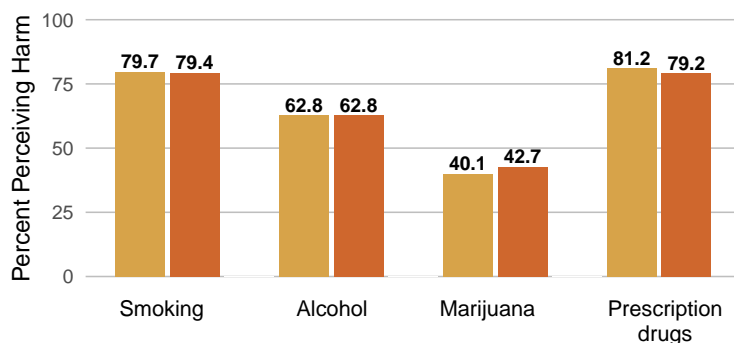
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



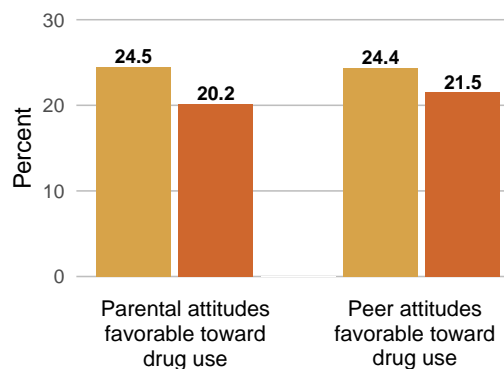
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



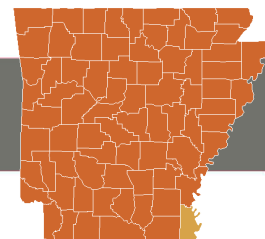
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



CARROLL COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	13.4	10.5	8.3	13.8		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	5.7	3.4	2.8	3.4		2.8	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	4.7	3.4	2.5	2.2		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	8.7	5.7	6.3	8.0		5.6	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.0	1.9	2.5	3.8		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			5.2	7.4		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			4.4	7.9		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			10.0	12.6		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	15.0	14.8	15.2			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	3.2	3.1	5.7	3.4		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	12.4	11.1	11.5	12.5		8.6	▲
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	14.4	14.3	16.7	14.0		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	1.1	0.8	0.8			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	48.5	44.2	48.3	42.7		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	5.5	5.0	7.6	5.4		2.2	▲
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	459	462	431	497		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	68	80	79	242		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	21.5	21.5	21.9			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	5.2	9.8	0.0	6.5		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	11.8	13.5	14.6	18.7		11.6	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	5.6	6.8	6.9	5.8		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	102.7	46.6	94.5			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	12.7	15.5	14.3	87.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	33.2	36.5	33.1	37.0		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	30.3	33.4	28.8	32.6		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	24.8	24.4	19.2	24.5		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	19.8	14.2	13.0	16.9		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	26.2	21.9	19.3	24.4		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	27.2	23.9	20.2	25.2		19.1	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	52.9	50.3	46.5	51.5		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	84.8	84.9	79.8	79.7		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	68.6	68.9	64.7	62.8		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	42.1	46.6	44.7	40.1		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	86.5	86.9	80.8	81.2		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	56.7	70.6	66.5	65.9		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			63.4	64.6		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			74.1	76.3		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	2.4	2.8	1.1	0.1		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	45.3	48.7	50.2	49.5		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	48.9	50.9	50.4	58.8		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	40.6	32.0	11.2	4.2		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	57.2	54.6	52.0	58.9		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	49.1	48.7	48.9	48.9		51.9	▼
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

- 6th highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 11th highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs

Strengths

- 6th lowest percentage of youth vaping nicotine
- 7th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 8th lowest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs

Consequences

■ County ■ State

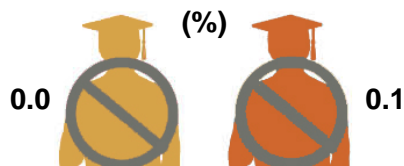
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

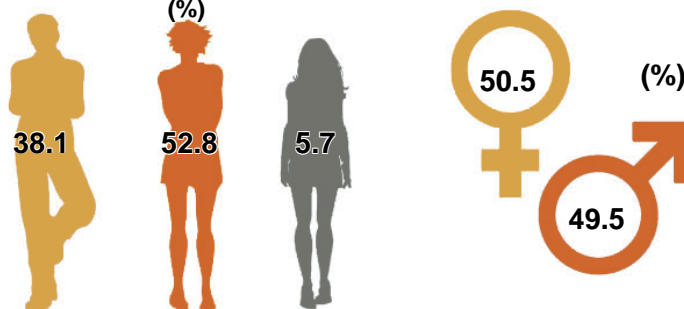


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

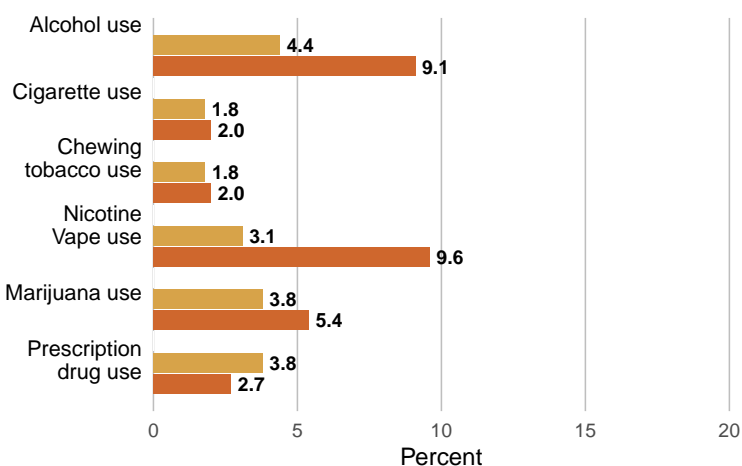
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	2,171
Population under 18	3,147
Total population	10,405
Fertility Rate	NA

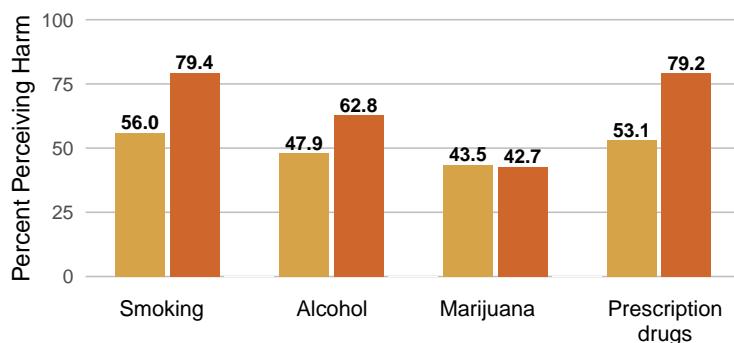
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



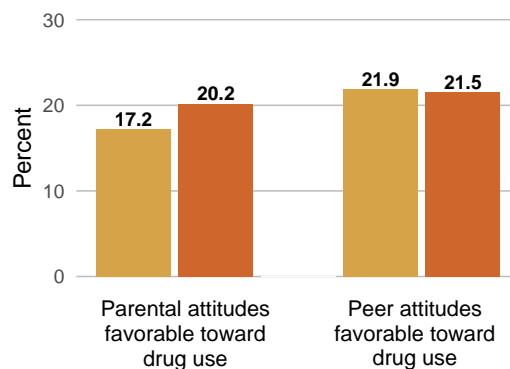
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



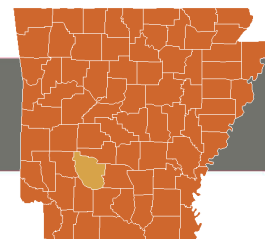
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



CHICOT COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	1.9	8.6	6.1	4.4		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.8		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	3.5	0.4	0.0	1.8		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	2.5	3.6	3.0	3.8		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	1.9	1.4	7.6	3.8		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			1.5	4.4		5.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			0.0	2.5		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			0.0	3.1		9.3	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	29.2	28.9	28.2			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	6.7	6.9	10.3	8.6		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	8.9	9.3	10.6	10.0		8.6	▲
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	23.9	21.2	24.4	20.7		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.3	0.2	0.1			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	39.4	38.5	36.7	31.1		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	285	337	354	388		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	123	59	31	35		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	36.9	37.7	33.9			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	4.7	2.9		5.5		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.9		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	4.9	2.1	1.6	2.1		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	0.0	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	12.2	15.5	8.9	21.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	35.8	40.3	39.0	50.4		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	23.8	35.1	25.0	30.1		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	12.5	14.7	15.0	17.2		20.1	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	16.9	16.7	12.7	18.2		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	21.3	16.6	22.2	21.9		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	18.0	16.1	8.2	10.8		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	66.3	56.2	55.7	58.4		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	57.6	65.9	57.8	56.0		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	56.5	57.5	49.2	47.9		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	37.7	40.4	46.8	43.5		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	59.8	62.9	58.1	53.1		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	56.0	52.7	50.8	51.3		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			51.6	54.3		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			52.5	56.5		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.3	1.7	0.6	0.0		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	42.4	39.4	60.3	54.7		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	43.9	41.1	60.3	57.8		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	25.4	2.8	2.5	0.0		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	58.8	63.1	58.7	51.9		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	56.6	56.0	65.3	53.6		51.9	▲
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

- 23rd highest percentage of youth using marijuana or vaping flavor

Strengths

- 14th lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 16th lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15

Consequences

■ County ■ State

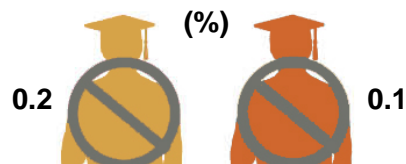
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

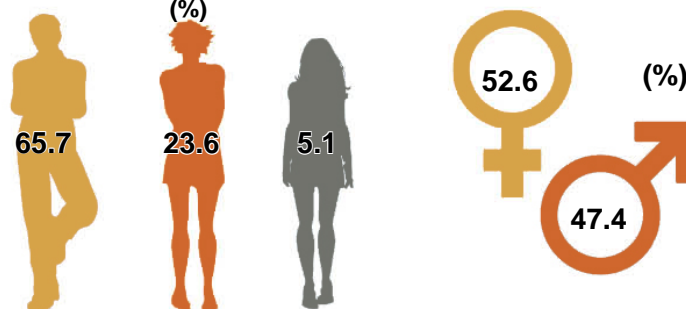


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

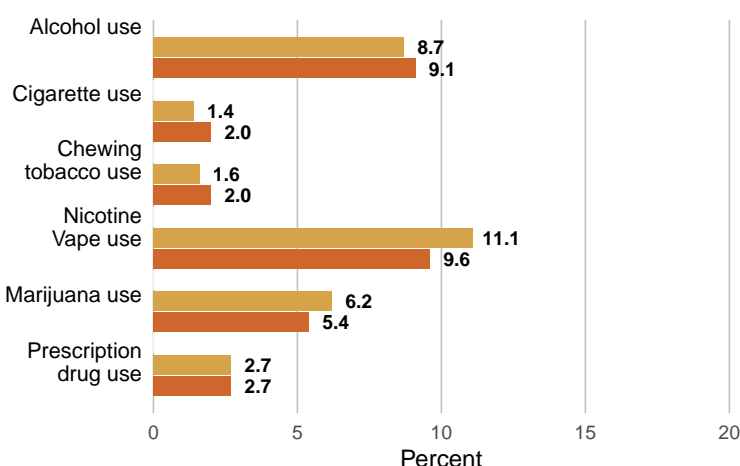
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,688
Population under 18	9,307
Total population	21,569
Fertility Rate	NA

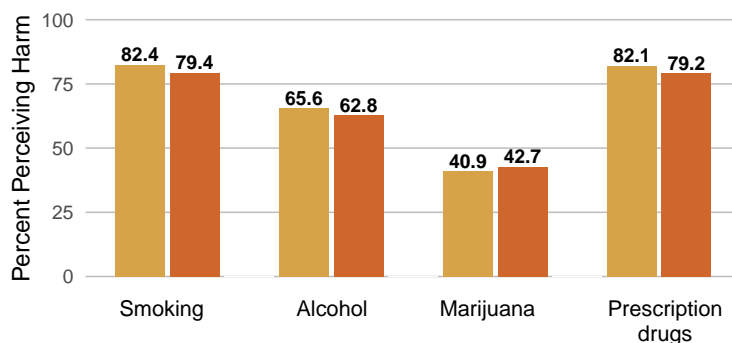
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



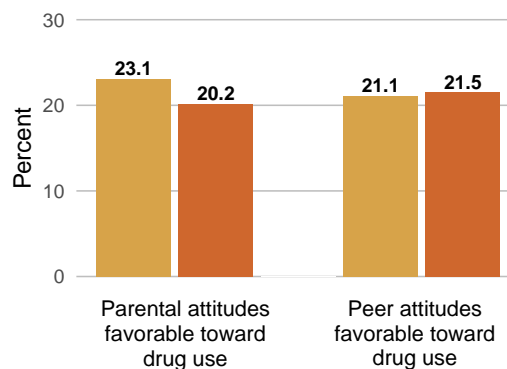
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



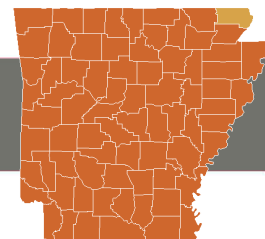
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



CLARK COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	5.6	6.9	6.0	8.7		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.7	2.1	0.9	1.4		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.0	2.3	0.6	1.6		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	2.7	3.3	3.2	6.2		5.6	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	1.6	1.5	0.9	2.7		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			5.4	7.0		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			1.6	4.6		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			5.7	11.1		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	19.8	20.3	20.9			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	3.7	3.8	5.9	4.7		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	8.6	8.5	9.0	9.0		8.6	▲
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	17.5	17.0	19.0	16.9		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.0	0.1	0.1			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	42.5	49.0	62.6	49.3		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	509	493	541	414		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	50	61	59	64		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	17.9	17.9	21.7			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	5.0	6.9	0.0	9.9		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	10.3	7.5	6.8	5.7		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	6.0	6.7	6.3	5.3		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	0.0	28.4			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	10.5	7.7	10.6	45.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	24.1	28.4	30.0	31.2		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	27.4	30.9	25.1	30.6		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	13.0	19.1	15.3	23.1		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	11.4	14.9	8.9	12.9		15.1	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	15.6	21.4	15.5	21.1		21.3	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	15.5	17.0	15.6	17.7		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	44.9	48.8	45.4	50.8		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	83.7	82.2	79.8	82.4		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	71.9	71.4	63.6	65.6		65.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	47.2	46.3	41.6	40.9		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	81.5	83.3	79.0	82.1		81.6	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	64.3	69.4	65.0	66.2		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			61.6	63.8		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			73.3	77.6		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	4.0	2.2	0.8	0.2		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	37.4	41.9	44.5	43.8		44.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	44.0	52.6	50.9	52.8		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	3.6	5.6	15.9	1.6		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	67.6	60.9	54.0	68.8		61.3	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	52.3	51.1	47.4	51.3		51.9	▼
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

- 2nd highest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 5th highest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable toward drug use
- 5th and 8th highest percentage of youth vaping nicotine and marijuana, respectively
- 10th highest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use

Strengths

- N/A

Consequences

■ County ■ State

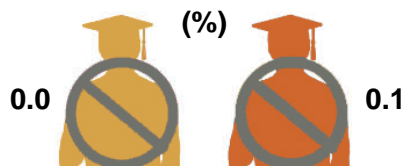
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

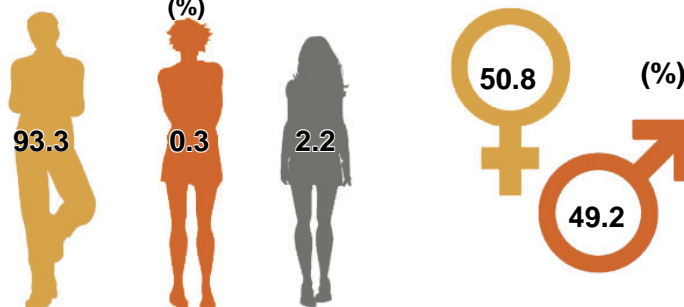


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

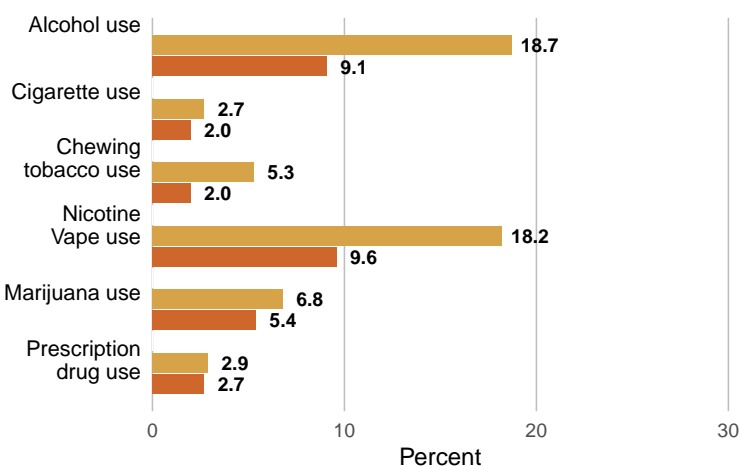
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,139
Population under 18	4,248
Total population	14,661
Fertility Rate	NA

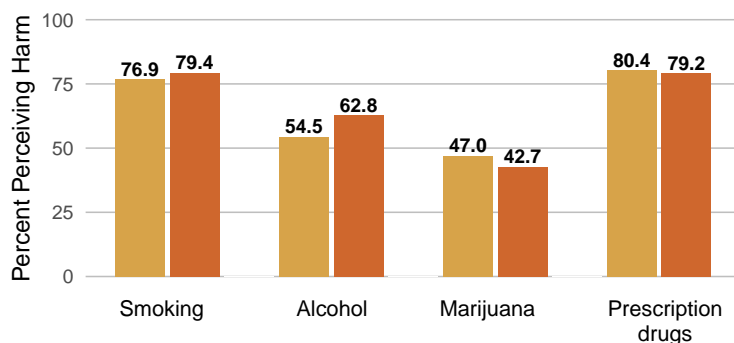
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



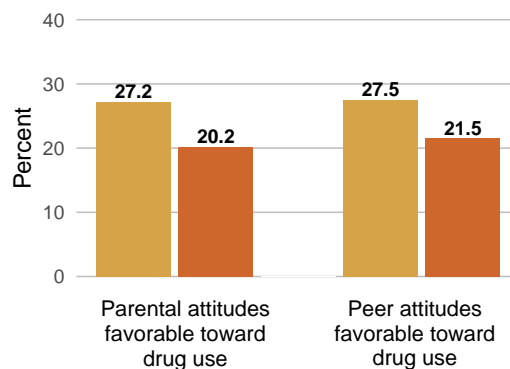
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



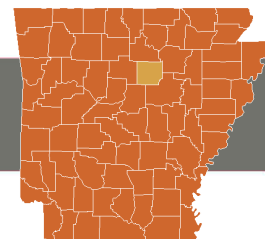
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



CLAY COUNTY	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	Arkansas 2021	Vs. State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	13.5	11.4	11.4	18.7		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	5.9	3.9	4.5	2.7		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	5.1	4.6	3.0	5.3		2.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	8.4	4.9	4.0	6.8		5.6	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	4.0	2.8	3.0	2.9		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			6.0	8.5		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			5.0	6.8		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			9.5	18.2		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	22.6	21.1	20.4			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.3	4.8	6.0	4.0		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	6.9	6.5	5.8	7.6		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.9	20.4	22.1	18.8		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.7	0.5	0.4			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	38.3	46.7	35.2	41.4		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	3.7	3.0	2.4	3.0		2.2	▲
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	535	510	599	496		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	27	40	14	20		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	5.7	0.0	0.0	12.2		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	16.5	15.9	9.6	8.3		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	3.9	7.7	4.0	5.2		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	388.5	95.2	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	15.1	10.3	8.7	28.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	35.3	34.4	28.0	34.6		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	35.7	36.2	29.8	34.8		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	29.1	23.9	26.0	27.2		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	21.9	18.7	15.0	18.4		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	28.6	20.5	17.4	27.5		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	25.6	22.2	17.9	19.2		19.1	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	55.6	43.9	39.7	49.7		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	79.8	86.5	83.2	76.9		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	60.6	63.6	64.8	54.5		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	44.6	55.7	54.0	47.0		44.1	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	81.5	87.9	87.5	80.4		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	55.9	76.2	73.4	60.0		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			68.8	58.0		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			78.2	67.1		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.0		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	40.6	42.4	47.3	50.8		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	46.5	46.4	53.9	62.7		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	9.0	14.4	26.5	0.5		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	65.5	58.9	56.5	56.0		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	54.0	45.1	51.0	43.2		51.9	▼
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

- 13th highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 15th highest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable toward drug use

Strengths

- Lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- Lowest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable toward drug use
- 2nd lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15

Consequences

■ County ■ State

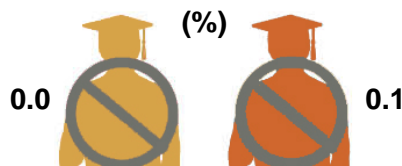
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

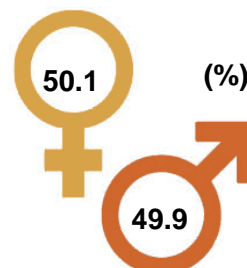


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

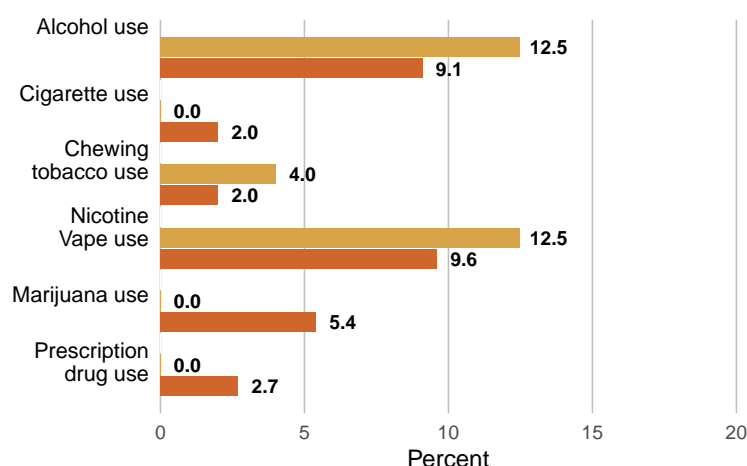
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	6,725
Population under 18	6,328
Total population	24,848
Fertility Rate	NA

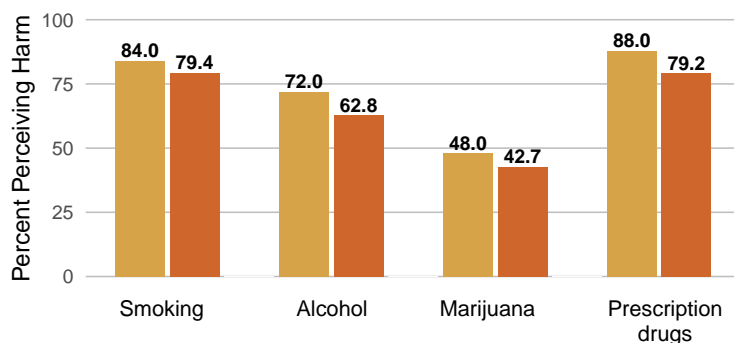
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



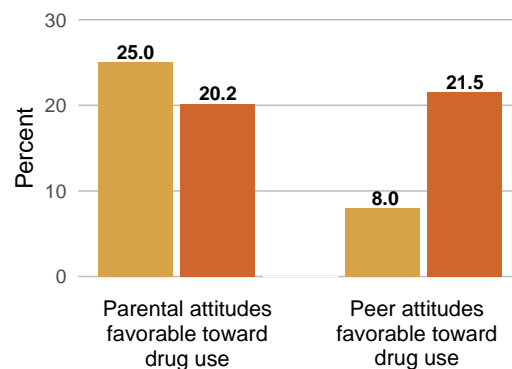
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



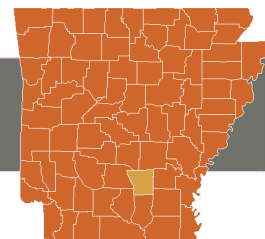
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



CLEBURNE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	10.7	11.5	11.4	12.5		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	6.6	6.9	5.0	0.0		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	4.2	5.2	5.0	4.0		2.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	7.2	7.5	8.7	0.0		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.5	1.8	5.8	0.0		2.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			9.2	0.0		5.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			6.4	0.0		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			15.4	12.5		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	14.6	14.0	14.3			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.5	4.5	7.6	4.6		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	9.2	8.2	7.6	7.0		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	16.1	16.3	19.1	16.1		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.3	0.3	0.0			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	52.2	47.9	47.0	29.2		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	1.0	1.9	2.3	3.2		2.2	▲
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	722	663	706	678		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	113	103	49	59		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	4.4	1.9	0.0	4.3		4.6	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	11.0	12.5	7.6	10.3		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	7.5	3.9	5.9	6.5		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	127.3	0.0	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	15.6	17.3	17.7	85.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	27.7	30.5	34.4	4.2		31.1	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	40.0	35.7	41.7	25.0		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	23.6	27.4	28.2	25.0		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	22.9	19.4	21.3	4.0		15.1	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	25.4	24.4	26.1	8.0		21.3	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	28.1	24.1	29.1	16.7		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	53.1	50.7	51.0	32.0		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	84.6	82.1	81.4	84.0		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	67.3	64.5	58.7	72.0		65.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	44.6	45.2	45.0	48.0		44.1	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	88.8	86.3	84.2	88.0		81.6	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	55.7	68.8	66.5	72.0		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			61.2	62.5		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			74.2	83.3		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.5	1.6	0.6	0.0		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	50.1	46.8	56.4	36.0		44.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	49.3	50.7	51.3	60.0		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	22.5	19.1	29.9	2.6		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	58.3	62.0	61.3	72.0		61.3	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	43.0	51.4	48.5	60.0		51.9	▲
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

- 2nd highest percentage of youth using heroin
- 4th highest percentage of youth using alcohol or vaping nicotine
- 8th highest percentage of youth using cigarettes

Strengths

- 13th lowest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs

Consequences

■ County ■ State

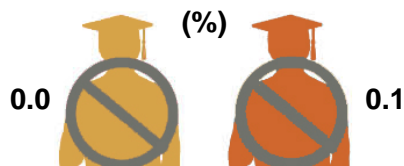
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

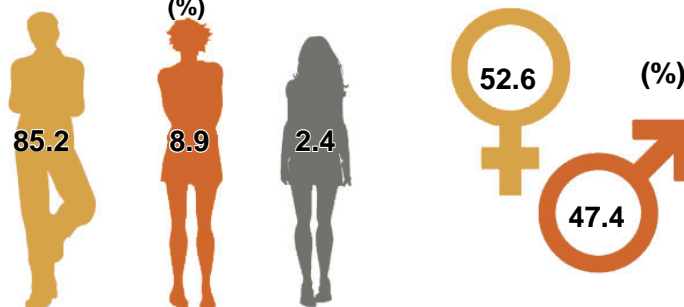


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

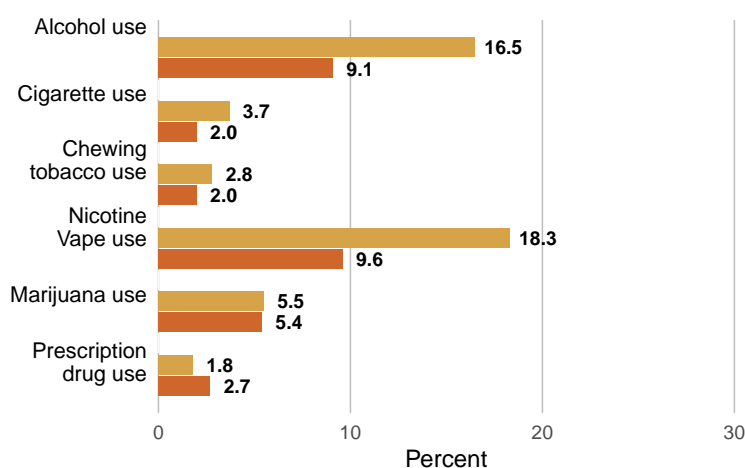
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	1,657
Population under 18	2,320
Total population	7,632
Fertility Rate	NA

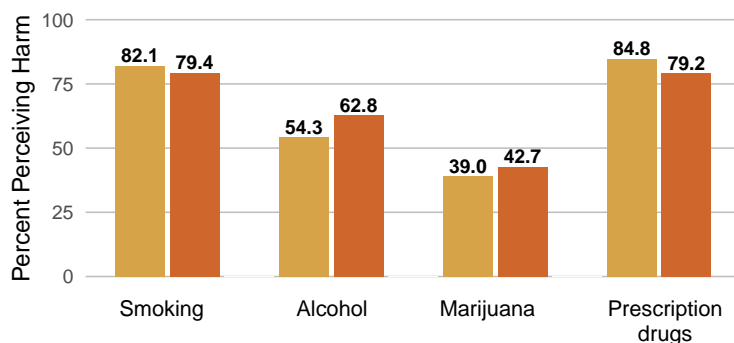
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



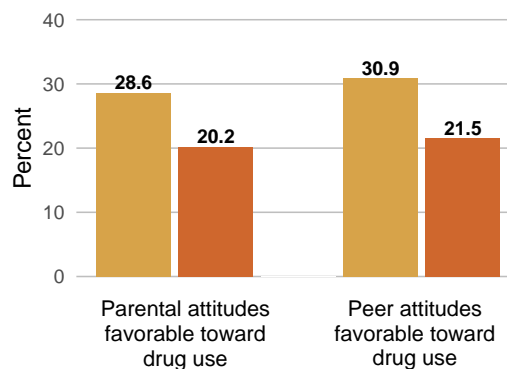
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



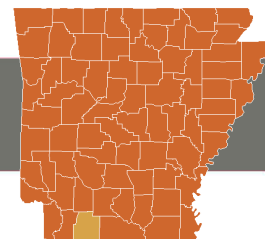
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



CLEVELAND COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	17.8	13.9		16.5		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	8.4	7.0		3.7		2.8	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	3.9	7.1		2.8		2.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	2.6	6.5		5.5		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.9		0.9		0.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.9	3.0		1.8		2.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹				11.9		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹				3.7		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹				18.3		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	19.4	18.4	14.7			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	3.8	3.9	6.1	4.0		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	5.1	5.5	3.7	5.1		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	17.5	16.8	19.1	14.6		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.2	0.2	0.3			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	34.5	33.5		44.9		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	4.9	6.9	4.0	5.7		2.2	▲
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	181	170	176	136		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	37	35	23	15		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	11.1	0.0		9.5		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.2		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.6		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	166.1	0.0	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	10.7	16.1	3.3	6.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	25.0	37.3		32.0		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	35.1	33.6		37.7		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	27.0	24.5		28.6		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	16.2	17.9		20.9		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	25.8	24.1		30.9		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	23.3	24.2		18.5		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	55.8	55.1		55.0		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	83.3	82.1		82.1		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	67.3	62.3		54.3		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	43.9	37.0		39.0		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	85.9	83.4		84.8		81.6	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	46.5	63.6		57.7		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹				57.0		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹				70.3		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.0		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	47.2	38.3		52.7		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	55.0	48.4		58.2		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	31.4	11.3	14.3	0.0		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	61.0	55.9		55.5		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	51.9	56.0		56.4		51.9	▲
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

- 4th highest percentage of youth using heroin
- 13th highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs
- 16th highest percentage of youth using alcohol

Strengths

- 4th lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 8th and 9th lowest percentage of youth using marijuana and vaping marijuana, respectively

Consequences

■ County ■ State

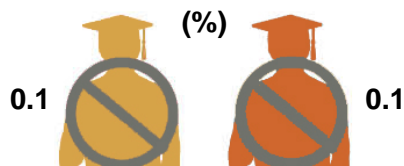
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

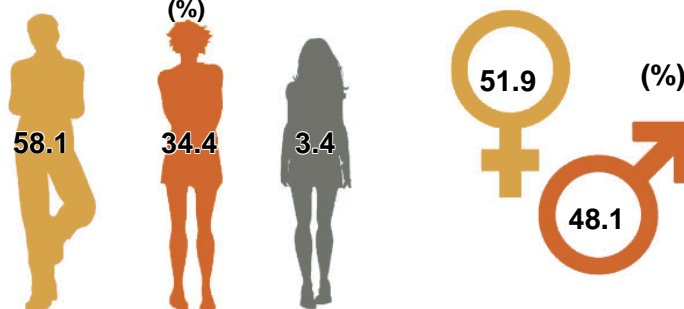


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

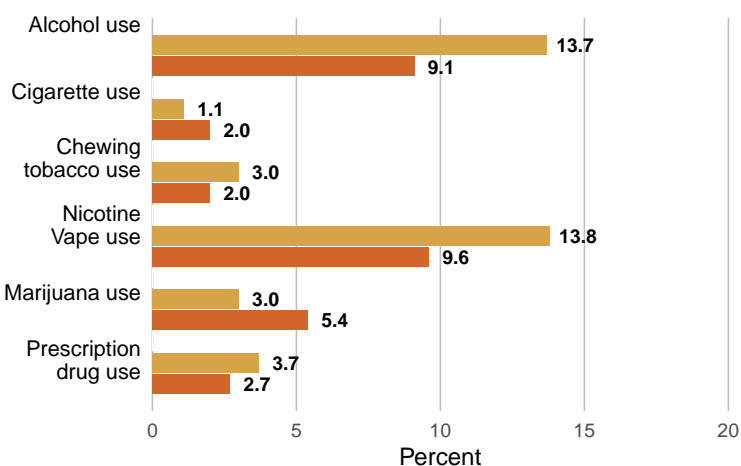
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	4,085
Population under 18	9,015
Total population	22,947
Fertility Rate	NA

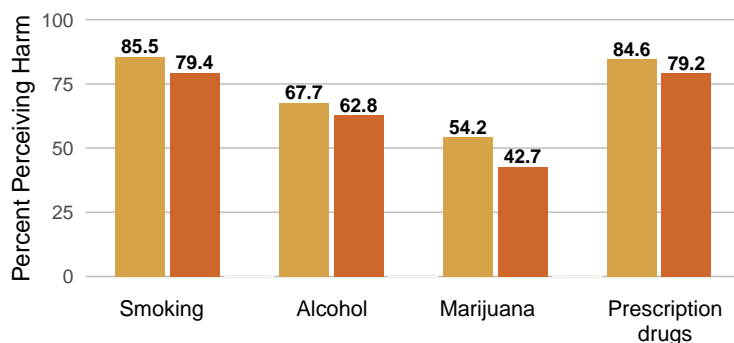
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



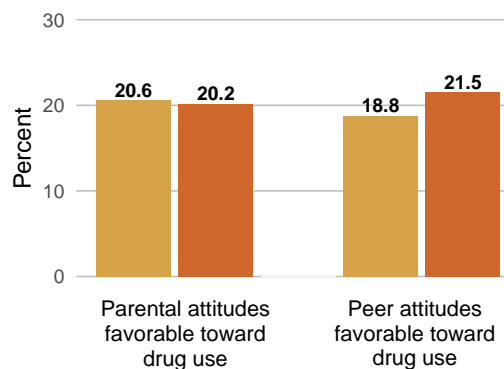
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



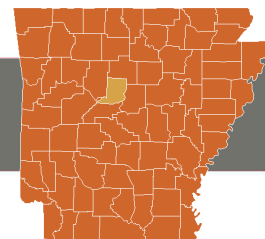
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



COLUMBIA COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹		10.5		13.7		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹		3.1		1.1		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹		1.9		3.0		2.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹		1.8		3.0		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹		0.0		0.4		0.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹		2.5		3.7		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹				5.6		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹				1.9		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹				13.8		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	25.2	25.0	24.3			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.7	4.4	6.8	5.3		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	8.2	7.1	7.3	6.9		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.8	17.9	20.1	17.4		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.1	0.0	0.0			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹		32.5		33.1		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	4.0	4.3	0.0	1.0		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	667	765	325	645		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	74	67	35	63		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	12.6	12.2			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	3.1	0.0		15.3		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	6.8	9.0	9.5	7.8		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	7.6	5.9	10.1	6.6		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	33.3	34.5			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	12.8	9.9	7.8	39.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹		17.4		22.9		31.1	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹		24.1		25.8		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹		17.2		20.6		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹		11.0		15.2		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹		14.6		18.8		21.3	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹		18.1		15.6		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹		42.9		40.2		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		86.5		85.5		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		64.4		67.7		65.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		55.8		54.2		44.1	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		87.1		84.6		81.6	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		69.8		73.5		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹				66.5		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹				79.8		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.8	2.3	0.8	0.1		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹		41.7		44.9		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹		32.1		41.1		50.8	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	20.0	6.5	8.2	1.9		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹		75.6		72.1		61.3	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹		67.1		65.9		51.9	▲
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

- 4th highest percentage of youth using heroin or misusing prescription drugs
- 6th highest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable toward drug use
- 12th highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15

Strengths

- N/A

Consequences

■ County ■ State

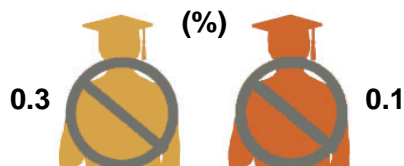
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

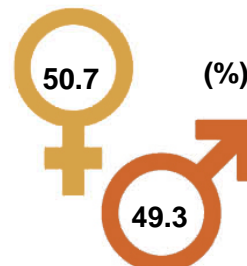
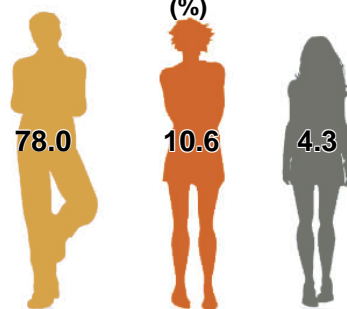


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

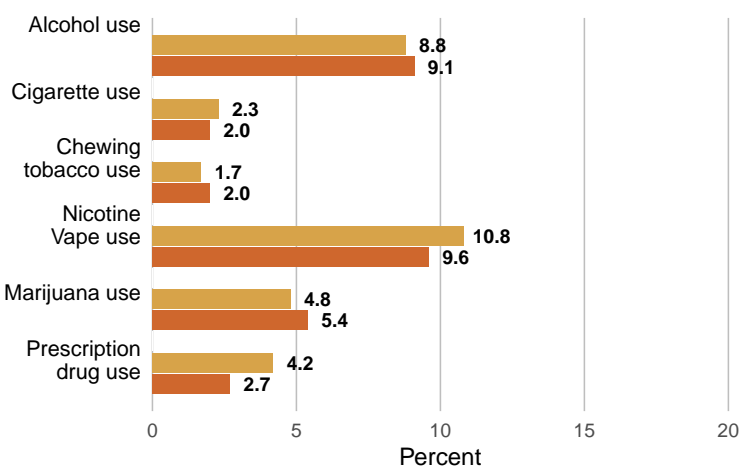
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	4,008
Population under 18	6,326
Total population	20,687
Fertility Rate	NA

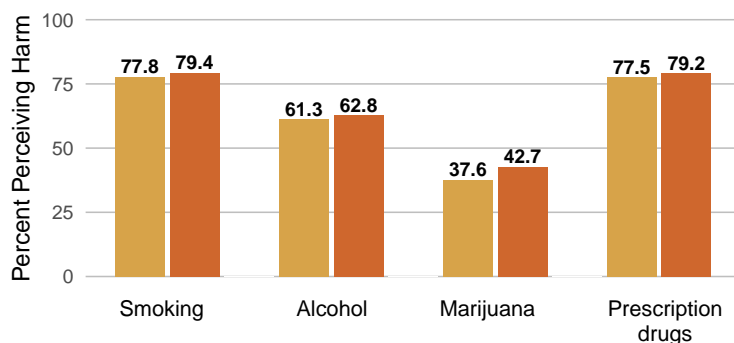
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



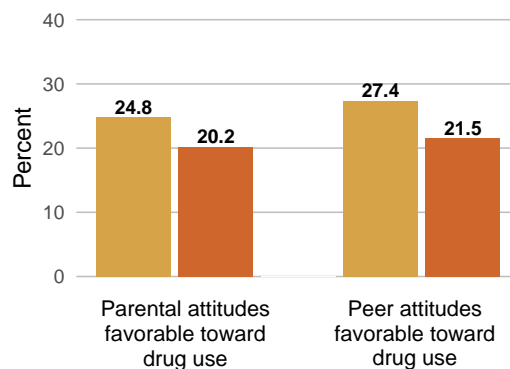
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



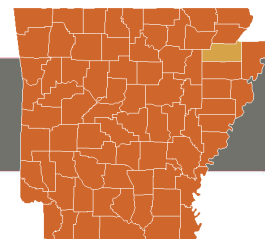
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



CONWAY COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	13.7	16.1	13.6	8.8		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	4.9	5.6	4.6	2.3		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	4.9	4.0	5.3	1.7		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	6.2	7.5	7.8	4.8		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4		0.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	1.9	2.9	2.6	4.2		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			8.7	8.3		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			6.8	4.0		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			14.1	10.8		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	18.2	17.6	19.8			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.3	4.3	6.0	4.2		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	7.4	6.8	5.7	6.5		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	18.5	18.1	20.2	18.0		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.3	0.3	0.4			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	47.1	46.9	47.2	44.9		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	4.8	5.5	1.7	2.0		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	810	982	976	1,003		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	93	91	60	68		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	52.6	43.1	37.6			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	4.6	4.8	2.7	11.7		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	22.3	19.6	13.5	16.0		11.6	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	9.5	10.2	9.5	8.6		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	126.3	66.3			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	24.7	19.4	23.2	112.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	25.3	29.9	32.3	33.7		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	31.4	38.3	33.9	32.7		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	26.1	26.1	28.9	24.8		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	17.3	25.7	17.6	20.2		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	22.4	28.8	24.3	27.4		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	21.2	22.7	20.8	20.6		19.1	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	45.4	52.2	48.3	53.8		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	83.4	86.3	81.0	77.8		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	70.2	64.3	61.6	61.3		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	50.3	44.9	44.3	37.6		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	88.8	88.1	80.7	77.5		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	60.3	66.8	67.2	58.7		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			62.9	55.0		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			75.5	68.2		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.5	3.5	0.7	0.3		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	38.8	40.3	37.8	45.4		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	39.7	57.9	47.5	57.8		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	33.0	15.0	2.8	0.9		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	61.4	53.6	57.0	55.5		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	56.3	44.0	48.2	49.6		51.9	▼
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

- Highest rate of substance-related arrests

Strengths

- 14th lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 16th lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 18th lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable toward drug use

Consequences

■ County ■ State

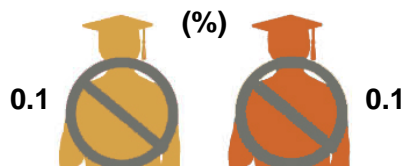
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

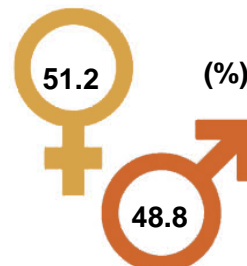


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

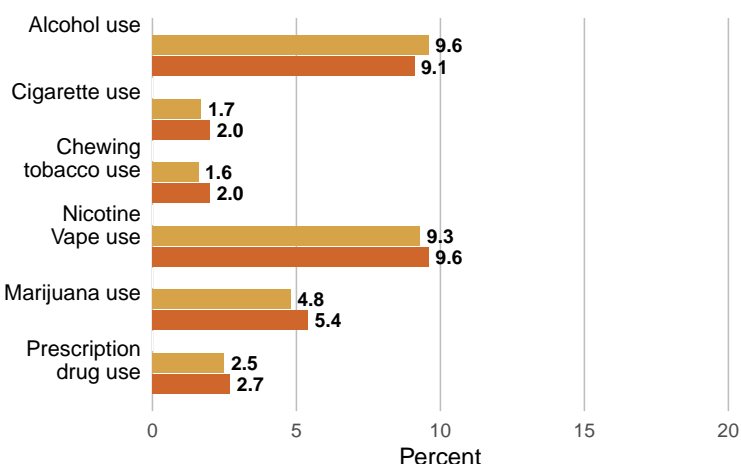
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	14,967
Population under 18	38,897
Total population	109,875
Fertility Rate	NA

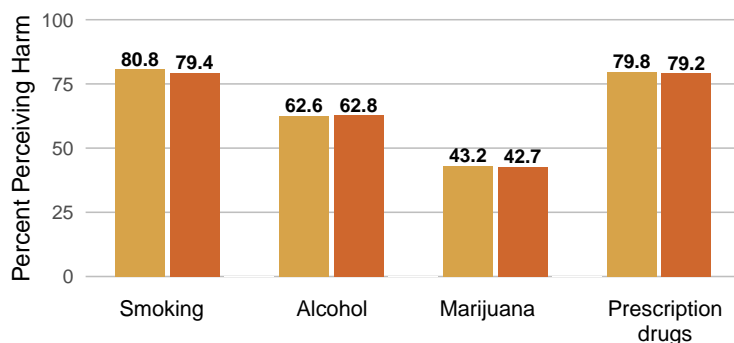
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



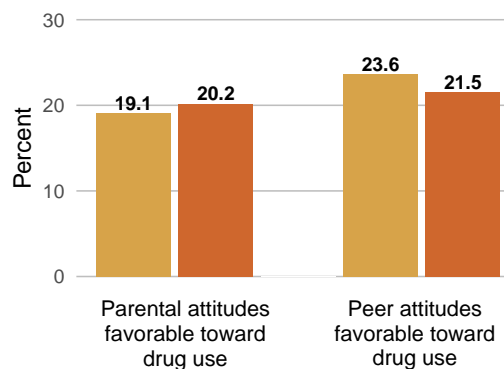
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



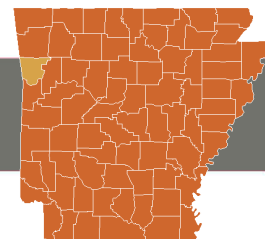
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



CRAIGHEAD COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	9.0	8.1	7.8	9.6		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	3.6	2.9	1.2	1.7		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.1	2.5	1.2	1.6		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.8		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.2	2.9	2.2	2.5		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			3.8	4.1		5.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			2.9	4.0		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			8.0	9.3		9.3	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	18.4	16.6	17.7			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	3.0	2.8	5.3	3.3		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	9.3	8.8	8.6	8.1		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	16.8	16.0	18.3	16.0		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.2	0.4	0.3			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	51.3	51.1	51.5	50.7		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	1.3	2.1	2.4	2.0		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	3,157	2,965	4,278	4,061		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	439	471	392	410		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	5.1	7.5	0.0	7.2		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	17.5	16.4	16.1	20.8		11.6	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	13.3	12.8	10.5	10.3		9.4	▲
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	63.0	20.9	20.3			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	10.0	8.4	5.6	149.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	27.0	29.9	26.9	31.8		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	29.4	27.1	27.2	25.3		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	17.6	17.1	18.7	19.1		20.1	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	15.3	13.8	11.9	12.8		15.1	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	20.5	20.0	19.0	23.6		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	20.0	17.7	18.1	17.9		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	46.6	50.0	46.8	48.2		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	84.3	82.9	80.5	80.8		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	70.2	69.0	65.3	62.6		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	47.8	45.8	43.8	43.2		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	85.2	83.3	80.1	79.8		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	57.7	66.9	67.7	65.4		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			63.4	62.7		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			75.8	74.5		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.4	2.5	0.6	0.1		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	37.2	38.5	44.3	41.1		44.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	43.5	47.5	48.6	55.1		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	9.6	4.9	8.3	1.5		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	69.6	65.7	65.4	65.9		61.3	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	56.3	52.9	59.1	53.8		51.9	▲
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 and 2nd highest percentage of youth vaping marijuana and using marijuana respectively
- 2nd highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 9th highest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use

Strengths

- 8th lowest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs
- 18th lowest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use

Consequences

■ County ■ State

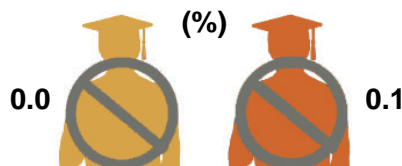
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

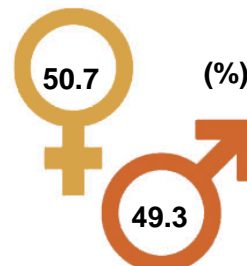


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

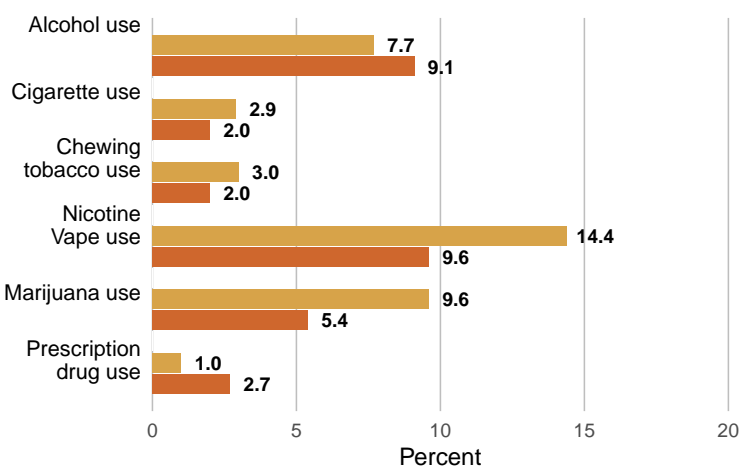
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	10,592
Population under 18	20,474
Total population	60,483
Fertility Rate	NA

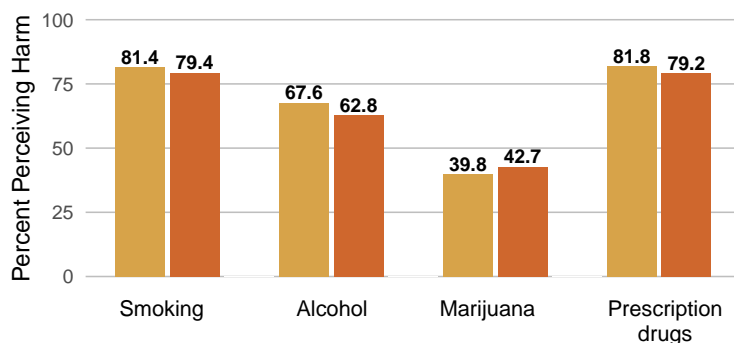
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



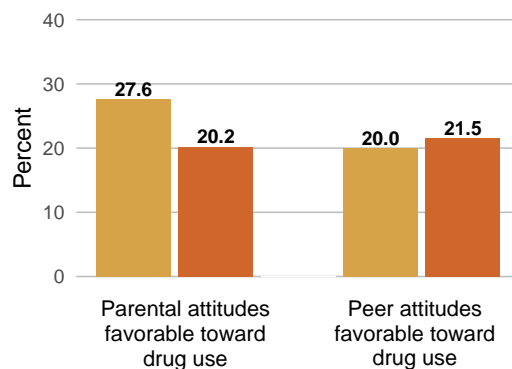
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



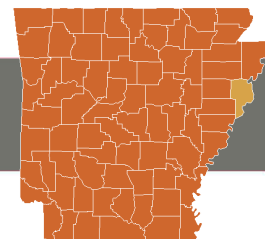
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



CRAWFORD COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	9.2	10.2	9.7	7.7		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	5.4	5.1	2.7	2.9		2.8	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	5.2	5.6	5.4	3.0		2.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	6.0	5.4	3.5	9.6		5.6	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.4	3.0	1.8	1.0		2.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			8.8	4.8		5.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			2.7	10.6		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			10.6	14.4		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	15.9	17.2	17.8			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	3.5	3.3	5.4	3.6		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	8.9	8.1	8.4	8.8		8.6	▲
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	16.0	16.5	18.7	15.9		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.4	0.4	0.5			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	54.6	48.3	45.1	57.1		51.1	▲
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	1.5	1.6	0.9	1.1		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	1,928	2,135	2,288	2,299		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	370	320	305	267		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	6.3	7.3	13.0	11.8		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	11.4	10.4	7.9	8.6		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	7.8	8.4	6.2	6.4		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	20.5	20.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	14.5	12.3	8.1	125.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	27.9	35.4	34.7	31.3		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	32.3	34.5	35.9	39.4		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	22.4	23.7	27.2	27.6		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	18.6	16.1	18.4	26.7		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	23.0	23.8	20.0	20.0		21.3	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	22.1	21.5	14.2	19.8		19.1	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	51.4	54.5	57.9	49.0		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	82.6	77.9	78.4	81.4		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	68.9	63.2	52.8	67.6		65.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	44.9	43.9	32.7	39.8		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	85.9	81.8	80.6	81.8		81.6	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	55.0	64.9	65.1	72.5		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			58.9	70.3		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			67.6	77.8		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.7	1.5	0.7	0.1		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	38.4	42.6	33.3	50.5		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	43.5	52.5	43.6	52.9		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	49.6	21.2	26.9	4.6		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	69.8	61.7	60.3	63.8		61.3	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	53.2	53.4	65.8	65.4		51.9	▲
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

- Highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

Strengths

- 2nd lowest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs
- 4th lowest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 10th lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use

Consequences

■ County ■ State

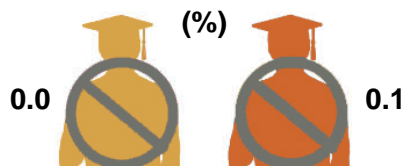
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

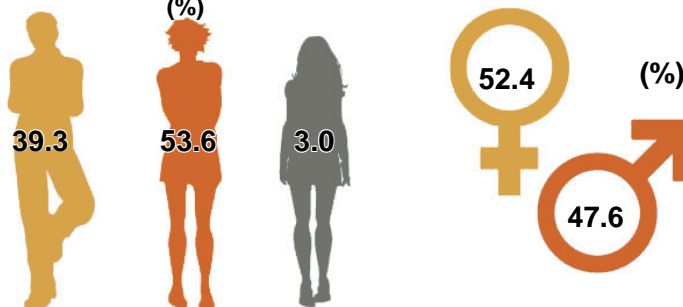


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

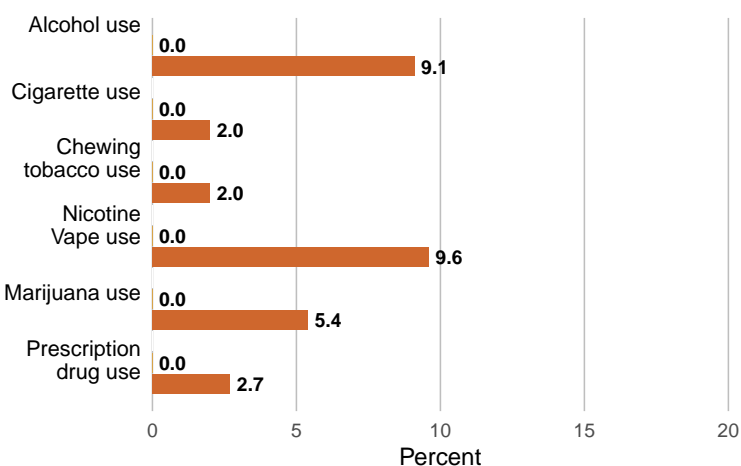
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	6,694
Population under 18	17,504
Total population	48,338
Fertility Rate	NA

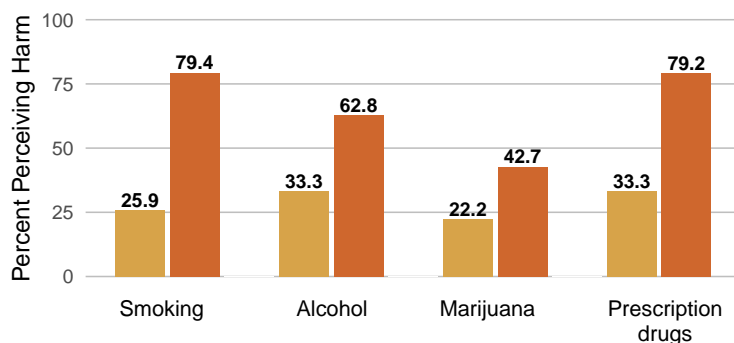
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



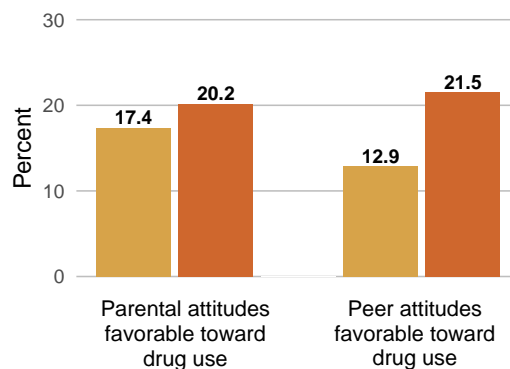
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



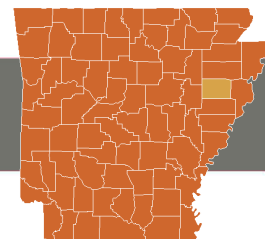
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



CRITTENDEN COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹		6.0	3.1	0.0		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹		2.2	4.3	0.0		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹		2.9	1.4	0.0		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹		6.1	1.5	0.0		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹		0.2	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹		2.7	0.0	0.0		2.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			0.0	0.0		5.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			0.0	0.0		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			0.0	0.0		9.3	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	22.2	22.2	21.0			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.3	4.2	8.3	5.4		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	9.1	8.4	8.0	8.8		8.6	▲
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.3	16.4	19.7	16.7		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.5	0.4	0.3			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹		51.7	32.3	30.4		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	1.7	2.0	2.7	3.2		2.2	▲
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	1,716	1,615	2,107	1,789		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	191	882	293	569		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	10.2	10.3	11.8			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	8.7	3.7	0.0	10.9		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	17.9	25.8	24.7	19.1		11.6	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	21.1	23.4	20.6	20.1		9.4	▲
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	49.6	0.0	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	10.9	11.6	7.8	104.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹		45.1	27.4	33.3		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹		29.0	22.2	8.3		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹		16.7	12.7	17.4		20.1	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹		14.0	11.0	0.0		15.1	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹		18.6	8.2	12.9		21.3	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹		16.3	11.1	4.2		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹		65.8	58.6	82.1		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		65.3	50.7	25.9		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		54.9	47.8	33.3		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		33.4	30.2	22.2		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		64.9	53.0	33.3		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		53.4	46.2	25.9		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			46.9	25.9		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			48.4	33.3		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	2.0	2.4	1.2	0.1		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹		39.7	33.8	31.3		44.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹		46.9	43.8	48.5		50.8	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	7.9	17.9	3.1	0.4		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹		60.7	58.7	69.7		61.3	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹		55.9	66.7	66.7		51.9	▲
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

- 13th highest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs
- 14th highest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use

Strengths

- 4th lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use
- 14th lowest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs
- 20th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol or cigarettes

Consequences

■ County ■ State

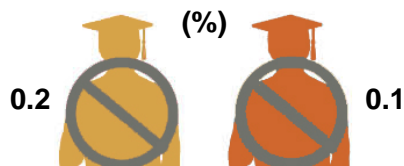
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

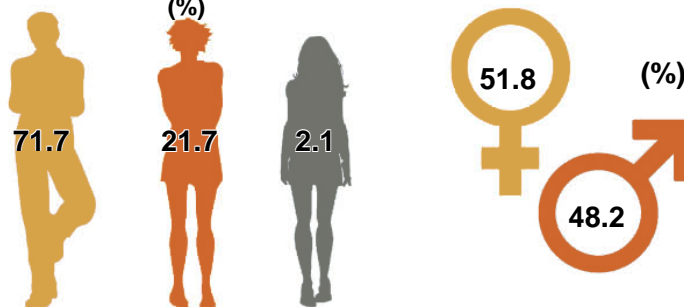


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

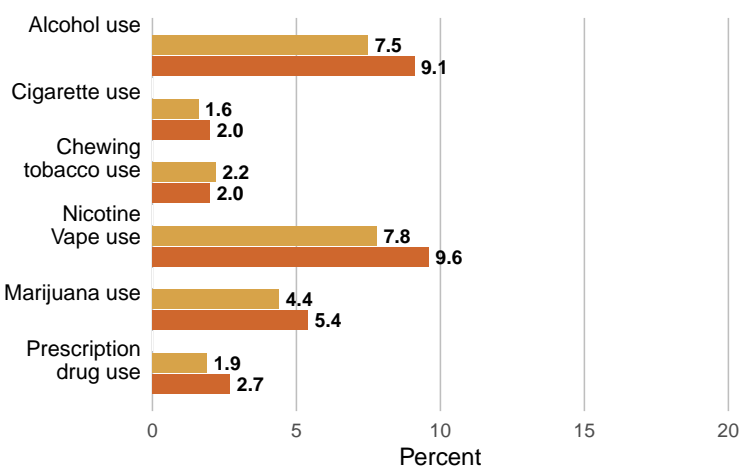
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,061
Population under 18	5,132
Total population	16,935
Fertility Rate	NA

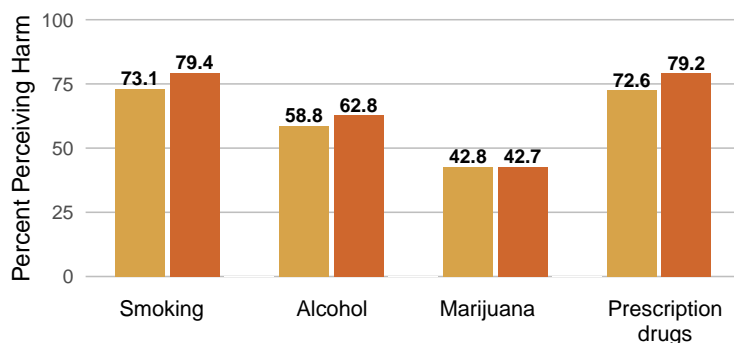
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



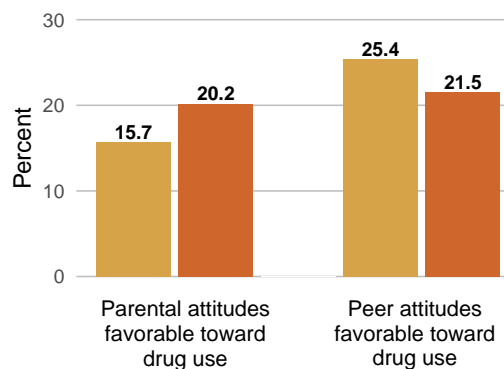
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



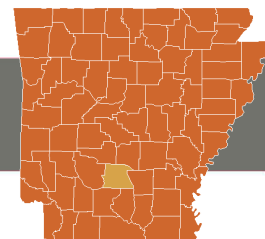
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



CROSS COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	8.6	6.0	9.3	7.5		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	4.7	2.9	2.3	1.6		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	7.0	3.3	3.5	2.2		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	6.0	3.9	4.6	4.4		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.7	1.5	2.7	1.9		2.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			8.3	5.6		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			3.9	4.0		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			11.5	7.8		9.3	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	16.7	15.4	17.2			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.1	4.2	6.1	4.4		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	7.3	7.7	7.6	8.6		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	17.7	16.5	18.6	15.9		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.2	0.7	0.7			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	46.1	50.0	51.1	48.8		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	2.7	3.8	1.7	1.8		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	627	564	859	797		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	33	49	44	29		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	17.6	17.8	16.8			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	2.6	8.3	8.3	4.0		4.6	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	13.9	16.9	18.4	18.5		11.6	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	7.2	9.7	9.1	8.4		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	0.0	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	21.6	25.2	21.9	87.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	33.1	31.1	31.3	45.8		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	30.3	27.4	30.8	26.3		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	17.1	15.0	22.7	15.7		20.1	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	18.8	16.4	18.5	13.9		15.1	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	22.2	20.0	25.1	25.4		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	20.0	14.5	19.7	20.7		19.1	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	49.9	48.8	51.1	54.1		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	79.4	78.3	74.4	73.1		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.6	66.4	59.1	58.8		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	46.6	46.7	42.6	42.8		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	83.1	81.6	74.4	72.6		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	55.2	68.0	59.6	56.7		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			55.8	58.4		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			68.2	65.4		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	2.3	2.4	0.6	0.2		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	37.5	40.1	44.3	50.3		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	52.6	51.1	59.3	62.6		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	16.8	4.3	27.3	2.2		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	54.0	51.7	50.8	55.9		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	47.3	41.5	46.5	45.9		51.9	▼
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

- N/A

Strengths

- Lowest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs
- 2nd lowest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 6th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 9th lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes

Consequences

■ County ■ State

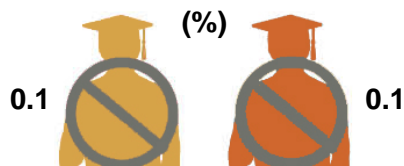
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

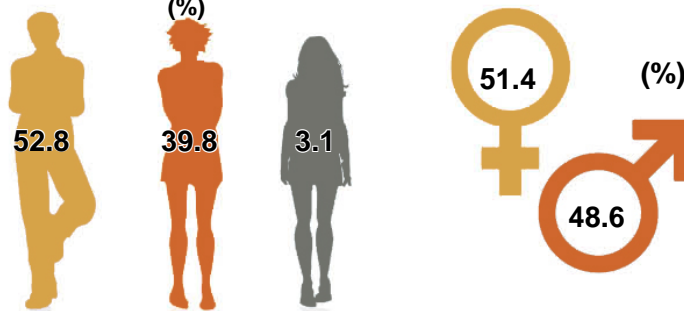


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

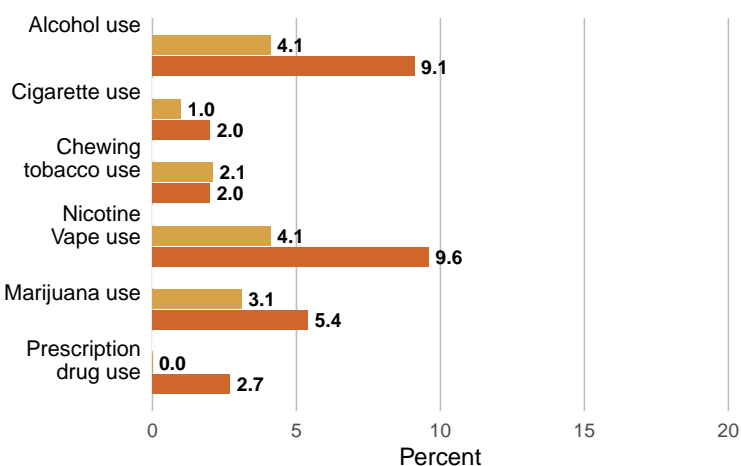
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	1,639
Population under 18	2,102
Total population	6,645
Fertility Rate	NA

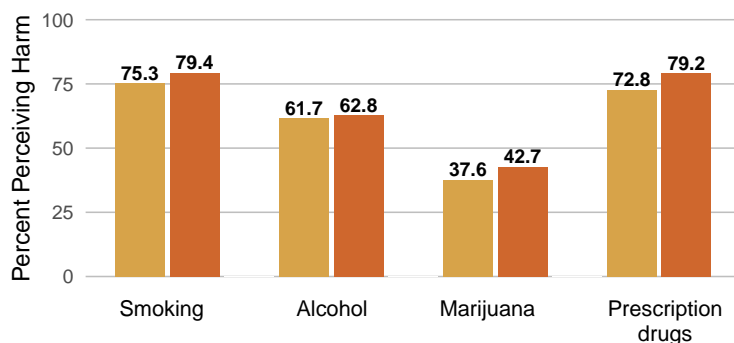
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



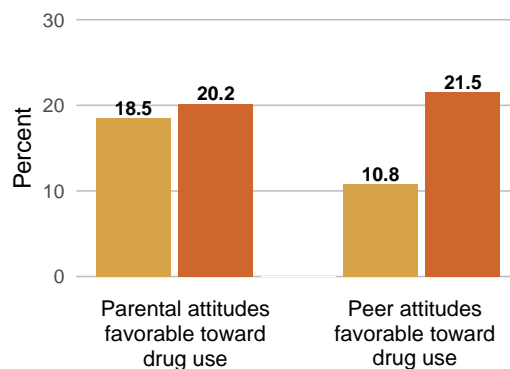
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



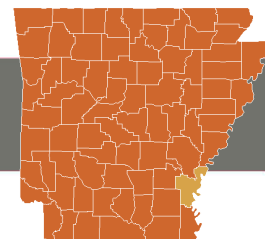
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



DALLAS COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	5.2			4.1		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.9			1.0		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.9			2.1		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	6.0			3.1		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0			0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	1.5			0.0		2.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹				4.1		5.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹				3.1		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹				4.1		9.3	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	14.3	14.7	13.4			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.2	4.6	5.3	4.1		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	8.0	6.5	7.7	8.1		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	17.8	16.0	17.6	14.1		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.2	0.6	0.0			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	42.0			27.2		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	84	78	53	81		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	11	13	13	19		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	40.4	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	0.0	10.0		10.9		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	7.9	5.6	4.0	2.5		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	8.3	11.7	7.4	7.7		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	0.0	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	11.2	12.4	12.8	20.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	27.9			36.3		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	49.6			15.1		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	16.0			18.5		20.1	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	17.5			4.9		15.1	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	25.4			10.8		21.3	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	22.5			6.4		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	52.5			48.5		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	77.9			75.3		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.4			61.7		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	48.6			37.6		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	80.1			72.8		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	63.2			63.4		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹				64.5		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹				69.2		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.1		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	42.4			40.4		44.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	40.0			54.5		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	21.8	4.9	10.8	1.3		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	48.2			58.7		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	44.4			61.5		51.9	▲
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

- 4th highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 6th highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15

Strengths

- 9th lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 14th lowest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs

Consequences

■ County ■ State

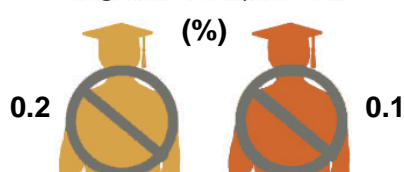
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

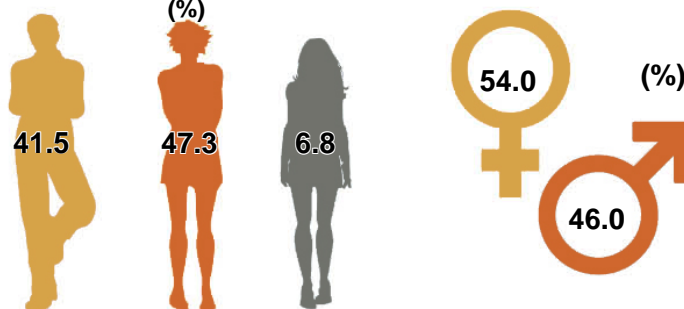


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

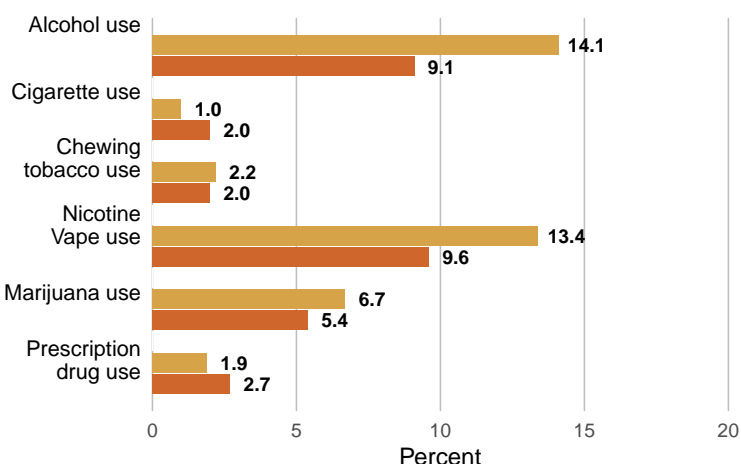
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	2,164
Population under 18	3,816
Total population	11,530
Fertility Rate	NA

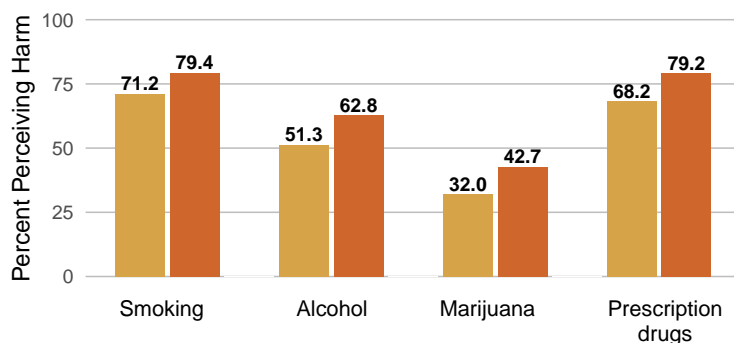
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



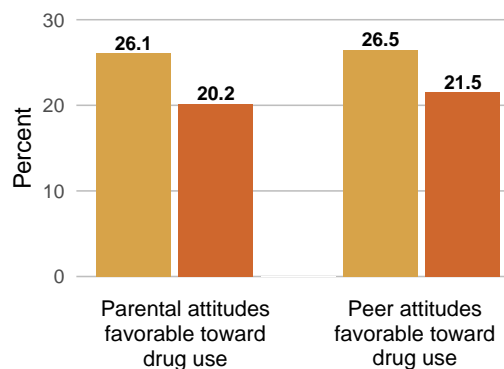
Protective Factors







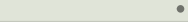
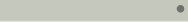























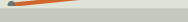

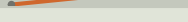










■ County ■ State



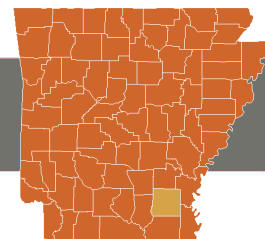
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



DESHA COUNTY	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	Arkansas 2021	Vs. State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	2.7			14.1		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	4.1			1.0		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	4.2			2.2		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	1.6			6.7		5.6	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0			0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	1.6			1.9		2.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹				10.9		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹				5.8		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹				13.4		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	29.1	29.1	25.5			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.5	4.4	7.0	5.9		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	7.3	6.3	7.7	9.3		8.6	▲
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	22.2	19.1	21.6	17.4		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.0	0.1	0.1			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	32.6			36.0		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	4.0	1.5	1.7	2.0		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	424	500	501	448		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	113	90	78	58		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	25.2	25.6	23.1			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	4.1	0.0	0.0	3.9		4.6	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	4.9	4.6	3.0	4.6		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	4.9	4.9	4.2	4.9		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	0.0	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	8.5	3.3	5.7	17.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	32.1			36.0		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	29.3			31.8		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	15.1			26.1		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	22.9			21.0		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	17.2			26.5		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	12.6			17.1		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	49.5			60.1		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	71.0			71.2		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	58.2			51.3		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	51.6			32.0		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	72.7			68.2		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	59.4			54.1		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹				52.2		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹				63.9		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	2.4	3.9	1.3	0.2		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	41.7			45.1		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	50.0			62.5		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	30.1	9.7	20.8	1.3		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	44.1			57.2		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	47.2			48.3		51.9	▼
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							

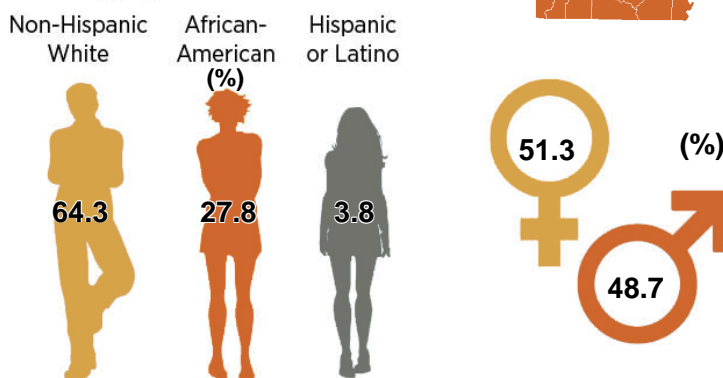
DREW COUNTY



Key Findings

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

Demographics



Population over 65	3,282
Population under 18	6,627
Total population	17,511
Fertility Rate	NA

Consequences

■ County ■ State

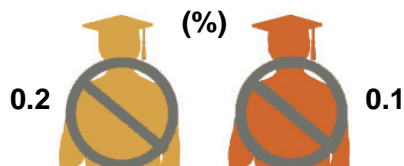
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

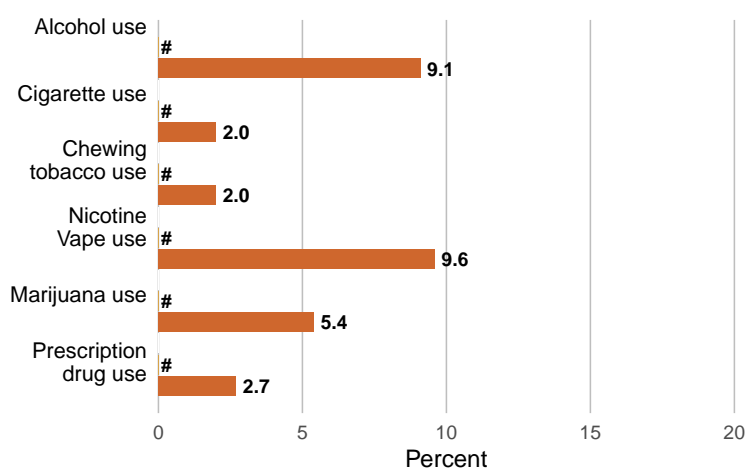


High school dropout rate (%)



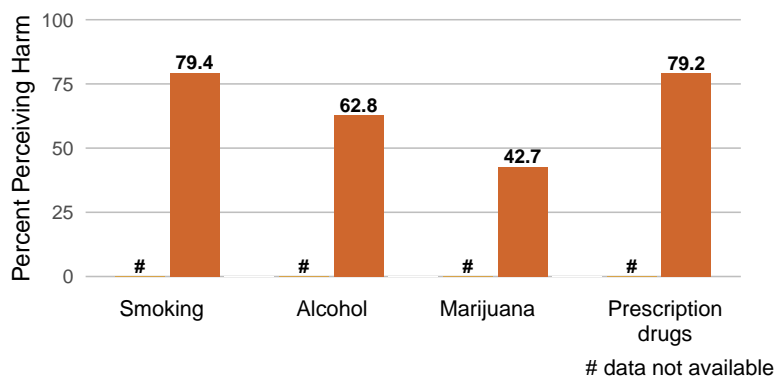
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



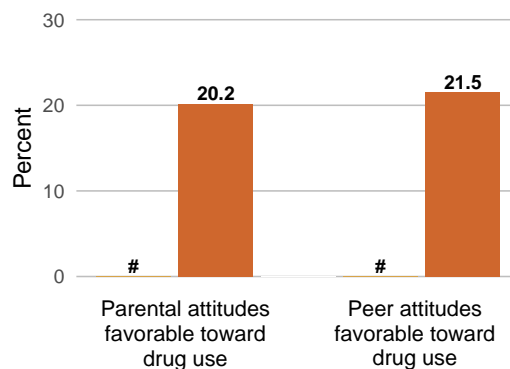
Protective Factors






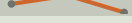








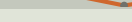




























■ County ■ State



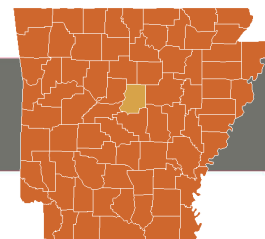
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



DREW COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	10.8	10.4	5.1			9.2	--
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	8.8	4.1	1.5			2.8	--
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	5.4	3.6	1.0			2.7	--
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	7.4	5.6	3.6			5.6	--
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.2	--
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	1.8	2.0	1.6			2.4	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			6.8			5.3	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			3.1			4.1	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			9.4			9.3	--
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	21.4	18.8	20.4			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.8	5.2	6.9	5.0		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	5.9	5.5	4.8	4.8		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	18.2	16.1	18.1	15.5		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.3	0.4	0.4			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	40.7	39.0	35.1			51.1	--
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	3.1	2.3	0.7	1.9		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	520	548	538	510		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	148	89	125	93		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	5.2	12.5	0.0	11.7		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	12.0	11.7	9.5	13.3		11.6	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	8.4	6.7	5.4	7.4		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	0.0	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	13.7	13.9	6.4	26.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	26.3	25.7	22.7			31.1	--
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	40.2	32.4	24.0			28.6	--
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	30.0	19.0	23.3			20.1	--
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	22.5	21.1	12.8			15.1	--
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	29.1	22.3	22.5			21.3	--
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	30.5	18.5	15.9			19.1	--
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	52.3	50.8	43.7			50.0	--
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	84.9	79.4	81.3			80.7	--
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.4	66.0	60.8			65.5	--
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	40.3	47.0	50.3			44.1	--
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	86.0	81.0	84.9			81.6	--
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	61.7	64.1	71.0			64.3	--
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			68.7			62.9	--
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			79.2			73.8	--
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.5	1.9	1.0	0.2		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	34.1	36.2	36.3			44.5	--
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	38.1	52.3	61.1			50.8	--
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	35.3	18.9	13.5	1.1		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	68.2	52.8	46.9			61.3	--
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	57.9	43.6	46.0			51.9	--
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

- 11th highest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 14th highest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 16th highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs or vaping nicotine
- 17th highest percentage of youth vaping marijuana

Strengths

- N/A

Consequences

■ County ■ State

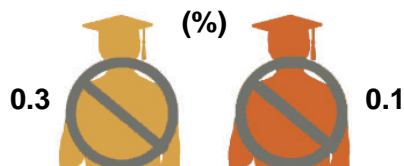
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

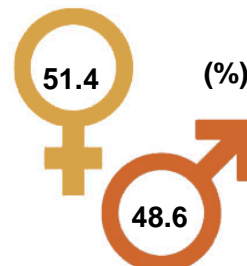


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

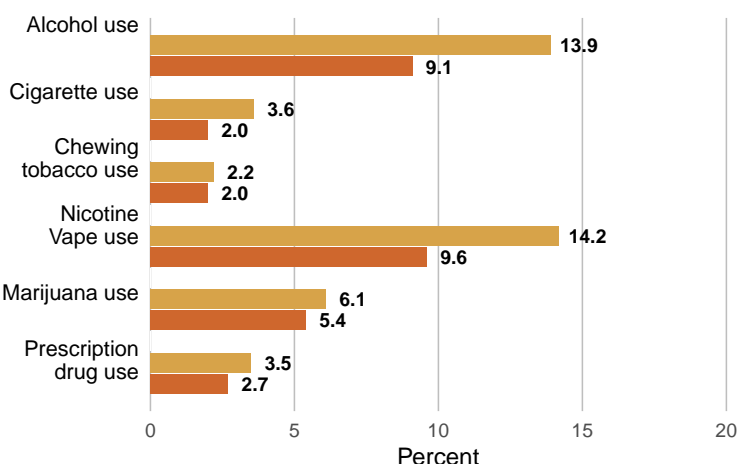
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	15,584
Population under 18	47,450
Total population	123,191
Fertility Rate	NA

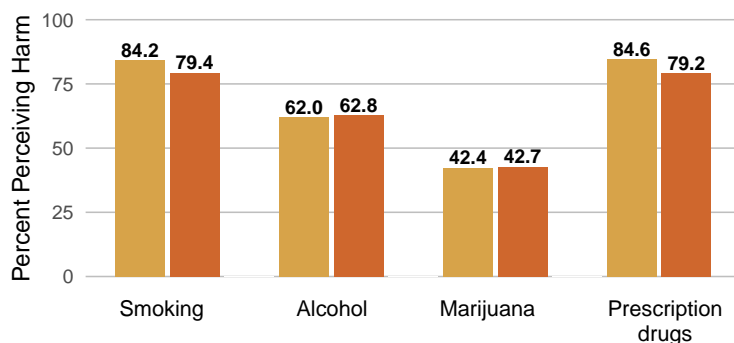
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



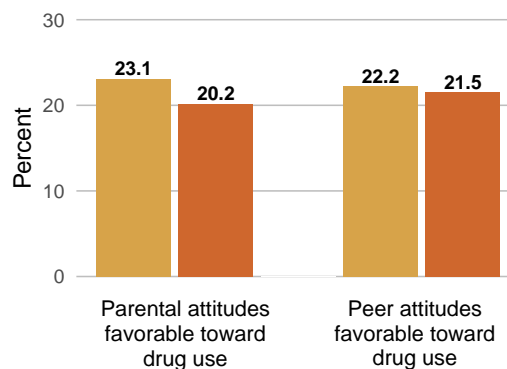
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



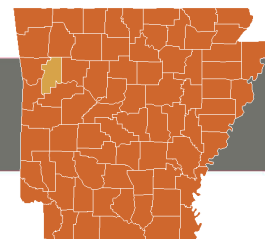
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



FAULKNER COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	10.7	12.3	11.3	13.9		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.8	2.8	2.4	3.6		2.8	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	3.4	4.0	2.4	2.2		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	4.2	4.7	5.0	6.1		5.6	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.5		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			4.8	6.4		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			4.0	5.6		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			10.3	14.2		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	16.8	16.7	15.7			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	3.2	3.0	5.4	3.5		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	9.7	8.8	8.3	8.0		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	15.6	15.3	17.6	14.3		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	1.1	1.3	1.0			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	54.4	53.5	61.0	54.5		51.1	▲
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	2.2	0.6	0.2	0.2		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	3,162	3,266	2,917	2,732		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	314	341	280	328		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	13.9	10.8	3.2	13.5		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	12.1	12.9	8.1	8.3		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	8.6	7.6	6.8	7.3		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	16.4	0.0	7.6			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	8.6	8.0	7.4	212.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	25.9	22.7	26.1	28.4		31.1	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	27.5	27.5	22.4	26.0		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	21.8	20.4	19.6	23.1		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	16.1	13.4	12.7	15.8		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	23.2	21.3	20.2	22.2		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	20.7	20.1	16.4	22.0		19.1	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	48.5	48.3	42.9	47.8		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	86.8	88.2	84.9	84.2		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	69.4	69.4	66.3	62.0		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	45.3	43.8	47.7	42.4		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	89.2	90.0	84.6	84.6		81.6	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	60.0	71.2	69.0	67.4		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			64.4	63.1		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			78.3	77.8		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.9	2.4	1.0	0.3		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	35.6	35.1	40.0	41.5		44.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	49.1	50.1	54.3	60.6		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	20.9	16.7	8.0	1.1		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	66.4	64.5	61.4	65.5		61.3	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	49.4	51.0	54.9	52.9		51.9	▲
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

- 7th highest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 8th highest rate of fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20
- 9th highest percentage of youth using heroin
- 15th highest percentage of youth using marijuana

Strengths

- 14th lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

Consequences

■ County ■ State

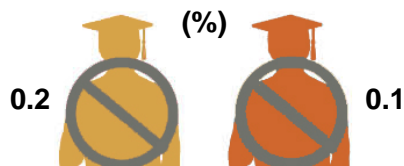
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

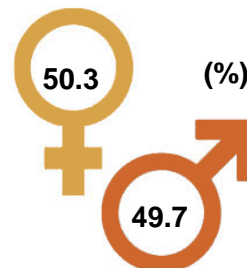
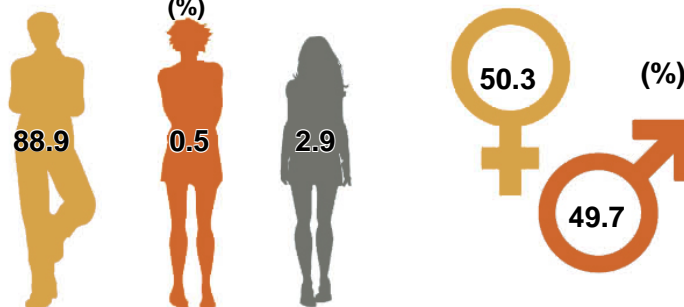


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

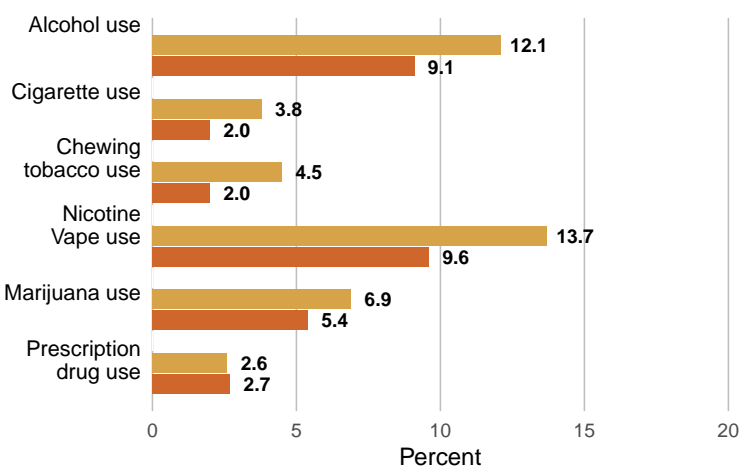
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,543
Population under 18	5,607
Total population	17,159
Fertility Rate	NA

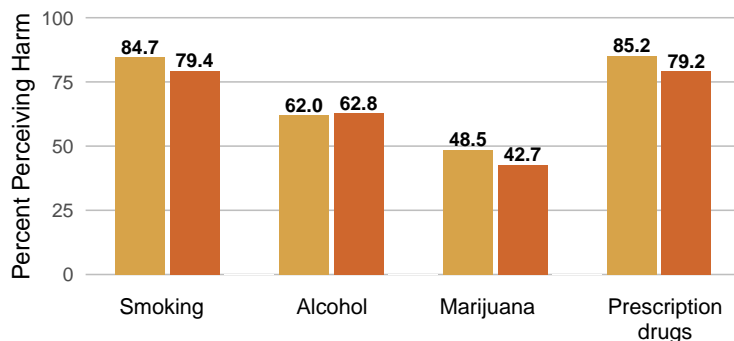
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



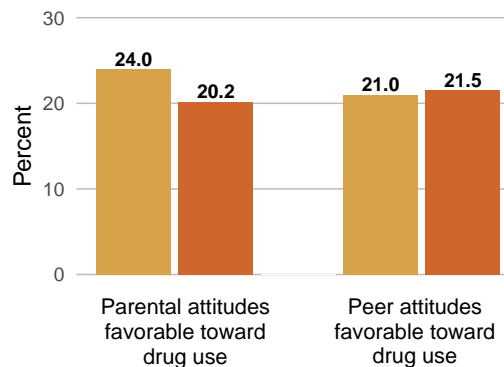
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



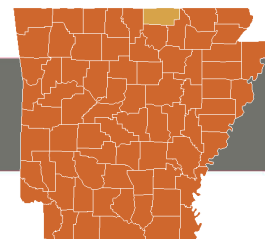
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



FRANKLIN COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	11.0	10.0	10.4	12.1		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	4.1	2.5	1.8	3.8		2.8	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	4.5	5.2	2.8	4.5		2.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	5.6	3.5	5.1	6.9		5.6	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3		0.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	1.7	3.0	2.2	2.6		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			7.1	6.5		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			4.4	5.6		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			12.0	13.7		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	21.9	23.0	22.3			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	3.5	3.3	5.6	3.7		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	5.8	5.5	5.4	6.4		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	18.5	20.0	22.2	19.1		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.3	0.3	0.2			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	50.7	45.0	41.1	49.7		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	2.6	3.4	3.2	2.0		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	602	612	635	680		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	116	87	90	114		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	39.4	39.5	38.6			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	5.1	3.0	0.0	15.7		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	16.2	12.7	13.2	14.6		11.6	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	11.2	6.7	8.3	11.3		9.4	▲
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	72.9	147.5			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	19.2	12.2	9.7	41.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	28.1	30.1	25.7	26.7		31.1	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	35.3	31.6	25.5	34.1		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	20.7	19.0	21.4	24.0		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	17.8	17.9	14.7	18.7		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	19.1	19.6	18.8	21.0		21.3	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	22.5	18.6	17.8	19.2		19.1	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	44.5	44.6	44.6	46.1		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	88.0	87.6	80.3	84.7		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	70.4	68.4	58.5	62.0		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	50.6	54.4	48.2	48.5		44.1	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	91.5	90.0	80.6	85.2		81.6	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	64.6	74.6	65.6	69.9		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			64.0	67.4		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			73.9	78.4		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.2		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	47.1	40.9	46.8	52.3		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	45.5	46.0	52.2	55.8		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	13.9	6.0	12.9	0.3		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	59.7	60.1	51.7	60.9		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	52.2	55.2	49.0	53.2		51.9	▲
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

- Highest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 3rd highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 4th and 6th highest percentage of youth using cigarettes and vaping nicotine, respectively
- 10th highest percentage of youth using marijuana

Strengths

- N/A

Consequences

■ County ■ State

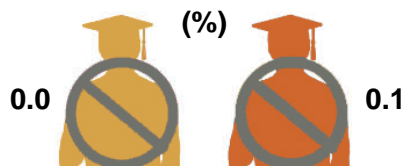
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

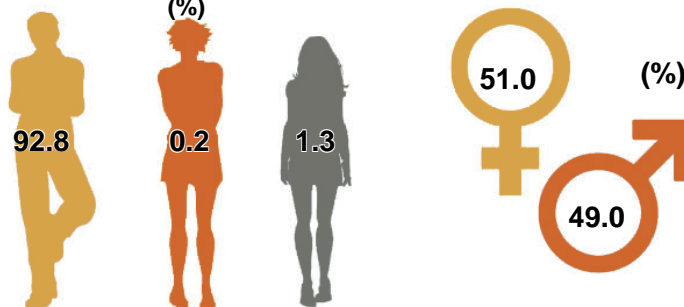


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

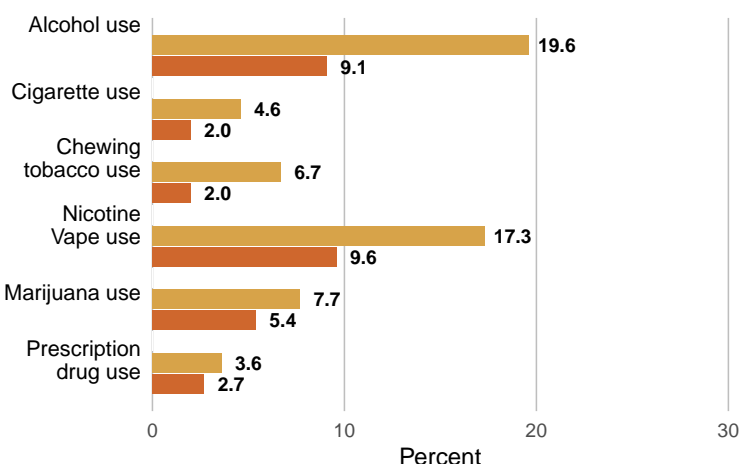
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,202
Population under 18	3,323
Total population	12,072
Fertility Rate	NA

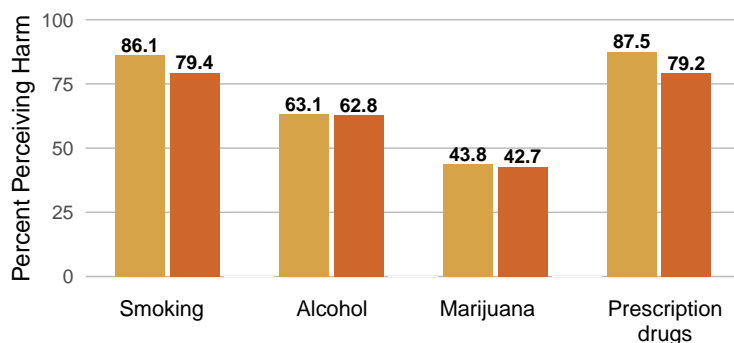
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



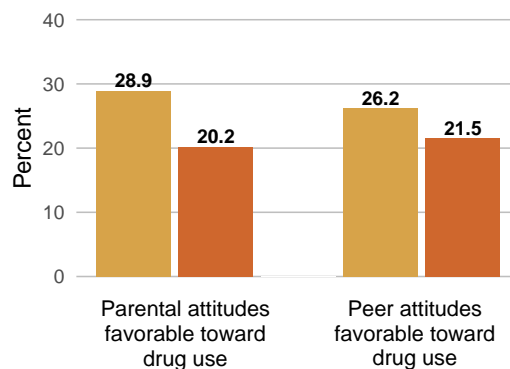
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



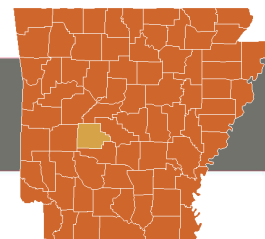
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



FULTON COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	9.9	10.5	10.1	19.6		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	5.7	3.3	1.5	4.6		2.8	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	8.2	6.5	3.6	6.7		2.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	2.5	1.3	3.6	7.7		5.6	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	1.7	1.3	2.0	3.6		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			6.6	8.6		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			2.5	5.6		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			9.1	17.3		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	23.9	20.7	20.8			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.0	4.0	5.1	3.6		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	9.1	12.1	10.9	10.4		8.6	▲
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.8	19.1	20.7	17.8		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.8	0.7	0.8			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	40.3	44.6	49.2	44.1		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.5		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	212	248	358	319		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	39	11	11	12		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	4.0	3.7	0.0	15.5		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	4.7	4.3	4.5	8.6		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	4.6	4.3	3.5	6.1		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	0.0	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	24.9	23.3	9.5	24.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	32.4	23.9	33.0	26.8		31.1	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	42.0	34.0	33.9	34.8		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	20.0	24.8	24.0	28.9		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	21.0	20.1	18.1	18.8		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	15.2	21.8	17.6	26.2		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	27.6	19.4	16.0	27.2		19.1	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	44.2	55.8	46.2	49.6		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	85.1	80.1	79.7	86.1		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.5	60.6	61.3	63.1		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	55.1	45.5	58.2	43.8		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	92.5	85.9	86.1	87.5		81.6	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	61.5	69.9	68.3	64.6		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			66.3	59.0		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			76.0	77.9		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	41.5	46.9	46.4	48.1		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	44.5	47.1	44.7	57.6		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	4.0	4.0	37.6	3.5		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	62.7	72.0	68.8	61.4		61.3	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	65.4	65.2	63.8	53.8		51.9	▲
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

- 15th highest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of smoking

Strengths

- 8th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 14th lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes or vaping nicotine
- 16th lowest percentage of youth using chewing tobacco
- 18th lowest percentage of youth using marijuana

Consequences

■ County ■ State

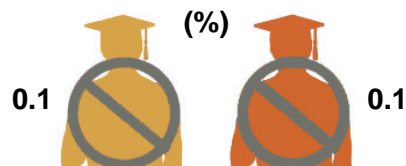
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

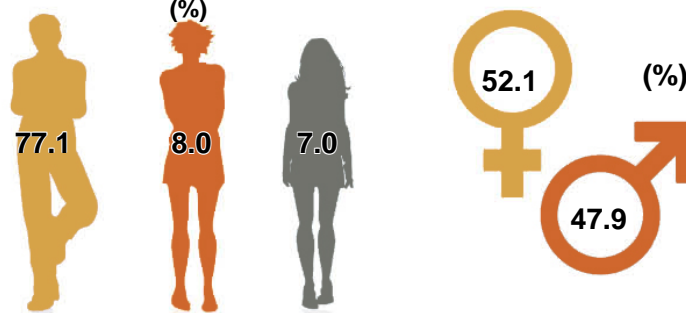


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

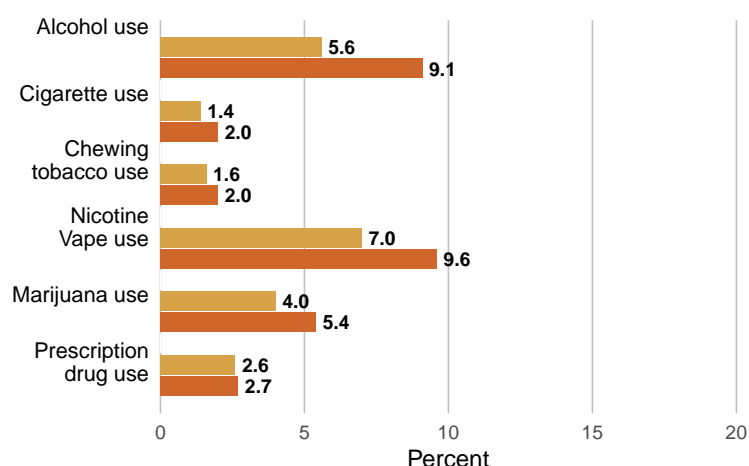
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	23,496
Population under 18	27,125
Total population	99,694
Fertility Rate	NA

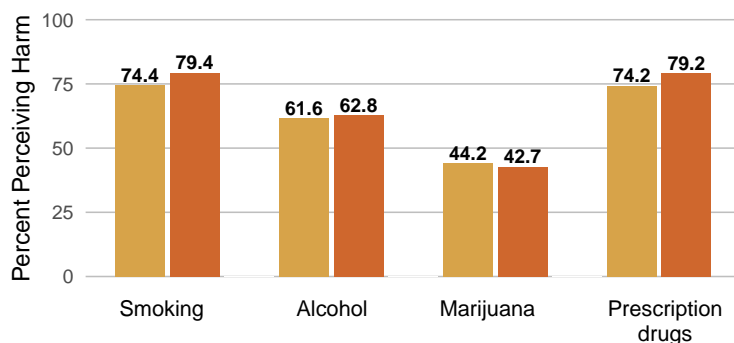
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



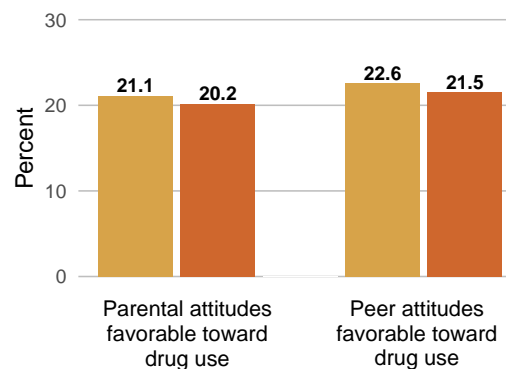
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



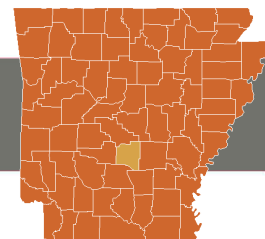
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



GARLAND COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	9.6	9.3	7.2	5.6		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	3.1	2.9	1.7	1.4		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.9	2.6	0.5	1.6		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	8.0	6.1	5.6	4.0		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.4	2.5	2.6	2.6		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			6.2	4.9		5.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			3.7	4.1		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			11.2	7.0		9.3	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	18.6	18.6	17.0			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.0	3.7	8.0	5.0		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	11.2	10.5	10.1	9.7		8.6	▲
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	17.6	17.4	20.7	17.6		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.5	0.5	0.4			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	54.8	53.9	54.2	55.1		51.1	▲
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	1.3	1.5	2.9	3.9		2.2	▲
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	2,697	3,070	3,026	2,556		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	927	769	556	565		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	24.4	22.3	24.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	6.3	2.9	0.0	6.1		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	9.8	10.0	9.0	5.7		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	11.6	11.6	8.2	5.4		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	45.7	28.5	42.7			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	10.8	13.4	16.3	326.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	32.5	32.6	36.6	42.6		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	34.7	28.3	29.6	31.1		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	23.6	21.9	19.7	21.1		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	18.4	17.3	14.5	16.2		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	25.9	24.2	22.4	22.6		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	23.5	19.6	20.2	19.7		19.1	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	55.8	53.4	50.2	51.9		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	83.9	81.2	79.1	74.4		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	66.9	67.5	63.3	61.6		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	41.0	43.4	42.8	44.2		44.1	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	85.0	83.0	78.1	74.2		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	54.9	66.2	63.5	64.2		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			60.6	60.3		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			72.7	70.2		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	2.9	3.4	1.0	0.1		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	42.4	40.7	46.7	47.1		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	48.3	51.1	54.5	55.2		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	25.9	20.9	26.4	3.8		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	63.5	61.6	50.3	59.2		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	45.9	46.7	45.2	52.5		51.9	▲
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

- N/A

Strengths

- 11th lowest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 13th lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 16th lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 16th lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use

Consequences

■ County ■ State

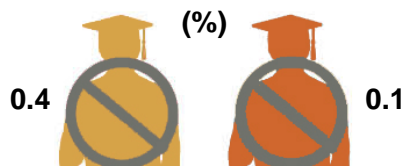
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

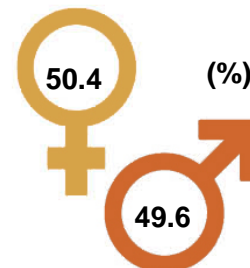


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

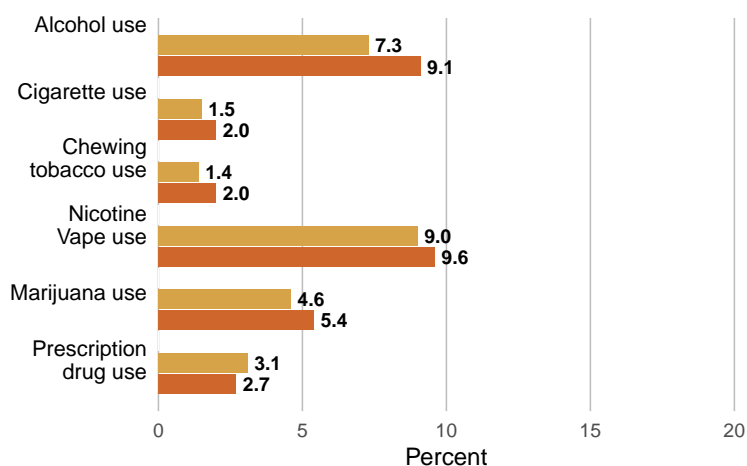
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,196
Population under 18	5,444
Total population	17,912
Fertility Rate	NA

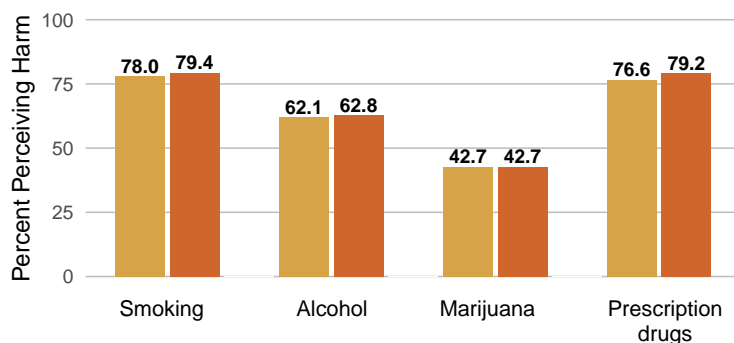
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



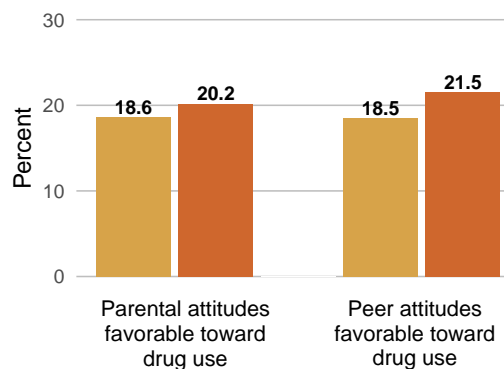
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



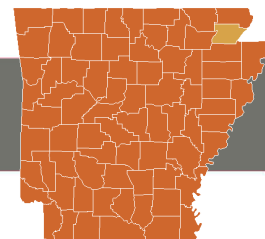
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



GRANT COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	8.3	7.7	8.3	7.3		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	5.4	3.0	1.6	1.5		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	4.7	3.3	1.9	1.4		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.6		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.7	3.1	1.6	3.1		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			4.8	5.0		5.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			2.6	3.6		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			9.5	9.0		9.3	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	14.5	14.5	12.7			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	3.1	3.2	5.2	3.2		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	5.0	4.8	5.5	6.1		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	15.3	15.5	17.6	14.2		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.1	0.4	0.3			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	51.6	47.5	47.5	45.2		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	450	434	353	326		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	56	70	76	56		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	29.6	2.9	0.0	13.0		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	5.5	4.2	5.7	6.5		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	5.4	3.4	2.7	5.4		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	151.1	172.6	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	12.3	8.2	13.0	53.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	27.2	30.4	28.6	29.4		31.1	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	27.3	28.5	27.1	22.8		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	19.4	19.7	18.4	18.6		20.1	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	16.3	13.2	12.0	13.5		15.1	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	21.2	22.5	17.3	18.5		21.3	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	17.2	18.1	17.1	15.8		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	46.6	49.0	46.9	48.8		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	85.1	88.0	81.2	78.0		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	69.9	69.9	64.7	62.1		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	50.8	47.4	44.0	42.7		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	88.7	88.5	81.6	76.6		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	57.4	70.9	66.7	62.0		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			64.6	59.6		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			73.9	71.9		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.4	2.2	0.5	0.4		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	41.9	39.3	50.9	50.8		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	48.6	50.5	52.2	58.9		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	32.5	9.4	13.8	5.8		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	61.5	59.9	63.6	55.3		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	48.9	48.8	54.4	46.7		51.9	▼
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

- 11th highest percentage of youth vaping marijuana
- 15th highest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs

Strengths

- 14th lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use
- 15th highest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of e-cigarette use

Consequences

■ County ■ State

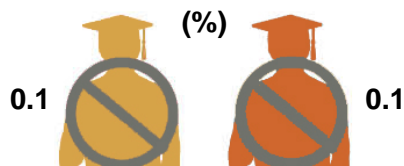
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

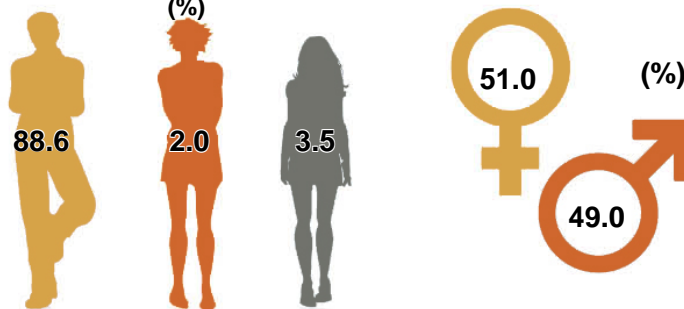


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

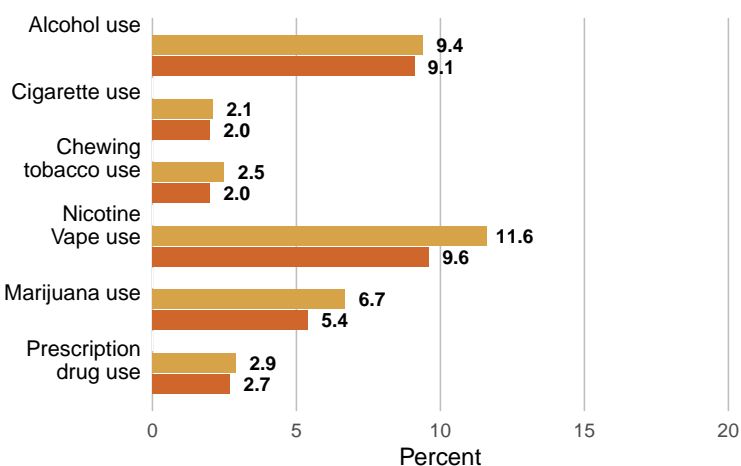
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	7,229
Population under 18	14,853
Total population	45,665
Fertility Rate	NA

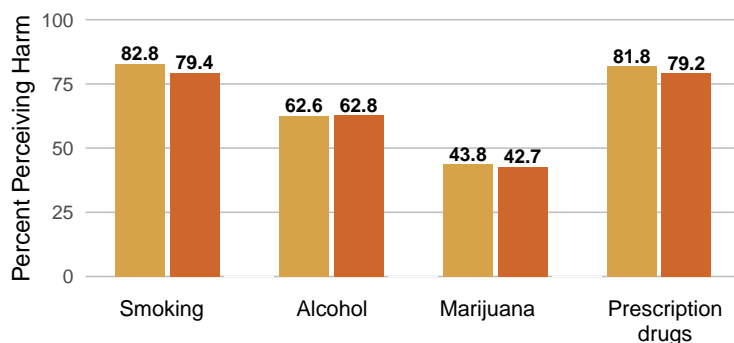
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



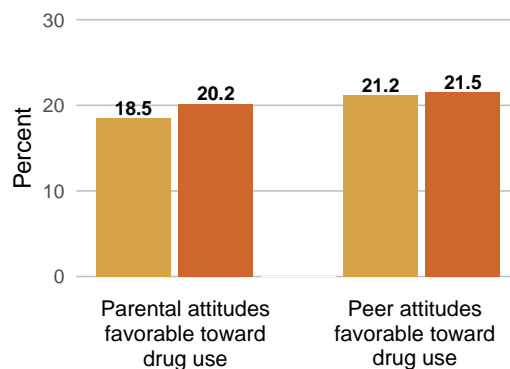
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



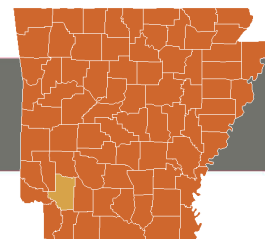
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



GREENE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	6.9	9.3	7.5	9.4		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	3.5	3.6	2.8	2.1		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	3.2	1.9	2.1	2.5		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	3.6	5.2	4.3	6.7		5.6	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.3	2.5	3.1	2.9		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			5.8	5.6		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			3.5	6.1		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			10.8	11.6		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	16.3	16.4	16.5			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	3.4	3.5	6.0	3.4		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	6.9	7.7	7.4	7.8		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	17.3	17.9	20.2	17.0		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.2	0.5	0.4			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	55.1	54.8	56.8	57.2		51.1	▲
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	3.9	1.6	1.3	0.9		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	1,710	1,446	1,921	1,813		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	352	400	227	196		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	13.4	13.4	14.3			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	2.7	5.6	10.0	8.8		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	21.0	19.5	14.3	14.4		11.6	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	17.5	14.6	12.4	10.8		9.4	▲
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	0.0	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	25.4	19.4	20.2	223.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	30.6	28.5	33.1	33.6		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	27.1	29.1	28.6	30.6		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	17.7	19.0	19.7	18.5		20.1	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	12.5	15.7	13.2	14.3		15.1	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	18.1	21.1	20.8	21.2		21.3	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	17.4	22.1	19.3	20.5		19.1	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	47.4	48.1	46.6	49.2		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	83.1	83.5	80.7	82.8		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	70.7	66.1	63.8	62.6		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	49.4	49.3	47.8	43.8		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	85.6	86.4	81.0	81.8		81.6	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	61.8	67.9	68.4	68.1		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			65.3	65.5		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			76.6	76.1		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.0	1.8	0.6	0.1		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	41.1	43.7	49.0	50.0		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	44.3	47.9	52.4	59.8		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	23.9	18.1	30.9	3.7		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	62.9	60.5	58.4	58.8		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	49.9	51.5	48.2	44.9		51.9	▼
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

- 7th highest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 10th highest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs
- 11th highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 17th highest percentage of youth using marijuana

Strengths

- 16th lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco

Consequences

■ County ■ State

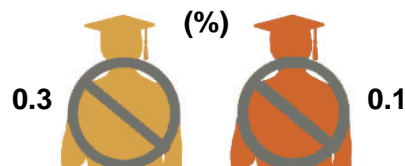
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

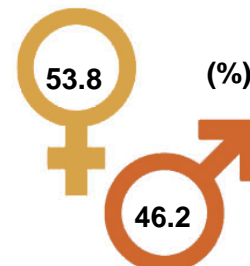


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

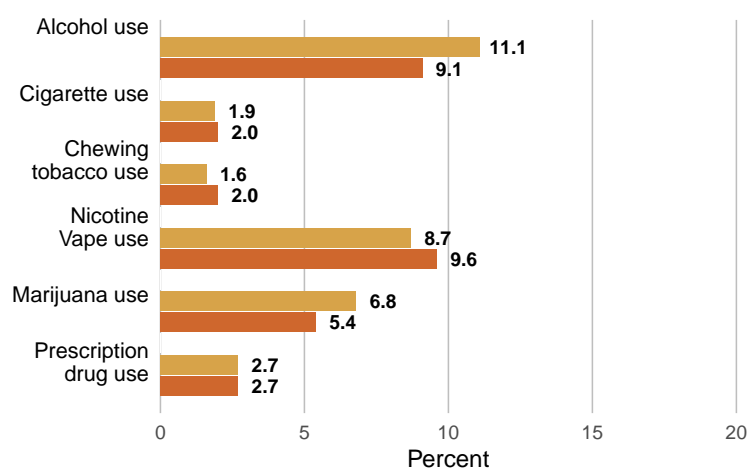
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,937
Population under 18	7,337
Total population	20,352
Fertility Rate	NA

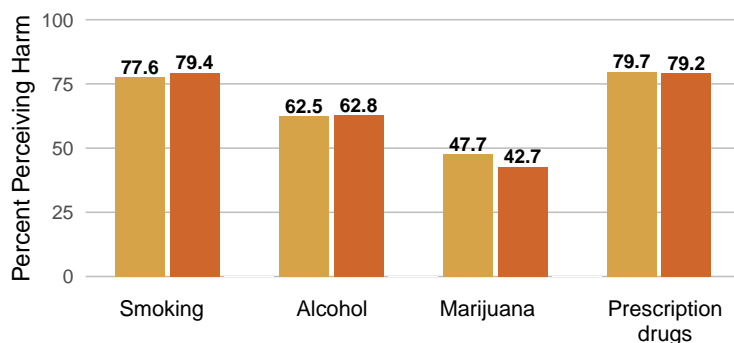
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



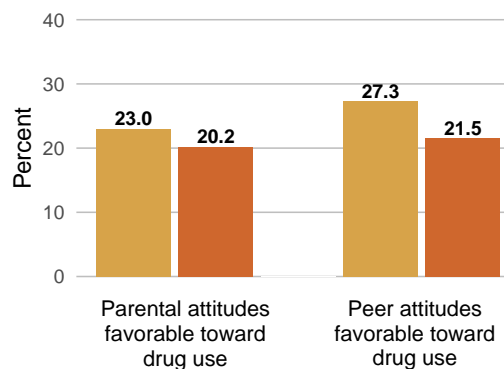
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



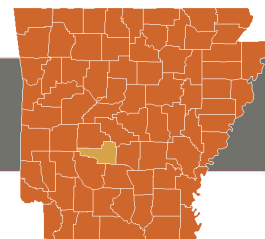
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



HEMPSTEAD COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	11.7	11.3	6.2	11.1		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	3.6	4.2	2.6	1.9		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.8	2.6	0.6	1.6		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	7.1	8.5	11.1	6.8		5.6	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	4.1	2.9	3.5	2.7		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			7.1	8.7		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			3.5	4.5		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			5.6	8.7		9.3	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	24.3	22.7	22.0			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	3.5	3.8	5.2	3.5		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	9.9	9.1	9.4	10.1		8.6	▲
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	18.2	15.9	17.7	15.5		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.4	0.3	1.0			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	46.6	37.3	39.8	38.3		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	4.6	2.0	3.4	0.1		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	820	743	643	743		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	91	90	79	103		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	4.4	0.0		11.9		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	9.2	11.7	6.7	8.4		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	15.4	18.2	14.1	12.6		9.4	▲
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	0.0	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	5.1	6.5	13.2	74.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	39.7	43.2	57.3	43.4		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	41.4	36.9	41.9	37.5		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	18.9	23.3	13.3	23.0		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	20.4	19.4	22.2	20.6		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	26.5	27.5	27.6	27.3		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	26.5	22.1	22.5	21.2		19.1	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	56.7	57.5	53.6	48.1		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	76.0	73.9	68.8	77.6		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	67.2	62.5	62.8	62.5		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	41.2	43.1	44.9	47.7		44.1	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	78.0	76.0	74.4	79.7		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	59.3	61.9	56.6	61.5		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			62.8	66.6		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			67.8	73.1		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	3.7	5.4	1.1	0.3		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	49.4	48.1	65.9	59.5		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	47.7	61.0	63.8	63.3		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	16.7	6.3	11.8	1.8		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	54.4	45.3	39.9	52.5		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	52.7	40.9	45.5	44.4		51.9	▼
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

- 5th highest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 6th highest percentage of youth vaping marijuana
- 14th highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 16th highest percentage of youth vaping nicotine

Strengths

- N/A

Consequences

■ County ■ State

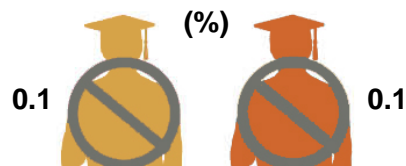
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

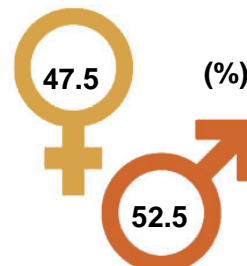


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

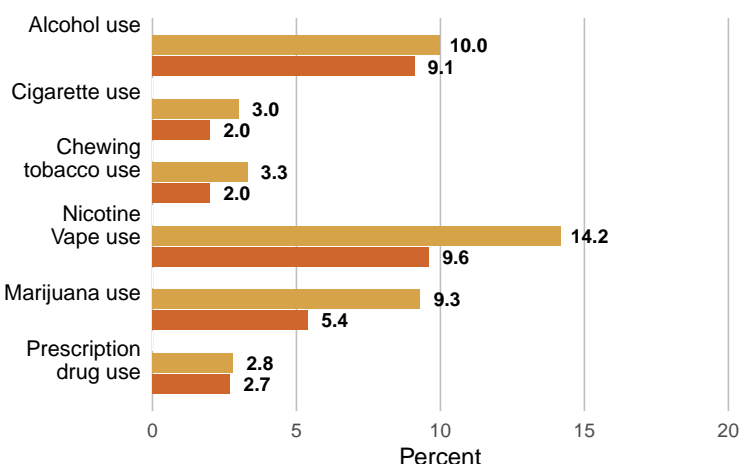
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	6,309
Population under 18	9,532
Total population	33,096
Fertility Rate	NA

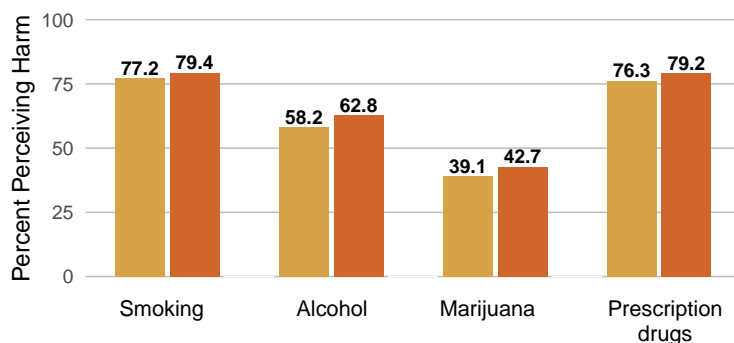
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



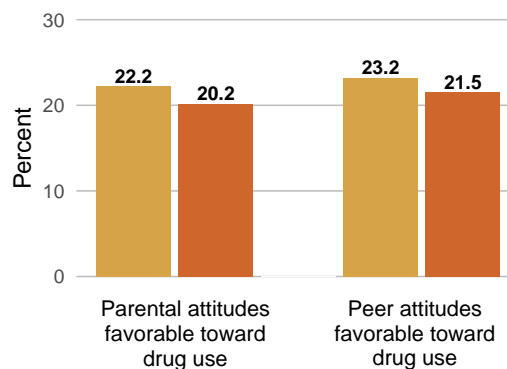
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



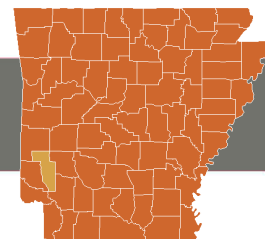
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



HOT SPRING COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	10.9	8.3	11.2	10.0		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	5.3	3.4	3.9	3.0		2.8	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	4.7	4.4	2.5	3.3		2.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	6.9	4.8	7.2	9.3		5.6	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.3	2.5	2.1	2.8		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			10.8	9.5		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			5.9	7.4		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			16.7	14.2		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	17.6	18.0	15.3			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	3.7	3.6	5.8	3.9		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	8.5	7.1	6.9	7.3		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	17.9	17.6	19.8	15.8		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	1.0	1.0	1.2			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	47.0	44.2	44.6	45.8		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	5.8	4.1	3.6	3.8		2.2	▲
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	1,054	1,190	1,130	1,003		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	130	213	95	116		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	3.8	7.2	66.7	5.9		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹		0.0	4.1	2.6		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹		0.0	3.4	7.2		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	41.0	44.2	47.4			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	16.3	12.4	9.3	64.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	30.3	36.4	31.8	35.8		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	35.6	32.8	36.8	33.9		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	24.8	18.9	20.2	22.2		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	18.8	17.5	17.2	17.3		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	25.2	22.1	24.0	23.2		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	22.0	21.2	20.2	18.4		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	52.0	54.6	53.9	55.1		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	82.6	81.4	75.7	77.2		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.7	63.4	59.1	58.2		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	43.0	42.8	38.1	39.1		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	83.0	82.9	75.5	76.3		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	51.4	65.7	59.2	59.7		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			56.8	55.4		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			67.2	68.1		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	0.7	2.1	0.4	0.1		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	41.9	39.1	47.2	45.1		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	50.2	51.7	52.1	60.5		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	36.7	13.9	20.2	4.3		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	57.9	59.9	57.4	56.6		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	47.5	49.2	49.8	49.2		51.9	▼
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

- 9th highest percentage of youth using heroin
- 15th highest percentage of youth vaping marijuana
- 19th highest percentage of youth using alcohol

Strengths

- 12th lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

Consequences

■ County ■ State

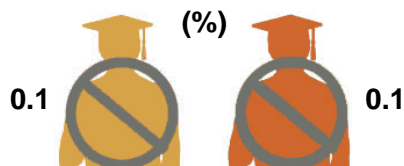
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

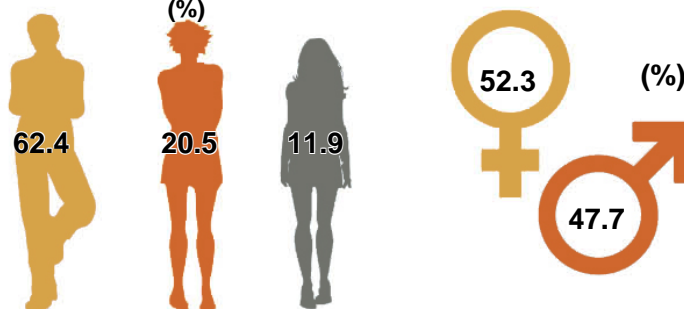


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

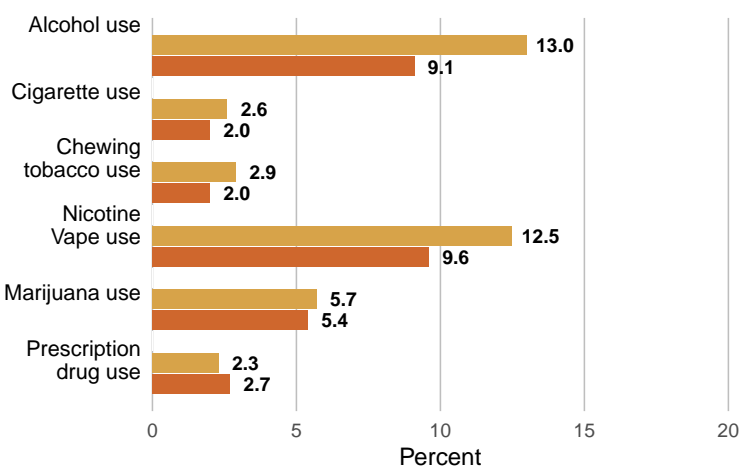
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	2,374
Population under 18	4,500
Total population	12,894
Fertility Rate	NA

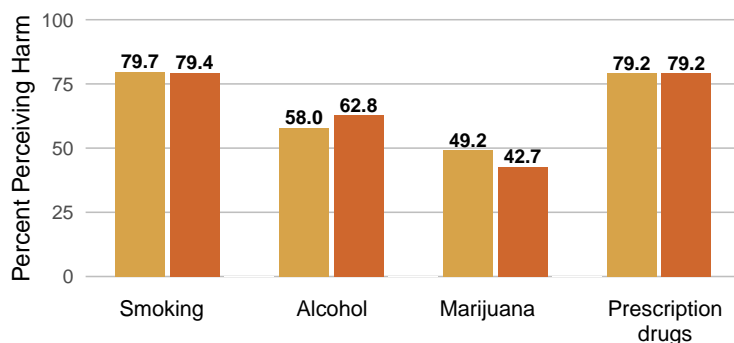
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



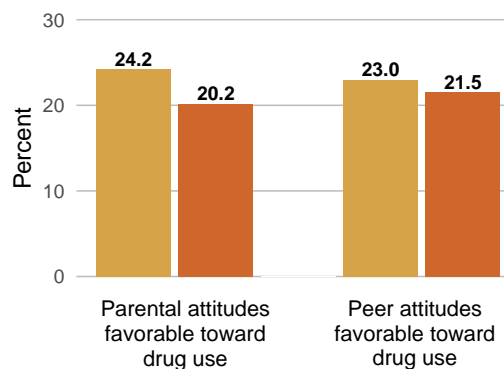
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



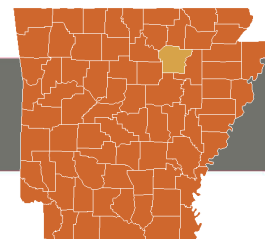
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



HOWARD COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	14.7	11.3	10.5	13.0		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	6.5	3.8	2.6	2.6		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	6.0	4.4	2.6	2.9		2.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	5.1	6.7	3.1	5.7		5.6	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3		0.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.9	2.4	4.0	2.3		2.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			8.2	9.5		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			2.0	5.8		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			10.2	12.5		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	19.2	19.4	19.3			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	3.4	3.2	5.0	3.2		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	9.1	8.6	10.4	10.8		8.6	▲
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	16.7	15.5	17.4	15.1		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.1	0.1	0.0			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	41.1	41.7	43.7	41.3		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	0.0	2.6	3.1	2.0		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	388	378	297	358		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	24	37	43	29		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	0.0	0.0		6.2		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	10.6	9.8	7.1	14.1		11.6	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	9.5	8.4	6.8	6.0		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	100.1	91.3	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	5.5	4.3	6.4	22.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	27.1	29.9	28.7	32.3		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	34.9	30.2	30.3	28.1		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	24.2	19.8	18.2	24.2		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	21.2	19.7	14.8	17.0		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	27.8	22.6	16.9	23.0		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	23.4	22.2	17.0	17.7		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	47.7	44.1	51.3	45.7		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	78.8	86.4	74.5	79.7		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	66.7	72.6	59.1	58.0		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	47.5	49.2	41.8	49.2		44.1	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	83.4	86.6	76.2	79.2		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	55.0	71.7	59.8	65.8		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			58.5	65.1		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			68.4	72.9		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.2		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	36.8	34.7	40.3	40.2		44.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	46.4	50.2	46.5	55.8		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	8.0	6.1	14.0	1.5		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	59.4	61.5	61.1	57.6		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	58.5	56.2	55.8	54.9		51.9	▲
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

- 14th highest rate of fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20
- 22nd highest percentage of youth vaping marijuana

Strengths

- 17th lowest percentage of youth vaping flavor
- 18th lowest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs

Consequences

■ County ■ State

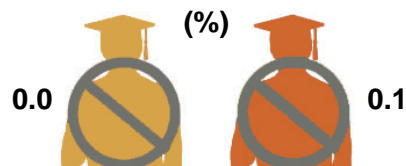
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

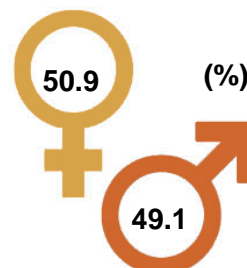
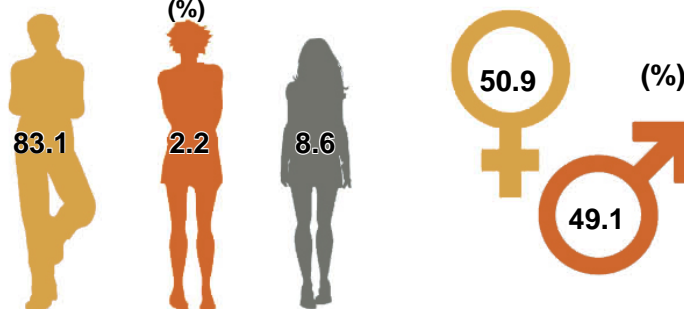


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

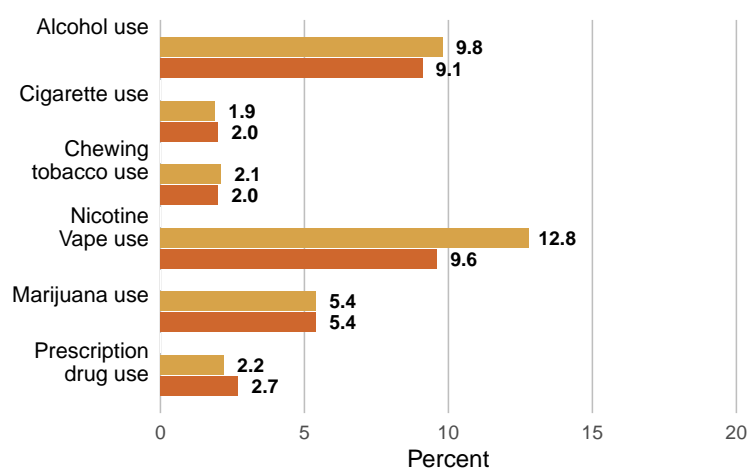
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	6,517
Population under 18	12,374
Total population	37,796
Fertility Rate	NA

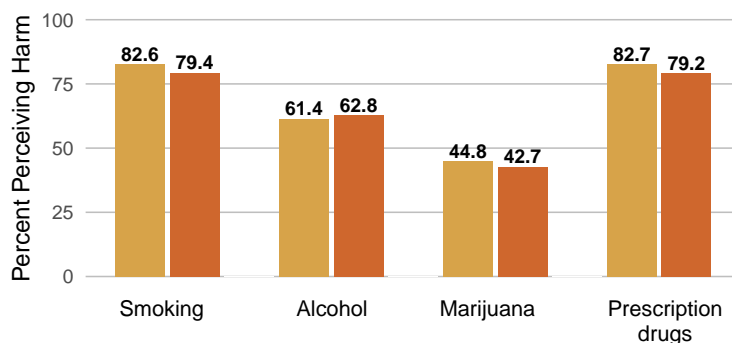
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



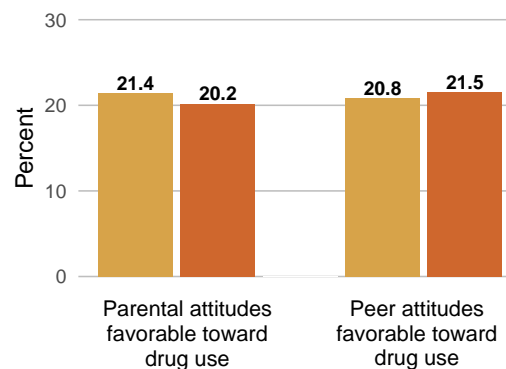
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



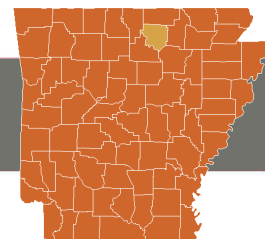
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



INDEPENDENCE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	10.3	12.7	10.7	9.8		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	6.3	6.0	4.4	1.9		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	4.3	5.3	3.5	2.1		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	4.4	7.2	5.9	5.4		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.7	1.9	3.6	2.2		2.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			7.9	4.5		5.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			5.2	5.2		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			13.1	12.8		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	17.3	16.7	15.2			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.0	4.0	5.8	3.9		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	8.6	8.7	8.6	9.2		8.6	▲
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	17.0	17.2	19.2	15.5		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.9	0.9	0.7			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	51.7	50.2	51.5	49.8		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	544	507	878	969		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	202	133	62	127		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	5.6	2.8	0.0	6.1		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	9.8	8.2	3.1	2.8		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	7.0	4.9	4.3	3.1		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	34.0	0.0	99.5			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	15.2	14.2	11.6	104.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	30.7	32.3	32.6	34.8		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	30.4	33.2	30.6	27.7		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	19.8	23.5	23.8	21.4		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	18.8	18.1	16.6	16.3		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	21.9	24.3	22.4	20.8		21.3	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	21.5	22.8	20.2	19.2		19.1	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	45.1	48.3	47.6	48.0		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	85.0	85.2	82.3	82.6		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	68.3	66.7	63.7	61.4		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	50.7	47.4	47.1	44.8		44.1	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	86.3	88.8	82.2	82.7		81.6	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	60.2	70.9	68.0	67.3		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			64.2	62.4		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			74.9	74.3		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.1		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	43.3	41.8	45.7	46.0		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	46.2	48.1	49.8	55.3		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	29.7	10.8	22.4	2.4		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	63.9	64.4	63.6	63.7		61.3	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	53.2	52.8	55.8	50.9		51.9	▼
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

- Highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs
- Highest percentage of youth vaping nicotine
- 7th highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 10th highest percentage of youth using alcohol

Strengths

- N/A

Consequences

■ County ■ State

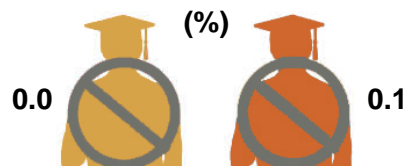
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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



High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

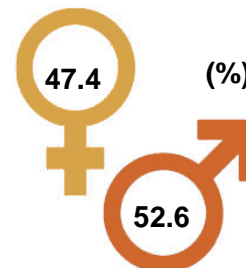
Non-Hispanic White



African-American (%)



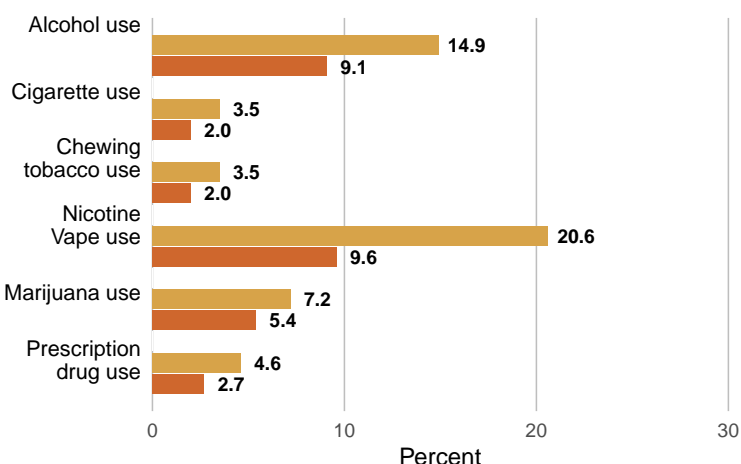
Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,461
Population under 18	3,252
Total population	13,653
Fertility Rate	NA

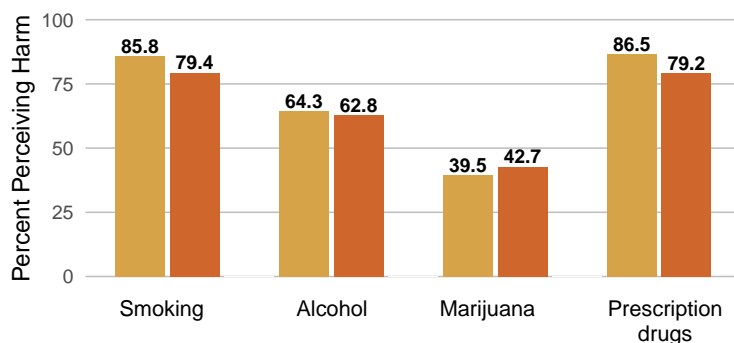
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



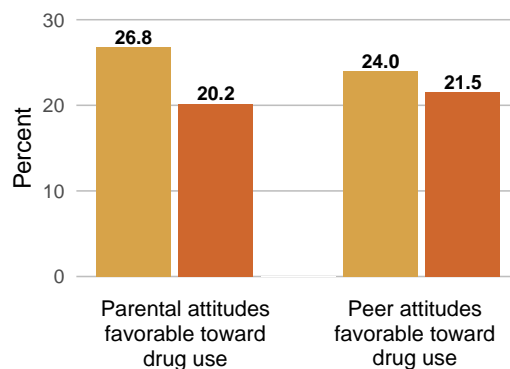
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



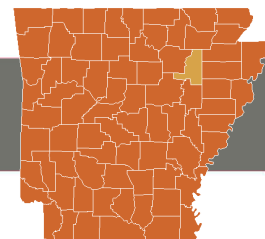
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



IZARD COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	11.4	17.5	12.2	14.9		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	6.6	8.7	3.0	3.5		2.8	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	8.0	7.7	6.0	3.5		2.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	3.5	6.3	2.0	7.2		5.6	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.9	2.6	1.4	4.6		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			8.7	7.7		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			2.4	5.1		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			16.2	20.6		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	17.1	15.1	15.2			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	5.4	5.4	8.4	5.4		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	7.2	6.2	5.6	6.1		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	18.2	18.6	21.2	18.1		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.1	0.6	0.6			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	45.0	42.0	45.6	44.5		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	5.7	0.7	3.5	3.3		2.2	▲
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	259	203	415	453		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	52	29	19	17		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	2.7	2.9	9.1	2.4		4.6	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	6.6	7.2	6.3	2.1		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	5.7	5.2	4.4	1.7		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	0.0	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	27.2	21.1	15.7	38.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	25.8	32.3	29.0	28.6		31.1	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	30.5	31.4	28.5	33.1		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	25.5	27.8	29.0	26.8		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	20.3	19.6	14.5	20.9		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	22.2	25.3	25.9	24.0		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	22.0	19.6	19.8	19.1		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	47.4	50.4	49.5	50.0		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	86.0	84.4	82.6	85.8		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	64.3	59.8	55.1	64.3		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	51.1	48.1	44.6	39.5		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	91.1	88.8	82.6	86.5		81.6	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	59.8	67.6	60.5	69.4		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			61.4	62.9		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			71.7	78.6		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	41.9	38.6	44.1	44.1		44.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	42.7	50.1	49.3	50.8		50.8	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	34.4	3.9	18.2	0.6		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	66.0	66.7	65.0	64.8		61.3	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	54.0	55.8	54.6	50.8		51.9	▼
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

- 9th highest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 9th highest percentage of youth using heroin
- 13th highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco

Strengths

- 12th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol

Consequences

■ County ■ State

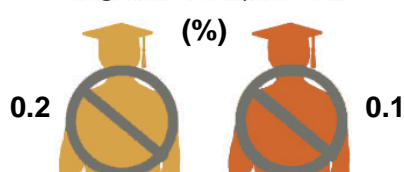
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

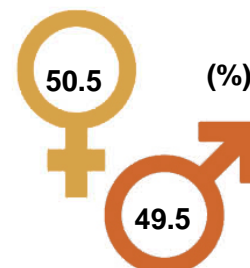
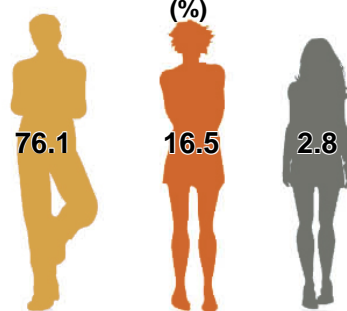


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

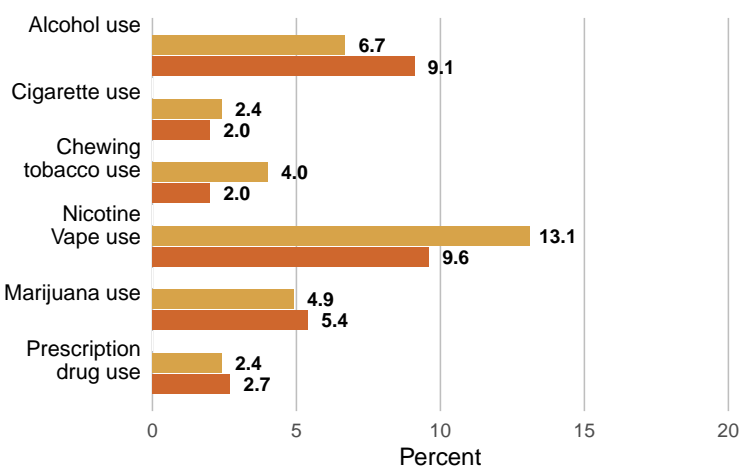
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,021
Population under 18	4,745
Total population	16,878
Fertility Rate	NA

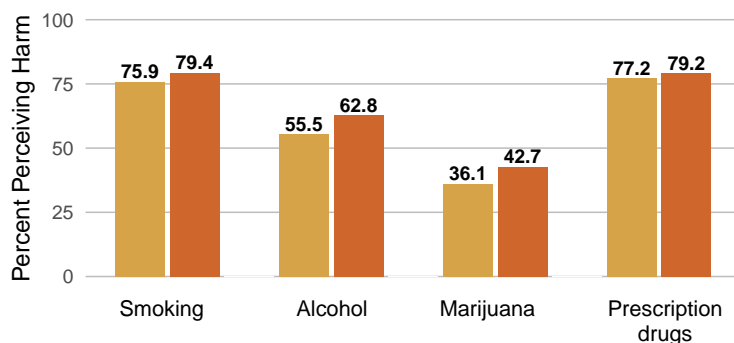
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



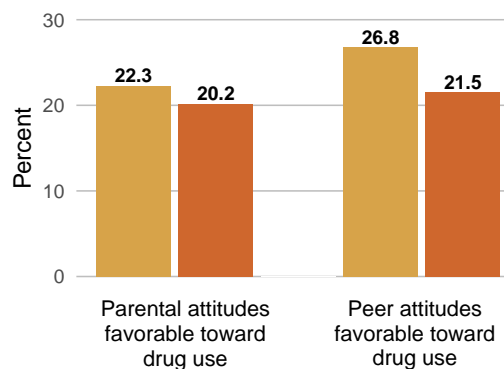
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



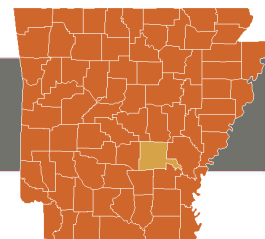
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



JACKSON COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	7.0	11.3	10.1	6.7		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	4.2	6.4	5.1	2.4		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	4.0	5.9	6.9	4.0		2.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	4.5	7.5	4.4	4.9		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3		0.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	1.2	2.2	3.2	2.4		2.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			8.8	8.2		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			4.4	4.6		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			13.8	13.1		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	23.3	24.4	22.8			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	6.0	6.5	7.1	5.2		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	8.1	7.7	8.8	9.8		8.6	▲
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	20.9	21.5	23.1	19.4		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	2.0	1.3	1.2			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	41.5	41.6	36.1	43.0		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	4.2	4.0	1.2	4.3		2.2	▲
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	288	232	374	366		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	88	80	57	74		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	29.0	29.4	27.8			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	2.2	4.7	0.0	5.6		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	13.8	18.1	15.7	17.0		11.6	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	7.8	9.2	8.9	7.1		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	94.6	91.0	95.6			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	32.2	31.1	25.0	86.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	32.4	31.8	28.8	35.9		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	31.0	40.7	27.7	28.2		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	20.1	24.8	21.3	22.3		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	15.6	18.4	12.8	15.9		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	20.2	24.5	23.3	26.8		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	16.8	20.5	9.7	16.8		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	50.8	54.2	57.1	52.8		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	80.0	82.3	71.4	75.9		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	70.0	65.0	51.0	55.5		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	47.0	43.6	38.3	36.1		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	86.1	86.7	75.5	77.2		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	60.9	67.4	59.9	57.6		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			55.7	54.4		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			63.5	64.0		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	5.2	3.2	0.6	0.2		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	42.0	44.2	37.6	40.7		44.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	47.9	51.3	52.7	56.0		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	5.5	1.8	18.5	3.1		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	58.0	61.9	56.1	64.3		61.3	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	44.7	50.4	47.6	55.0		51.9	▲
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

- 8th highest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 18th highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

Strengths

- 16th lowest percentage of youth vaping nicotine
- 20th lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use

Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population

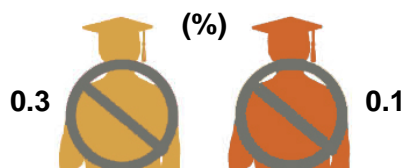


Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000



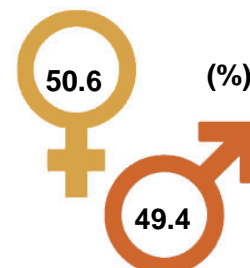
17.6 28.5

High school dropout rate



Demographics

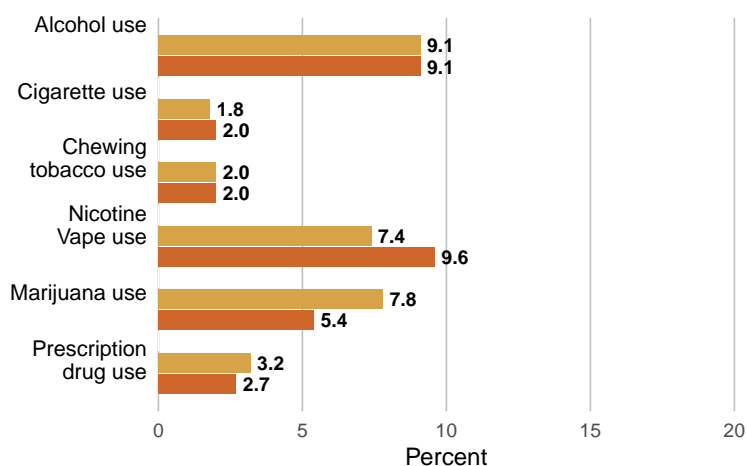
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	11,786
Population under 18	21,954
Total population	68,199
Fertility Rate	NA

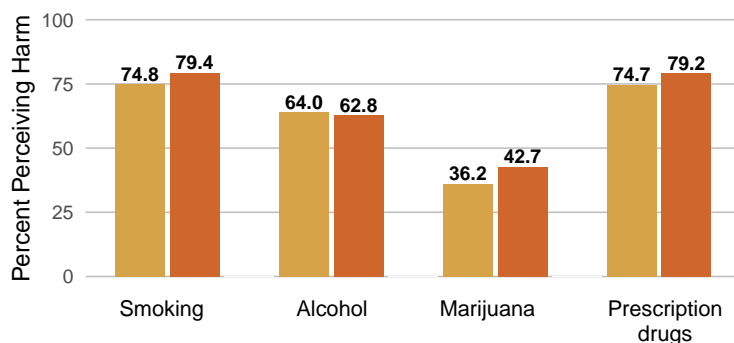
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



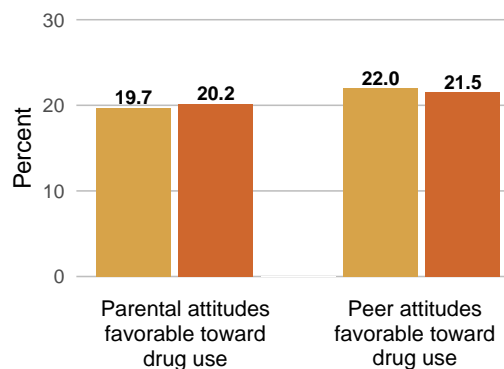
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



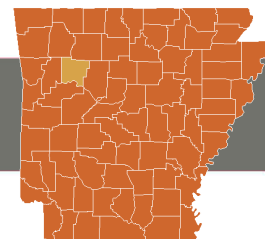
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



JEFFERSON COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	12.0	9.9	19.6	9.1		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	4.2	2.5	4.1	1.8		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.5	3.0	4.4	2.0		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	8.6	7.0	13.0	7.8		5.6	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.2		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			9.4	4.5		5.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			8.0	4.5		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			20.4	7.4		9.3	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	23.2	22.2	20.8			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	5.2	5.4	8.0	6.6		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	7.9	6.8	6.0	6.3		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	20.0	16.6	19.1	16.3		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.4	0.4	0.8			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	52.6	50.0	55.6	50.6		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	4.4	3.2	2.7	3.7		2.2	▲
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	2,822	2,671	2,524	2,329		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	588	359	259	161		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	18.5	27.4	23.2			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	8.1	7.3	5.3	12.0		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	5.8	6.6	5.6	4.4		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	11.2	11.8	10.7	10.3		9.4	▲
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) ¹⁰	16.8	16.7	17.6			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	12.4	11.7	15.8	242.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	32.2	31.5	26.0	32.6		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	35.6	31.1	30.1	30.4		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	20.0	21.0	26.0	19.7		20.1	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	18.1	16.9	18.1	14.9		15.1	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	23.0	21.2	26.4	22.0		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	22.8	18.8	26.1	17.3		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	56.9	56.4	56.2	54.3		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	75.7	74.8	72.7	74.8		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	63.7	61.7	56.7	64.0		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	38.7	40.1	33.2	36.2		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	76.7	74.6	75.5	74.7		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	50.2	62.4	56.6	62.3		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			52.4	61.9		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			64.3	69.7		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	4.4	7.1	2.0	0.3		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	35.7	37.1	39.9	38.0		44.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	48.5	50.0	51.6	55.5		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	14.1	20.6	8.1	1.3		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	47.2	54.3	61.2	54.7		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	38.8	46.5	45.9	41.7		51.9	▼
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

- 14th highest percentage of youth using heroin

Strengths

- 22nd lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes

Consequences

■ County ■ State

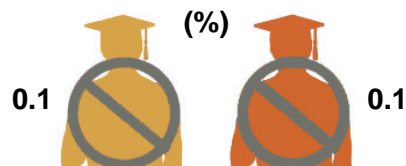
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

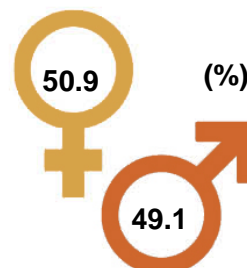
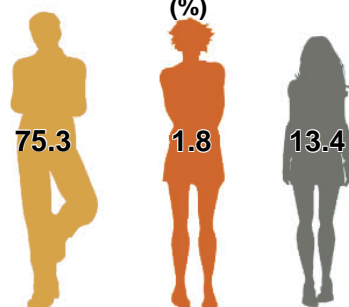


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

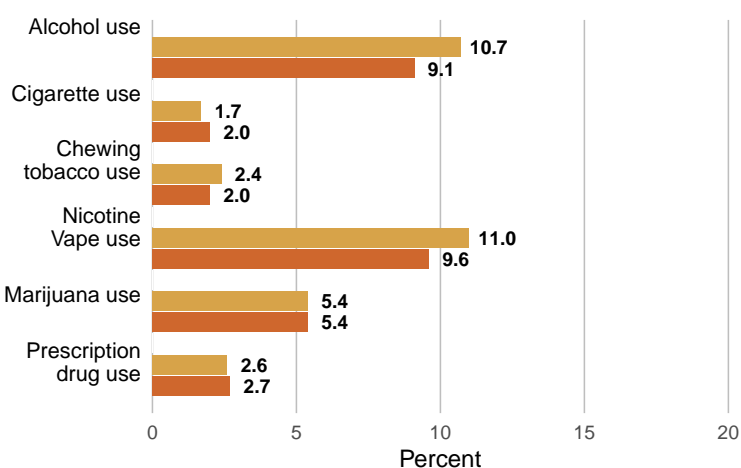
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	4,351
Population under 18	9,028
Total population	25,853
Fertility Rate	NA

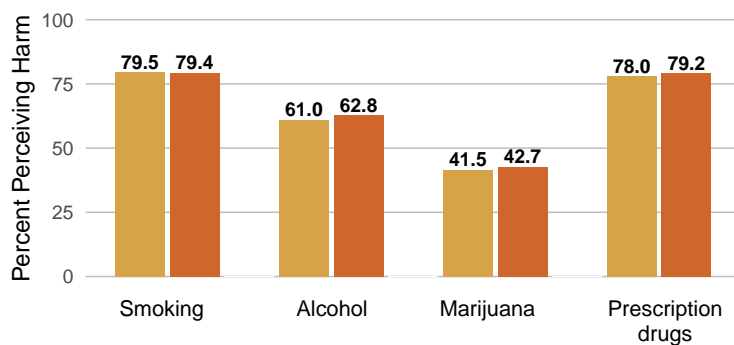
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



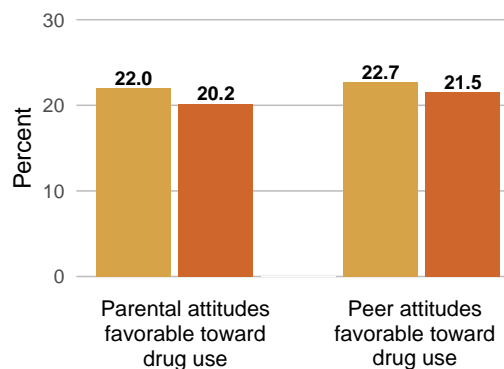
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



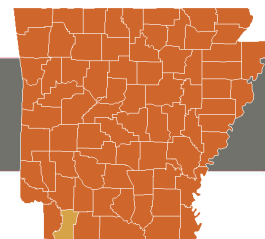
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



JOHNSON COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	9.4	11.8	6.4	10.7		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.4	2.7	1.6	1.7		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	3.3	3.3	1.7	2.4		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	5.3	5.6	4.5	5.4		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	1.6	2.4	1.4	2.6		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			5.4	5.8		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			2.9	4.3		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			7.9	11.0		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	22.4	22.7	18.3			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.5	4.5	6.3	4.7		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	11.0	11.1	7.5	7.8		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	18.6	19.3	21.2	16.7		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.2	0.3	0.6			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	45.3	49.8	48.2	47.5		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	2.9	2.2	2.2	1.0		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	755	778	756	770		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	128	139	109	127		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	9.9	6.0	8.3	7.3		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	11.1	20.1	20.5	14.5		11.6	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	7.6	6.5	8.5	7.6		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	40.5	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	13.5	12.1	7.1	45.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	30.2	32.2	27.9	34.7		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	28.0	28.2	26.2	28.3		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	26.6	22.5	20.9	22.0		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	15.5	16.5	13.0	14.7		15.1	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	23.6	23.9	19.3	22.7		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	18.5	20.5	17.6	17.3		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	53.2	48.8	49.3	51.1		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	84.8	85.8	77.8	79.5		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	66.3	68.6	61.4	61.0		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	43.1	45.8	43.5	41.5		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	86.3	86.4	79.8	78.0		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	55.9	69.6	62.7	65.0		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			59.9	63.0		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			71.4	71.5		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.3	1.2	0.4	0.1		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	45.4	43.3	50.9	49.8		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	44.9	42.5	47.3	49.5		50.8	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	11.1	19.3	8.9	1.4		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	61.9	61.8	59.1	58.0		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	53.6	52.6	58.8	56.7		51.9	▲
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

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

Demographics

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



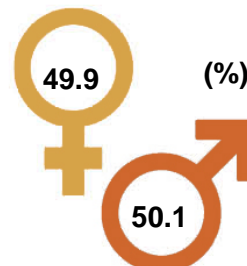
61.4



32.4



2.3



Population over 65	1,593
Population under 18	1,871
Total population	6,373
Fertility Rate	NA

Consequences

County State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



1.2

10.2

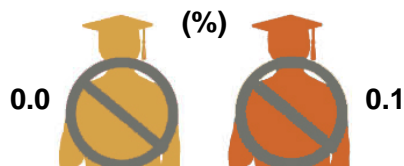
Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000



240.4

28.5

High school dropout rate



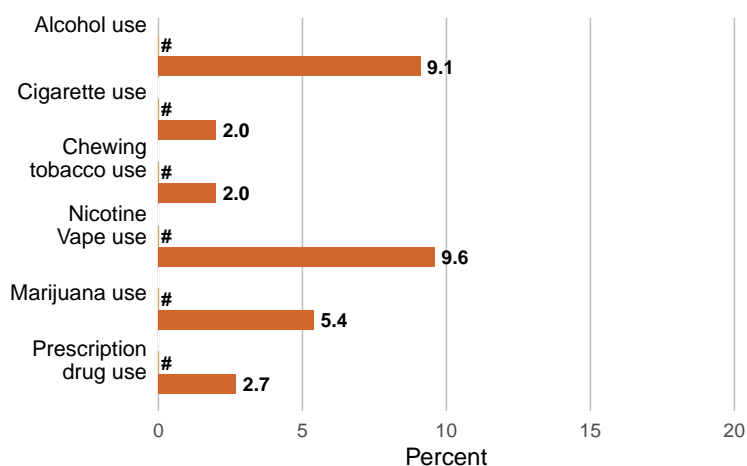
0.0

(%)

0.1

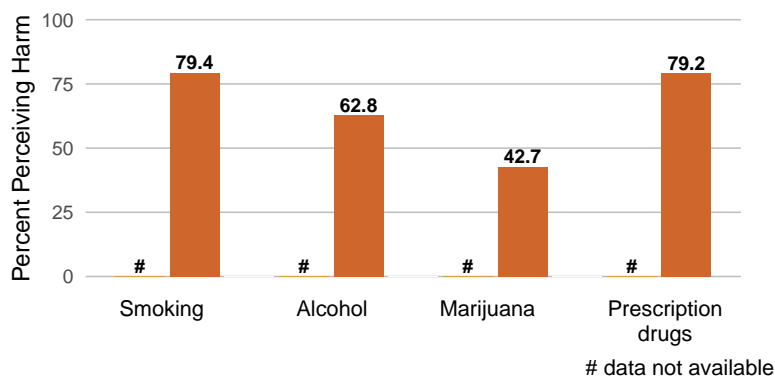
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

County State



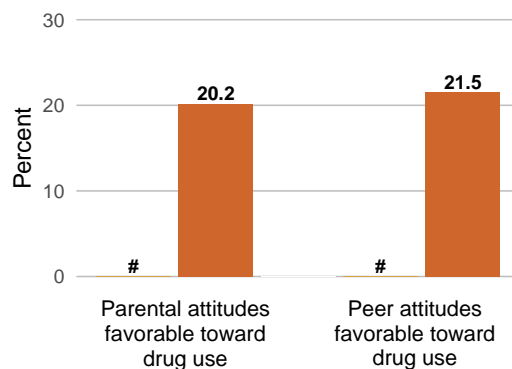
Protective Factors

County State



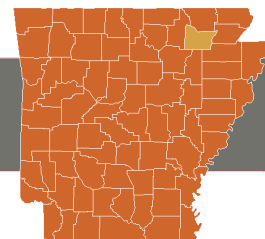
Risk Factors

County State



LAFAYETTE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹		18.8	21.7			9.2	--
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹		2.9	9.7			2.8	--
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹		2.9	8.6			2.7	--
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹		4.7	14.5			5.6	--
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹		0.0	0.0			0.2	--
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹		3.1	4.3			2.4	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			13.0			5.3	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			11.3			4.1	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			18.6			9.3	--
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	22.2	25.9	24.7			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	5.1	4.6	7.6	5.8		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	10.0	8.2	7.6	10.0		8.6	▲
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.9	18.9	21.6	18.7		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.0	0.3	0.4			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹		37.9	33.3			51.1	--
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	0.0	2.5	0.8	5.2		2.2	▲
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	183	164	126	135		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	49	25	10	37		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	13.3	0.0		20.7		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	4.2	2.8	1.2	1.2		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.6		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	0.0	240.4			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	11.0	8.1	12.1	16.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹		23.2	46.6			31.1	--
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹		45.8	36.1			28.6	--
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹		28.8	37.7			20.1	--
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹		22.7	21.3			15.1	--
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹		31.1	30.3			21.3	--
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹		25.0	21.3			19.1	--
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹		72.9	74.0			50.0	--
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		70.0	57.7			80.7	--
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		60.0	37.7			65.5	--
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		30.0	22.1			44.1	--
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		75.4	49.3			81.6	--
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		49.3	38.6			64.3	--
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			37.3			62.9	--
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			36.4			73.8	--
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	2.2	2.4	1.3	0.0		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹		42.7	52.0			44.5	--
Low commitment to school (%) ¹		38.2	56.4			50.8	--
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	10.8	12.1	9.6	0.0		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹		66.2	56.4			61.3	--
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹		51.3	70.5			51.9	--
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

- 3rd highest percentage of youth vaping nicotine
- 6th highest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 9th highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 13th highest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use

Strengths

- 10th lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

Consequences

■ County ■ State

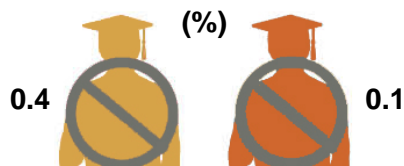
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

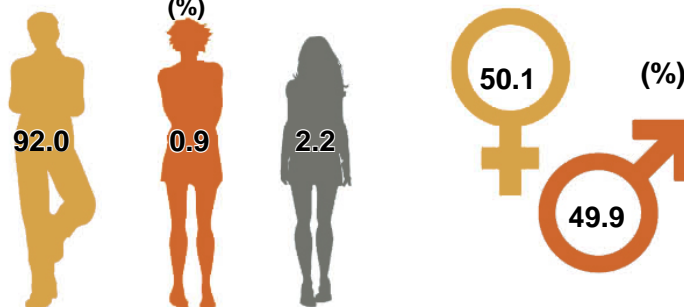


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

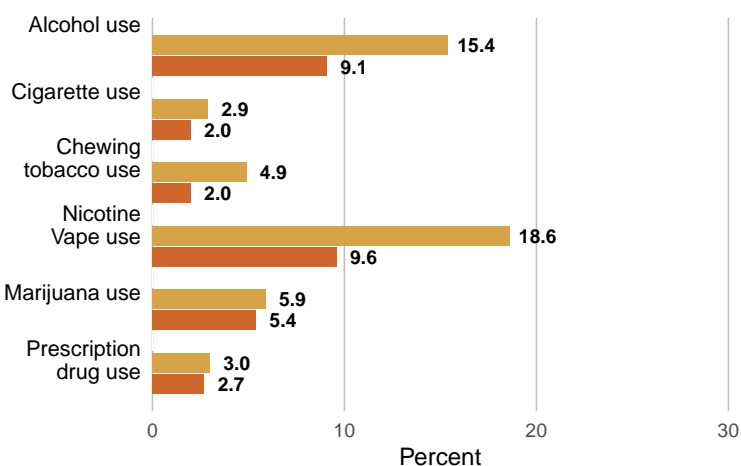
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,220
Population under 18	5,231
Total population	16,292
Fertility Rate	NA

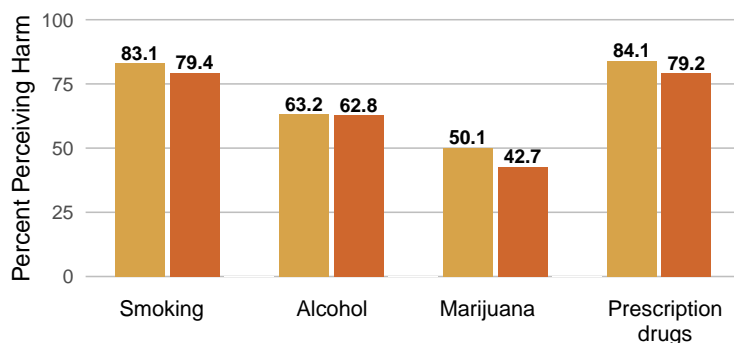
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



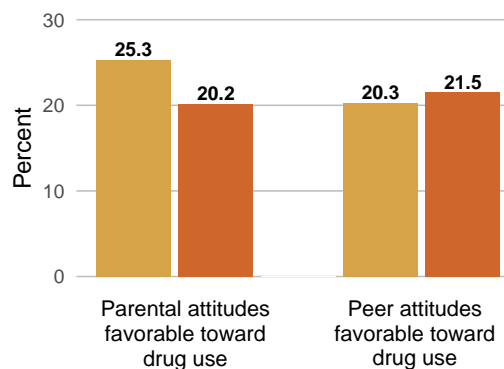
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



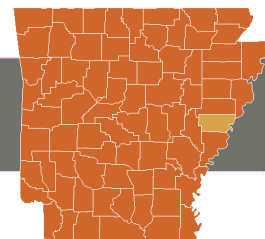
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



LAWRENCE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	13.5	9.9	12.2	15.4		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	8.3	6.7	4.9	2.9		2.8	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	5.8	5.5	4.3	4.9		2.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	5.2	2.8	4.9	5.9		5.6	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	1.3	3.4	3.6	3.0		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			6.7	7.9		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			4.3	5.4		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			15.2	18.6		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	17.7	15.6	14.0			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	3.9	4.1	6.1	4.3		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	7.8	6.6	6.6	7.4		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	18.5	18.4	20.5	17.0		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.5	0.5	0.2			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	44.9	43.6	42.1	41.2		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	6.8	6.2	7.1	2.1		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	724	648	866	784		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	129	105	71	97		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	3.3	9.4	0.0	4.6		4.6	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	8.4	8.1	4.9	5.9		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.0		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	139.3	205.2			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	14.7	12.3	7.2	27.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	27.3	29.4	39.7	26.2		31.1	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	32.4	32.6	29.7	36.3		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	24.7	23.4	22.6	25.3		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	19.7	18.6	17.4	18.5		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	23.8	21.0	25.4	20.3		21.3	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	23.4	18.1	19.3	19.1		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	52.7	51.4	54.7	44.3		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	83.9	78.5	76.5	83.1		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	58.7	61.3	52.9	63.2		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	43.7	48.2	40.4	50.1		44.1	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	83.7	84.6	78.4	84.1		81.6	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	53.2	65.5	61.4	65.1		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			59.0	63.8		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			69.3	73.4		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.0	1.4	0.3	0.4		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	43.0	45.4	51.5	44.9		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	47.6	55.0	54.4	49.6		50.8	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	22.8	3.4	26.1	4.5		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	66.7	60.8	56.9	66.2		61.3	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	58.6	55.0	54.7	59.8		51.9	▲
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

- 7th highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 11th highest percentage of youth using marijuana

Strengths

- Lowest percentage of youth using heroin, smokeless tobacco or prescription drugs
- 5th lowest percentage of youth vaping nicotine or flavor
- 9th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol

Consequences

■ County ■ State

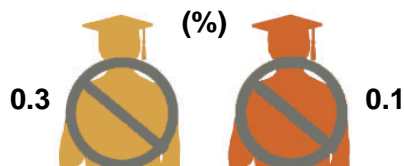
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

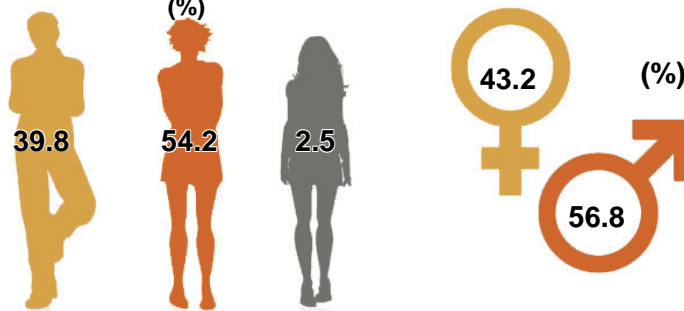


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

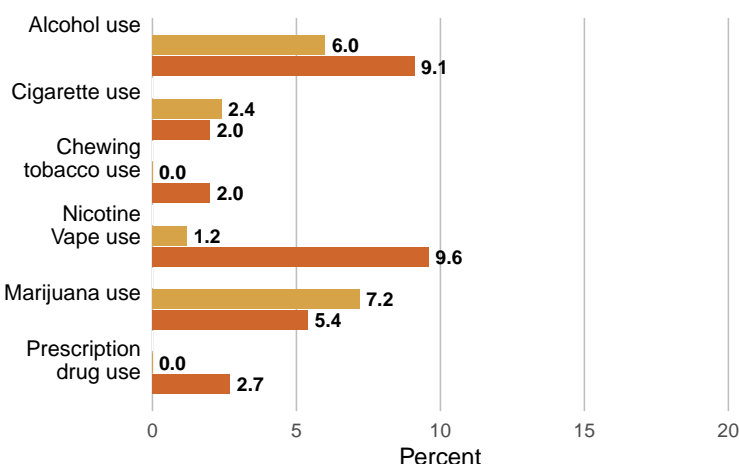
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	1,732
Population under 18	2,425
Total population	8,832
Fertility Rate	NA

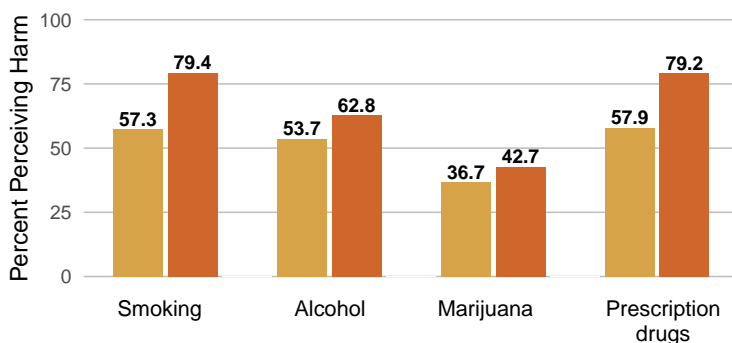
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



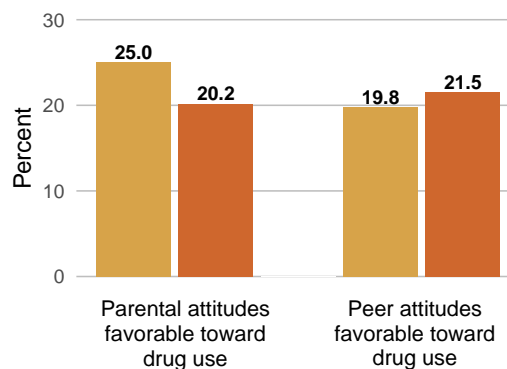
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



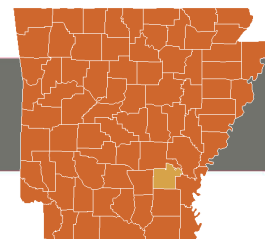
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



LEE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	6.0	2.9	2.9	6.0		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	0.0	2.7	3.0	2.4		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	0.0	1.4	5.9	0.0		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	5.9	2.9	5.9	7.2		5.6	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0		2.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			2.9	2.4		5.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			2.9	1.2		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			0.0	1.2		9.3	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	26.0	22.1	27.0			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.8	4.5	7.5	5.6		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	8.5	7.2	8.2	8.7		8.6	▲
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	22.1	17.5	20.2	19.4		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.6	0.7	0.6			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	46.7	54.2	61.3	50.6		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	1.7	0.0	1.3	7.5		2.2	▲
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	323	307	410	358		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	9	18	10	6		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	32.6	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	2.6	8.3	5.9	16.7		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	13.4	9.0	7.7	5.0		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	15.4	10.6	9.5	12.3		9.4	▲
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	0.0	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	10.7	7.9	5.4	9.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	41.9	48.2	34.4	44.3		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	30.4	28.3	39.4	27.5		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	14.9	11.5	10.0	25.0		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	14.5	12.5	2.8	11.6		15.1	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	14.8	12.5	8.3	19.8		21.3	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	10.9	7.9	15.2	7.4		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	63.5	69.7	61.1	58.3		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	57.7	50.0	60.0	57.3		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	48.1	47.4	54.3	53.7		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	27.5	31.5	51.4	36.7		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	58.8	50.0	58.8	57.9		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	47.1	47.1	51.5	51.3		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			54.8	53.8		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			54.8	56.3		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	7.6	7.4	2.7	0.3		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	43.1	34.6	40.0	41.4		44.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	38.9	37.3	27.8	56.0		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	50.9	44.0	62.2	39.8		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	58.2	44.6	78.4	56.8		51.9	▲
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

- 7th highest percentage of youth using alcohol or misusing prescription drugs
- 11th highest percentage of youth vaping nicotine
- 18th highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco

Strengths

- 10th lowest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs
- 15th lowest percentage of youth vaping marijuana

Consequences

■ County ■ State

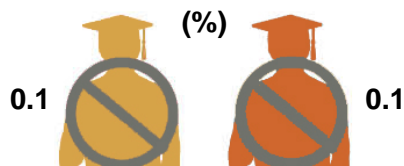
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

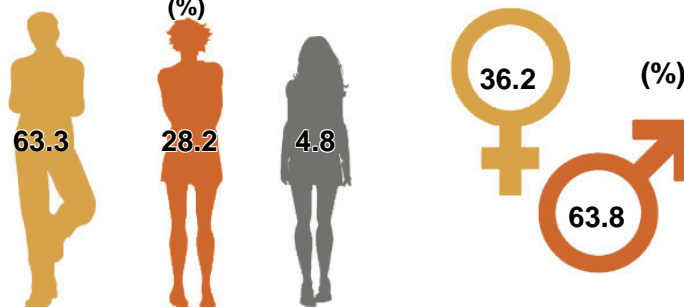


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

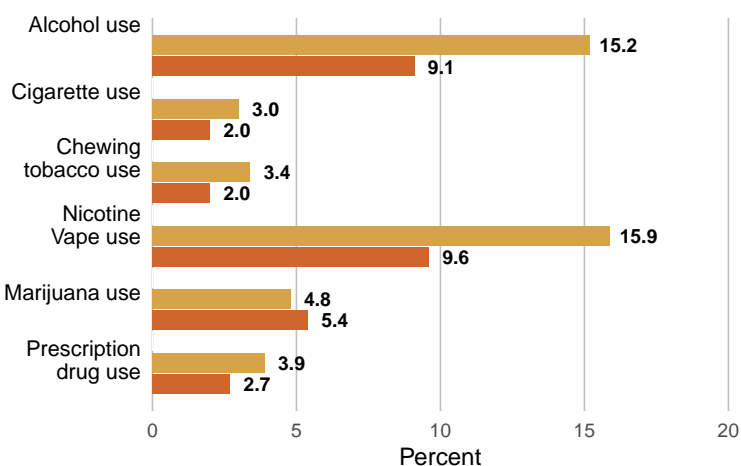
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	2,049
Population under 18	3,304
Total population	13,092
Fertility Rate	NA

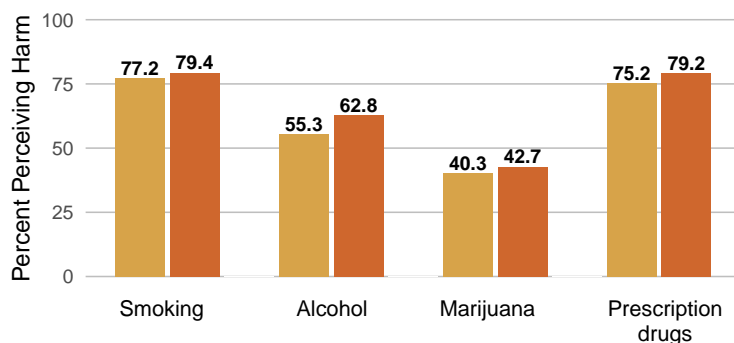
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



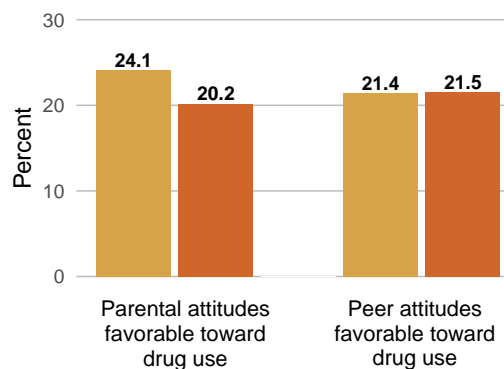
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



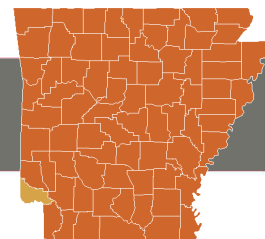
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



LINCOLN COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	15.7	13.7		15.2		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	11.5	7.1		3.0		2.8	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	8.1	8.9		3.4		2.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	5.0	3.8		4.8		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.4		0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	1.3	1.1		3.9		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹				4.7		5.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹				3.0		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹				15.9		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	18.6	20.0	19.7			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.2	4.3	6.0	4.6		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	7.4	7.4	6.5	7.5		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	18.6	16.4	18.4	15.2		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.5	0.5	0.4			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	35.2	39.3		38.4		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.0		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	421	433	414	350		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	46	43	31	37		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	9.1	0.0		12.5		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	3.4	2.3	1.9	2.9		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.6		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	0.0	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	9.3	6.3	10.3	21.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	28.4	23.6		31.5		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	29.9	29.2		24.3		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	25.0	25.2		24.1		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	13.8	16.4		17.4		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	25.9	26.5		21.4		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	19.5	14.6		11.1		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	52.5	54.5		48.8		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	79.9	78.7		77.2		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	62.0	62.3		55.3		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	43.5	44.8		40.3		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	81.6	81.8		75.2		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	46.4	66.9		62.5		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹				53.8		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹				71.3		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	2.4	1.9	1.2	0.2		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	35.2	43.0		44.5		44.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	56.3	50.9		56.1		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	46.3	4.1	14.7	2.9		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	53.4	60.1		56.6		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	54.3	48.6		45.3		51.9	▼
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

- Highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs
- 5th highest percentage of youth using alcohol or cigarettes
- 6th highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 8th highest percentage of youth with peer and parental attitudes favorable to drug use

Strengths

- N/A

Consequences

■ County ■ State

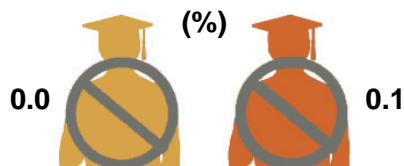
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

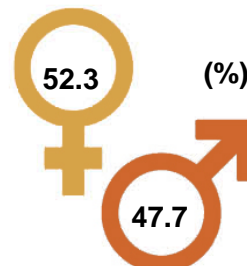


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

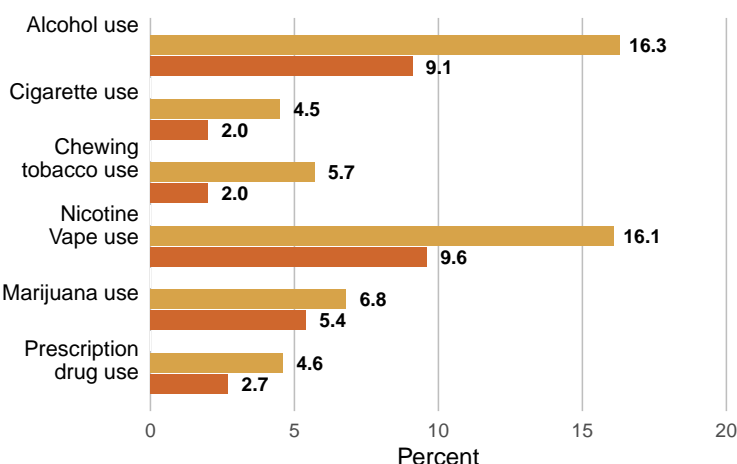
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	2,659
Population under 18	3,589
Total population	12,104
Fertility Rate	NA

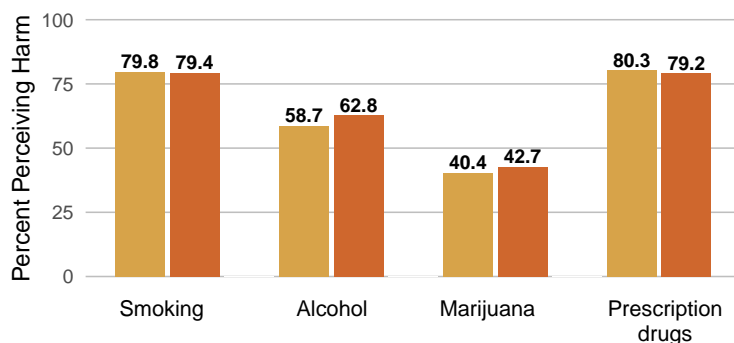
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



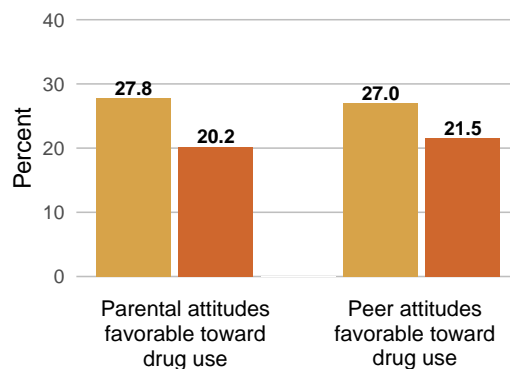
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



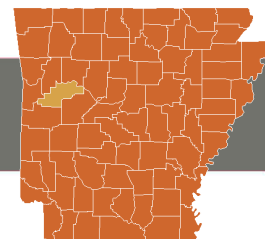
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



LITTLE RIVER COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	13.6	23.5	11.1	16.3		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	5.7	10.3	4.9	4.5		2.8	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	5.4	7.3	2.7	5.7		2.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	5.5	11.5	4.9	6.8		5.6	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3		0.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.4	3.6	1.3	4.6		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			9.7	7.3		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			4.0	4.6		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			15.0	16.1		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	15.8	16.1	14.2			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	5.2	4.3	6.4	4.5		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	6.2	6.2	5.1	5.4		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	18.0	16.4	18.6	14.3		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.3	0.3	0.8			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	49.3	50.8	44.0	46.9		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	2.7	1.7	1.1	1.5		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	283	232	162	209		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	33	48	51	35		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	24.2	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	0.0	4.8		10.0		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2.1	14.3	10.5	5.6		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	1.6	7.8	5.0	2.9		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	115.8	134.1	135.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	12.4	14.2	25.9	71.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	32.2	31.0	34.0	30.0		31.1	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	35.1	43.1	34.7	36.0		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	26.3	31.3	24.2	27.8		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	21.4	27.3	23.1	19.6		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	25.9	35.8	26.2	27.0		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	20.0	31.7	18.8	18.9		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	55.9	60.7	54.5	55.2		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	79.1	81.9	74.7	79.8		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	62.3	62.2	51.1	58.7		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	43.7	35.1	39.1	40.4		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	76.3	86.5	73.5	80.3		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	54.4	61.9	62.2	61.7		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			57.3	61.9		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			66.4	70.1		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	2.3	1.7	0.8	0.0		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	37.3	37.4	36.5	43.1		44.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	48.3	50.1	47.0	58.3		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	1.2	1.7	26.8	9.0		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	52.0	60.9	62.4	59.7		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	46.7	46.2	52.8	48.6		51.9	▼
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

- N/A

Strengths

- 8th lowest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 10th lowest percentage of youth vaping marijuana
- 11th lowest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs
- 12th lowest percentage of youth vaping nicotine

Consequences

■ County ■ State

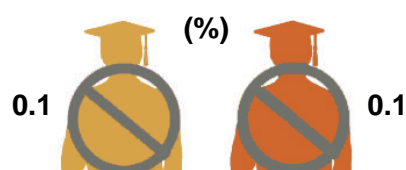
Substance use-related arrests
per 1,000 population



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

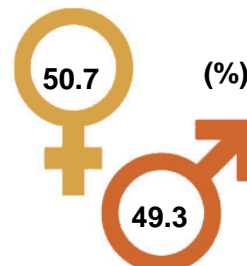


High school dropout rate



Demographics

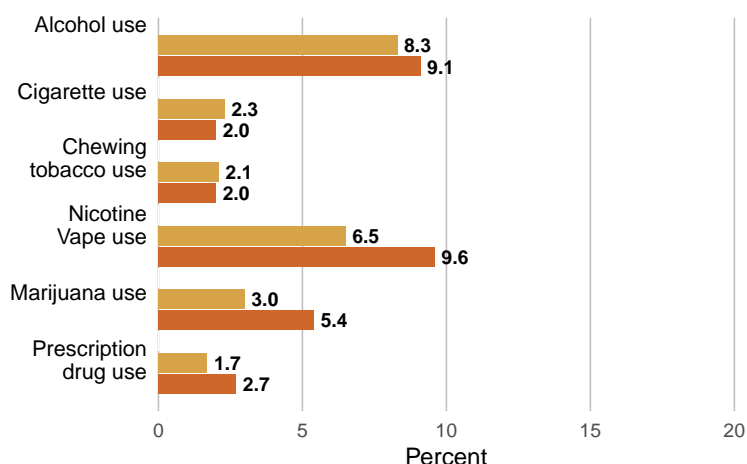
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	4,332
Population under 18	6,276
Total population	21,299
Fertility Rate	NA

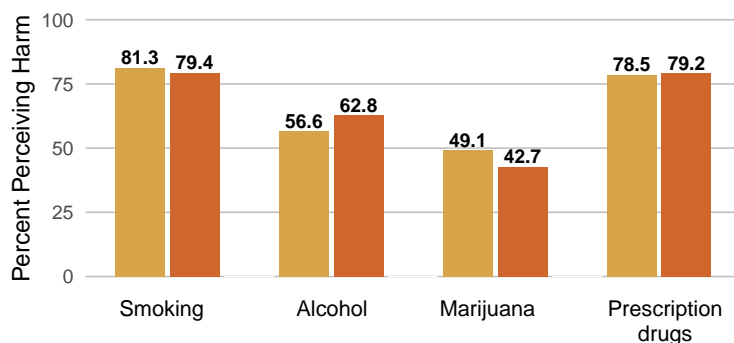
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



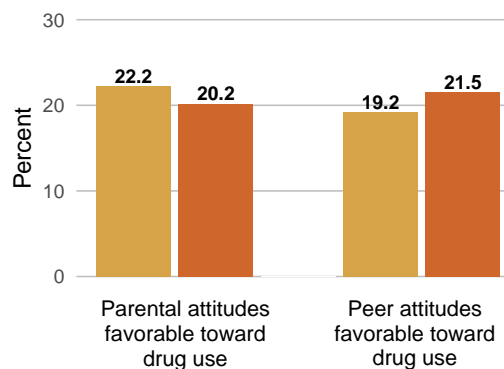
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



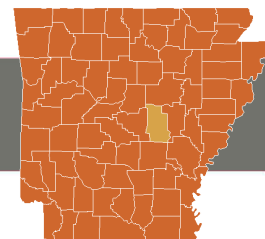
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



LOGAN COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	10.0	11.7	5.8	8.3		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	5.8	6.0	1.4	2.3		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	5.7	4.7	1.4	2.1		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	4.1	4.6	2.9	3.0		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.1	2.1	7.2	1.7		2.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			4.3	2.5		5.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			1.4	2.1		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			2.9	6.5		9.3	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	21.1	18.7	16.4			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.0	4.3	6.6	4.2		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	8.0	6.6	6.1	7.2		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	18.3	18.5	21.0	17.3		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.4	0.5	0.4			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	43.5	42.8	47.0	39.2		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.3		2.2	▲
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	935	984	949	853		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	128	130	96	154		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	3.3	0.0	0.0	6.9		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	14.2	15.0	8.8	6.1		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	4.4	4.9	4.9	3.6		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	0.0	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	27.2	25.1	23.2	110.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	28.8	30.4	32.8	36.1		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	34.1	36.4	35.8	30.5		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	21.9	24.0	26.9	22.2		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	18.5	19.2	12.5	16.0		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	18.5	22.1	22.2	19.2		21.3	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	21.7	24.2	22.1	16.8		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	47.0	53.7	45.1	46.1		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	83.2	82.3	87.7	81.3		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.8	65.1	61.2	56.6		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	55.4	46.9	45.9	49.1		44.1	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	86.4	85.0	80.3	78.5		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	61.8	70.4	62.7	68.0		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			63.5	64.8		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			78.1	74.6		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.1		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	40.6	45.8	59.1	51.0		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	44.2	49.2	54.3	56.2		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	34.7	12.9	27.2	0.3		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	63.2	65.0	47.2	61.0		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	54.8	51.9	38.0	52.8		51.9	▲
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

- 2nd highest percentage of youth vaping marijuana
- 4th highest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 6th highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs
- 7th highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15

Strengths

- N/A

Consequences

■ County ■ State

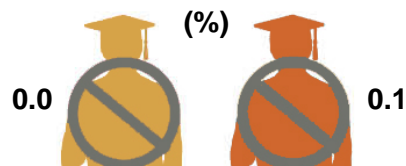
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

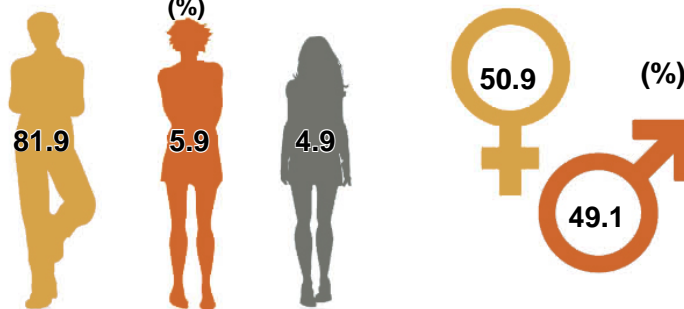


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

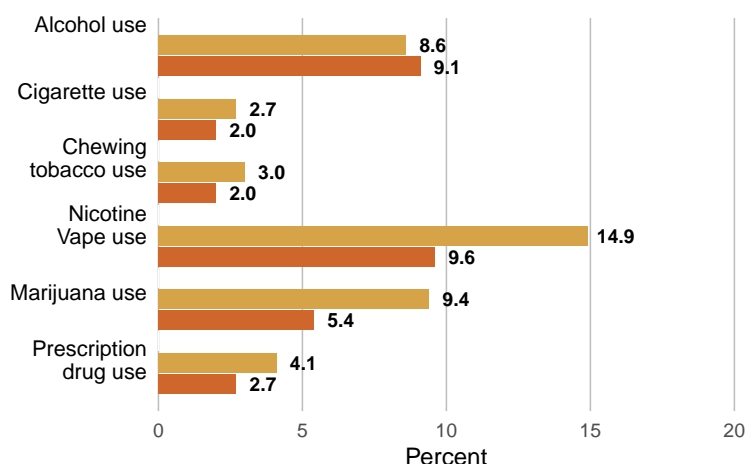
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	9,951
Population under 18	24,339
Total population	73,824
Fertility Rate	NA

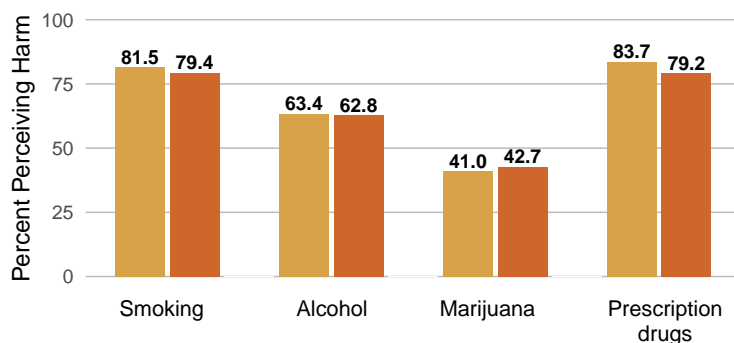
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



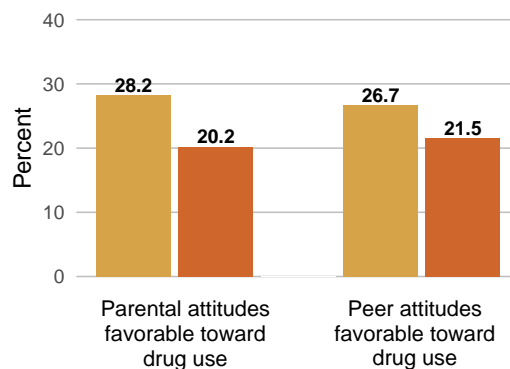
Protective Factors


































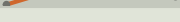










■ County ■ State



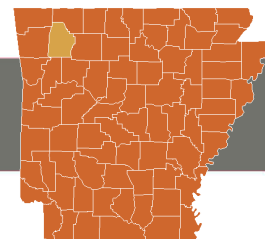
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



LONOKE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	14.7	15.0	6.7	8.6		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	6.0	2.6	3.4	2.7		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	4.7	2.6	1.9	3.0		2.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	7.8	7.9	4.3	9.4		5.6	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.7	3.2	2.0	4.1		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			7.5	9.0		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			2.4	9.1		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			9.4	14.9		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	12.2	12.2	12.0			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	3.2	3.2	5.5	3.3		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.0		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	14.0	14.1	16.4	13.5		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.5	0.6	0.2			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	39.4	38.3	46.6	45.1		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	2.3	1.1	1.2	0.9		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	777	787	658	403		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	260	371	218	266		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	6.6	10.4	12.5	14.2		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	8.8	7.9	7.0	7.5		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	6.7	5.4	5.8	6.2		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	17.5	0.0	35.4			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	8.6	10.8	10.0	187.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	28.5	25.3	28.3	29.1		31.1	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	35.5	35.7	25.7	35.3		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	24.8	27.5	19.7	28.2		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	21.7	18.9	12.3	20.9		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	25.8	23.5	18.1	26.7		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	26.1	17.8	22.3	23.7		19.1	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	54.1	53.8	45.5	51.5		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	79.4	83.9	82.5	81.5		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	66.1	66.5	63.3	63.4		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	42.1	44.7	47.3	41.0		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	82.8	82.8	76.9	83.7		81.6	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	51.3	66.3	66.7	63.6		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			63.7	62.5		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			74.8	75.3		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	2.1	2.0	0.9	0.1		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	41.7	42.4	47.8	54.4		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	51.4	53.3	54.5	61.3		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	17.6	24.9	22.0	4.2		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	54.9	58.4	51.8	57.4		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	51.9	48.8	57.6	52.9		51.9	▲
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

- 7th highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs
- 13th highest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 18th and 19th highest percentage of youth with peer and parental attitudes favorable to drug use, respectively

Strengths

- 18th lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

Consequences

■ County ■ State

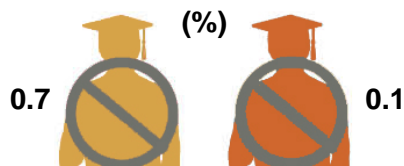
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

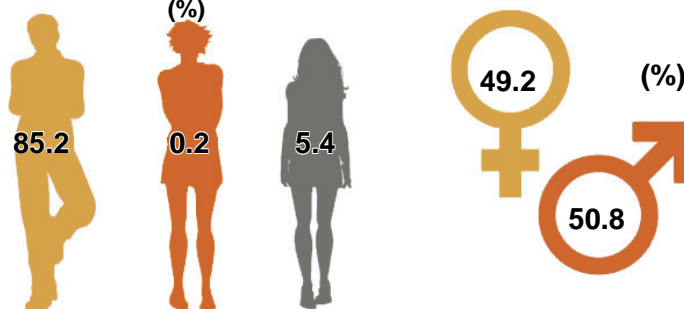


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

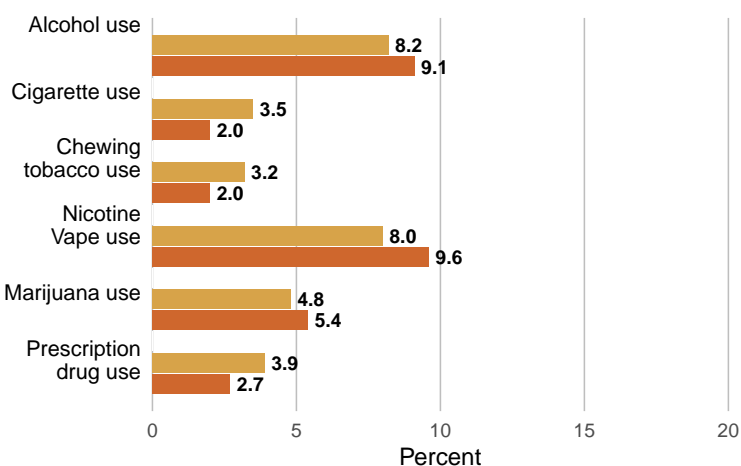
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,116
Population under 18	4,951
Total population	16,496
Fertility Rate	NA

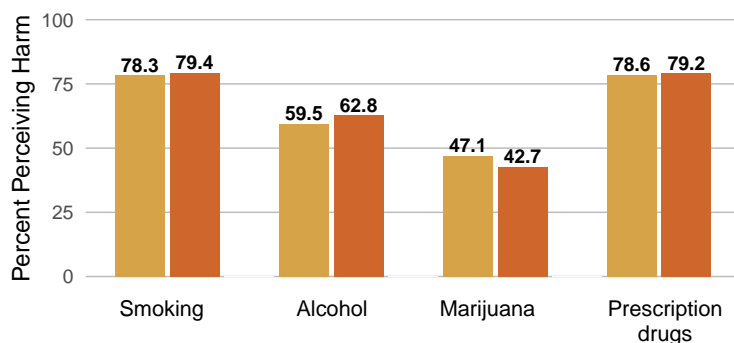
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



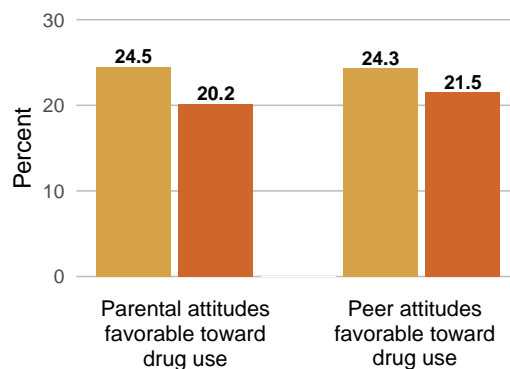
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



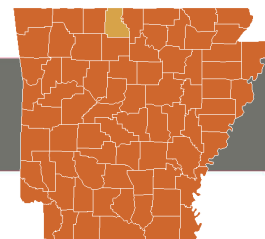
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



MADISON COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	6.0	9.8	11.0	8.2		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	4.0	5.4	5.1	3.5		2.8	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	4.3	5.6	5.7	3.2		2.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	5.0	5.4	9.7	4.8		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	0.7	1.5	1.0	3.9		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			8.0	4.6		5.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			7.6	4.6		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			14.7	8.0		9.3	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	16.8	17.4	17.3			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	2.9	2.6	3.9	3.1		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	11.4	10.3	9.1	9.5		8.6	▲
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	15.7	16.1	17.8	15.5		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	1.3	1.2	1.1			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	46.2	48.3	39.5	55.0		51.1	▲
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.8		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	617	637	631	616		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	51	72	52	52		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	3.5	6.1	0.0	7.3		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	8.0	10.2	7.0	8.7		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	6.6	5.3	4.3	5.3		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	0.0	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	21.8	24.4	28.3	108.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	36.1	33.9	30.0	37.9		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	24.5	27.6	25.5	24.7		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	20.3	23.4	28.7	24.5		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	12.9	17.1	16.8	18.5		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	17.7	23.9	24.4	24.3		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	17.8	22.0	17.6	20.0		19.1	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	45.8	49.6	53.2	47.0		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	81.2	80.0	73.4	78.3		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	71.6	65.8	56.9	59.5		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	52.9	50.2	39.6	47.1		44.1	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	83.7	84.3	75.6	78.6		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.0	69.6	57.8	70.1		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			55.7	65.1		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			66.9	74.5		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	4.2	4.4	1.4	0.7		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	37.1	47.1	50.2	56.1		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	41.2	53.0	54.2	54.0		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	82.6	28.8	34.6	3.2		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	60.0	55.7	59.9	57.4		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	50.5	43.4	55.3	52.6		51.9	▲
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

- N/A

Strengths

- 6th lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 12th lowest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 13th lowest percentage of youth vaping marijuana
- 13th lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

Consequences

■ County ■ State

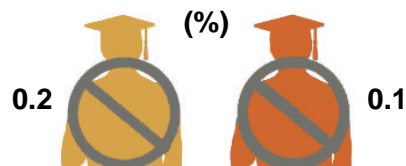
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

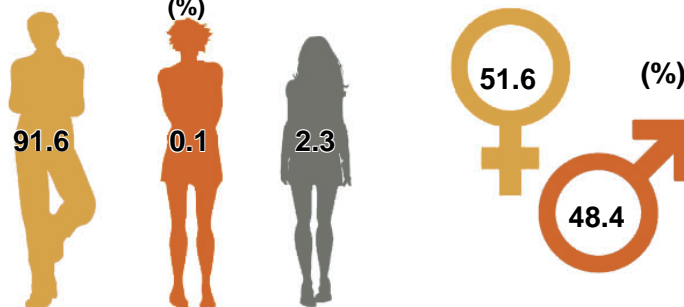


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

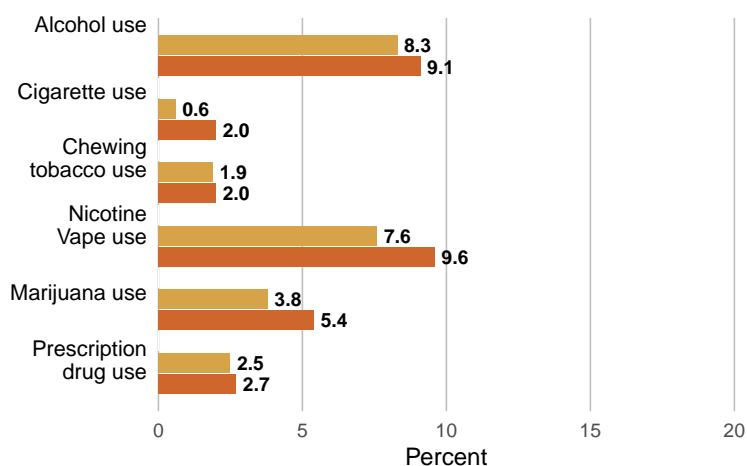
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	4,651
Population under 18	3,909
Total population	16,750
Fertility Rate	NA

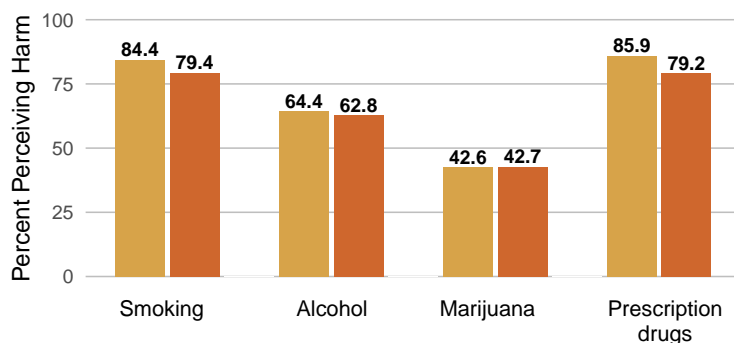
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



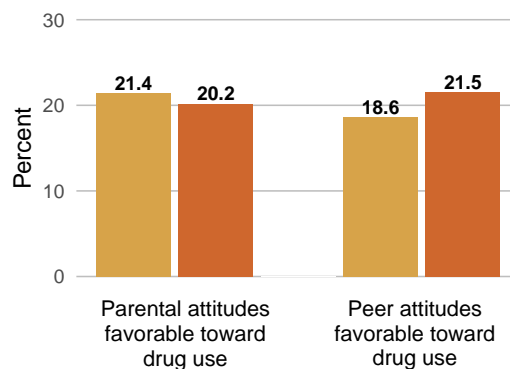
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



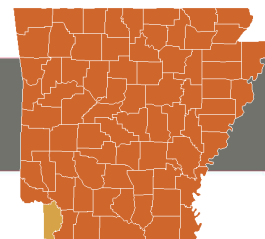
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



MARION COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	10.8	11.3	7.4	8.3		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	6.3	7.4	1.5	0.6		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	3.5	6.1	2.0	1.9		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	7.1	9.1	6.4	3.8		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	1.6	4.0	3.0	2.5		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			4.5	6.0		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			4.0	2.9		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			7.9	7.6		9.3	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	20.6	18.2	18.6			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.1	4.0	6.4	4.3		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	7.0	5.7	5.9	6.8		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	18.5	18.2	20.3	18.2		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	1.2	1.1	1.1			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	49.6	48.0	51.3	49.5		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	8.7	3.9	4.9	4.5		2.2	▲
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	426	282	277	280		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	23	24	20	32		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	18.3	18.2	18.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	2.1	0.0	0.0	3.7		4.6	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	5.3	9.2	4.4	4.5		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	7.7	6.5	4.2	3.8		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	102.7	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	10.5	9.2	12.5	37.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	36.0	37.3	25.5	29.0		31.1	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	33.9	33.3	25.0	26.9		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	29.2	26.4	22.6	21.4		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	22.4	17.0	10.7	13.3		15.1	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	26.1	21.9	16.6	18.6		21.3	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	28.9	25.6	18.0	15.1		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	58.2	55.8	48.5	45.9		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	88.7	84.5	85.6	84.4		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	64.2	66.0	63.3	64.4		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	39.2	41.1	44.2	42.6		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	88.6	85.4	85.5	85.9		81.6	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	55.6	69.2	70.0	66.0		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			69.9	64.4		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			79.3	76.2		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.2		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	47.7	47.9	58.0	47.9		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	49.5	50.0	51.2	49.8		50.8	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	33.9	14.7	17.6	1.7		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	65.8	63.0	61.7	67.6		61.3	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	56.1	51.5	56.5	54.6		51.9	▲
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

- 16th highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 18th highest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use

Strengths

- 11th lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use
- 14th lowest percentage of youth using marijuana

Consequences

■ County ■ State

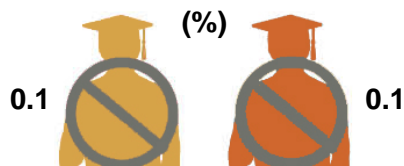
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

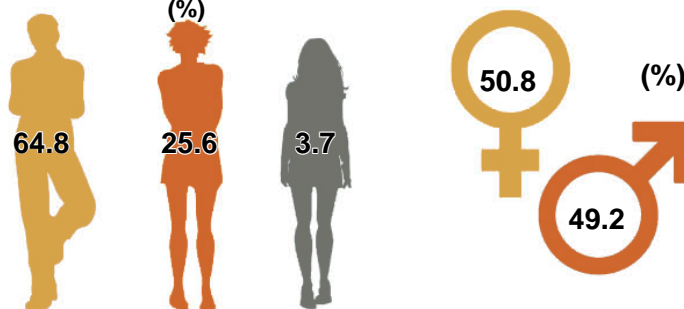


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

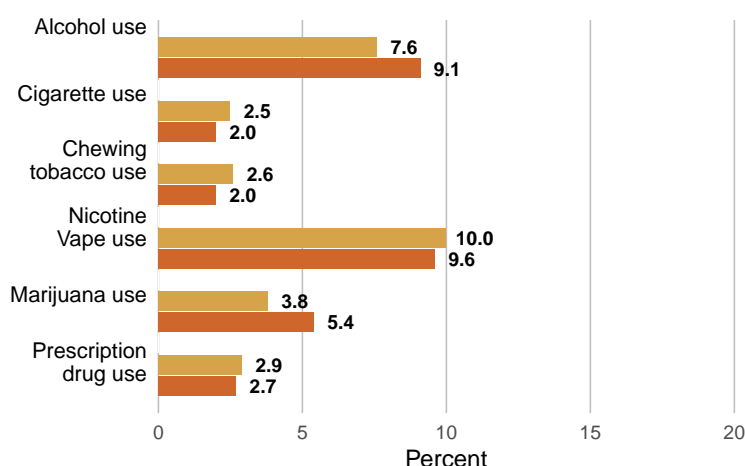
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	7,197
Population under 18	13,902
Total population	42,875
Fertility Rate	NA

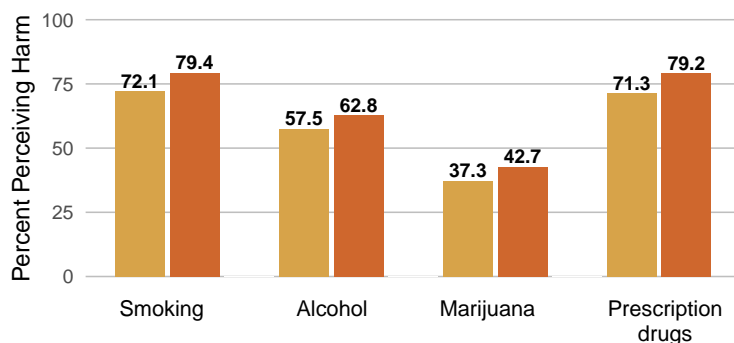
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



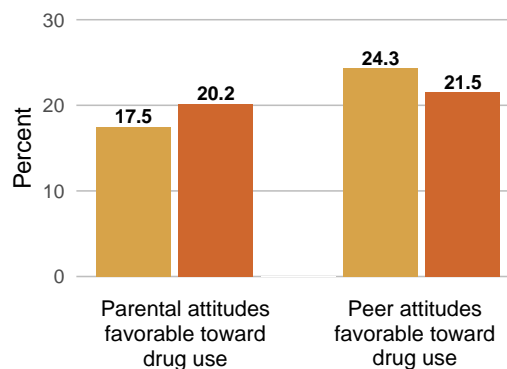
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



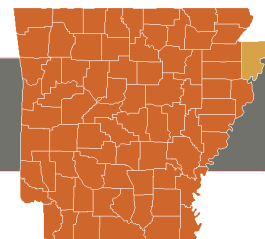
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



MILLER COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	9.3	8.8	6.7	7.6		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	4.0	2.8	1.6	2.5		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	4.3	2.9	1.4	2.6		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	6.9	3.7	5.7	3.8		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.3	2.4	4.3	2.9		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			7.0	7.5		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			5.4	3.3		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			8.9	10.0		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	21.2	20.1	17.7			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.8	4.1	6.9	4.8		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	10.7	9.4	8.9	9.8		8.6	▲
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.3	17.3	19.7	16.3		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.9	0.9	0.3			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	46.0	53.5	56.9	51.4		51.1	▲
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	0.0	0.0	5.8	6.4		2.2	▲
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	1,155	1,027	867	1,035		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	188	288	246	280		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	38.8	32.1	27.6			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	3.0	0.0		12.7		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	14.0	18.2	12.3	12.0		11.6	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	18.4	18.0	15.5	17.0		9.4	▲
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	60.1	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	14.3	13.4	20.2	209.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	35.0	37.4	35.8	40.2		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	29.0	31.2	32.8	29.5		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	20.7	20.3	18.9	17.5		20.1	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	18.4	16.5	15.1	18.3		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	21.3	19.1	26.1	24.3		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	19.4	20.0	17.8	17.1		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	55.6	59.1	58.8	54.9		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	75.8	72.4	65.9	72.1		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	64.5	59.0	52.4	57.5		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	41.2	40.4	36.6	37.3		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	79.0	74.7	65.7	71.3		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	51.5	59.8	48.9	55.8		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			48.9	55.5		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			59.9	65.6		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	3.5	4.5	1.7	0.1		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	42.5	43.3	51.9	51.4		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	49.5	52.2	52.8	59.1		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	31.6	22.1	18.8	4.4		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	53.0	54.9	50.5	53.5		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	46.4	44.8	47.2	46.4		51.9	▼
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

- 9th highest percentage of youth using heroin
- 11th highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

Strengths

- 9th lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 11th lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15

Consequences

■ County ■ State

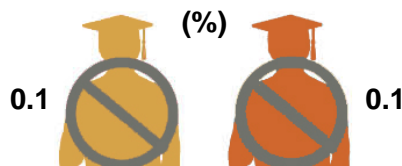
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

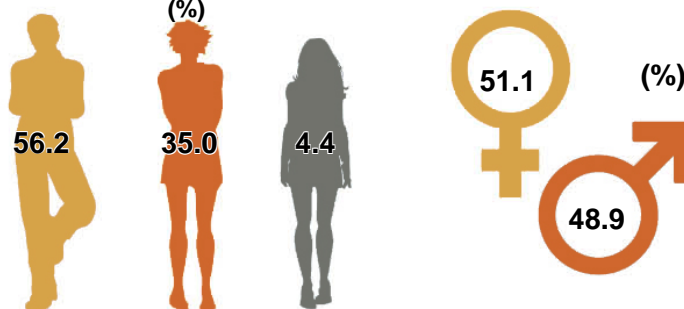


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

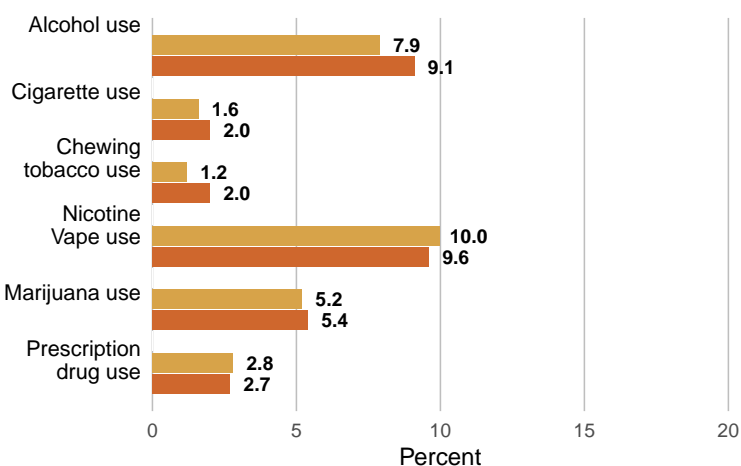
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	6,089
Population under 18	14,428
Total population	41,061
Fertility Rate	NA

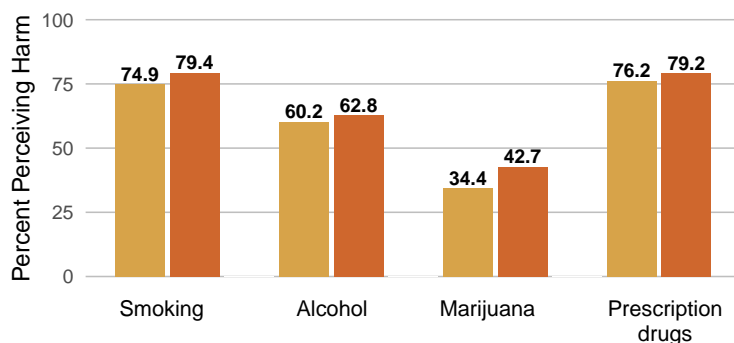
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



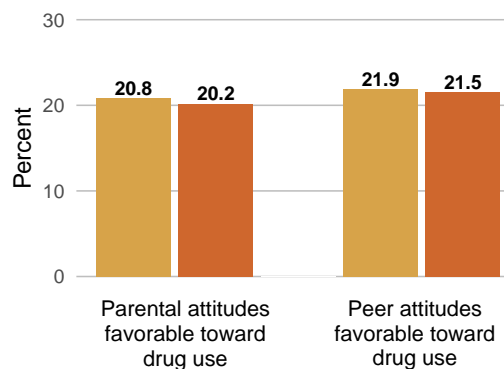
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



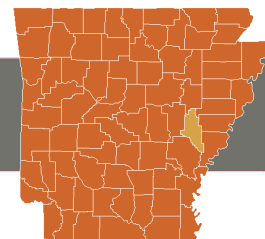
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



MISSISSIPPI COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	6.8	5.9	2.3	7.9		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.5	2.2	0.5	1.6		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.4	1.8	1.1	1.2		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	4.6	4.9	5.8	5.2		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3		0.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.8		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			2.9	5.7		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			1.7	4.2		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			2.9	10.0		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	25.8	24.3	21.4			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	5.6	5.1	9.0	7.2		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	7.9	7.4	7.5	8.3		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	21.6	19.6	22.8	18.3		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.3	0.2	0.2			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	49.4	49.0	54.0	43.6		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.1		2.2	▲
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	1,593	1,519	2,113	1,929		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	144	116	114	93		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	7.0	7.1	12.9			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	4.8	4.2	0.0	10.2		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	10.5	8.7	8.0	8.7		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	15.0	12.5	13.4	10.6		9.4	▲
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	29.0	59.3			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	12.6	13.7	12.5	139.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	35.6	36.9	33.8	34.6		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	29.5	36.6	32.3	30.1		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	16.5	16.9	16.0	20.8		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	13.1	16.4	11.0	11.4		15.1	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	16.1	19.1	23.0	21.9		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	18.1	18.8	11.6	16.9		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	58.1	60.2	67.0	56.1		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	71.9	69.0	58.9	74.9		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	60.2	60.8	49.4	60.2		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	40.3	39.1	29.8	34.4		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	73.3	72.2	54.9	76.2		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	52.7	61.6	49.4	60.6		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			49.4	56.3		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			55.0	69.5		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	2.4	3.1	1.2	0.1		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	41.8	44.7	66.0	49.3		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	45.9	56.2	59.7	67.8		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	16.0	13.6	10.8	2.9		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	60.8	53.9	47.3	52.6		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	56.7	50.4	45.0	44.6		51.9	▼
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

- Highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 2nd highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 2nd highest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use

Strengths

- Lowest percentage of you with parental attitudes favorable to drug use
- Lowest percentage of youth using alcohol, cigarettes, chewing tobacco or marijuana
- 8th lowest percentage of youth vaping nicotine

Consequences

■ County ■ State

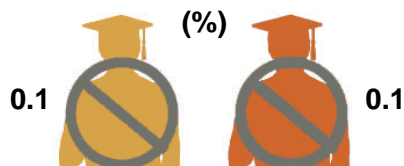
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

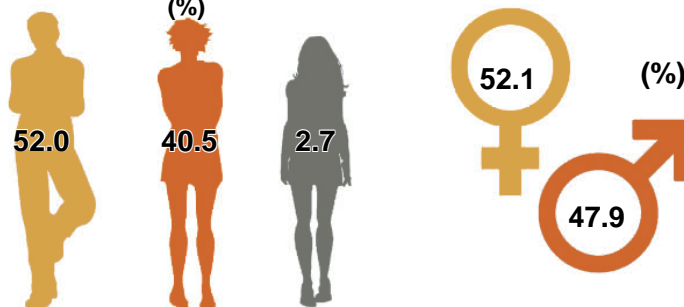


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

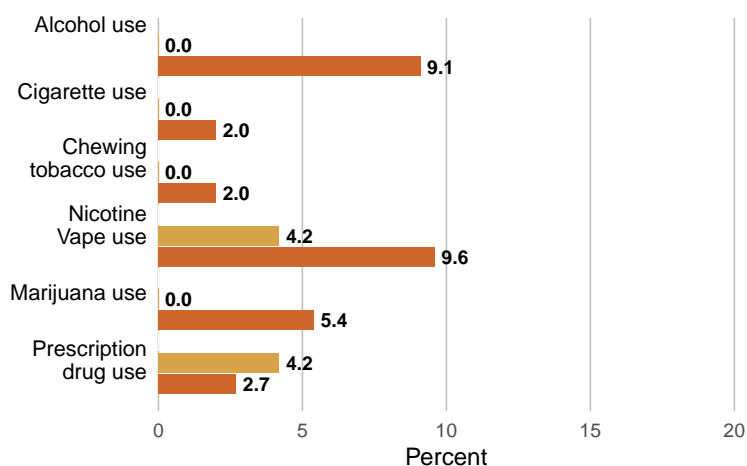
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	1,573
Population under 18	1,941
Total population	6,903
Fertility Rate	NA

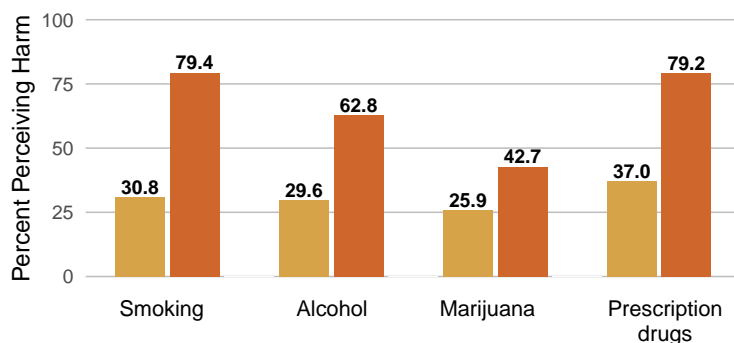
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



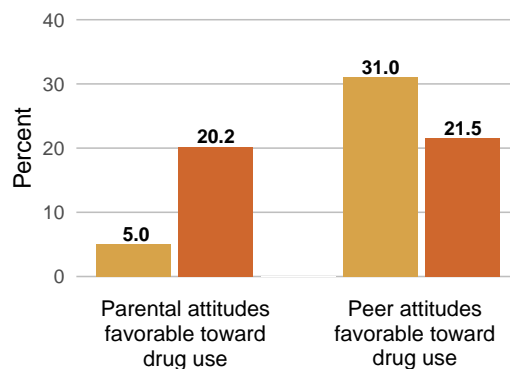
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



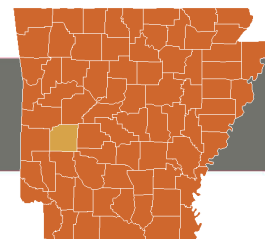
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



MONROE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	7.7	2.0	3.3	0.0		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	3.8	2.9	0.0	0.0		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	1.6	3.9	0.0	0.0		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	5.0	3.0	0.0	0.0		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.4	0.0	0.0	4.2		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			0.0	0.0		5.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			0.0	0.0		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			0.0	4.2		9.3	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	28.1	27.1	22.9			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.2	4.2	6.7	5.3		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	9.9	8.9	8.4	9.2		8.6	▲
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	22.3	19.9	22.2	18.3		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.4	0.4	0.0			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	39.1	41.5	29.6	50.0		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	415	378	439	349		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	38	22	8	12		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	4.8	0.0	0.0	12.2		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	9.1	12.9	14.0	6.5		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	9.9	8.4	7.1	6.4		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	0.0	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	13.6	19.0	10.2	15.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	36.0	32.6	46.2	68.4		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	33.0	31.9	7.4	20.0		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	17.3	14.3	16.0	5.0		20.1	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	17.7	15.7	2.9	37.9		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	19.3	18.6	24.2	31.0		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	15.1	12.9	18.5	8.3		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	55.0	56.4	60.6	71.4		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	72.4	71.8	65.6	30.8		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	64.0	66.0	53.3	29.6		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	41.3	42.4	38.7	25.9		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	76.1	71.6	70.0	37.0		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	57.9	63.4	45.2	23.1		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			51.6	32.0		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			51.6	28.0		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	2.6	2.4	1.0	0.1		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	37.9	43.3	58.8	30.0		44.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	49.7	38.1	54.5	46.7		50.8	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	2.4	8.2	2.4	0.0		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	47.8	55.2	51.4	58.1		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	49.5	67.3	62.9	45.2		51.9	▼
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

- 12th highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 15th highest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use

Strengths

- 6th lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 9th lowest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs

Consequences

■ County ■ State

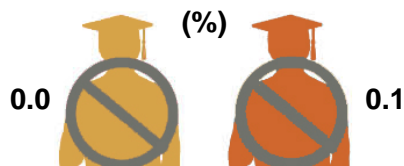
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

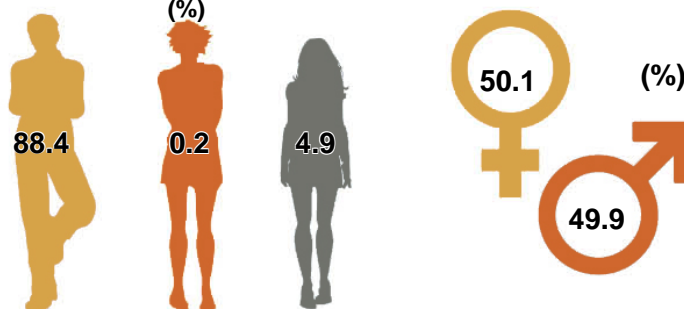


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

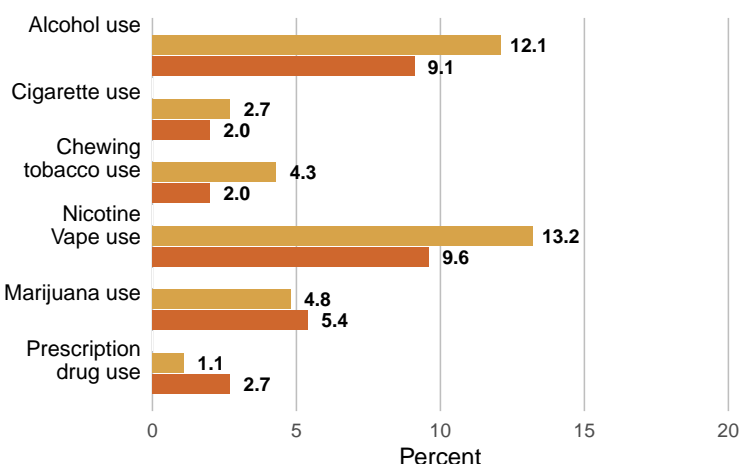
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	2,446
Population under 18	2,227
Total population	8,525
Fertility Rate	NA

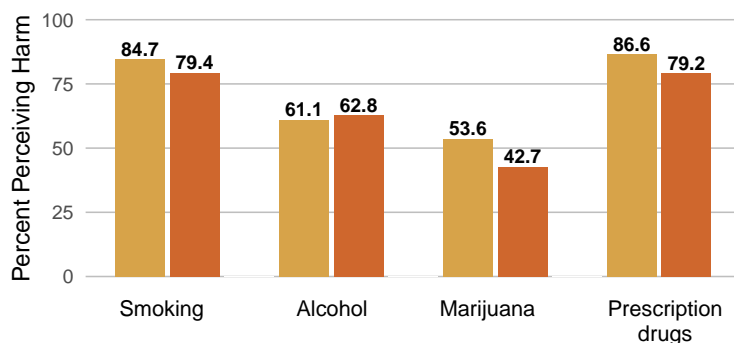
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



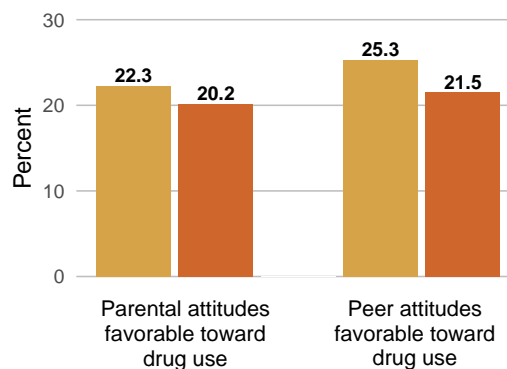
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



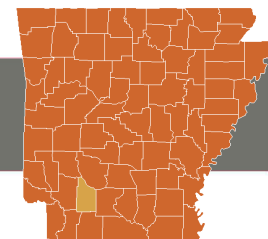
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



MONTGOMERY COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	9.1	13.2	11.4	12.1		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.9	5.2	4.8	2.7		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	5.3	5.1	3.0	4.3		2.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	4.3	7.0	4.8	4.8		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	1.0	1.7	3.0	1.1		2.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			12.0	7.4		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			4.8	3.2		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			16.9	13.2		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	18.9	21.3	18.5			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.7	4.6	6.8	4.8		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	12.0	10.2	10.9	10.9		8.6	▲
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	18.7	19.8	22.2	18.2		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	1.4	1.4	1.3			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	44.2	49.7	44.8	43.7		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	164	152	85	117		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	23	39	21	28		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	0.0	0.0		0.0		4.6	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	0.0					11.6	--
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	0.0					9.4	--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	338.4	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	3.5	3.5	4.3	7.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	27.9	31.2	28.8	30.0		31.1	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	29.8	31.2	35.8	28.3		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	23.4	23.7	20.6	22.3		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	15.1	19.3	17.8	18.4		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	21.5	22.3	23.1	25.3		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	19.3	23.3	18.3	20.5		19.1	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	43.5	46.0	48.8	42.1		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	83.6	89.8	81.9	84.7		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	70.8	71.3	55.6	61.1		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	57.3	52.3	47.5	53.6		44.1	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	89.6	92.0	76.5	86.6		81.6	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	64.1	74.7	64.2	71.6		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			55.6	69.2		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			68.8	78.6		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.0		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	41.6	48.6	48.8	46.0		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	46.7	51.1	46.7	57.9		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	18.9	39.8	52.2	5.0		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	61.4	61.5	60.9	60.9		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	61.7	62.4	65.1	60.4		51.9	▲
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

- 8th highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 15th highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco

Strengths

- 9th lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 11th lowest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs
- 13th lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable toward drug use

Consequences

■ County ■ State

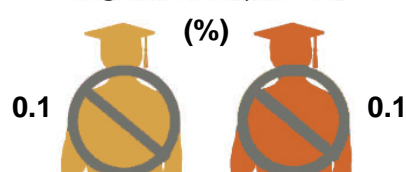
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

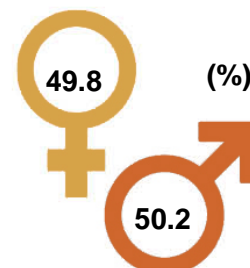
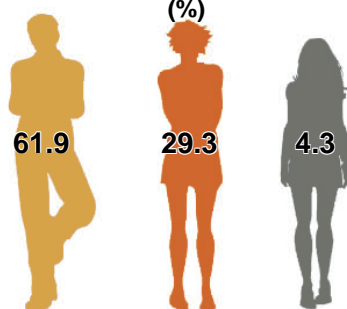


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

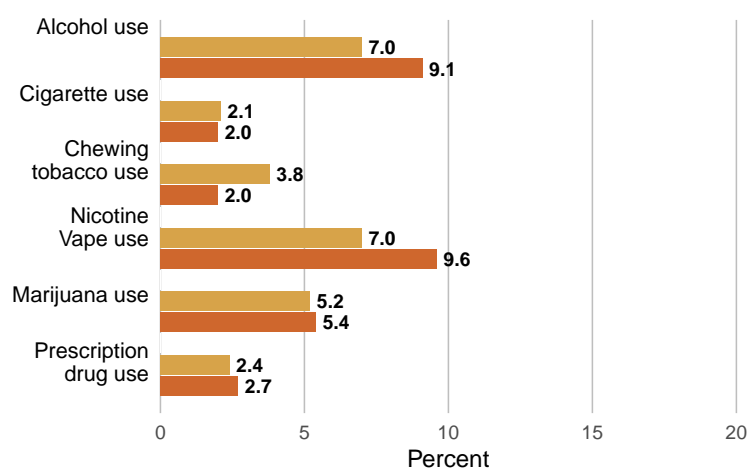
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	1,702
Population under 18	2,534
Total population	8,340
Fertility Rate	NA

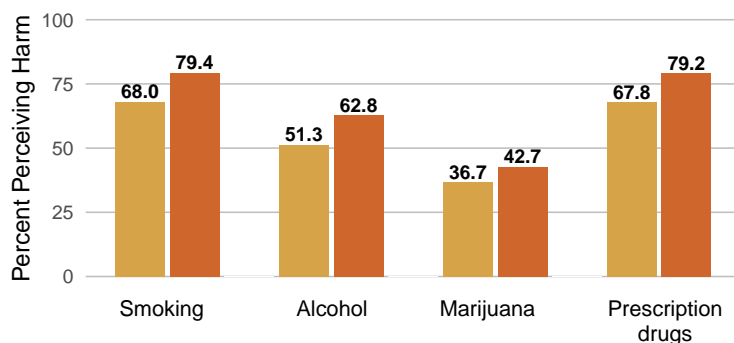
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



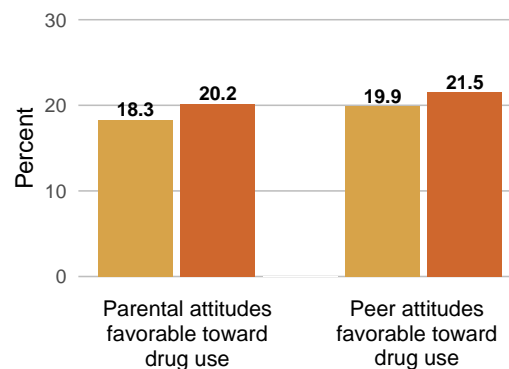
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



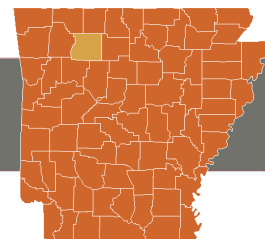
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



NEVADA COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	6.8	7.6	5.0	7.0		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	3.7	4.5	1.8	2.1		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	4.0	3.4	1.8	3.8		2.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	5.6	3.6	3.8	5.2		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	0.9	2.0	0.6	2.4		2.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			4.4	2.8		5.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			1.3	3.9		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			5.7	7.0		9.3	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	27.7	23.1	21.3			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	3.4	3.9	5.9	4.0		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	8.7	9.4	7.8	5.0		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	21.2	18.0	20.0	17.0		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.6	1.0	1.4			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	40.3	42.6	37.4	40.0		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	1.9	3.1	1.9	1.4		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	301	275	205	214		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	24	32	36	36		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	4.4	0.0		18.6		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2.1	7.5	9.2	7.3		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	0.7	2.6	2.8	3.1		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	146.2	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	4.7	6.8	6.8	13.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	32.2	34.7	34.8	33.8		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	29.5	22.0	26.7	25.2		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	16.3	19.4	16.4	18.3		20.1	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	17.4	15.7	12.4	11.1		15.1	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	15.8	21.4	15.3	19.9		21.3	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	17.1	17.9	12.8	13.1		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	54.0	60.6	58.9	58.1		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	73.8	68.2	64.6	68.0		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.5	56.4	50.3	51.3		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	43.3	37.9	37.4	36.7		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	80.5	75.1	66.7	67.8		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	61.0	59.8	49.7	54.8		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			49.3	52.2		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			57.4	61.6		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.1	1.7	0.9	0.2		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	36.0	34.0	42.1	44.6		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	42.4	53.6	54.1	61.1		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	23.2	12.0	4.7	3.1		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	56.4	51.5	51.4	53.4		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	56.5	52.2	54.6	49.3		51.9	▼
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

- Highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco or cigarettes
- 13th highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15

Strengths

- Lowest percentage of youth using alcohol, marijuana or prescription drugs
- Lowest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs

Consequences

■ County ■ State

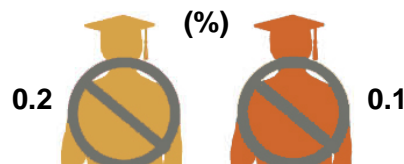
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

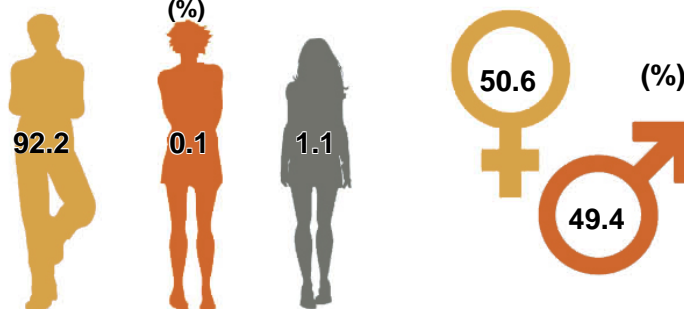


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

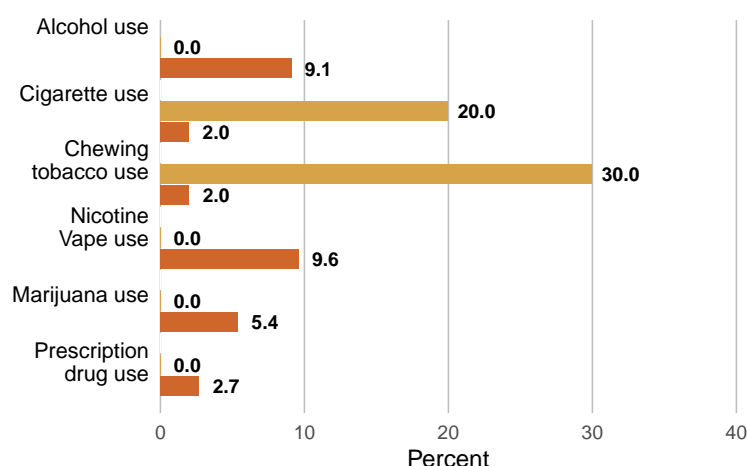
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	2,075
Population under 18	2,131
Total population	7,343
Fertility Rate	NA

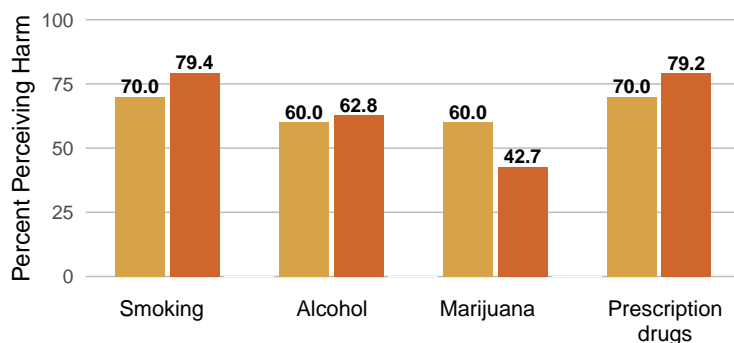
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



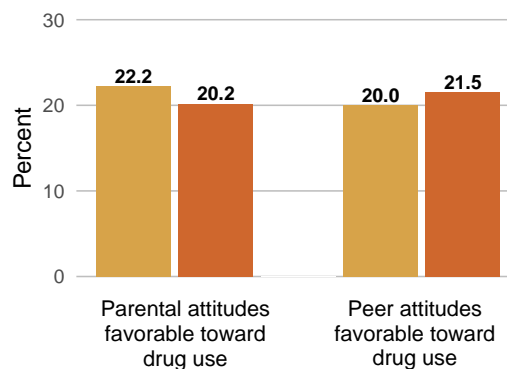
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



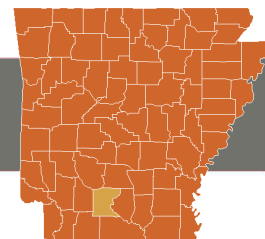
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



NEWTON COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	13.1	11.1	6.5	0.0		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	7.9	3.7	2.2	20.0		2.8	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	9.3	6.7	0.0	30.0		2.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	7.1	8.1	3.6	0.0		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.4	1.5	1.4	0.0		2.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			2.9	0.0		5.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			2.9	0.0		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			8.7	0.0		9.3	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	14.2	15.8	10.5			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	3.3	3.5	5.0	3.0		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	7.5	5.0	4.4	5.7		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	15.7	16.7	18.5	14.1		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	2.7	4.3	3.6			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	34.6	25.0	36.4	44.4		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	107	90	82	115		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	11	12	9	12		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	7.7	5.0	0.0	4.1		4.6	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	7.0	7.9	4.9	5.8		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	3.7	3.5	2.1	3.5		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	0.0	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	10.3	3.9	4.5	7.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	34.2	25.8	29.0	44.4		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	30.7	34.1	24.2	11.1		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	27.5	30.5	25.8	22.2		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	21.9	20.3	9.3	20.0		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	22.9	28.1	19.3	20.0		21.3	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	21.2	24.2	23.1	0.0		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	53.4	45.5	57.6	50.0		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	80.2	85.2	72.7	70.0		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	61.0	75.9	54.5	60.0		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	44.9	51.5	39.5	60.0		44.1	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	82.5	89.0	70.3	70.0		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	61.1	67.4	63.3	66.7		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			58.3	55.6		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			68.5	55.6		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	46.6	42.7	53.6	72.7		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	53.2	47.4	58.0	54.5		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	15.1	13.9	14.0	2.6		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	65.6	68.3	63.1	54.5		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	61.2	68.3	56.0	90.9		51.9	▲
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

- 2nd highest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 3rd highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs
- 4th highest percentage of youth using heroin
- 6th highest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs
- 11th highest percentage of youth vaping marijuana

Strengths

- N/A

Consequences

■ County ■ State

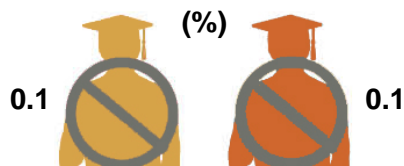
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

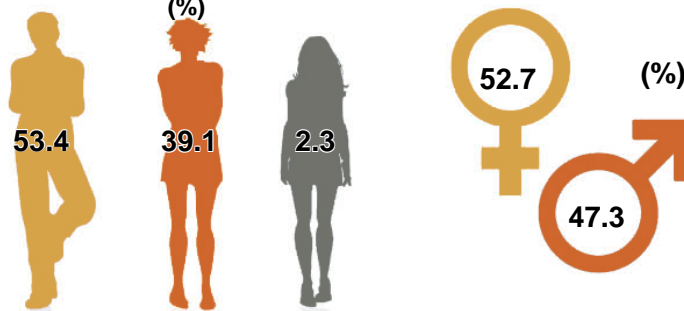


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

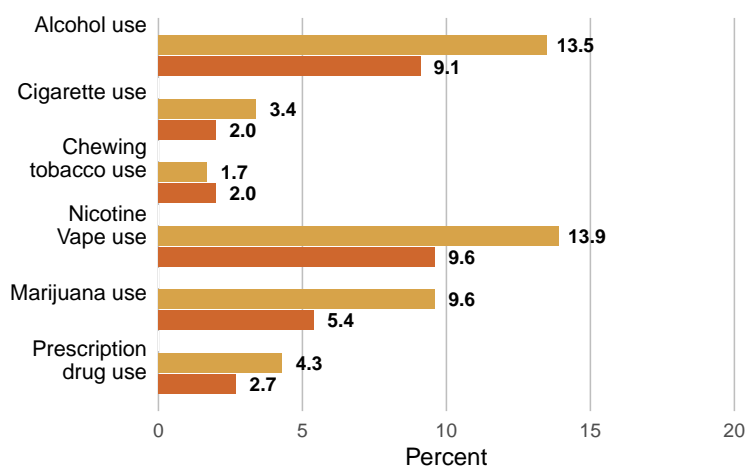
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	4,811
Population under 18	7,170
Total population	22,858
Fertility Rate	NA

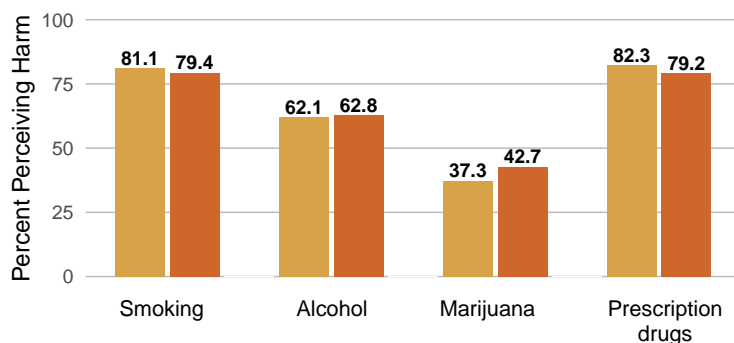
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



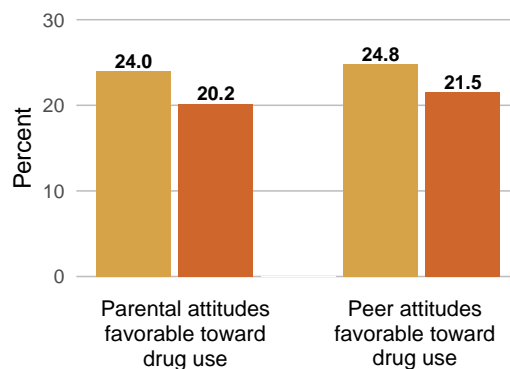
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



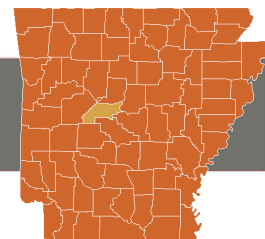
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



OUACHITA COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	10.7	10.4	14.9	13.5		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	4.9	3.1	5.1	3.4		2.8	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	3.8	3.7	7.4	1.7		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	7.3	4.5	4.3	9.6		5.6	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4		0.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.7	2.5	5.0	4.3		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			9.9	5.7		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			2.8	6.1		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			16.3	13.9		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	24.1	23.2	21.6			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.6	5.1	6.0	3.9		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	7.4	7.1	6.2	6.2		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.9	17.6	19.2	17.0		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.6	0.6	0.9			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	47.7	49.2	36.5	47.8		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	4.1	2.5	1.7	1.8		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	631	694	202	613		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	54	75	44	59		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	16.6	21.0	15.3			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸		9.7		19.4		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	3.2	5.5	6.0	2.7		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	9.1	10.7	7.9	9.4		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	120.2	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	11.6	12.7	9.9	54.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	31.1	32.1	30.9	32.8		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	31.8	32.7	30.4	36.5		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	17.8	17.3	24.8	24.0		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	18.3	17.7	18.4	16.6		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	20.6	21.1	24.7	24.8		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	18.3	17.3	17.5	22.4		19.1	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	53.5	54.7	55.9	53.1		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	78.5	76.2	73.0	81.1		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	66.0	63.6	50.4	62.1		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	43.5	45.5	41.9	37.3		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	78.6	77.3	73.7	82.3		81.6	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	53.8	63.2	62.3	62.5		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			55.4	61.9		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			70.1	73.1		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	2.0	3.0	1.0	0.1		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	38.6	38.8	48.3	44.3		44.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	42.3	42.6	49.3	54.1		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	8.2	22.2	4.3	0.3		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	58.7	62.8	53.4	57.4		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	47.7	45.1	56.2	49.2		51.9	▼
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							

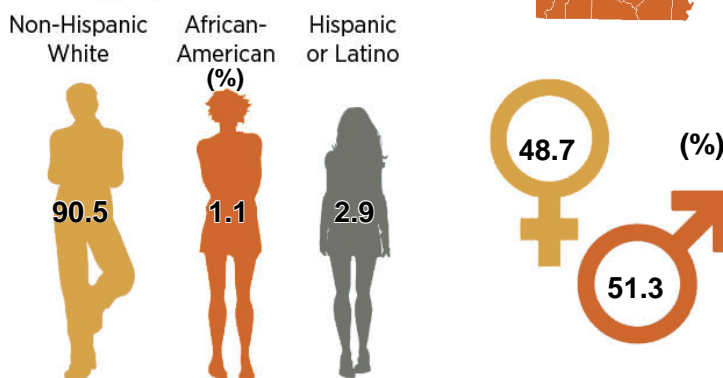
PERRY COUNTY



Key Findings

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

Demographics



Population over 65	2,058
Population under 18	2,981
Total population	10,056
Fertility Rate	NA

Consequences

■ County ■ State

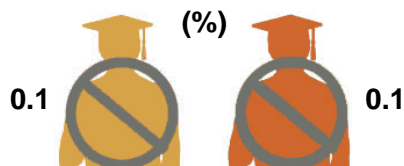
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

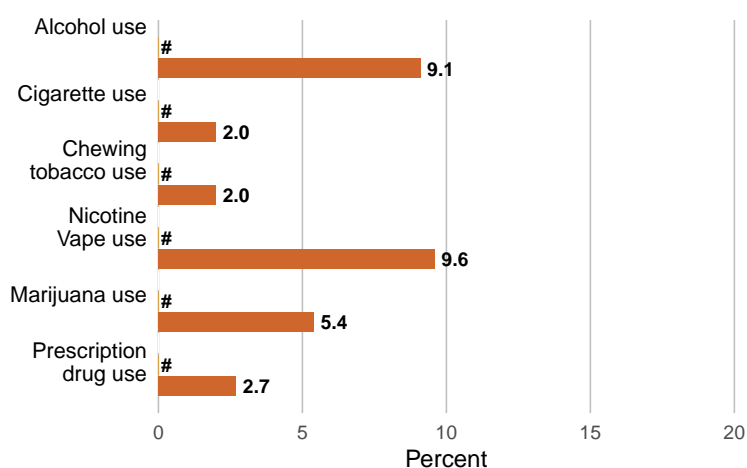


High school dropout rate (%)



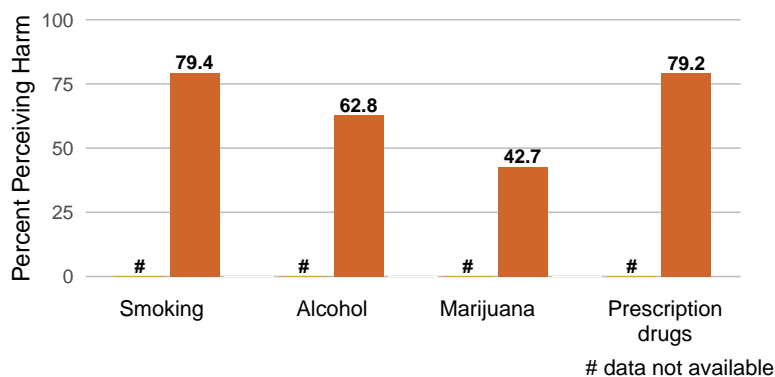
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



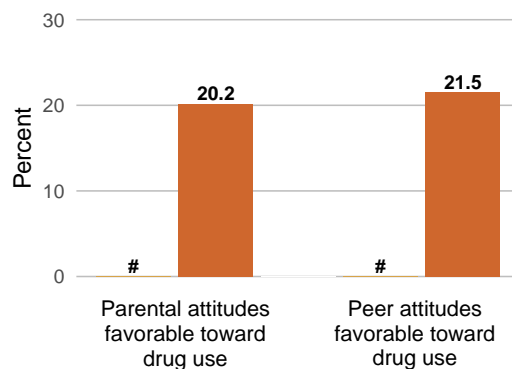
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



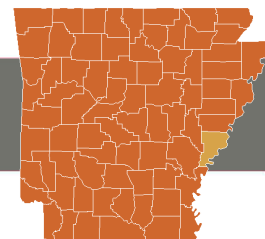
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



PERRY COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	10.2	12.8				9.2	--
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.7	8.4				2.8	--
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	4.8	9.1				2.7	--
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	5.4	6.7				5.6	--
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.5	0.0				0.2	--
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.7	2.6				2.4	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹						5.3	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹						4.1	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹						9.3	--
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	17.0	17.9	16.2			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.1	4.0	5.5	4.1		4.3	✓
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	6.0	5.1	4.9	3.4		8.6	✓
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	17.6	18.3	20.2	16.1		16.7	✓
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	38.2	37.4				51.1	--
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	2.1	1.5	0.8	0.6		2.2	✓
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	271	344	346	344		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	22	34	16	17		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	10.0	4.0		8.6		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	4.2	5.9	2.7	2.8		11.6	✓
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	1.7	2.6	2.9	2.0		9.4	✓
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	0.0	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	4.7	5.9	9.9	23.0		1911.9	✓
Poor family management (%) ¹	33.3	35.0				31.1	--
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	37.5	40.8				28.6	--
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	25.3	25.9				20.1	--
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	18.9	26.2				15.1	--
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	21.5	30.3				21.3	--
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	21.3	22.9				19.1	--
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	52.1	59.8				50.0	--
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	91.0	85.8				80.7	--
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	66.3	68.6				65.5	--
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	44.9	43.6				44.1	--
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	91.0	93.1				81.6	--
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	57.2	64.7				64.3	--
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹						62.9	--
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹						73.8	--
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.9	2.2	0.7	0.1		1.3	✓
Academic failure (%) ¹	37.5	35.6				44.5	--
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	49.2	45.8				50.8	--
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	29.5	8.6	9.1	0.0		14.7	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	51.1	58.1				61.3	--
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	52.1	56.6				51.9	--
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 perceiving low risk of drug use

Strengths

- Lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 4th lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 4th lowest percentage of youth vaping nicotine
- 5th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol alcohol

Consequences

■ County ■ State

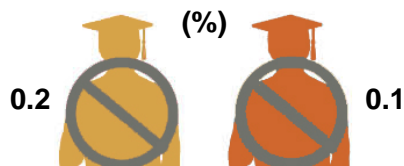
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

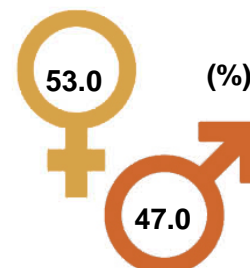


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

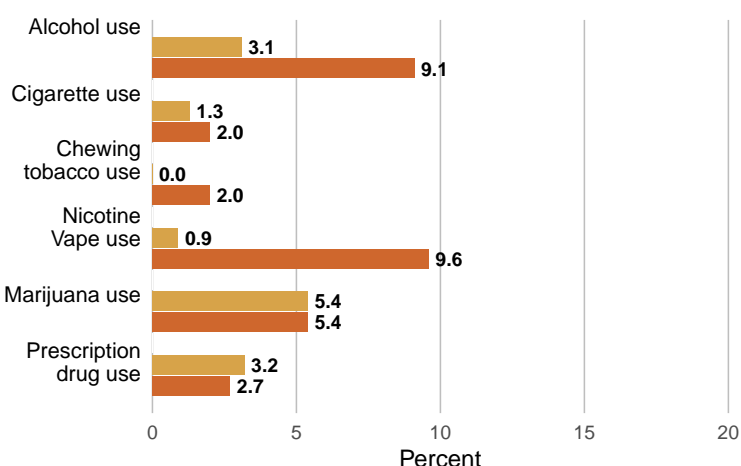
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,409
Population under 18	6,211
Total population	16,923
Fertility Rate	NA

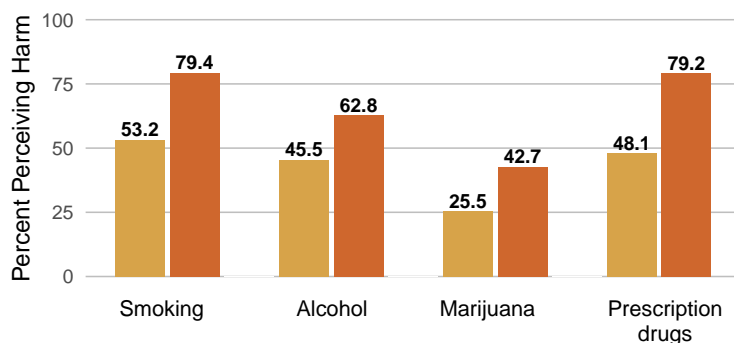
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



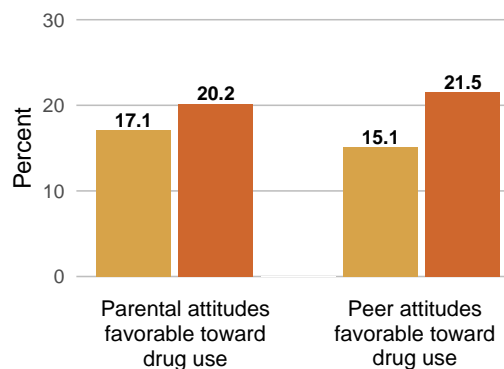
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



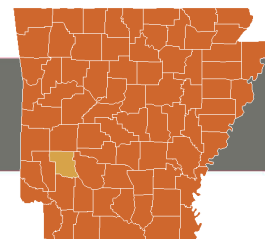
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



PHILLIPS COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	7.2	7.8	1.4	3.1		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	4.2	2.6	1.3	1.3		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	4.0	2.4	0.0	0.0		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	6.5	4.1	0.0	5.4		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.9	1.9	2.8	3.2		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			2.8	3.1		5.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			0.0	3.1		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			2.8	0.9		9.3	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	33.2	34.5	31.3			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	6.0	5.9	9.1	7.7		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	9.3	8.4	7.5	7.3		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	25.6	22.7	25.6	22.2		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.0	0.1	0.1			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	41.8	45.7	38.7	41.5		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	0.0	4.1	4.7	3.8		2.2	▲
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	843	755	1,052	921		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	36	17	11	16		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	15.8	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	2.6	0.0	0.0	14.4		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	4.3	3.2	5.2	5.9		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	18.3	17.5	13.7	13.9		9.4	▲
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	68.4	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	13.5	10.9	5.2	25.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	34.6	32.9	30.6	43.1		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	32.5	36.2	35.9	20.2		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	15.3	24.1	8.1	17.1		20.1	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	16.4	20.3	8.9	6.3		15.1	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	21.6	21.8	15.0	15.1		21.3	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	17.1	16.4	7.7	8.9		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	65.0	67.4	72.2	67.4		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	60.9	64.2	51.4	53.2		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	50.8	51.2	51.3	45.5		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	35.2	31.3	17.6	25.5		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	60.6	61.1	45.1	48.1		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	45.7	56.3	40.8	43.5		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			42.3	47.1		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			48.6	48.8		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	2.9	5.4	1.6	0.2		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	48.5	41.3	64.1	56.2		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	49.9	48.3	47.4	52.5		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	2.8	8.7	4.1	0.9		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	57.4	57.4	53.8	48.1		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	53.1	58.3	67.1	53.9		51.9	▲
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
- 6th highest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use

Strengths

- Lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 3rd lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 7th lowest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use

Consequences

■ County ■ State

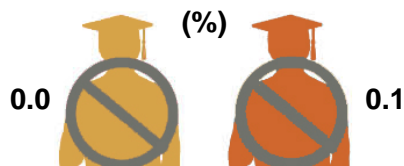
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

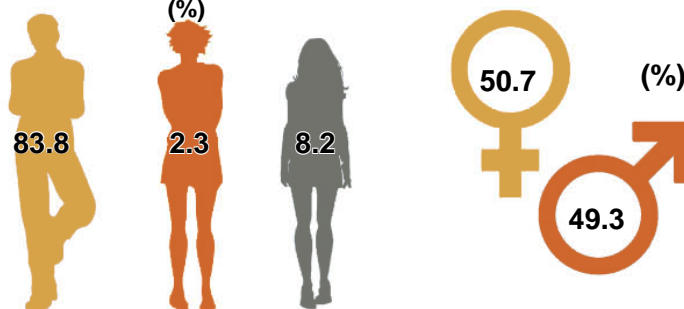


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

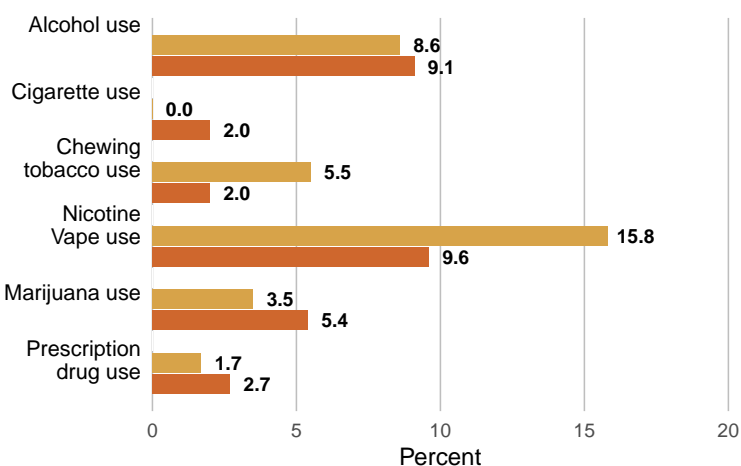
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	2,157
Population under 18	3,204
Total population	10,234
Fertility Rate	NA

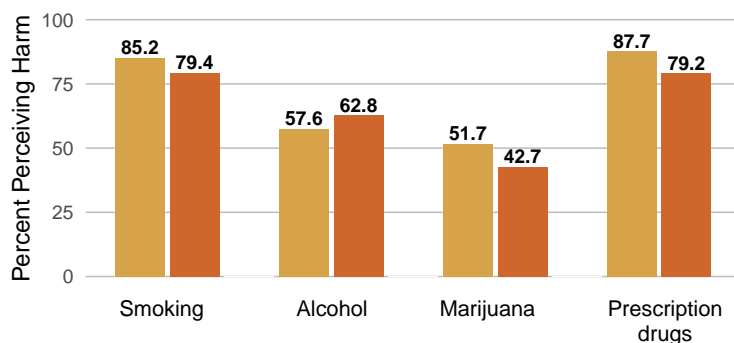
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



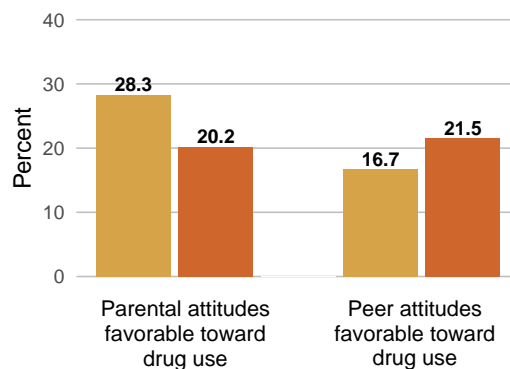
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



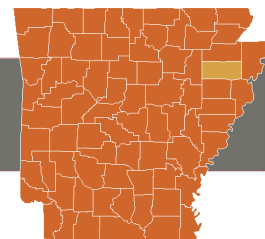
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



PIKE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	6.1	3.6	2.6	8.6		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	4.7	7.1	2.5	0.0		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.9	3.7	5.3	5.5		2.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	2.0	0.0	5.1	3.5		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5		0.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.7		2.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			10.3	5.2		5.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			2.6	5.3		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			10.3	15.8		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	16.6	15.4	16.7			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.0	3.8	5.9	4.4		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	10.3	9.1	8.6	8.4		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	18.2	17.5	19.6	17.1		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.5	0.5	0.5			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	29.9	40.4	48.7	32.7		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	4.0	2.8	2.2	0.9		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	130	128	131	124		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	22	28	27	21		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	2.4	0.0		8.0		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	11.5	11.3	6.1	5.2		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	3.2	3.2	3.9	2.8		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population 15-20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	0.0	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	9.4	12.3	11.1	26.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	32.2	45.1	25.6	37.3		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	20.5	27.5	30.8	22.6		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	24.1	30.8	28.2	28.3		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	10.5	25.9	17.5	15.2		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	14.8	20.7	27.5	16.7		21.3	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	11.7	13.2	10.3	15.1		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	46.8	47.4	32.5	38.1		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	78.4	82.5	81.1	85.2		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	64.9	59.6	72.2	57.6		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	52.3	49.1	60.6	51.7		44.1	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	76.4	82.5	85.3	87.7		81.6	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.1	71.4	69.4	73.7		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			55.6	66.7		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			75.0	81.7		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.7	0.7	0.2	0.0		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	37.8	51.7	45.0	56.1		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	53.3	67.2	40.0	55.9		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	35.6	14.7	29.1	7.6		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	75.2	51.7	77.5	63.2		61.3	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	63.3	72.4	75.0	67.6		51.9	▲
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

- 8th highest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 9th highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

Strengths

- 18th lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 20th lowest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs

Consequences

■ County ■ State

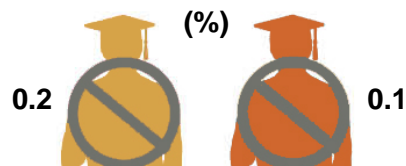
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

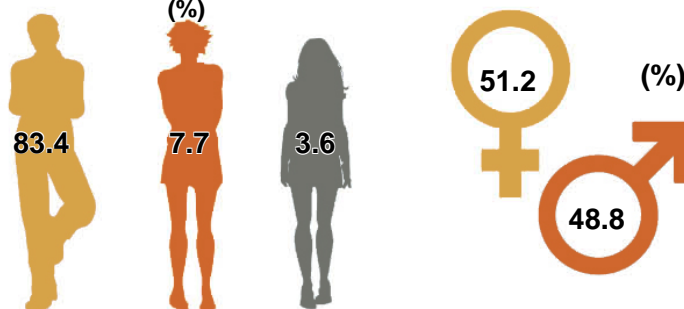


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

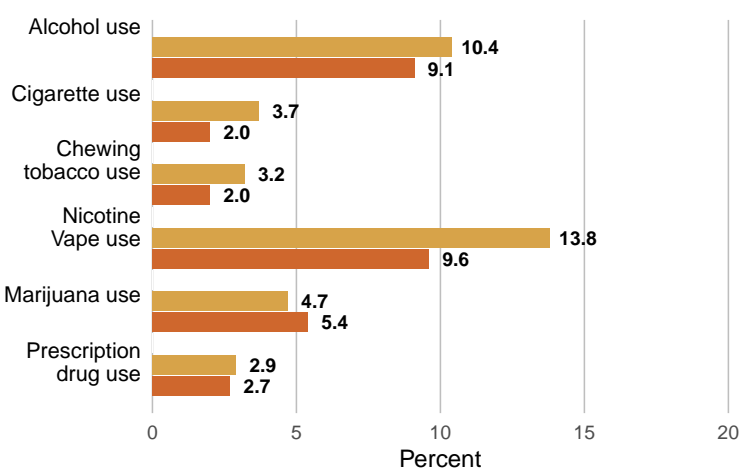
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	4,269
Population under 18	7,557
Total population	23,212
Fertility Rate	NA

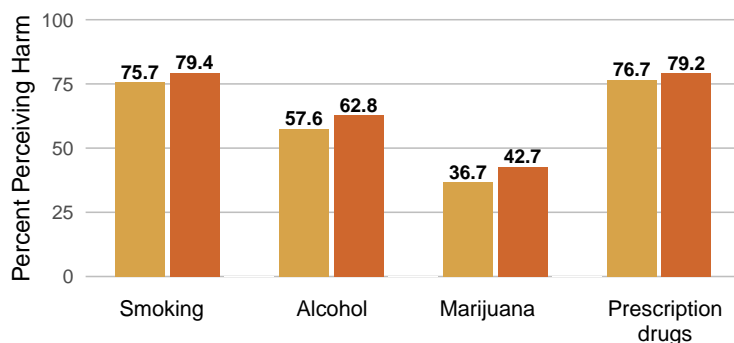
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



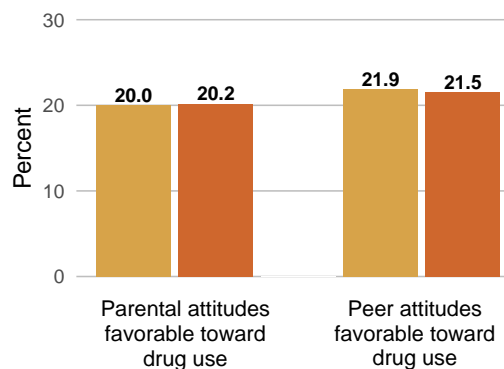
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



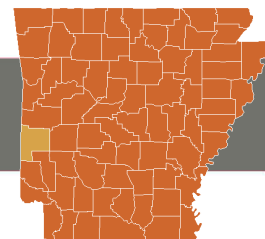
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



POINSETT COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	10.2	9.5	7.7	10.4		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	7.8	6.3	1.7	3.7		2.8	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	5.1	4.5	2.2	3.2		2.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	6.9	4.8	5.1	4.7		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.8	2.4	1.6	2.9		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			8.2	6.0		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			2.2	4.0		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			11.2	13.8		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	21.8	21.4	20.4			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	3.8	3.4	5.5	3.9		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	11.5	11.3	10.5	10.5		8.6	▲
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.3	19.5	21.5	18.2		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.2	0.1	0.1			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	43.2	43.2	41.7	51.2		51.1	▲
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	3.7	3.1	3.3	2.0		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	463	460	795	721		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	137	119	67	71		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	24.9	25.1	24.4			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.0		4.6	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	20.4	18.4	18.3	16.2		11.6	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	14.0	11.3	12.9	12.6		9.4	▲
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	56.8	0.0	165.3			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	35.4	34.7	20.6	117.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	33.3	33.6	29.3	32.7		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	38.5	39.6	32.4	31.0		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	22.3	22.7	21.9	20.0		20.1	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	21.9	19.5	16.8	13.4		15.1	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	23.3	24.7	19.1	21.9		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	22.5	20.6	18.6	16.1		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	53.9	59.9	53.4	57.8		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	79.1	77.2	73.6	75.7		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	59.8	61.8	57.6	57.6		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	44.4	40.0	41.4	36.7		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	83.2	82.6	74.6	76.7		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	53.7	61.4	56.7	59.7		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			54.3	58.5		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			67.1	69.5		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	2.8	4.1	1.1	0.2		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	44.3	47.4	48.5	47.0		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	54.2	55.7	52.4	59.2		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	43.6	14.8	33.3	2.8		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	50.2	53.2	55.3	59.8		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	44.5	45.6	51.9	51.8		51.9	▼
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

- 12th highest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs
- 14th highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15

Strengths

- 17th lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 17th and 18th lowest percentage of youth using and vaping marijuana respectively

Consequences

■ County ■ State

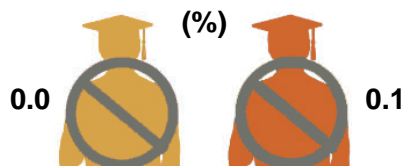
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

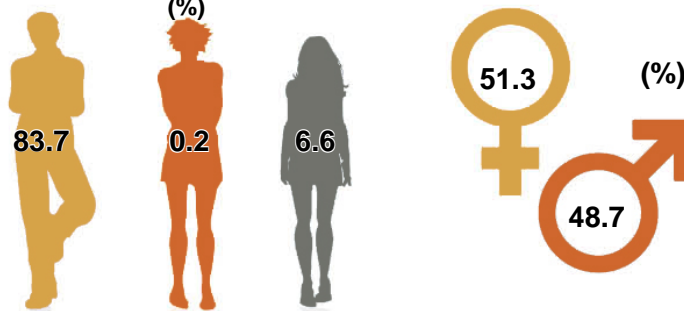


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

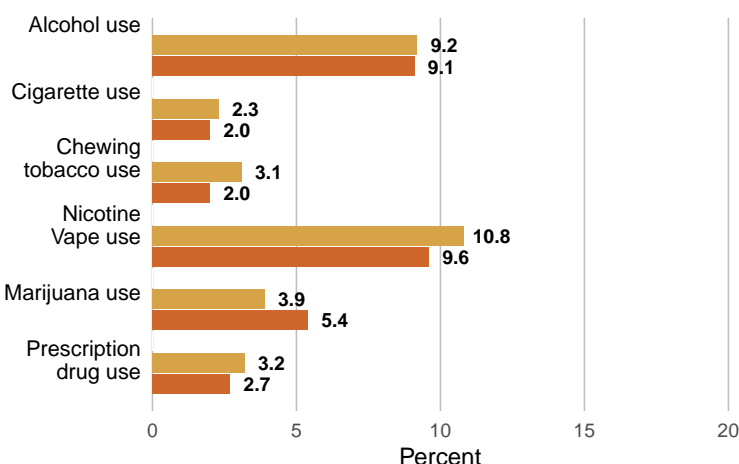
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	4,564
Population under 18	5,981
Total population	19,476
Fertility Rate	NA

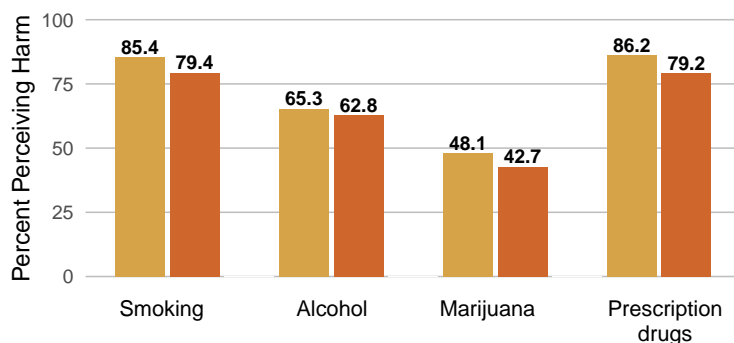
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



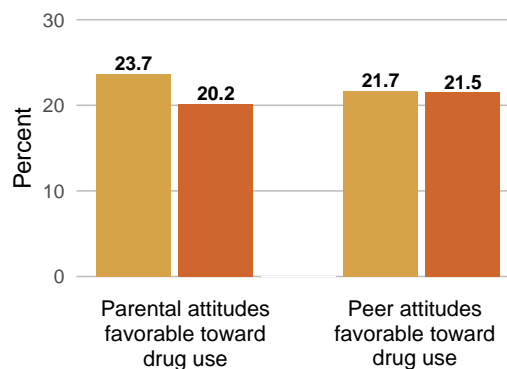
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



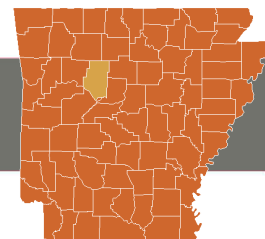
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



POLK COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	11.6	10.1	5.7	9.2		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	4.8	4.7	0.9	2.3		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	5.1	4.6	2.3	3.1		2.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	6.1	5.4	4.1	3.9		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.3	2.4	1.1	3.2		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			6.0	4.8		5.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			2.5	3.2		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			9.0	10.8		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	24.5	23.8	22.2			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.1	4.2	6.6	4.4		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	11.6	10.5	9.6	10.2		8.6	▲
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.6	20.0	22.4	18.8		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.7	0.7	1.0			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	45.0	49.1	51.4	47.6		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	5.2	3.9	7.9	6.2		2.2	▲
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	423	407	538	571		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	88	59	74	89		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	2.3	2.8		4.3		4.6	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	4.6	8.2	7.3	5.7		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	6.3	6.1	5.1	5.3		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	0.0	143.8			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	10.4	13.8	11.3	53.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	26.5	30.5	30.3	37.3		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	26.7	31.0	29.8	31.3		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	23.7	25.5	22.7	23.7		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	18.1	19.5	18.0	19.9		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	19.7	22.8	17.5	21.7		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	19.5	21.7	18.1	20.9		19.1	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	47.8	48.2	46.8	46.7		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	87.6	86.5	81.6	85.4		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	69.2	68.7	63.8	65.3		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	50.3	48.6	48.9	48.1		44.1	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	89.1	89.1	83.5	86.2		81.6	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.0	69.6	70.1	72.2		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			67.5	67.3		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			80.1	80.1		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.0		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	45.3	46.6	48.8	49.9		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	46.1	52.1	43.6	55.4		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	35.2	9.7	31.0	4.8		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	66.6	60.4	65.5	64.7		61.3	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	58.9	55.8	57.0	57.0		51.9	▲
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

- 5th and 6th highest percentage of youth vaping and using marijuana, respectively
- 10th highest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs
- 14th highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs

Strengths

- 2nd lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 10th lowest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use

Consequences

■ County ■ State

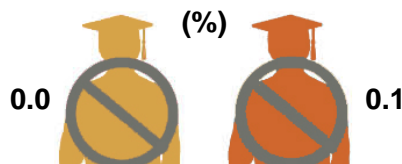
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

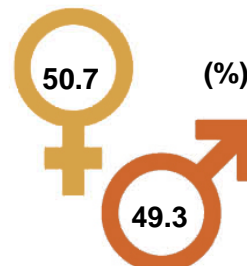
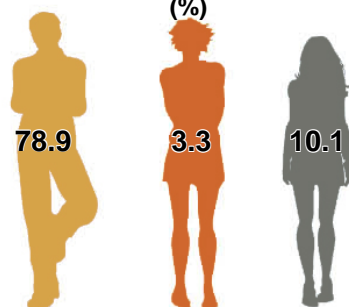


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

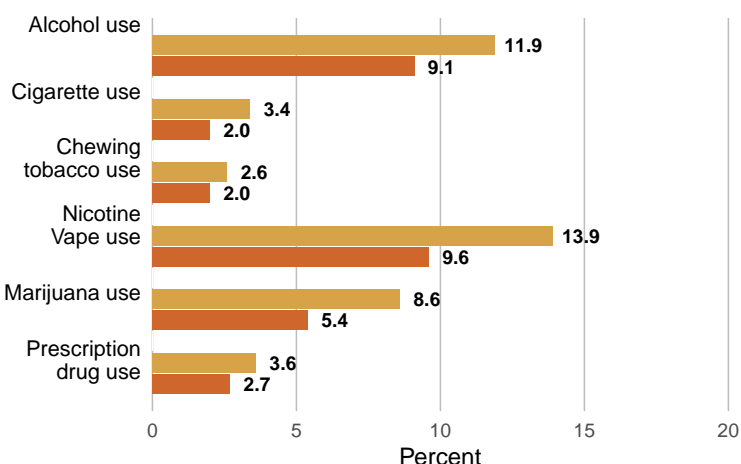
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	9,858
Population under 18	22,940
Total population	63,234
Fertility Rate	NA

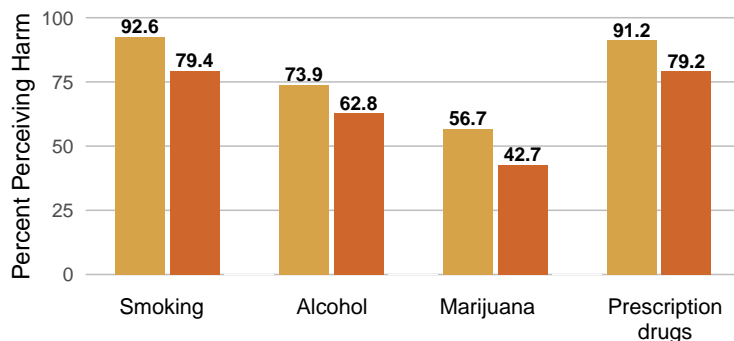
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



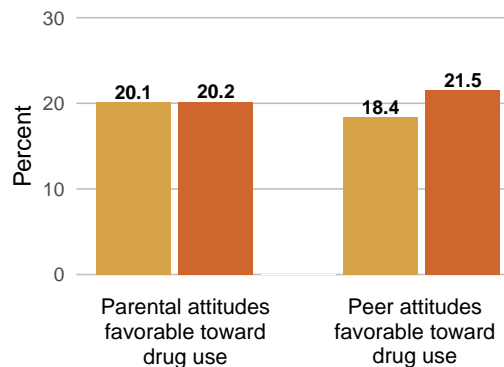
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



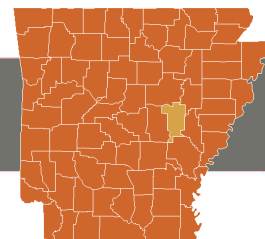
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



POPE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	8.8	8.4	10.2	11.9		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.7	3.1	1.3	3.4		2.8	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.5	2.4	5.1	2.6		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	4.0	4.7	6.1	8.6		5.6	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	1.7	2.8	3.1	3.6		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			7.6	5.3		5.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			5.1	7.6		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			14.5	13.9		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	18.5	18.8	15.9			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.4	4.3	5.9	4.0		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	9.1	8.6	7.3	8.6		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	16.8	17.2	19.0	14.8		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.8	0.6	0.5			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	55.7	56.6	50.0	43.7		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	2,185	2,204	2,005	2,066		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	313	281	310	392		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	3.1	4.2	0.0	11.8		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	15.3	15.7	15.3	14.2		11.6	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	6.0	6.6	7.8	6.3		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	15.7	15.0	30.8			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	7.6	5.8	8.2	119.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	24.9	26.4	19.6	23.5		31.1	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	25.8	28.0	30.9	30.4		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	17.1	17.6	23.6	20.1		20.1	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	14.2	13.9	21.5	16.1		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	17.8	19.8	23.1	18.4		21.3	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	18.7	18.9	23.5	21.2		19.1	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	41.8	41.6	41.0	35.9		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	88.1	88.1	93.0	92.6		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	76.1	75.6	71.5	73.9		65.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	52.9	50.7	51.6	56.7		44.1	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	89.6	89.0	93.0	91.2		81.6	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	61.0	74.5	71.3	74.6		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			72.7	72.2		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			86.5	83.2		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.8	1.9	0.5	0.0		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	38.1	39.0	44.4	36.4		44.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	41.6	45.2	51.0	46.9		50.8	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	23.5	13.0	25.4	4.4		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	67.2	66.2	67.0	70.6		61.3	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	54.1	52.9	51.8	57.4		51.9	▲
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							

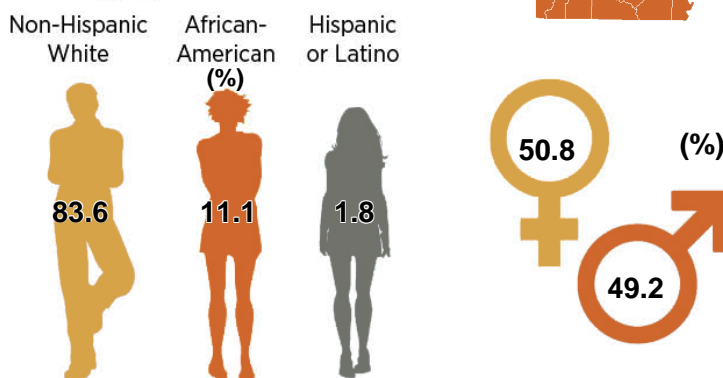
PRAIRIE COUNTY



Key Findings

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

Demographics



Population over 65	1,937
Population under 18	2,225
Total population	8,306
Fertility Rate	NA

Consequences

County State

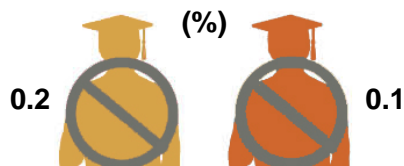
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

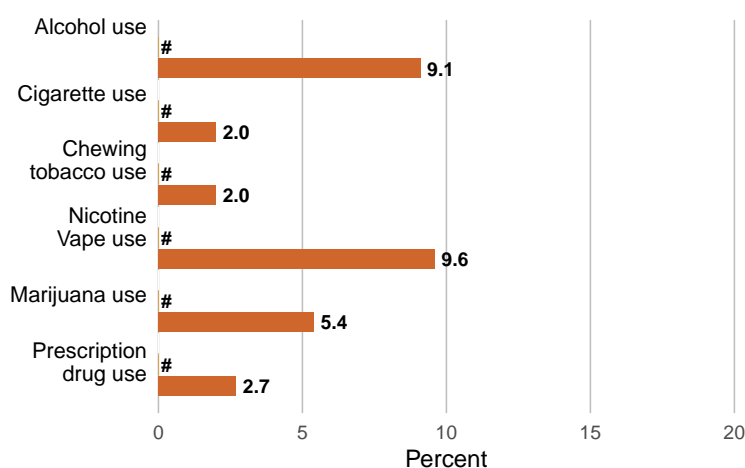


High school dropout rate (%)



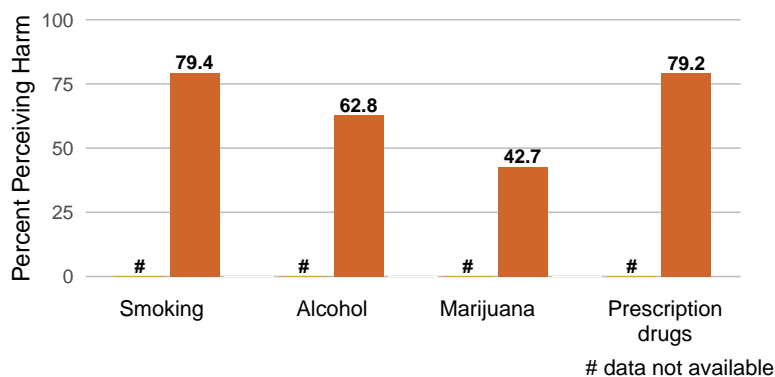
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

County State



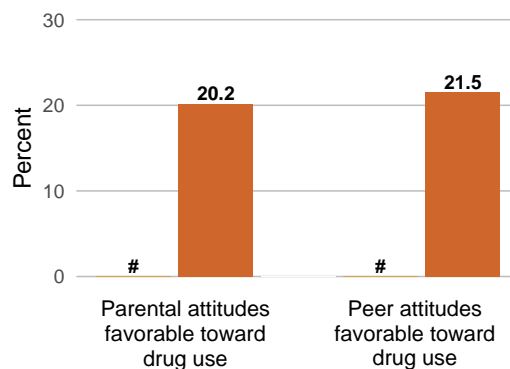
Protective Factors

County State



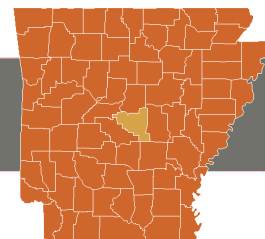
Risk Factors

County State



PRAIRIE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	21.3				●	9.2	--
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	10.9				●	2.8	--
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	3.1				●	2.7	--
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	8.7				●	5.6	--
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.8				●	0.2	--
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.1				●	2.4	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹						5.3	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹						4.1	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹						9.3	--
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	15.7	14.8	10.4		●	16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	3.8	4.3	5.3	3.7	●	4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	8.2	7.8	6.6	6.9	●	8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	17.2	16.5	18.1	14.0	●	16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.8	0.4	0.4		●	0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	39.2				●	51.1	--
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	3.7	9.0	10.9	8.4	●	2.2	▲
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	108	97	101	96	●	77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	13	23	14	11	●	13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	60.7	48.8	57.4		●	10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	12.9	8.6	0.0	22.7	●	4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	9.6	4.3	4.2	6.7	●	11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	3.3	4.8	3.3	3.3	●	9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	0.0	204.5		●	25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	4.8	6.5	6.1	10.0	●	1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	28.1				●	31.1	--
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	42.5				●	28.6	--
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	23.3				●	20.1	--
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	20.7				●	15.1	--
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	25.2				●	21.3	--
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	23.3				●	19.1	--
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	51.9				●	50.0	--
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	74.4				●	80.7	--
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	60.9				●	65.5	--
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	46.9				●	44.1	--
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	82.2				●	81.6	--
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	52.7				●	64.3	--
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹						62.9	--
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹						73.8	--
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	3.6	0.8	1.0	0.2	●	1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	45.0				●	44.5	--
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	46.3				●	50.8	--
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	28.9	42.3	17.3	0.9	●	14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	67.2				●	61.3	--
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	54.0				●	51.9	--
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

- 7th lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use
- 8th lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 9th lowest percentage of youth vaping nicotine
- 16th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol or cigarettes

Consequences

■ County ■ State

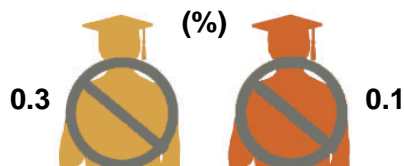
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

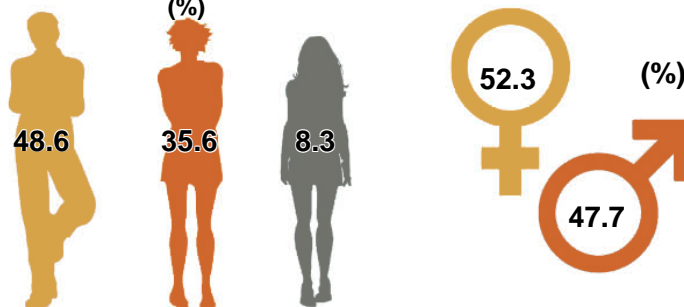


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

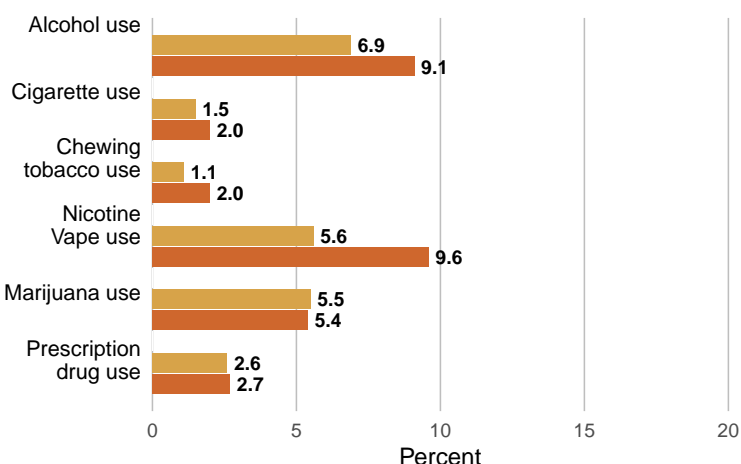
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	60,942
Population under 18	125,428
Total population	397,931
Fertility Rate	NA

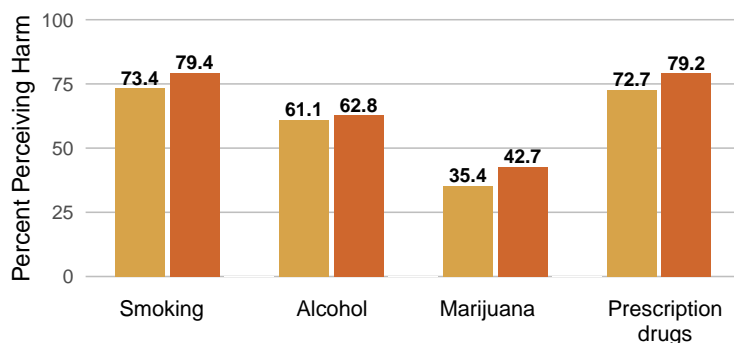
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



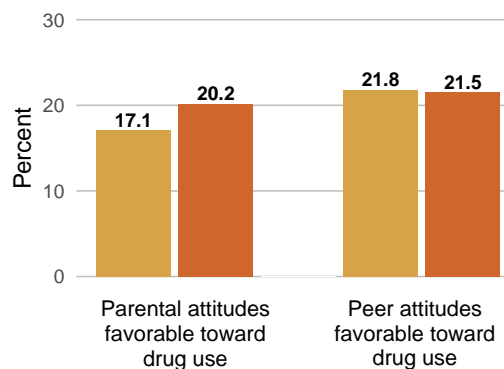
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



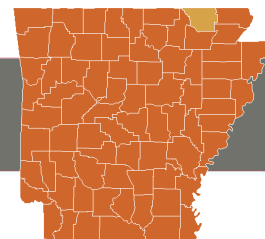
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



PULASKI COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	7.5	8.0	6.0	6.9		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.5		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.1		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	7.2	7.9	5.6	5.5		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.6		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			2.8	3.7		5.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			3.1	4.2		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			4.5	5.6		9.3	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	17.0	16.8	15.8			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	3.4	3.4	7.4	4.9		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	8.6	7.9	7.9	8.5		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	16.7	14.6	17.8	14.7		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.4	0.6	0.6			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	56.7	56.9	57.2	56.3		51.1	▲
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.6		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	6,125	5,901	4,726	4,247		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	2,659	2,696	1,898	1,995		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	21.3	20.9	21.4			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	10.6	7.3	0.0	9.6		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	12.9	10.8	10.2	10.3		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	15.6	15.6	13.8	13.0		9.4	▲
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	21.6	21.5	14.3			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	7.8	6.9	9.8	901.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	30.5	33.5	28.1	35.4		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	30.5	30.1	25.1	24.5		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	18.9	19.6	18.2	17.1		20.1	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	15.0	14.5	10.5	12.8		15.1	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	21.4	21.9	19.3	21.8		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	18.6	17.6	15.7	15.0		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	55.6	57.6	50.6	54.8		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	77.9	77.0	76.7	73.4		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	68.7	67.3	64.3	61.1		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	39.4	36.8	38.6	35.4		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	79.2	78.0	76.1	72.7		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	57.3	64.9	64.8	59.2		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			62.4	57.6		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			72.4	68.1		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	5.0	7.2	2.2	0.3		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	42.8	43.3	51.3	51.1		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	47.9	51.7	52.7	61.1		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	17.4	22.9	5.1	2.6		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	57.4	58.3	59.1	54.6		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	45.4	46.8	53.3	45.7		51.9	▼
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
- 11th highest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 16th highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco

Strengths

- 12th lowest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs
- 18th lowest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs

Consequences

■ County ■ State

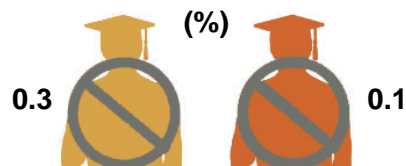
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

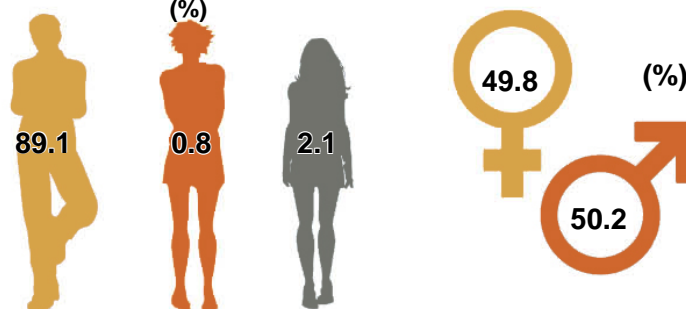


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

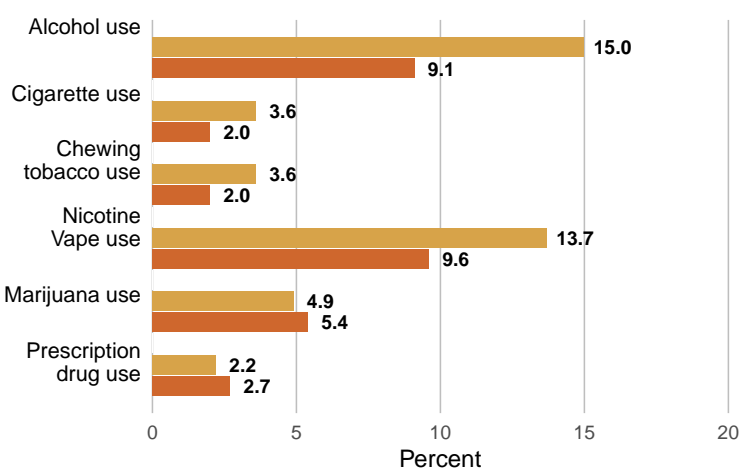
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,565
Population under 18	5,513
Total population	18,442
Fertility Rate	NA

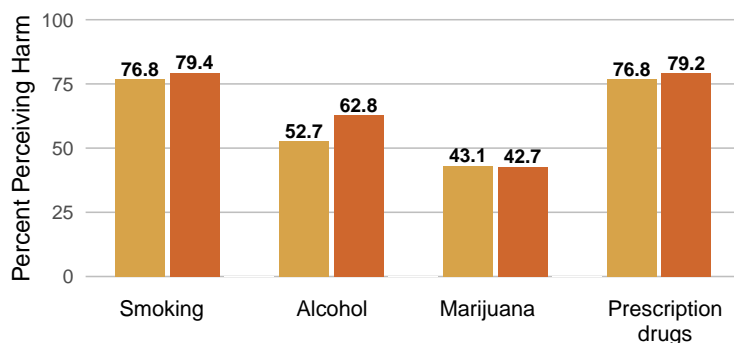
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



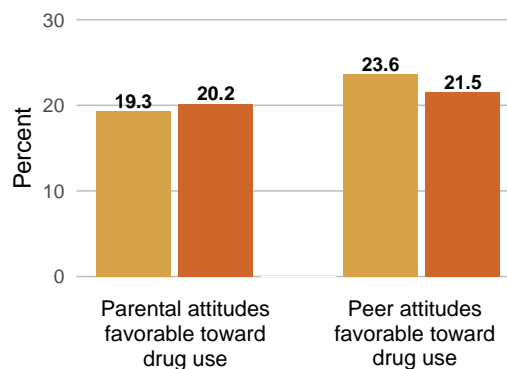
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



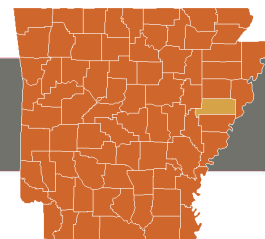
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



RANDOLPH COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	12.8	18.0	11.3	15.0		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	6.9	5.6	3.9	3.6		2.8	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	7.5	6.6	4.3	3.6		2.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	6.1	4.6	3.7	4.9		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.0	3.0	2.3	2.2		2.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			8.6	5.5		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			3.8	4.7		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			10.2	13.7		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	18.3	18.8	18.9			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.0	3.8	5.9	3.9		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	8.5	7.3	7.5	6.5		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	17.8	18.5	20.7	17.6		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.7	0.9	0.8			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	50.2	49.9	53.3	49.3		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	3.3	2.9	1.2	0.7		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	819	818	1,029	961		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	82	69	33	62		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	2.4	11.8	0.0	1.5		4.6	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	8.9	8.0	10.1	8.1		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	6.3	6.1	5.8	4.4		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	80.6	64.5	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	21.1	16.4	9.2	38.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	27.8	26.8	31.0	33.7		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	29.6	34.2	28.4	24.6		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	26.5	27.2	23.8	19.3		20.1	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	17.9	22.3	14.2	14.2		15.1	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	22.8	28.4	20.3	23.6		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	21.5	21.6	19.0	13.5		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	52.9	52.7	50.3	51.2		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	85.6	85.4	79.3	76.8		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	62.2	63.5	60.8	52.7		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	44.9	42.5	43.5	43.1		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	85.5	87.6	81.7	76.8		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	59.4	71.5	64.8	62.8		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			61.7	61.0		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			73.5	69.5		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.3		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	44.2	46.8	52.1	50.3		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	49.8	51.5	59.1	55.9		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	5.6	2.8	5.2	1.6		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	64.4	61.8	57.1	54.2		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	52.5	47.9	48.8	42.4		51.9	▼
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							

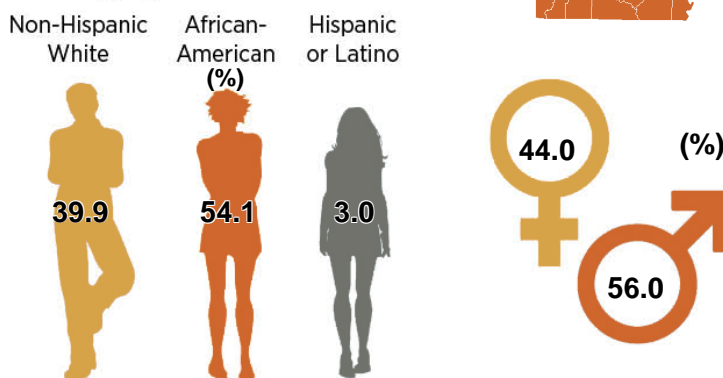
ST. FRANCIS COUNTY



Key Findings

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

Demographics



Population over 65	4,170
Population under 18	7,530
Total population	23,623
Fertility Rate	NA

Consequences

County State

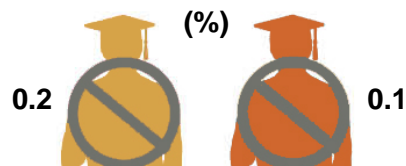
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

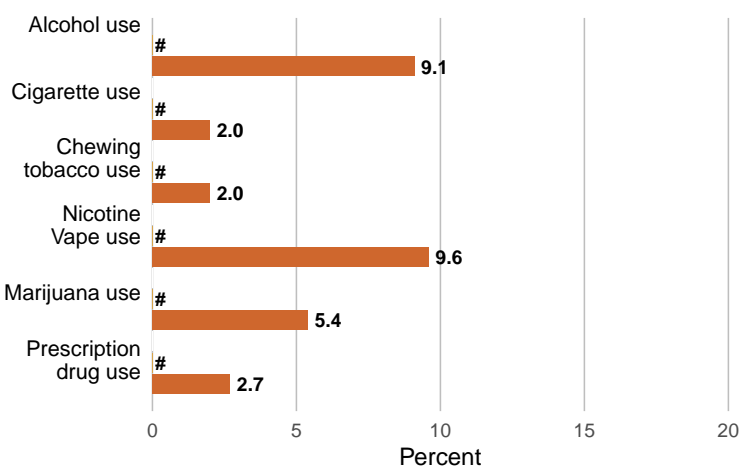


High school dropout rate (%)



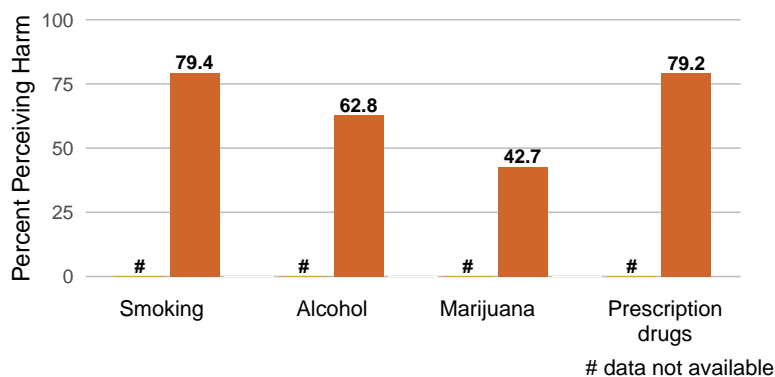
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

County State



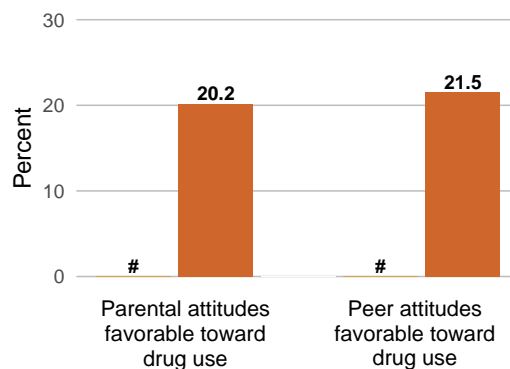
Protective Factors

County State



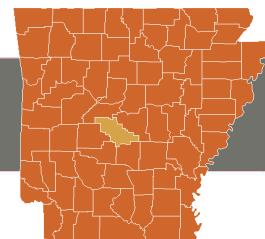
Risk Factors

County State



ST. FRANCIS COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	8.1	5.4	2.6			9.2	--
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	1.8	1.5	0.6			2.8	--
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	4.9	2.0	0.6			2.7	--
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	11.4	6.0	2.6			5.6	--
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.9	0.6	0.0			0.2	--
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	4.5	0.5	1.3			2.4	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			1.3			5.3	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			0.0			4.1	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			1.3			9.3	--
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	26.6	24.9	28.4			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	5.1	5.1	7.9	6.2		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	10.3	8.6	9.9	9.3		8.6	▲
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	21.6	18.1	20.6	19.5		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.7	0.9	1.1			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	50.0	49.7	51.4			51.1	--
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	7.7	5.2	6.6	6.6		2.2	▲
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	3,077	2,624	887	789		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	40	57	37	44		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	19.0	19.3	17.7			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	5.6	7.5	0.0	12.1		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	6.9	5.9	7.5	2.5		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	8.9	7.6	6.8	6.0		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	51.6	106.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	14.0	12.1	10.4	62.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	36.6	31.3	27.8			31.1	--
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	33.2	30.2	27.0			28.6	--
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	21.6	20.5	14.9			20.1	--
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	11.0	9.4	8.6			15.1	--
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	21.3	14.2	11.5			21.3	--
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	19.2	7.3	6.8			19.1	--
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	63.2	64.6	60.9			50.0	--
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	63.7	59.7	57.9			80.7	--
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	57.3	52.6	49.7			65.5	--
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	30.5	27.3	36.4			44.1	--
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	63.1	59.2	57.9			81.6	--
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	48.5	53.8	50.0			64.3	--
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			51.4			62.9	--
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			55.5			73.8	--
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	3.9	5.1	1.2	0.2		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	34.7	38.2	40.7			44.5	--
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	35.6	37.2	44.2			50.8	--
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	6.5	8.8	1.1	0.0		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	60.6	67.2	60.9			61.3	--
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	55.0	62.6	58.7			51.9	--
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

- 4th highest percentage of youth using heroin

Strengths

- 6th lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 6th and 7th lowest percentage of youth using chewing tobacco and cigarettes, respectively
- 11th lowest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 14th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol

Consequences

■ County ■ State

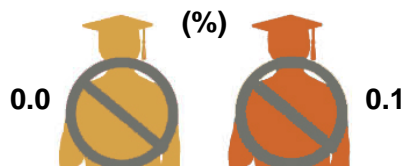
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

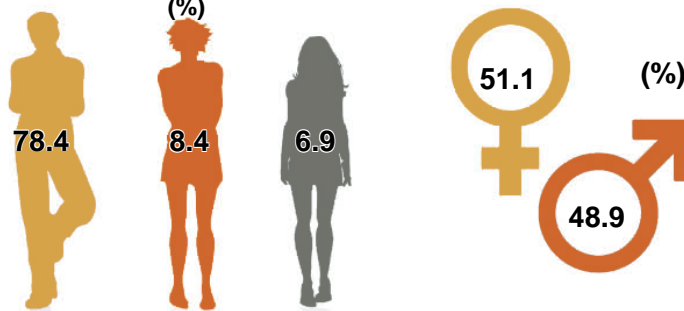


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

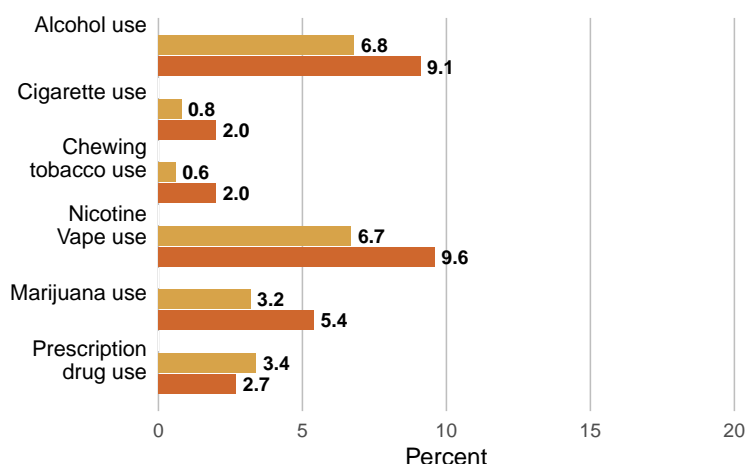
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	21,655
Population under 18	36,942
Total population	122,308
Fertility Rate	NA

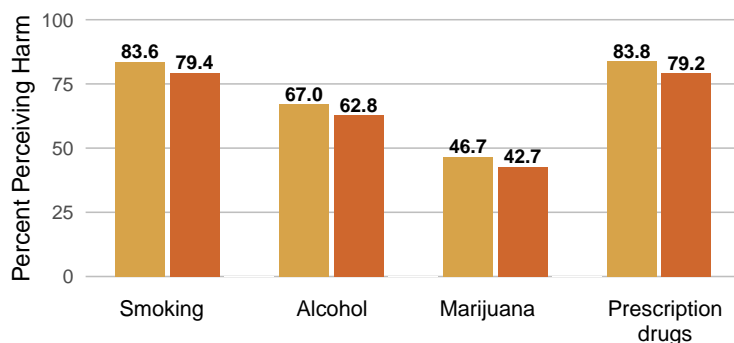
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



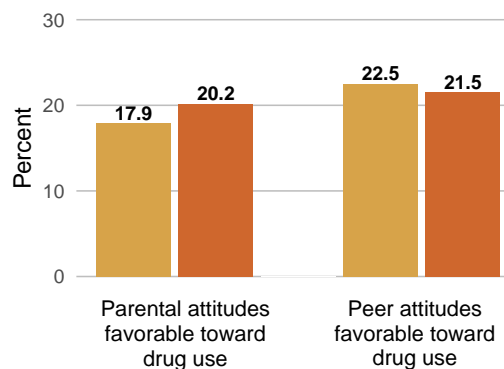
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



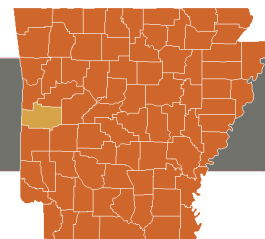
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



SALINE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	9.4	7.5	7.3	6.8		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.9	1.8	1.4	0.8		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.7	2.1	1.3	0.6		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	5.9	4.8	4.2	3.2		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4		0.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.7	2.2	2.7	3.4		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			4.5	3.2		5.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			3.5	2.6		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			8.2	6.7		9.3	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	8.5	9.2	8.4			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	3.0	2.8	5.1	3.1		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	6.1	6.0	5.8	6.0		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	12.9	12.4	14.7	11.6		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.5	0.5	0.3			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	54.5	57.9	62.0	64.1		51.1	▲
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1		2.2	▲
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	395	380	2,675	2,659		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	368	346	312	388		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	7.6	7.5	7.5			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	7.3	6.1	3.7	7.0		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	10.8	9.0	7.5	8.8		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	10.5	10.7	9.4	8.8		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	11.7	45.0	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	4.3	3.9	5.0	141.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	27.4	28.8	26.5	29.9		31.1	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	29.2	27.4	24.0	23.8		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	18.3	17.1	16.8	17.9		20.1	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	14.4	12.9	12.7	10.5		15.1	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	20.4	20.3	17.6	22.5		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	20.4	18.2	17.4	18.8		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	48.9	47.0	41.0	43.3		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	85.1	87.5	84.2	83.6		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	70.2	70.8	69.6	67.0		65.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	46.1	48.1	50.0	46.7		44.1	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	87.7	88.6	83.9	83.8		81.6	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	58.2	73.0	70.7	69.7		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			67.3	65.2		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			78.4	78.4		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.5	2.2	0.5	0.0		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	37.3	39.2	39.8	41.4		44.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	45.4	49.3	46.4	54.4		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	32.7	11.8	15.2	3.5		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	66.4	63.8	61.3	64.1		61.3	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	48.6	46.2	50.0	48.0		51.9	▼
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

- Highest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 2nd highest percentage of youth using vaping nicotine
- 3rd highest percentage of youth using alcohol, using smokeless tobacco or vaping marijuana
- 4th highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15

Strengths

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

Consequences

■ County ■ State

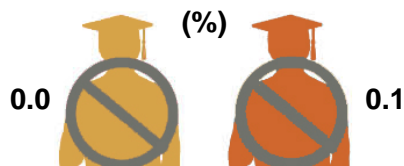
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

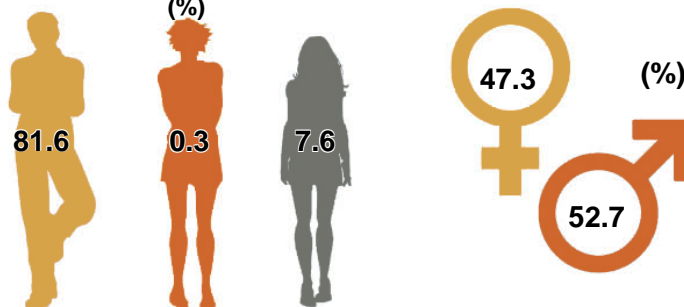


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

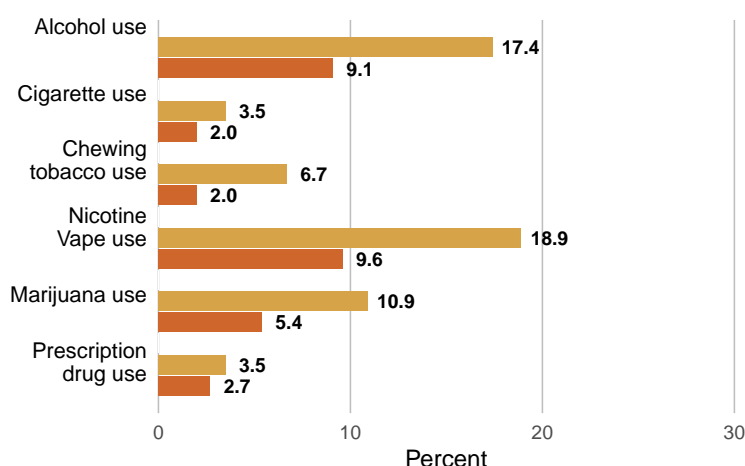
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	2,150
Population under 18	3,102
Total population	9,928
Fertility Rate	NA

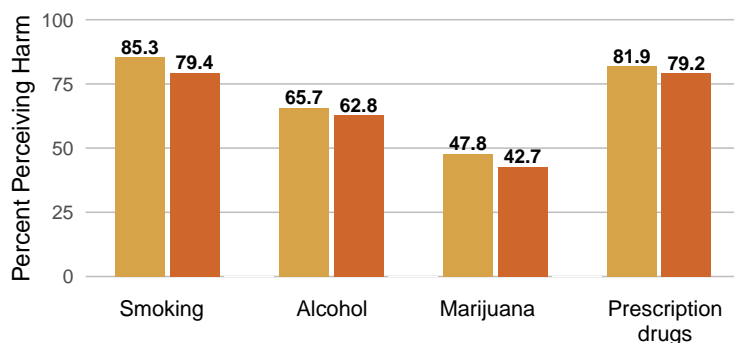
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



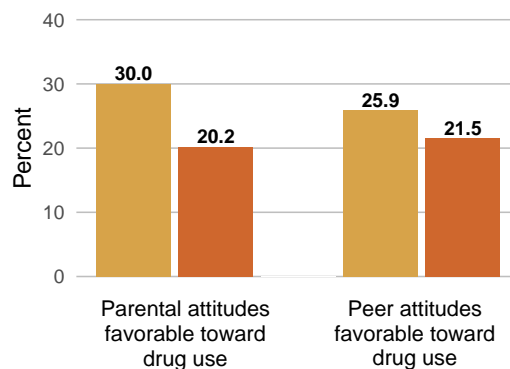
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



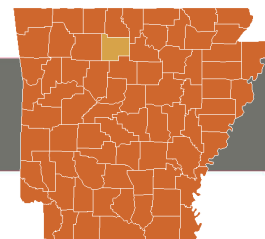
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



SCOTT COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	10.9	11.2	11.2	17.4		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	7.5	8.5	4.3	3.5		2.8	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	9.9	10.9	7.4	6.7		2.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	6.6	8.6	3.9	10.9		5.6	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4		0.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.1	0.8	2.6	3.5		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			8.6	10.6		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			3.9	8.8		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			16.3	18.9		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	22.1	19.1	17.4			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	3.6	3.4	4.5	3.3		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	8.8	10.0	6.7	9.0		8.6	▲
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	18.6	18.6	20.2	16.4		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.3	0.3	0.3			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	36.6	38.7	42.2	40.4		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	3.4	3.6	2.9	6.6		2.2	▲
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	322	325	428	407		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	61	59	50	56		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	3.7	8.1	0.0	7.6		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	15.9	24.5	17.3	13.1		11.6	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	8.2	9.8	6.2	5.7		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	132.7	0.0	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	24.0	21.4	29.2	77.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	29.3	33.6	30.2	35.2		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	36.2	34.9	33.6	36.2		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	23.8	27.9	20.0	30.0		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	18.9	21.8	22.1	23.7		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	22.2	22.9	16.7	25.9		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	25.7	24.9	21.9	23.5		19.1	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	49.0	44.6	42.8	43.8		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	85.7	88.1	82.7	85.3		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	64.3	70.3	60.5	65.7		65.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	48.8	52.7	51.1	47.8		44.1	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	89.6	89.9	83.6	81.9		81.6	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	59.5	76.8	68.1	70.0		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			66.7	66.7		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			77.5	76.3		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.0		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	35.2	36.3	44.8	43.9		44.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	44.8	48.2	52.1	50.2		50.8	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	72.1	43.0	18.7	2.1		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	67.9	65.7	60.7	69.0		61.3	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	49.1	54.2	56.3	55.0		51.9	▲
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

- Highest rate of fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20

Strengths

- 7th lowest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 11th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 12th lowest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 16th lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes or misusing prescription drugs

Consequences

■ County ■ State

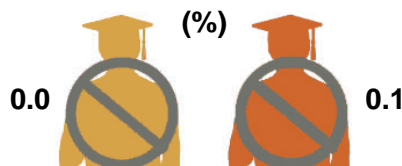
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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



High school dropout rate (%)

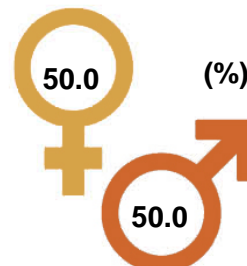


Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

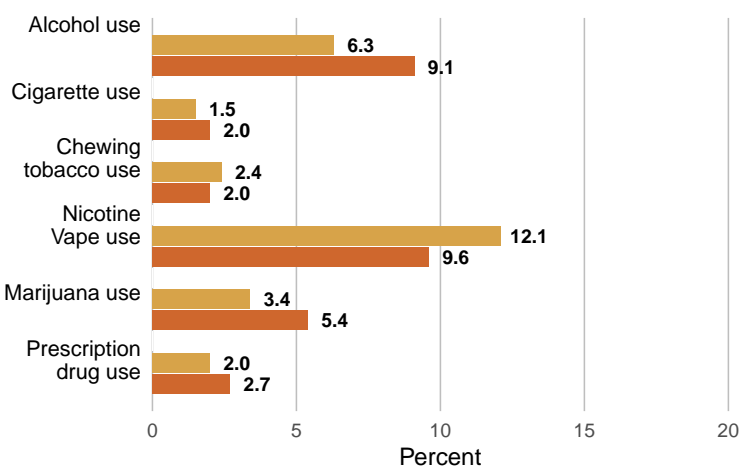
Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	2,025
Population under 18	2,189
Total population	7,872
Fertility Rate	NA

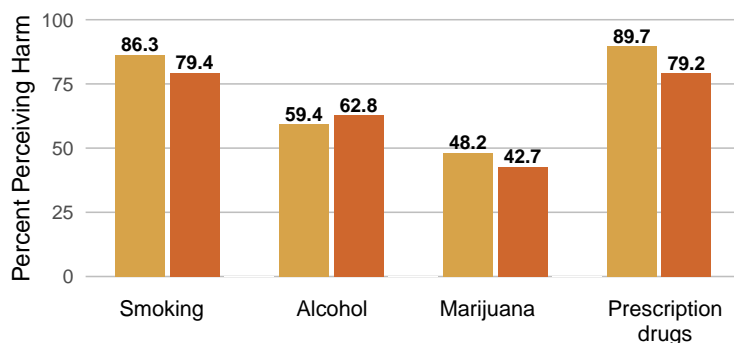
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



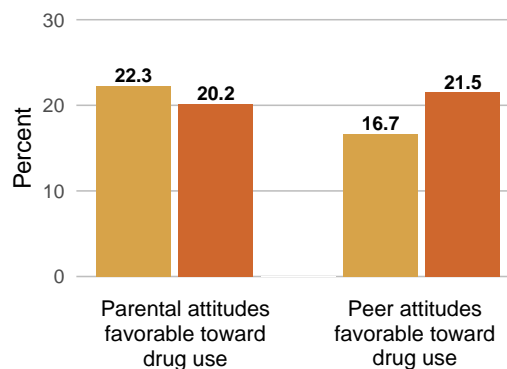
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



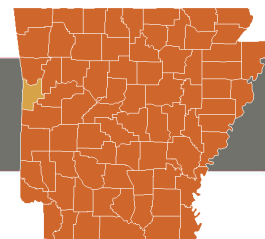
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



SEARCY COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	15.5	9.2	0.0	6.3		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	13.5	9.4	0.0	1.5		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	9.1	5.3	0.0	2.4		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	8.0	5.2	0.0	3.4		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	1.1	3.0	0.0	2.0		2.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			2.4	6.3		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			0.0	3.9		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			2.4	12.1		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	21.1	21.9	25.9			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.3	4.5	6.4	4.2		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	7.3	6.5	5.4	5.7		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	18.9	19.7	21.8	20.3		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	1.7	0.8	1.5			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	46.0	42.5	42.5	39.7		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	9.6	7.8	11.5	8.5		2.2	▲
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	4,024	4,853	305	335		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	17	27	15	14		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	5.1	0.0	0.0	11.2		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	4.0	17.8	20.5	18.5		11.6	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2.8	8.2	4.3	3.8		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	0.0	423.7			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	8.8	11.3	17.0	27.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	35.0	31.4	45.0	30.9		31.1	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	39.4	42.7	29.3	31.7		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	26.3	25.8	17.1	22.3		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	25.1	20.2	14.3	14.8		15.1	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	33.7	25.2	14.3	16.7		21.3	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	28.2	26.3	22.0	18.8		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	53.6	50.0	23.8	49.3		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	83.2	83.1	85.0	86.3		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	60.0	62.5	71.8	59.4		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	41.9	47.4	66.7	48.2		44.1	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	88.3	87.4	83.8	89.7		81.6	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	61.2	70.6	75.7	62.2		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			77.8	59.4		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			82.9	77.9		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.0		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	46.6	45.3	56.1	52.6		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	64.9	52.3	64.3	58.8		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	25.7	18.3	16.3	0.7		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	50.5	58.3	52.4	58.1		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	54.4	58.1	48.8	54.1		51.9	▲
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

- 10th highest percentage of youth vaping marijuana
- 17th highest percentage of youth using marijuana

Strengths

- 13th lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 13th and 16th lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco and cigarettes, respectively

Consequences

■ County ■ State

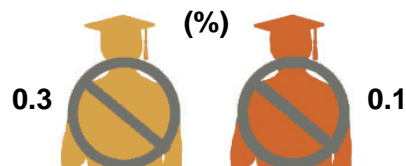
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

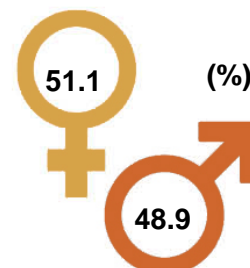
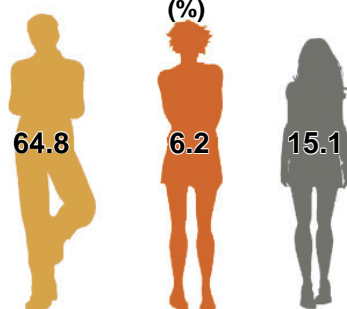


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

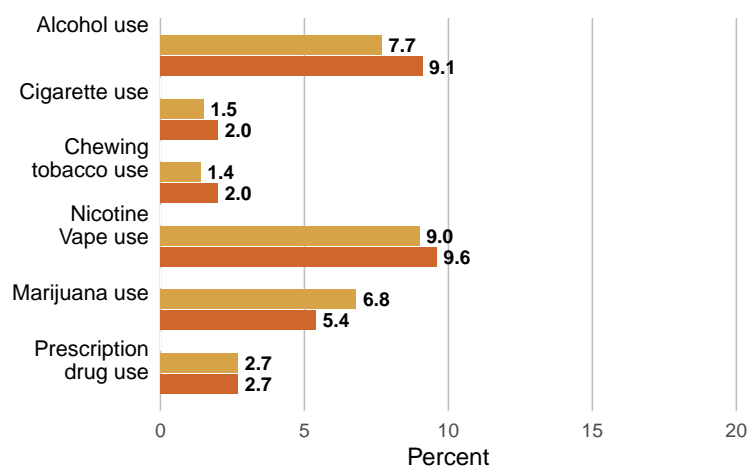
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	20,470
Population under 18	42,241
Total population	127,941
Fertility Rate	NA

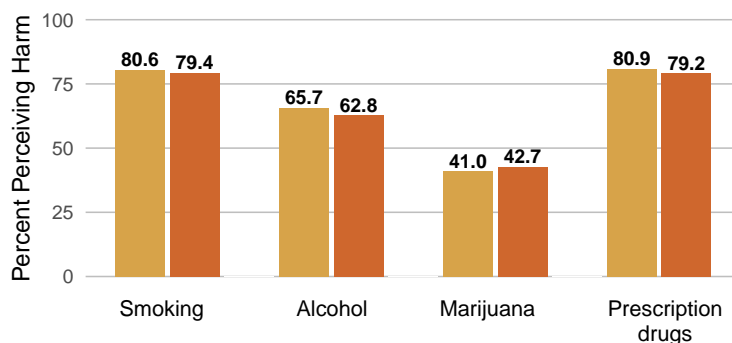
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



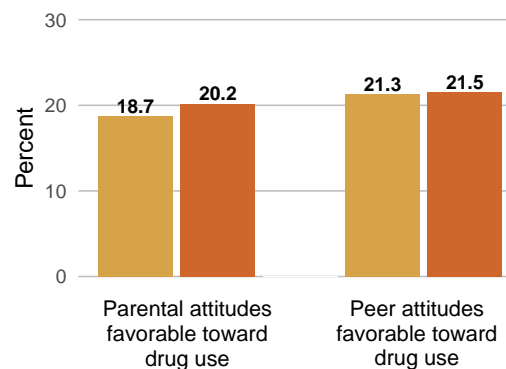
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



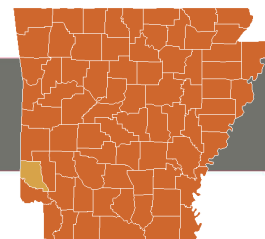
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



SEBASTIAN COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	10.6	13.4	7.0	7.7		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	3.3	2.8	1.4	1.5		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.7	2.6	1.1	1.4		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	8.2	10.9	5.0	6.8		5.6	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.6	3.2	2.1	2.7		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			5.5	5.8		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			4.4	6.4		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			7.4	9.0		9.3	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	20.3	18.5	16.7			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	3.5	3.3	6.0	3.7		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	10.7	10.4	10.8	11.5		8.6	▲
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	17.8	17.6	20.1	16.5		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.2	0.2	0.2			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	50.7	53.5	51.1	58.3		51.1	▲
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	2.5	3.6	3.6	3.1		2.2	▲
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	398	374	5,915	5,762		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	744	958	1,132	1,068		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	11.8	13.3	12.7			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	7.7	5.0	0.0	12.9		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	20.3	16.8	10.9	10.7		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	10.8	12.6	10.1	8.2		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	10.1	19.2	19.2			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	33.0	27.0	25.5	785.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	29.9	31.0	32.7	33.4		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	32.0	32.2	26.6	26.5		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	19.4	20.9	18.7	18.7		20.1	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	17.2	18.2	12.4	12.7		15.1	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	24.3	27.3	19.8	21.3		21.3	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	24.6	25.6	18.4	17.5		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	50.1	55.1	48.2	50.3		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	84.2	84.2	80.8	80.6		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	70.9	69.5	67.6	65.7		65.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	43.4	39.9	45.1	41.0		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	85.7	84.8	82.2	80.9		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	57.8	65.7	66.9	65.5		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			65.6	62.2		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			76.6	76.0		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.8	1.6	0.6	0.3		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	41.4	42.6	48.4	47.7		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	42.6	46.2	51.6	54.5		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	36.3	32.9	19.1	7.2		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	65.6	65.8	56.3	60.7		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	52.1	54.0	53.2	49.5		51.9	▼
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

- Highest percentage of youth with parental or peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 2nd highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 7th highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs
- 8th highest percentage of youth vaping nicotine
- 11th highest percentage of youth using alcohol

Strengths

- N/A

Consequences

■ County ■ State

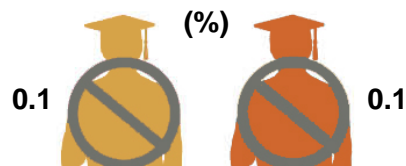
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

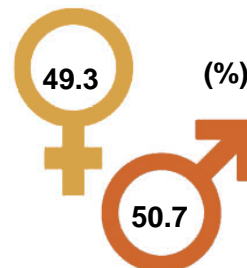


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

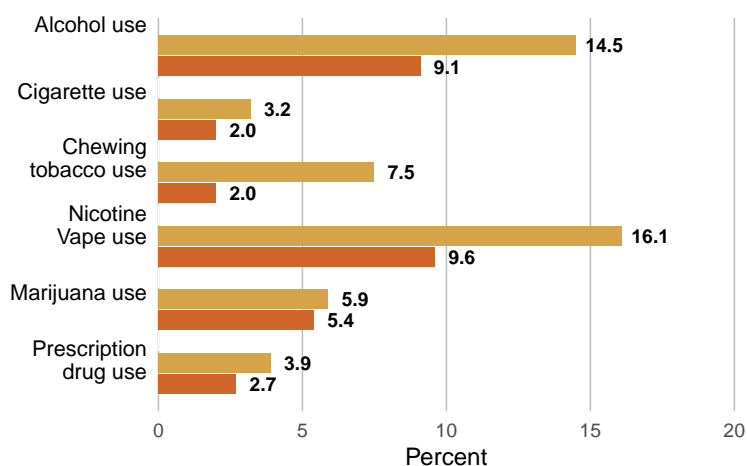
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	2,379
Population under 18	6,329
Total population	16,074
Fertility Rate	NA

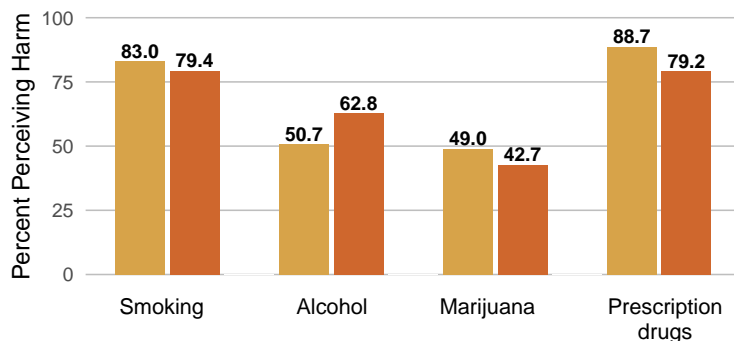
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



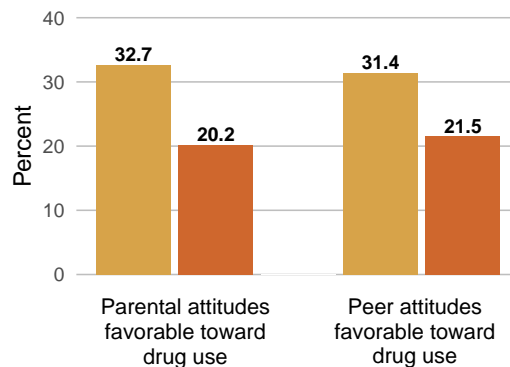
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



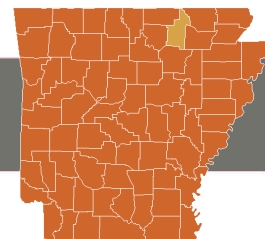
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



SEVIER COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	14.8	15.7	16.0	14.5		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	9.1	2.6	3.6	3.2		2.8	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	5.8	2.5	5.6	7.5		2.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	3.0	4.8	2.5	5.9		5.6	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	1.0	2.2	0.8	3.9		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			8.4	9.0		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			1.7	4.5		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			14.3	16.1		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	21.0	21.3	19.8			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.6	4.8	5.8	4.4		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	14.7	16.8	16.1	19.6		8.6	▲
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	15.7	16.3	18.0	15.2		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	1.0	0.4	0.3			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	35.5	42.8	40.2	34.0		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.7		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	270	419	283	333		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	48	84	67	69		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	0.0	9.8		7.0		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	7.4	9.0	6.0	5.6		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	4.0	4.3	3.9	2.5		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	132.5	73.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	10.9	10.7	21.9	107.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	30.4	34.1	32.7	32.2		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	34.5	30.7	34.9	37.3		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	34.0	21.4	34.9	32.7		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	22.6	20.6	16.3	21.5		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	25.4	24.7	35.8	31.4		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	25.4	22.8	30.6	28.7		19.1	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	52.4	49.6	41.3	47.1		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	77.9	87.7	84.0	83.0		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	55.3	68.0	63.0	50.7		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	50.7	47.8	57.1	49.0		44.1	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	82.6	88.7	85.5	88.7		81.6	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	53.8	74.8	63.2	61.7		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			70.3	65.1		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			78.8	76.7		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.5	2.6	0.9	0.1		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	49.3	48.9	54.5	49.3		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	55.4	47.7	55.0	51.0		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	10.5	12.5	17.2	1.3		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	51.0	62.8	50.0	52.2		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	49.5	54.6	58.1	55.4		51.9	▲
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

- 6th highest percentage of youth using cigarettes or vaping flavor
- 13th highest percentage of youth vaping nicotine
- 14th highest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use
- 14th and 15th highest percentage of youth vaping and using marijuana, respectively

Strengths

- N/A

Consequences

■ County ■ State

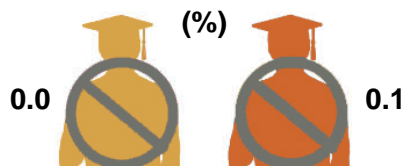
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

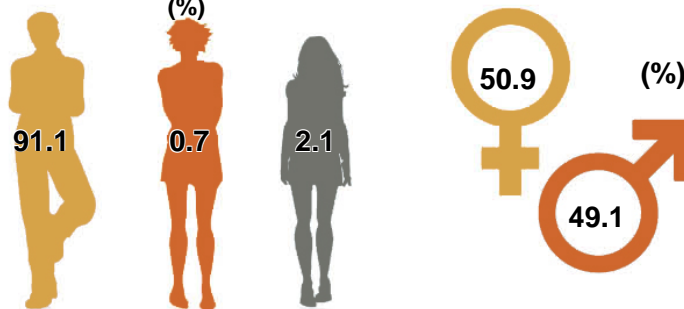


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

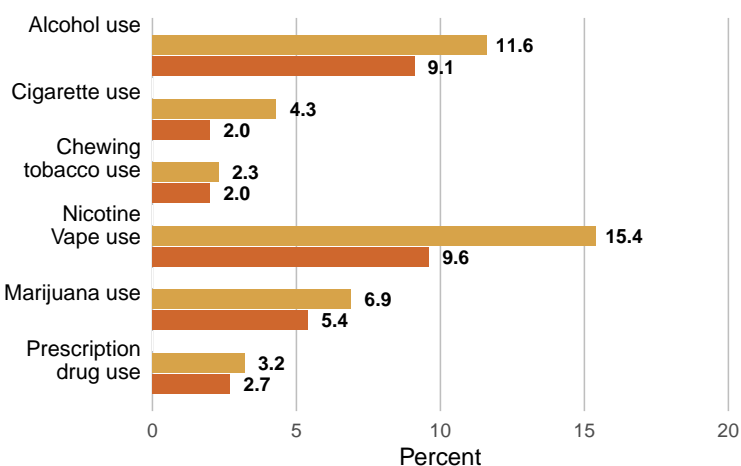
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	4,493
Population under 18	4,675
Total population	17,243
Fertility Rate	NA

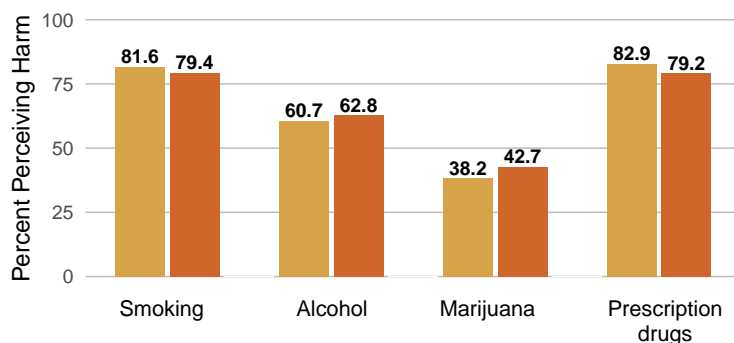
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



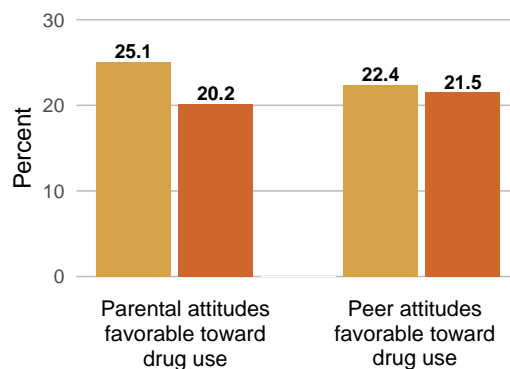
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



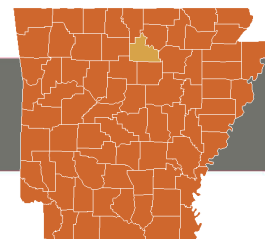
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



SHARP COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	9.6	12.3	10.4	11.6		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	8.1	7.0	3.8	4.3		2.8	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	7.4	6.4	4.0	2.3		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	4.7	5.5	3.8	6.9		5.6	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.2	3.6	2.8	3.2		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			6.9	9.2		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			3.5	6.0		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			9.7	15.4		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	21.6	22.2	18.1			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.7	4.9	7.1	4.9		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	7.1	6.3	5.8	5.8		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	20.0	20.7	22.9	18.2		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	1.0	1.2	1.3			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	47.8	45.5	46.9	45.2		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.1		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	676	655	698	657		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	70	85	25	39		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	0.0	2.6	0.0	11.2		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	5.6	11.4	8.5	4.6		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2.8	3.6	3.2	1.8		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	0.0	82.3			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	26.5	19.9	18.8	68.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	30.7	28.5	30.5	33.2		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	37.7	39.4	32.7	33.9		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	24.3	24.9	22.7	25.1		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	24.2	19.5	16.9	17.0		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	28.0	25.3	22.4	22.4		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	24.8	25.4	13.2	20.2		19.1	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	52.2	53.4	49.8	52.1		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	80.7	82.8	82.0	81.6		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	63.5	61.6	58.9	60.7		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	46.4	42.7	47.4	38.2		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	86.5	87.6	85.1	82.9		81.6	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	51.3	66.5	66.8	64.4		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			65.4	57.5		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			76.4	70.3		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.0		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	50.0	49.3	53.9	50.7		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	55.4	52.8	52.0	60.7		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	30.8	7.5	20.5	2.2		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	59.4	57.2	56.9	61.4		61.3	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	43.4	45.3	50.8	51.4		51.9	▼
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

- 2nd highest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 2nd and 4th highest percentage of youth with parental and peer attitudes favorable to drug use, respectively
- 5th highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 9th and 10th highest percentage of youth vaping marijuana and nicotine, respectively

Strengths

- N/A

Consequences

■ County ■ State

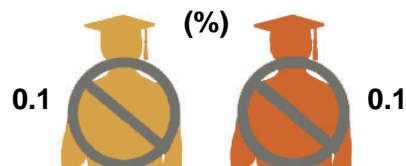
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

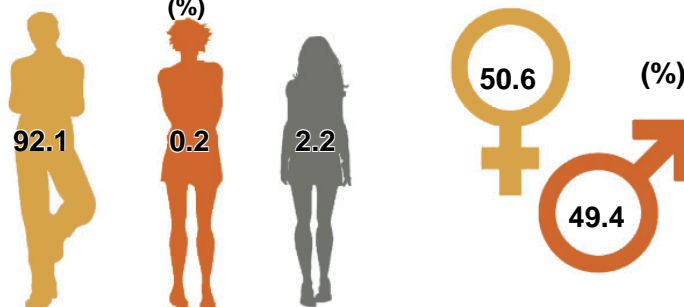


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

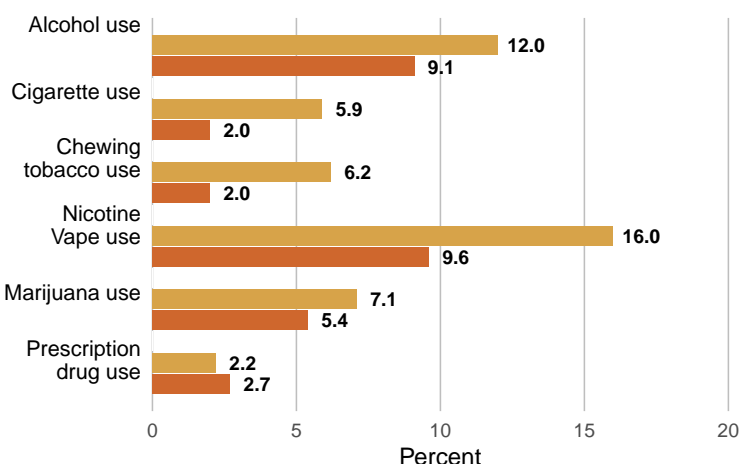
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,406
Population under 18	3,279
Total population	12,364
Fertility Rate	NA

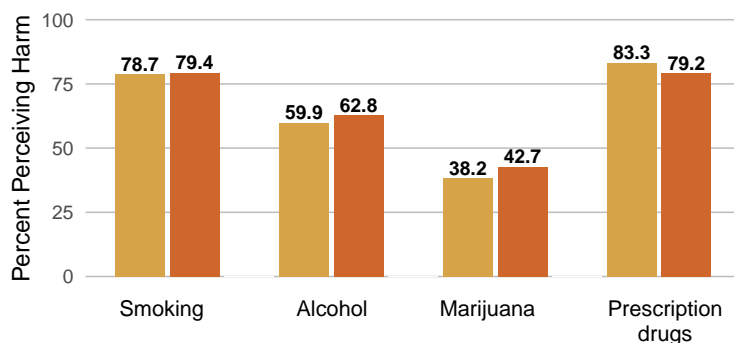
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



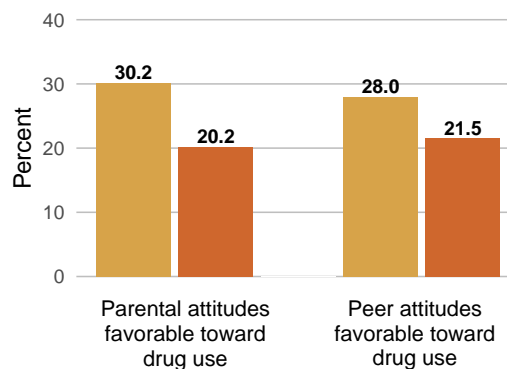
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



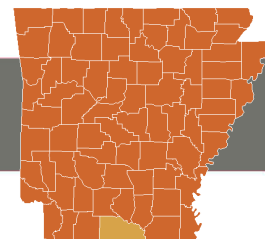
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



STONE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	13.7	7.0	5.9	12.0		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	9.2	8.0	2.8	5.9		2.8	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	4.9	8.1	0.7	6.2		2.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	8.0	4.6	2.4	7.1		5.6	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.4	2.3	1.4	2.2		2.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			4.2	7.7		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			1.4	6.5		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			7.3	16.0		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	22.5	19.8	20.4			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.5	4.7	7.1	5.0		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	7.5	7.6	7.3	8.0		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.7	19.5	21.8	19.3		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	2.9	2.7	1.6			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	44.8	40.1	40.2	41.2		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	6.3	3.7	3.1	0.6		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	455	503	528	541		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	31	30	23	38		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	3.6	7.3	0.0	8.9		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	7.9	7.9	4.6	6.9		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	4.7	2.9	2.4	2.8		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	0.0	117.2			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	18.2	13.3	10.7	26.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	32.0	30.9	21.2	35.4		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	32.6	33.5	28.1	32.3		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	26.1	26.1	17.9	30.2		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	22.9	21.1	10.5	17.7		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	30.6	28.0	17.2	28.0		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	25.8	19.3	17.3	20.2		19.1	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	49.3	53.0	42.9	56.2		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	85.8	85.1	86.6	78.7		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.8	65.7	67.4	59.9		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	48.4	40.2	50.6	38.2		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	88.5	88.2	86.4	83.3		81.6	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	57.3	69.7	72.5	63.5		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			70.0	56.8		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			83.9	73.2		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	43.5	43.5	44.7	45.0		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	47.7	53.7	44.7	60.4		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	78.7	8.3	24.4	9.1		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	57.2	55.2	61.4	56.4		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	53.1	52.0	65.0	48.3		51.9	▼
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

- 11th highest percentage of youth using or vaping marijuana
- 12th highest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 16th highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 18th highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs

Strengths

- N/A

Consequences

■ County ■ State

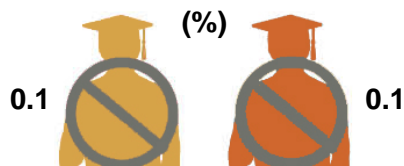
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

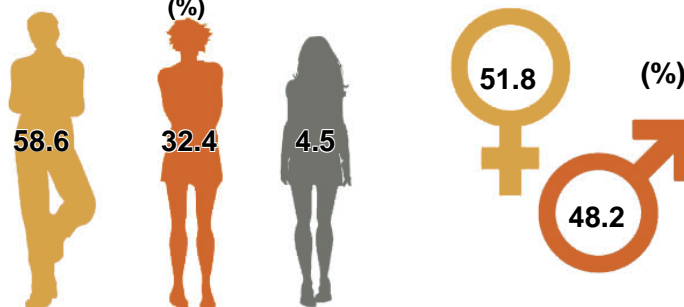


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

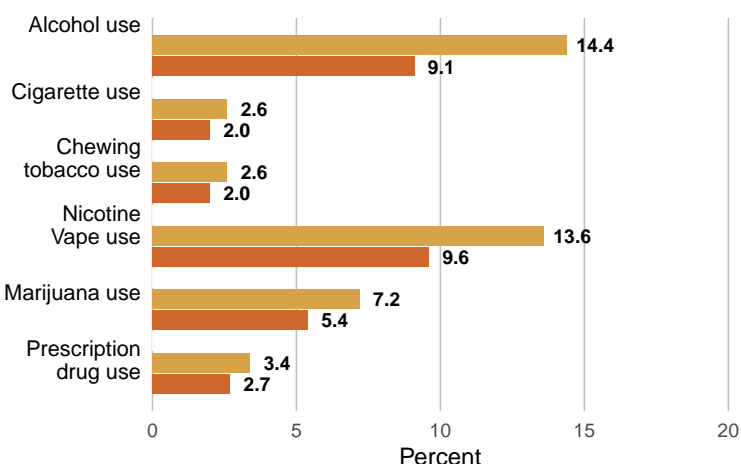
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	6,914
Population under 18	12,549
Total population	39,262
Fertility Rate	NA

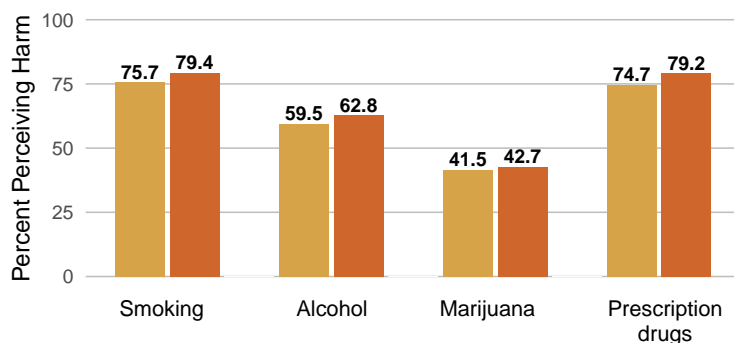
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



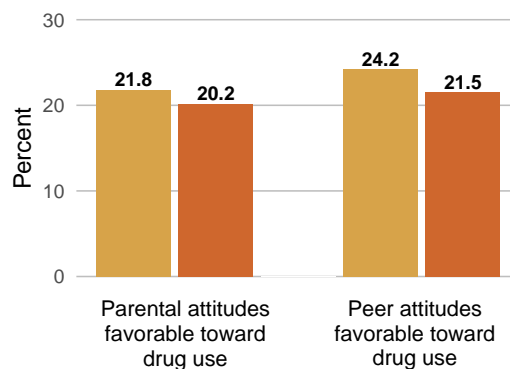
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



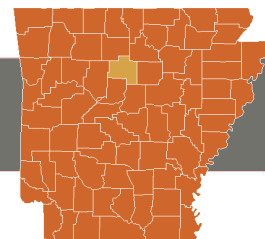
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



UNION COUNTY Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	Arkansas 2021	Vs. State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	11.9	12.7	11.1	14.4		9.2	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	5.9	5.3	2.8	2.6		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	4.2	4.3	3.9	2.6		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	6.8	6.0	6.0	7.2		5.6	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.4		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			7.9	7.4		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			4.0	6.1		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			11.5	13.6		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	20.1	19.1	19.7			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	5.5	5.2	8.3	6.1		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	10.6	7.5	6.9	7.4		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	18.0	15.6	18.3	15.9		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.2	0.2	0.4			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	44.0	41.0	43.8	43.9		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	2.5	1.5	0.7	1.1		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	1,635	1,565	432	1,289		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	149	135	109	127		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	12.6	12.7	14.4			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	7.5	5.2		10.3		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	8.9	8.3	6.3	8.1		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	10.5	11.2	10.4	11.3		9.4	▲
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	35.4	71.4	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	12.7	8.7	9.2	88.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	32.6	35.2	37.3	38.6		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	36.7	35.0	31.0	30.2		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	19.3	22.8	21.4	21.8		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	21.4	21.7	16.6	18.9		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	24.7	24.7	22.8	24.2		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	21.7	21.6	16.2	17.4		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	56.0	55.5	53.0	51.0		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	79.0	79.9	69.6	75.7		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	64.6	64.2	56.6	59.5		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	44.3	42.6	38.1	41.5		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	81.0	79.7	69.1	74.7		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	52.7	63.0	56.6	60.2		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			53.9	58.6		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			62.6	67.4		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.8	2.1	0.4	0.2		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	44.9	47.4	53.7	48.2		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	48.1	52.1	55.8	60.5		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	32.6	11.2	15.5	5.1		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	60.2	57.6	49.8	56.8		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	53.1	49.4	52.2	50.0		51.9	▼
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

- 25th highest percentage of youth using cigarettes

Strengths

- 13th lowest percentage of youth vaping marijuana
- 21st lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 21st lowest percentage of youth using alcohol

Consequences

■ County ■ State

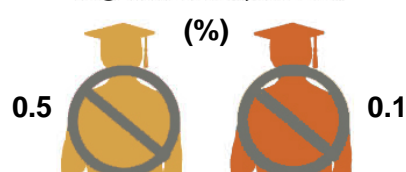
Substance use-related arrests
per 1,000 population



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

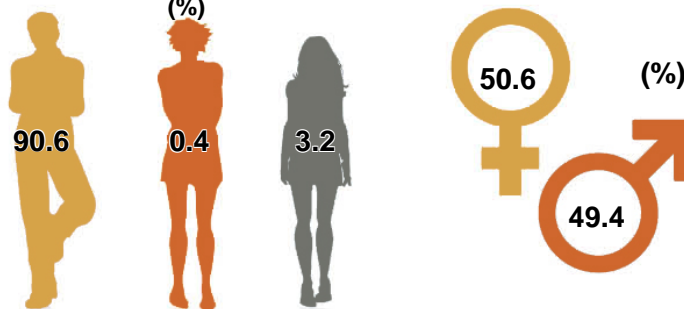


High school dropout rate



Demographics

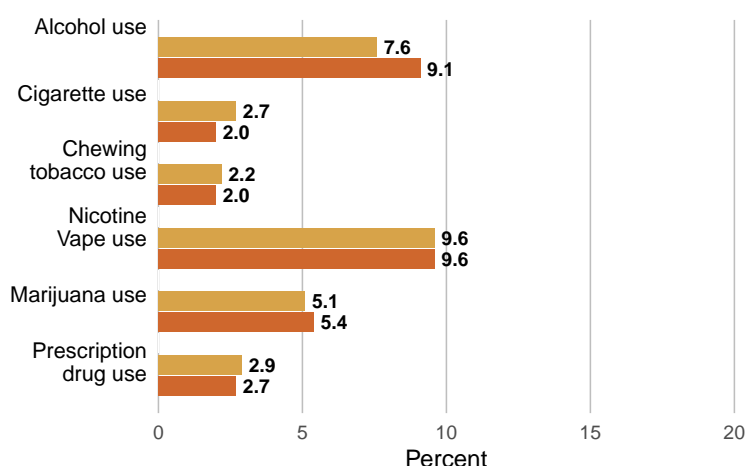
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	4,290
Population under 18	4,336
Total population	15,851
Fertility Rate	NA

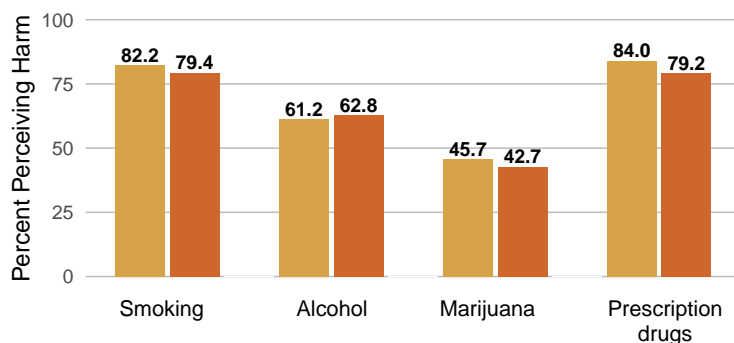
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



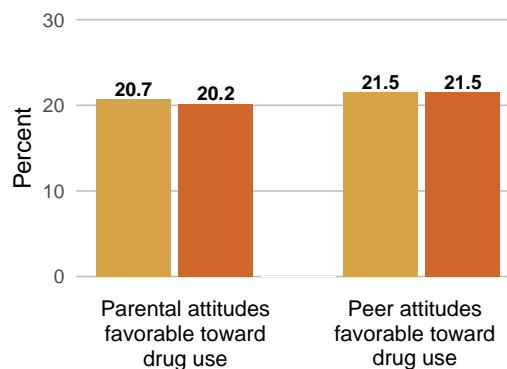
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



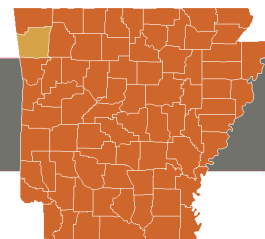
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



VAN BUREN COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	9.4	8.0	8.2	7.6		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	5.8	5.1	2.3	2.7		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	5.9	3.3	1.7	2.2		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	3.8	3.9	3.4	5.1		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.7	1.6	3.1	2.9		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			7.1	2.9		5.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			2.8	2.9		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			9.6	9.6		9.3	▲
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	18.8	18.5	16.3			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	5.2	4.9	7.1	4.9		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	10.5	9.6	9.4	10.1		8.6	▲
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	18.8	19.1	21.3	17.7		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	2.2	1.9	1.3			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	40.2	43.1	41.0	44.4		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	13.9	14.2	14.9	10.0		2.2	▲
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	383	401	428	442		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	35	37	25	25		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.5		4.6	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2.4	14.3	6.9	5.5		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	1.4	2.9	2.8	2.5		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	0.0	155.5			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	13.1	9.6	9.7	32.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	31.3	28.2	28.9	28.4		31.1	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	34.3	29.3	30.1	29.9		28.6	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	20.4	21.2	23.5	20.7		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	17.4	16.1	15.3	13.8		15.1	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	19.5	19.7	18.6	21.5		21.3	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	21.4	19.8	17.4	18.8		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	46.2	47.8	48.9	49.7		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	82.9	82.5	80.1	82.2		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.5	66.3	58.9	61.2		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	52.0	47.9	45.7	45.7		44.1	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	86.5	86.2	80.1	84.0		81.6	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	58.5	75.1	69.6	69.0		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			62.3	69.0		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			74.8	80.0		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.5		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	40.2	40.3	46.8	44.8		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	46.9	48.5	51.4	50.9		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	38.0	17.9	16.7	2.9		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	59.1	64.1	62.6	70.2		61.3	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	51.9	54.0	56.9	61.1		51.9	▲
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

- 6th lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use
- 9th lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 11th lowest percentage of youth vaping nicotine
- 12th lowest percentage of youth using vaping flavor or using cigarettes or smokeless tobacco
- 17th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol

Consequences

■ County ■ State

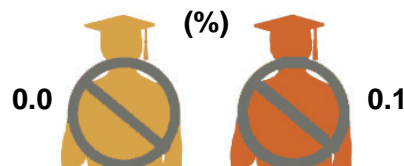
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

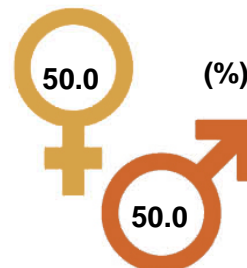
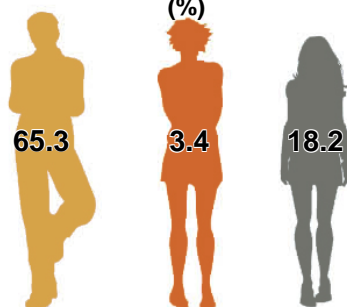


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

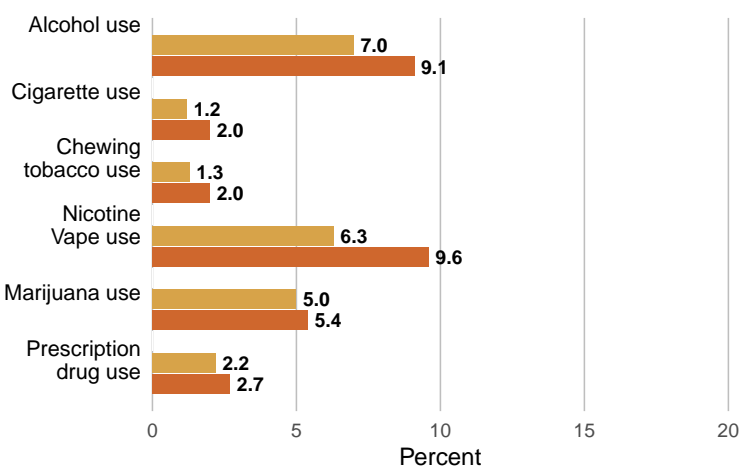
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	27,557
Population under 18	92,067
Total population	242,793
Fertility Rate	NA

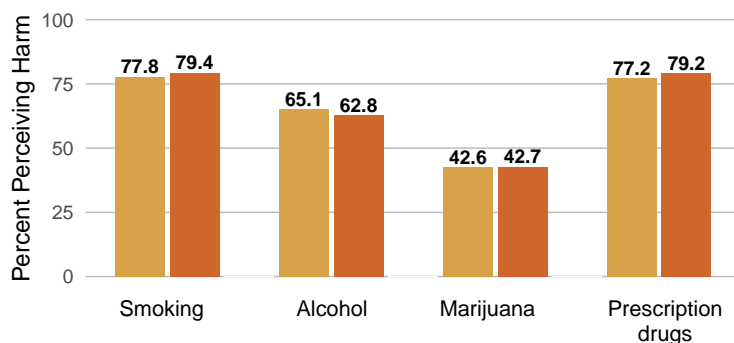
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



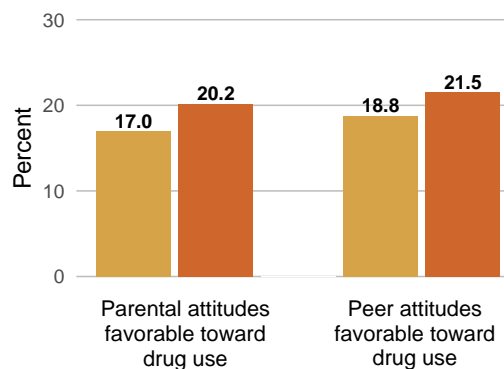
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



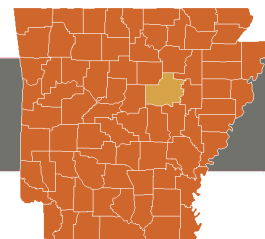
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



WASHINGTON COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	8.1	8.0	7.0	7.0		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.5	2.1	1.1	1.2		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.3		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	5.7	6.3	4.9	5.0		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.2		2.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			4.5	3.4		5.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			3.8	4.6		4.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			6.4	6.3		9.3	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	16.8	16.4	16.0			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	2.6	2.5	4.6	2.9		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.8		8.6	▲
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	13.8	14.3	16.4	13.5		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.7	0.6	0.5			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	56.7	57.9	57.6	58.9		51.1	▲
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.6		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	4,890	5,654	5,482	5,697		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	765	1,385	961	909		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	8.8	9.0	10.8			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	7.1	6.5	1.9	11.6		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	23.8	20.4	13.9	14.5		11.6	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	11.8	11.5	9.9	9.2		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	20.9	12.0	11.9			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	10.0	9.4	8.2	466.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	31.7	31.6	30.3	34.5		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	24.5	22.4	21.6	21.2		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	17.8	17.7	16.7	17.0		20.1	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	13.1	13.0	11.4	11.1		15.1	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	20.0	20.5	17.5	18.8		21.3	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	19.5	18.3	16.6	16.5		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	50.6	52.4	47.0	47.8		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	81.3	81.0	79.2	77.8		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	70.0	69.1	64.5	65.1		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	45.1	43.6	44.5	42.6		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	83.3	83.0	78.7	77.2		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	60.8	71.0	67.6	67.9		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			65.4	65.0		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			74.9	74.9		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	2.4	3.1	0.9	0.0		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	44.6	45.7	47.5	47.6		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	44.9	49.0	49.8	55.3		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	27.9	19.1	18.3	15.3		14.7	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	68.8	66.7	64.2	63.8		61.3	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	56.0	54.2	58.8	54.8		51.9	▲
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

- N/A

Strengths

- 16th lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 18th lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 21st lowest percentage of youth using or vaping marijuana
- 22nd lowest percentage of youth vaping nicotine or flavor

Consequences

■ County ■ State

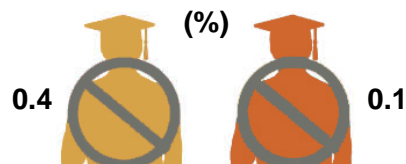
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

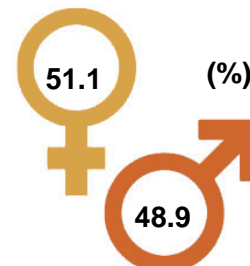


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

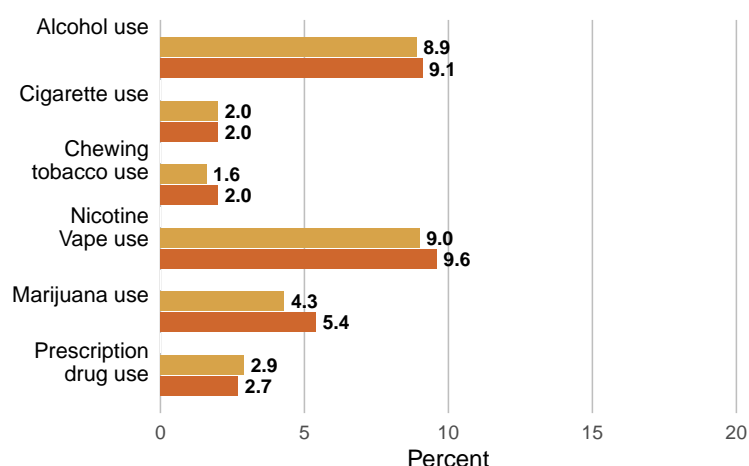
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	12,825
Population under 18	27,516
Total population	77,075
Fertility Rate	NA

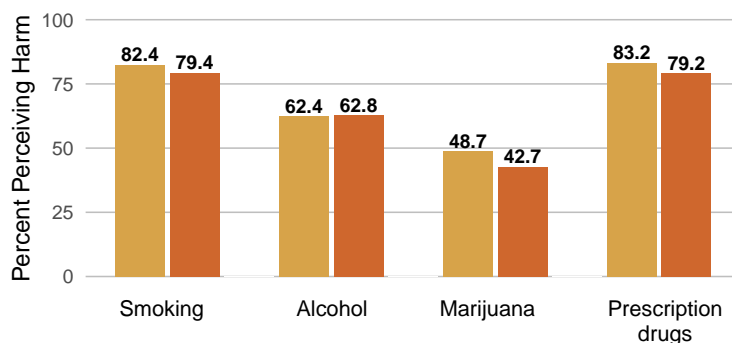
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



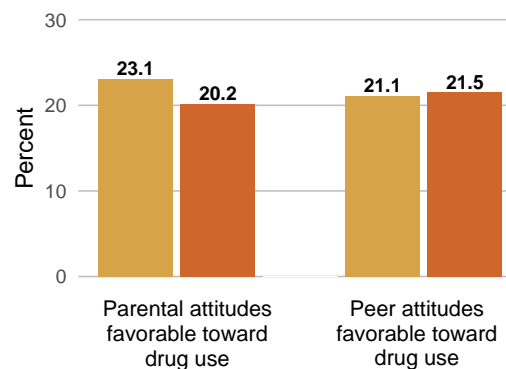
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



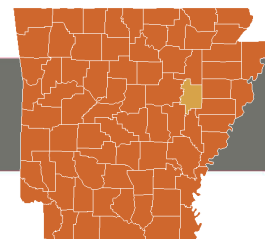
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



WHITE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	10.7	9.1	7.8	8.9		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	4.9	4.0	1.9	2.0		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	3.9	4.0	3.0	1.6		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	5.9	5.0	4.9	4.3		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.9		2.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			6.1	4.8		5.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			3.8	3.4		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			10.7	9.0		9.3	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	17.0	15.7	14.4			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.3	4.4	6.2	4.0		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	9.0	8.3	9.2	9.3		8.6	▲
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	16.7	16.7	18.8	15.4		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.2	0.2	0.2			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	44.7	44.3	45.9	47.1		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	1.6	1.8	1.6	2.5		2.2	▲
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	1,156	745	1,142	953		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	457	572	292	322		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	3.2	5.3	2.1	12.8		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	8.6	10.5	8.1	8.3		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	5.4	6.1	6.5	5.6		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	26.9	37.2	35.2			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	10.9	10.3	10.1	186.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	28.1	30.5	30.4	32.4		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	32.2	31.3	28.7	27.9		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	19.8	20.5	20.7	23.1		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	15.1	17.2	15.7	14.6		15.1	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	22.0	20.9	20.9	21.1		21.3	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	21.6	20.6	18.8	16.9		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	48.5	47.0	50.6	47.0		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	84.3	84.3	79.2	82.4		80.7	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	68.9	69.2	61.5	62.4		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	48.0	49.8	43.3	48.7		44.1	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	86.4	85.8	80.0	83.2		81.6	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	58.2	70.1	64.8	70.8		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			60.1	66.2		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			72.6	77.8		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.7	2.3	0.7	0.4		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	41.7	41.8	46.8	45.8		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	46.3	49.7	50.6	56.4		50.8	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	24.9	15.5	16.5	7.5		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	62.4	61.8	56.4	59.0		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	50.7	51.7	52.1	50.2		51.9	▼
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

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

Strengths

- Lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco, cigarettes, marijuana, or prescription drugs
- Lowest percentage of youth vaping nicotine or marijuana
- 3rd and 5th lowest percentage of youth with parental and peer attitudes favorable to drug use, respectively
- 4th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol

Consequences

■ County ■ State

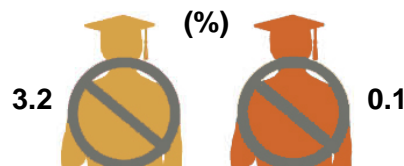
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

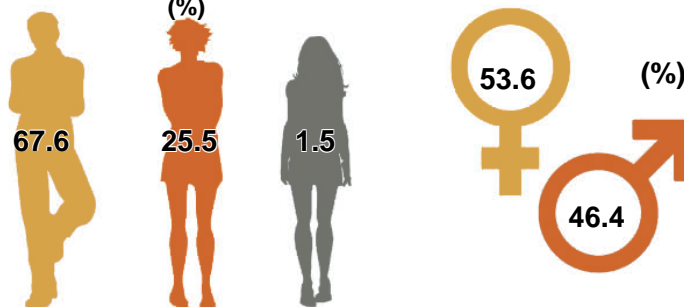


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

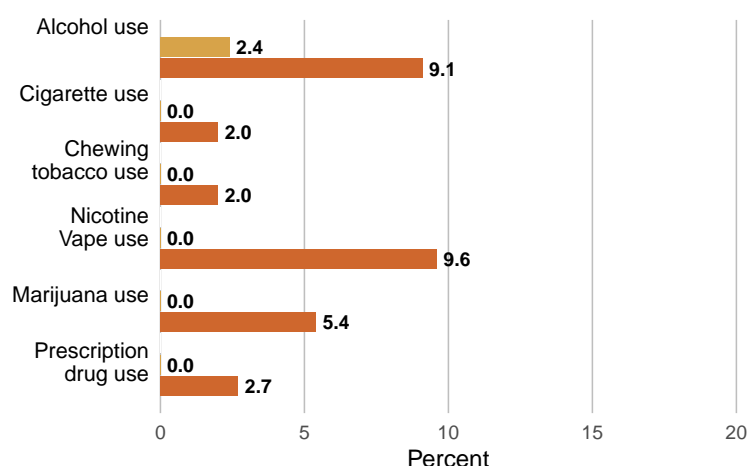
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	1,534
Population under 18	1,886
Total population	6,333
Fertility Rate	NA

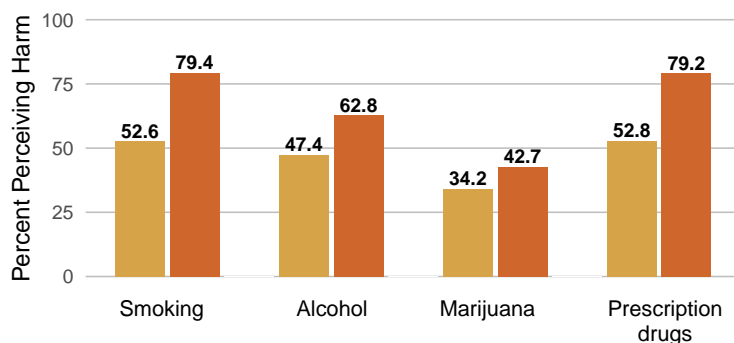
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



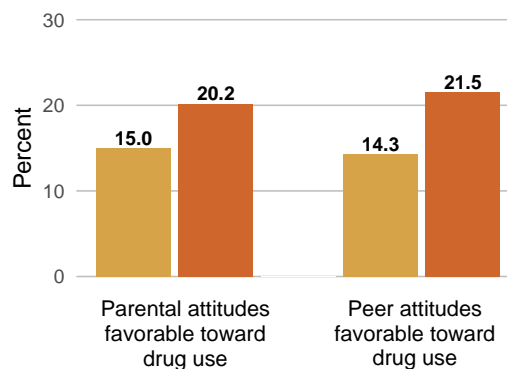
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



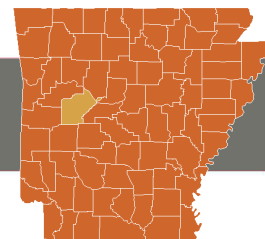
Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



WOODRUFF COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	13.0	13.8	10.1	2.4		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	5.7	6.2	5.1	0.0		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	5.2	3.6	6.7	0.0		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	7.4	8.7	9.2	0.0		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.5	2.6	3.3	0.0		2.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			11.9	4.9		5.3	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			9.3	0.0		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			21.0	0.0		9.3	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	25.0	25.2	22.4			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.7	5.2	5.8	5.0		4.3	▲
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	6.1	6.0	5.3	6.6		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	21.5	20.5	22.0	16.9		16.7	▲
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.3	0.3	0.4			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	38.4	38.4	37.3	41.0		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	2.5	2.0	6.1	10.9		2.2	▲
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	240	162	210	153		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	14	13	16	15		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	10.5	6.3	0.0	6.3		4.6	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2.3	2.8	4.6	2.5		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	4.7	5.5	3.2	2.3		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	0.0	0.0			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	29.8	34.7	21.4	30.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	29.2	26.8	29.5	45.0		31.1	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	42.3	37.0	35.4	25.0		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	24.7	20.2	23.0	15.0		20.1	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	24.2	19.3	18.0	26.2		15.1	▲
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	29.6	23.2	25.6	14.3		21.3	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	28.8	16.0	29.5	5.1		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	57.9	51.5	54.2	56.1		50.0	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	83.7	83.8	81.9	52.6		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.1	60.5	51.7	47.4		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	36.2	47.2	47.4	34.2		44.1	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	85.3	80.8	86.0	52.8		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	50.4	68.2	62.6	48.7		64.3	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			59.6	48.7		62.9	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			71.3	55.3		73.8	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.3	2.0	0.7	3.2		1.3	▲
Academic failure (%) ¹	42.5	45.0	57.3	44.2		44.5	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	54.7	52.7	58.5	39.5		50.8	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	4.4	6.5	12.4	0.0		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	54.7	62.0	56.6	44.2		61.3	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	46.3	61.2	55.7	70.5		51.9	▲
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

- N/A

Strengths

- 3rd lowest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 5th lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 5th lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 9th lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco

Consequences

■ County ■ State

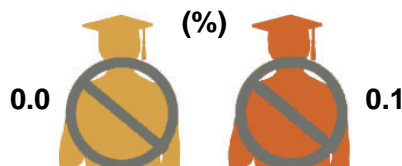
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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

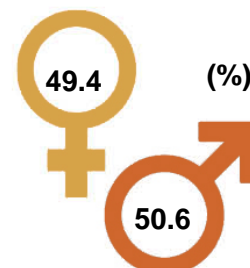
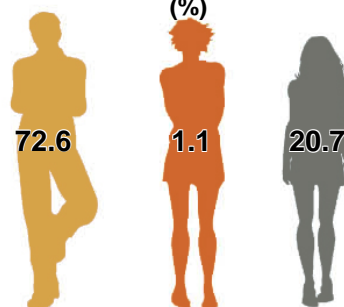


High school dropout rate (%)



Demographics

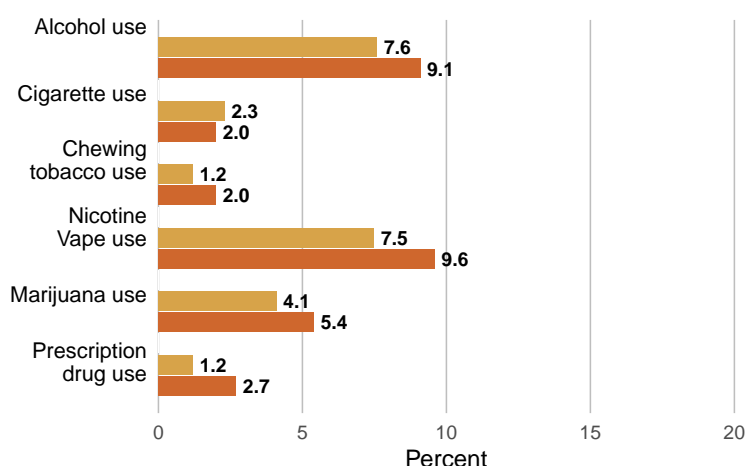
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Population over 65	3,715
Population under 18	6,851
Total population	20,489
Fertility Rate	NA

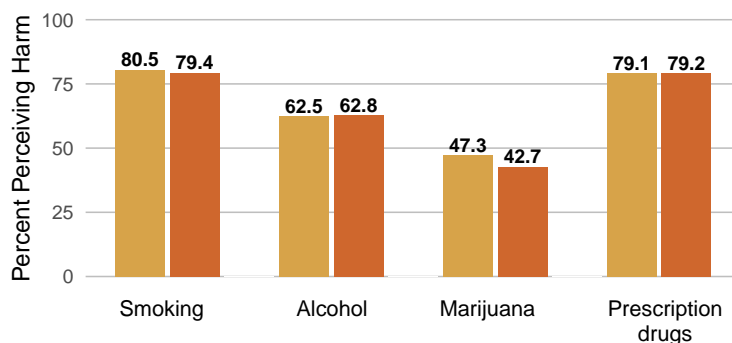
Past 30-day Youth Substance Use

■ County ■ State



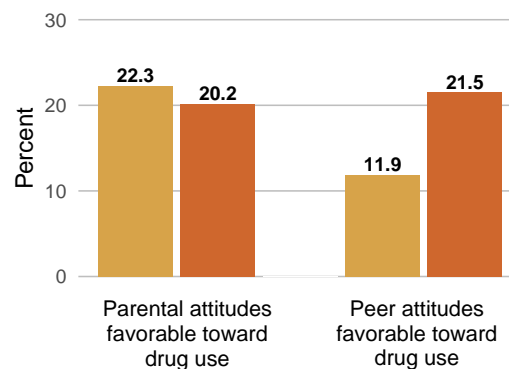
Protective Factors

■ County ■ State



Risk Factors

■ County ■ State



YELL COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend Line	2021	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	6.8	11.2	13.3	7.6		9.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	1.4	4.4	0.0	2.3		2.8	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.1	2.2	0.0	1.2		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	1.4	5.7	0.0	4.1		5.6	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.2	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	0.7	3.4	6.7	1.2		2.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			0.0	6.4		5.3	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			0.0	3.5		4.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			6.7	7.5		9.3	▼
COMMUNITY							
Persons below poverty level (%) ²	16.3	16.6	14.8			16.9	--
Unemployment rates (%) ³	4.1	4.0	5.1	4.0		4.3	▼
Uninsurance (%) ⁴	8.5	7.9	7.2	8.0		8.6	▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	16.4	16.3	17.8	14.0		16.7	▼
Substandard Housing (%) ⁴	0.3	0.3	0.3			0.5	--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	39.0	37.2	33.3	36.5		51.1	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ⁴	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.9		2.2	▼
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and Community Mental Health Centers ⁶	539	544	474	500		77,416	--
Number of people admitted for substance use treatment ⁶	84	66	41	53		13,641	--
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0			10.7	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	8.5	3.8		3.3		4.6	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	9.7	8.7	6.4	8.0		11.6	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	5.6	4.8	4.2	4.3		9.4	▼
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15–20 (per 100,000 population 15–20 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	54.9	115.8			25.8	--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	14.0	16.0	17.0	89.0		1911.9	▼
Poor family management (%) ¹	29.4	48.8	6.7	26.5		31.1	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	26.0	40.7	20.0	22.3		28.6	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	20.4	21.8	20.0	22.3		20.1	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	17.0	20.0	0.0	9.1		15.1	▼
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	16.3	16.9	6.7	11.9		21.3	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	20.5	26.1	13.3	16.8		19.1	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	50.3	46.2	33.3	41.7		50.0	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	77.4	84.6	86.7	80.5		80.7	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.5	69.2	66.7	62.5		65.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	52.1	50.5	42.9	47.3		44.1	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	81.4	84.6	93.3	79.1		81.6	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	56.4	75.0	73.3	71.8		64.3	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			73.3	67.1		62.9	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			80.0	76.7		73.8	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.6	1.6	0.4	0.0		1.3	▼
Academic failure (%) ¹	43.0	51.6	56.3	57.1		44.5	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	44.6	54.4	31.3	49.7		50.8	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	17.7	26.4	14.9	6.6		14.7	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	73.2	65.9	75.0	64.6		61.3	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	62.8	62.2	53.3	57.9		51.9	▲
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							

COVID-19



GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF COVID-19-RELATED AND SUBSTANCE USE FINDINGS

Why is this important?

The COVID-19 pandemic was unprecedented in modern times, disrupting people's lives in many ways, including changes in employment, work deployment, school practices, supply-chains, school activities, community events, and socialization, not to mention direct impacts from consequences of the disease itself. Thus, understanding the impact of the pandemic on the health behaviors, perceptions and mental health among youth is vital to determine whether these were risk or protective factors for substance use, as well as to prioritize interventions for those areas at high-risk for mental health problems and/or substance use. Thus, the 2020 and 2021 Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) Surveys included a series of questions designed to understand some of COVID-19's impacts on youth.

Limitations

Please note that data presented in this section are based on one or two years of data (2020, 2021), depending on the county. These data may be skewed due to sampling bias, particularly as fewer youth participated in the survey in 2020. Typically, a three-year average would be presented to help mitigate any sampling bias in a given year, but in this case, questions were included in the 2020 survey for the first time. Moreover, changes in policies as COVID cases rose and fell likely impacted responses to some of the COVID-related health behaviors from 2020 to 2021. In addition, seven counties did not have any schools participate in the APNA survey in 2020 and five counties did not have any schools participate in the APNA survey in 2021, so the overall picture is incomplete.

Overview of County-Level Key Findings Maps

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 how certain key findings are distributed across the state in order to convey impact of COVID-19 on mental health, perceptions and health behaviors as well as inform prioritization of prevention strategies in different regions. For each of the 68 of 75 counties in Arkansas that participated in the 2020 APNA survey and 70 of 75 counties that participated in the 2021 APNA survey, we have identified and mapped meaningful COVID-related health behaviors, mental health outcomes, substance use consumption and various risk and protective factors most strongly related to substance use. County percentages represent the average prevalence of a given indicator across the past two years (2020, 2021), except for the following counties in which data were available for neither or one year:

Region	County	No Years of Data	Region	County	No Years of Data
6	Perry	0	11	Dallas	1
7	Saint Francis	1	12	Cleveland	1
9	Prairie	0	12	Lincoln	1
10	Lafayette	1	13	Desha	1
11	Columbia	1	13	Drew	1

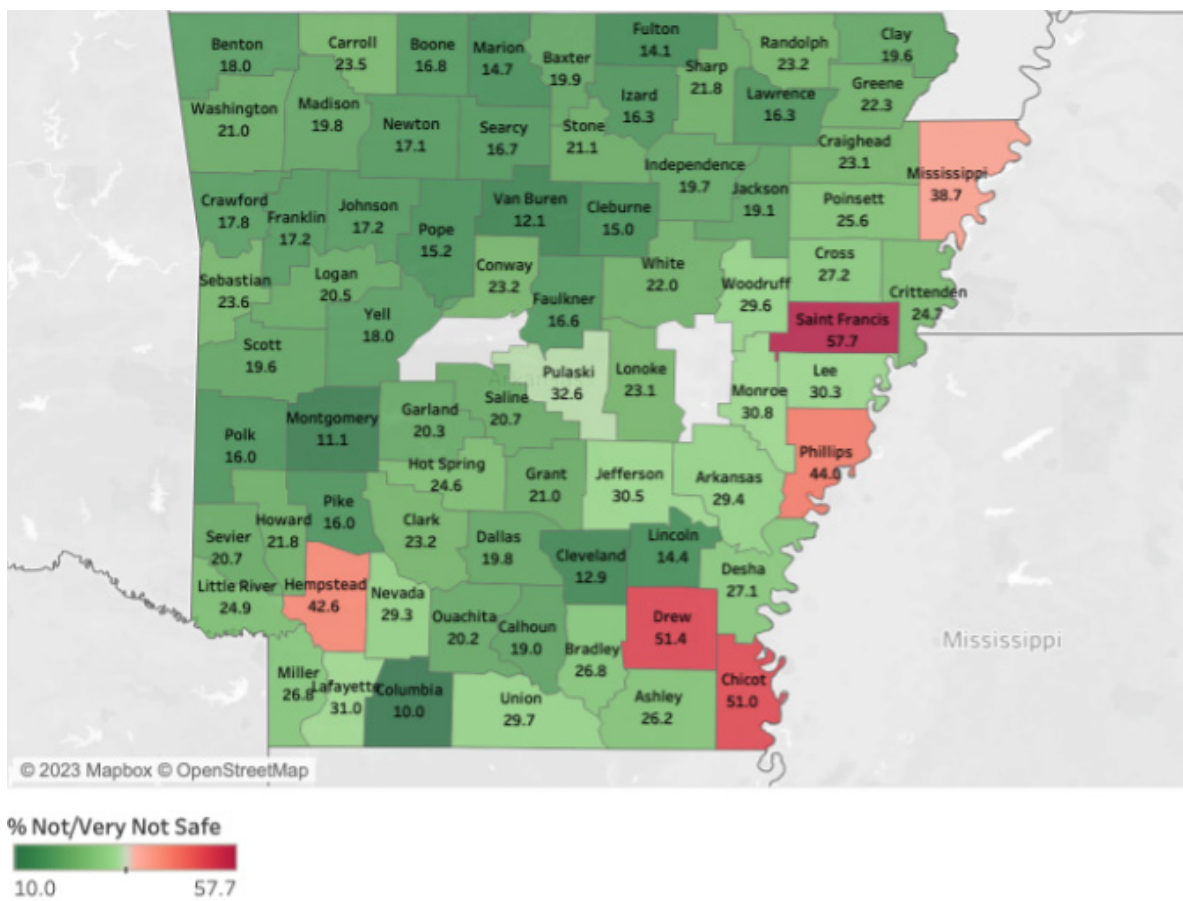
How to Read Each Map

Data are shown in each map in a way designed to highlight the most and least problematic areas relative to the rest of the state. Prevalence data are shown numerically per county as well as in color based on a scale where red indicates most problematic and green indicates least problematic incidence relative to the rest of the state. Counties in the red range of color have more problematic prevalence rates (i.e., rates above the midpoint of the range). Counties in the green range of color have less problematic prevalence rates (i.e., rates below the midpoint of the range). The regional map on page XX can be used as a guide when understanding information pertaining to regions.

Example:

- Lowest Reported Incidence is 10.0% (deepest green county: Columbia County)
- Highest Reported Incidence is 57.7% (deepest red county: Saint Francis County)
- Midpoint in the Range is $(10.0\% + 57.7\%)/2 = 33.85\%$

Feeling Safe/Unsafe at School



Chi square tests were also conducted to determine whether answers to these COVID-related health behaviors, perceptions and mental health were related to reported past 30-day use of each substance (no use versus any use), with results reported in the key findings section below.

Key Findings

- Although about one-third of students reported following social distancing guidelines and wearing masks with friends in 2020-2021, there was a wide variation in social distancing across counties. Less than one in four students statewide socially distanced with friends in 2020-2021.
- Those who rarely or never followed social distancing guidelines or wearing masks with friends were more likely to report any type of vaping, alcohol, cigarette, marijuana, prescription drug, or smokeless tobacco use ($p<0.04$) in the past 30 days.
- A little less than one-fourth of students felt unsafe at school (primarily in counties along the eastern border) in 2020-2021. These counties were also where the highest percentage of students preferred on-line classes.
- Those feeling returning to school was not safe or very not safe were significantly less likely to report any type of vaping, alcohol, cigarette, marijuana, prescription drug or smokeless tobacco use ($p<0.001$), but not chemical drug use ($p=0.19$), in the past 30 days.
- Those preferring online classes were more likely to report current use of any type of vaping, alcohol, cigarette, marijuana, prescription drugs, or smokeless tobacco ($p<0.001$), but not chemical drug or heroin ($p>0.5$) use.
- In 2020-2021, about four in five students reported access to school counseling, although this varied widely across counties (eastern border reporting lowest access).
- Those indicating inadequate access to school counseling were much more likely to report any type of vaping, alcohol, cigarette, marijuana, prescription drug, or smokeless tobacco use ($p<0.001$) in the past 30 days.
- A higher percentage of students in eastern counties reported improved family relationships, whereas western and certain southern counties showed the highest percentage of worsened family relationships since the pandemic began.
- Those reporting somewhat or much worsened family relationships were much more likely to report past 30-day use of any type of vaping, alcohol, cigarette, marijuana, prescription drug, chemical drug, or smokeless tobacco ($p<0.001$).
- In 2020-2021, about one-fourth of Arkansas youth felt hopeless most or all of the time, while about one-fifth reported feeling depressed most or all of the time in the past 30 days.
- Those feeling sad or hopeless most or all of the time since the pandemic started were significantly more likely to report any type of vaping, alcohol, cigarette, marijuana, prescription drug, chemical drug, smokeless tobacco use ($p<0.0006$), in the past 30 days.
- Those feeling hopeless or depressed most or all of the time in the past 30 days were much more likely to report past 30-day use of any type of vaping, alcohol, cigarette, marijuana, prescription drug, chemical drug, or smokeless tobacco ($p<0.001$).
- One-third of youth felt restless/fidgety or nervous during the past 30 days in 2020-2021.
- Those feeling restless/fidgety or nervous were more likely to report any type of vaping, alcohol, cigarette, marijuana, prescription drug, chemical drug, or smokeless tobacco use ($p<0.0015$) in the past 30 days.

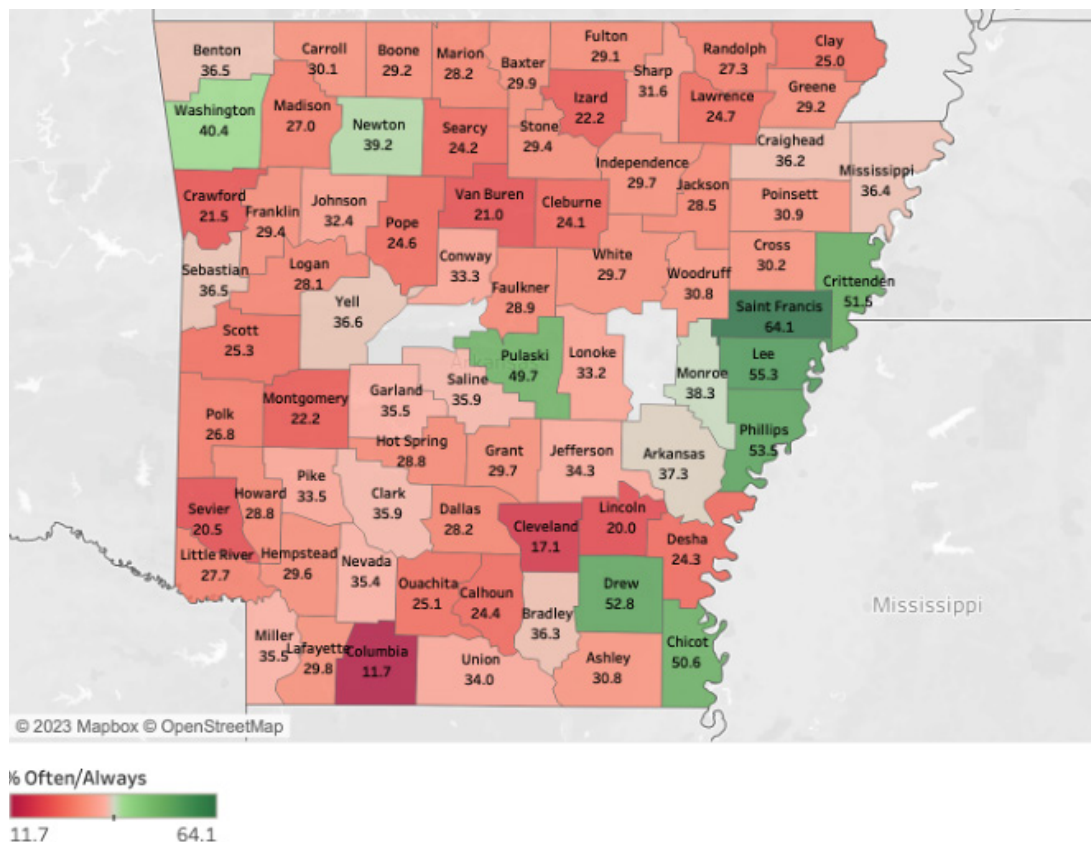
- In 2020, 2021, one-fourth of students felt worthless most or all of the time in the past 30 days.
- Those feeling worthless most or all of the time in the past 30 days were more likely to report any type of vaping, alcohol, cigarette, marijuana, prescription drug, chemical drug, or smokeless tobacco use ($p<0.001$) in the past 30 days.

HEALTH BEHAVIORS, PERCEPTIONS AND MENTAL HEALTH DURING COVID-19

Following Social Distancing Guidelines

- In 2020-2021, about one-third (34.7%) of students reported following social distancing guidelines often or always; however, county-level results varied widely, from 11.7% (Region 11: Columbia County) to 64.1% (Region 7: Saint Francis County).

Follow Social Distancing Guidelines



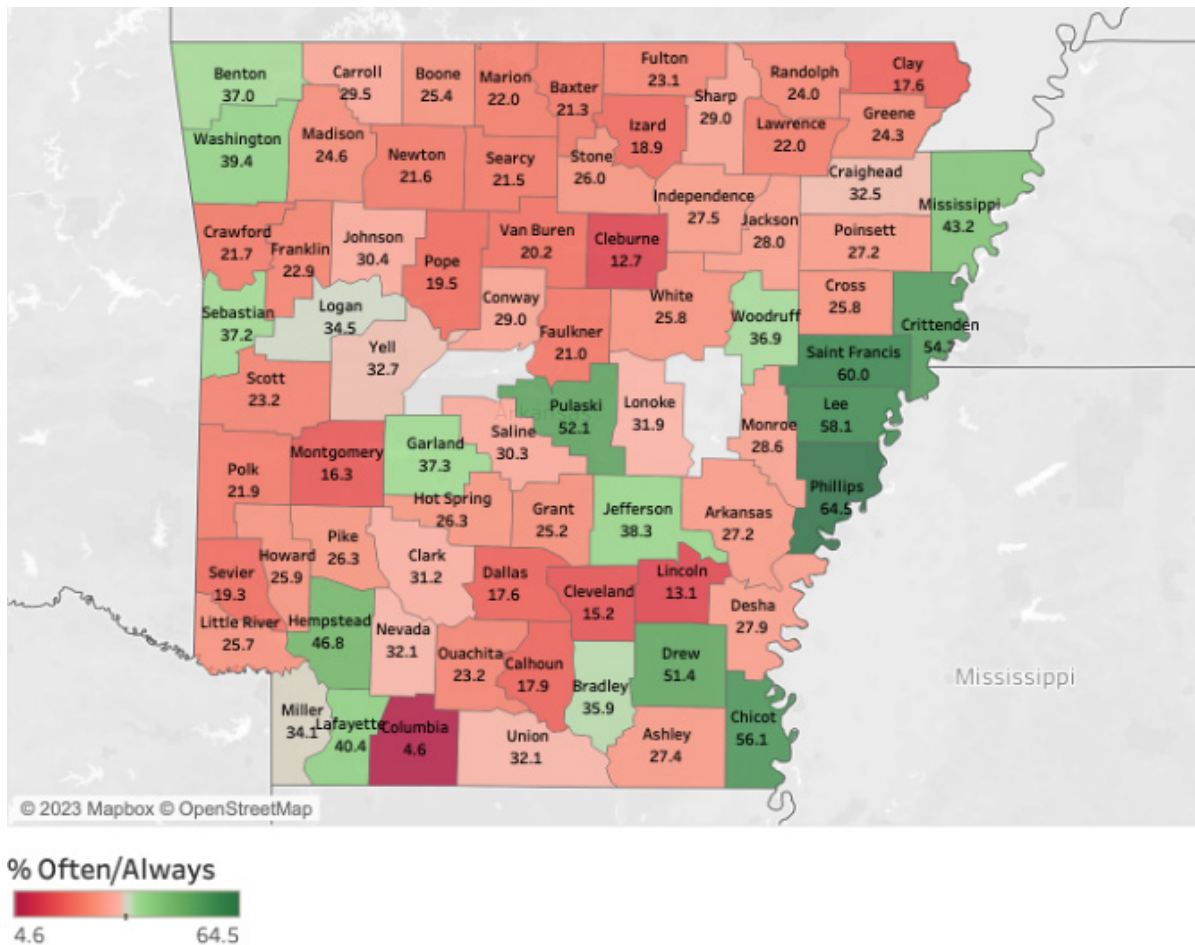
- Often or always following social distancing guidelines was more prevalent in the northwest, central and eastern part of the state.

These data suggest that, in general, often or always following social distancing guidelines was lowest in northern, western and southern regions, particularly in more rural areas.

Wear Mask with Friends

- About 46.7% of students reported wearing masks with friends often or always; however, county-level results varied widely, from 25.2% (Region 3: Cleburne County) to 80.33% (Region 7: Phillips County).

Wear Masks with Friends



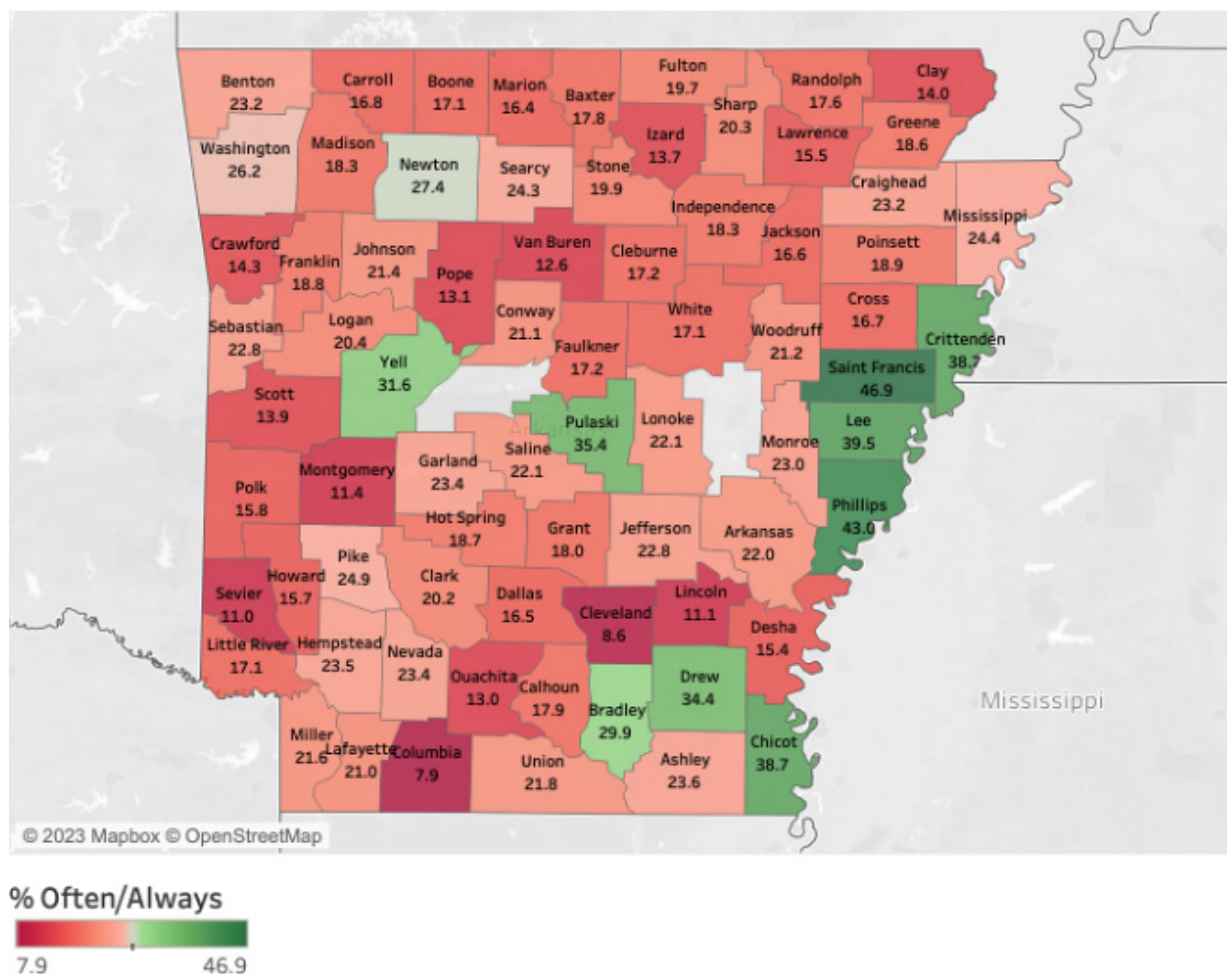
- Often or always wearing masks with friends was more prevalent in the northwest, central, eastern and selected counties in the southwestern part of the state.

These data suggest that, in general, often or always wearing masks with friends was lowest in northern, western and certain southern regions, particularly in more rural areas.

Social Distancing with Friends

- About one in five (22.2%) students reported socially distancing with friends often or always in 2020-2021.
- County-level results ranged from 7.9% (Region 11: Columbia County) to 46.9% (Region 7: Saint Francis County).

Socially Distancing with Friends



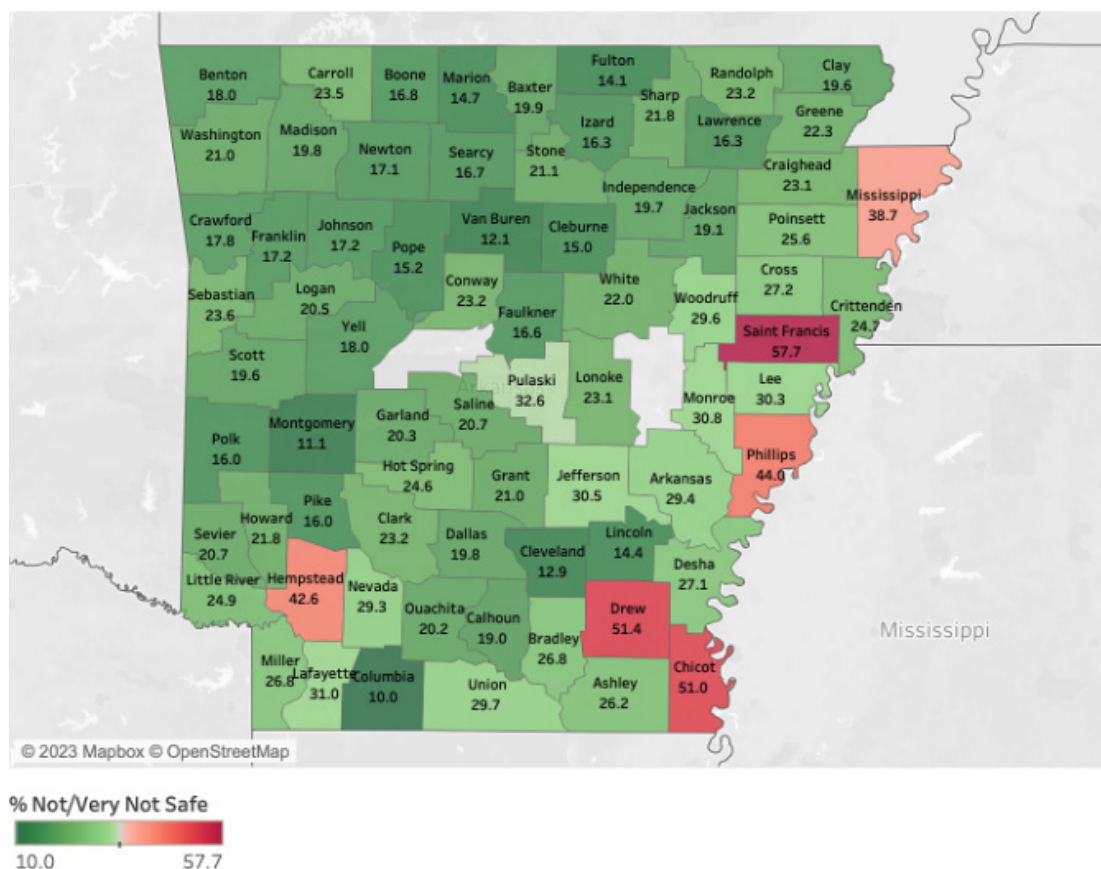
- Often or always socially distancing with friends was more prevalent in the central, eastern and southeastern portions of the state.

These data suggest that socially distancing with friends did not often occur in most regions of the state, except perhaps in Regions 7 and 13.

Feeling Safe/Unsafe at School

- More than one in five students (22.6%) reported feeling not safe or very not safe at school in 2020-2021.
- County-level results ranged widely from 10.0% (Region 11: Columbia County) to 57.7% (Region 7: Saint Francis County).

Feeling Safe/Unsafe at School



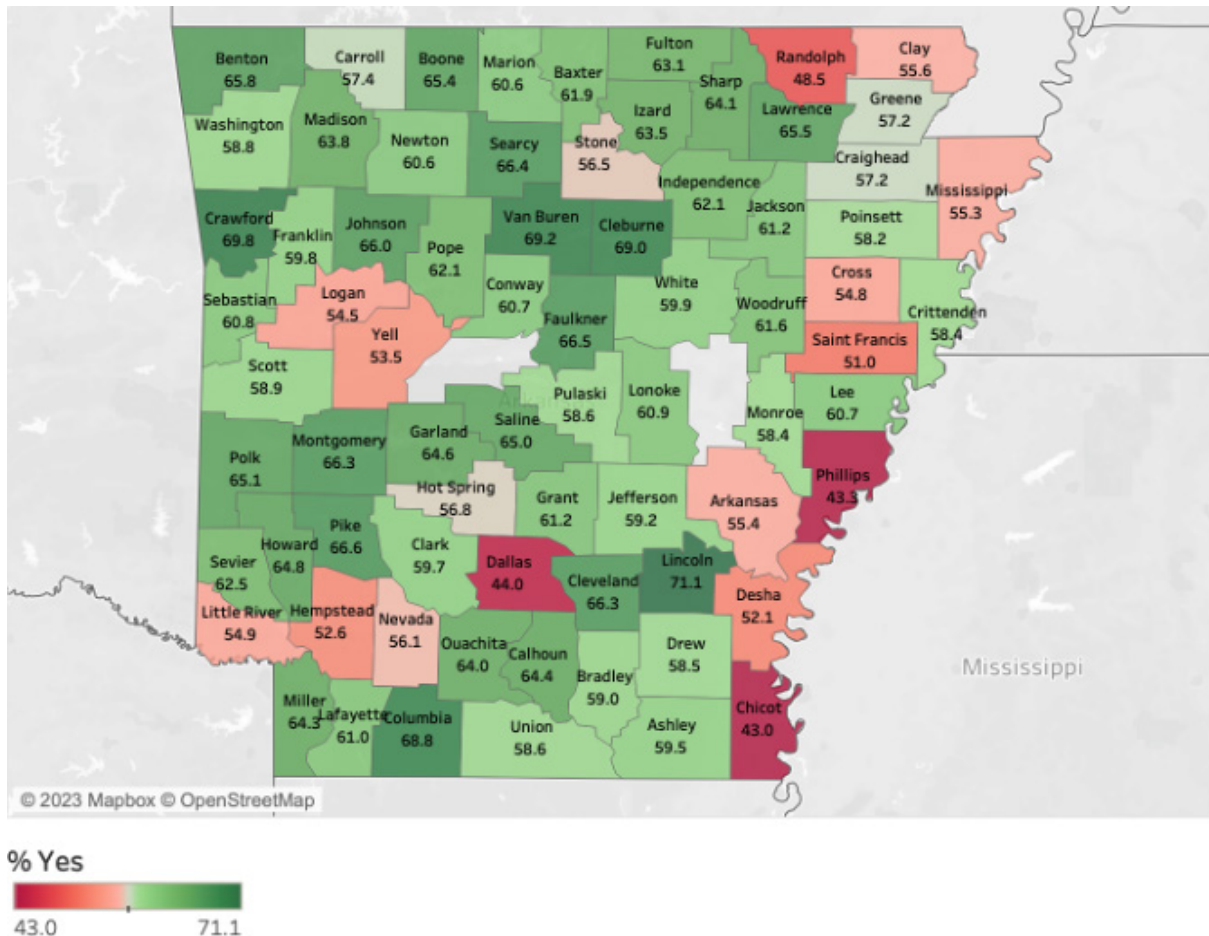
- Generally, the prevalence of youth feeling unsafe at school was relatively low throughout most parts of the state.
- Feeling unsafe at school was more prevalent among youth in the eastern parts of the state as well as one county in southwest Arkansas.

These data suggest that feeling unsafe at school was most prevalent in certain counties in Regions 4, 7, 9, 10 and 13.

Preferring In-School Classes

- About three in five (60.6%) students reported preferring in-school classes in 2020-2021.
- Across counties, the prevalence of preferring in-school classes ranged from 43.0% (Region 7: Phillips County) to 71.1% (Region 12: Lincoln County).

Prefer In-School Classes



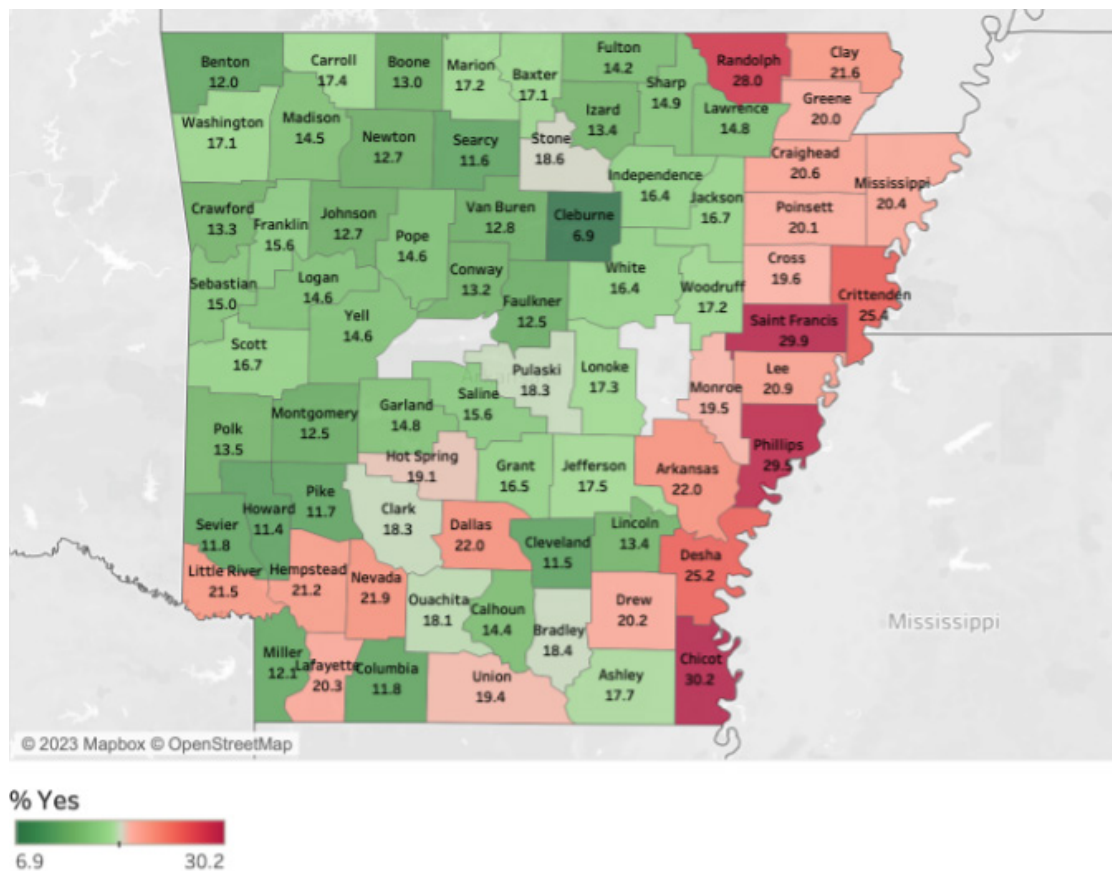
- The prevalence of youth preferring in-school classes was generally high throughout most parts of the state.
- Preferring in-school classes was less prevalent among youth in selected counties in the eastern, western and southern parts of the state.

These data suggest that preferring in-school classes was least prevalent in certain counties in Regions 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11 and 13.

Preferring On-Line Classes

- Less than one in five (16.6%) of students reported preferring on-line classes in 2020-2021.
- Across counties, the prevalence of preferring on-line classes ranged from 6.9% (Region 3: Cleburne County) to 30.2% (Region 11: Chicot County).

Prefer On-Line Classes



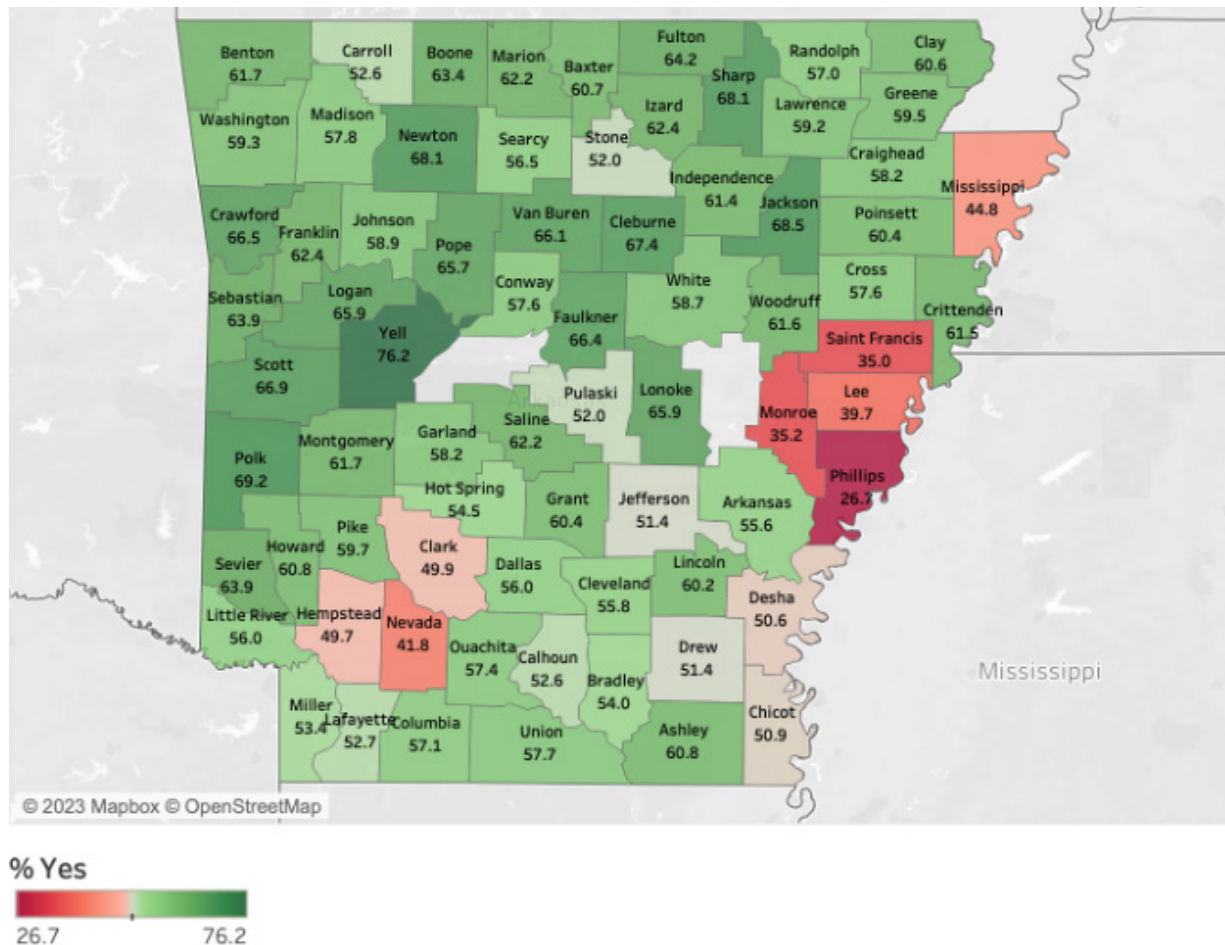
- Generally, the prevalence of youth preferring on-line classes was low throughout most parts of the state.
- Preferring on-line classes was more prevalent among youth in the eastern parts of the state as well as selected counties in southern parts of the state.

These data suggest that preferring on-line classes was most prevalent in certain counties in Regions 4, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 13.

Access to School Counseling

- In 2021-2022, about three in five (58.8%) students reported having access to school counseling.
- Perceived access varied widely across counties, with the prevalence of school counseling access ranging from 26.7% (Region 7: Phillips County) to 76.2% (Region 6: Yell County).

Access to School Counseling



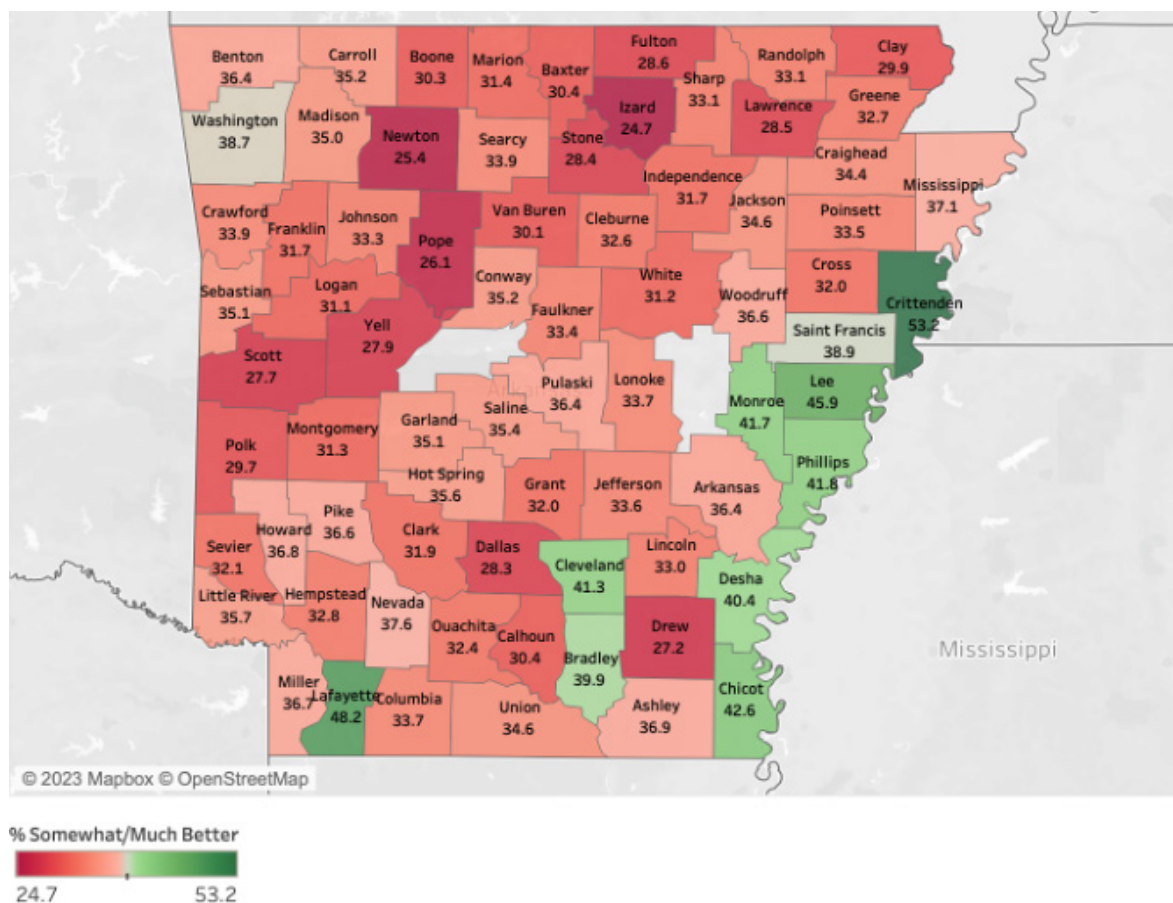
- Generally, at least 50% of youth reported having access to school counseling most parts of the state, except in certain eastern central and southwestern counties.

These data suggest that access to school counseling was least prevalent in certain counties in Regions 4, 7, 8, 10, and 11.

Improved Family Relationships

- One-third (34.6%) of students reported somewhat better or much better family relationships since the start of the pandemic.
- The prevalence of improved family relationships ranged from 24.7% (Region 3: Izaard County) to 53.2% (Region 7: Crittenden County).

Family Relationship Affected by the Pandemic



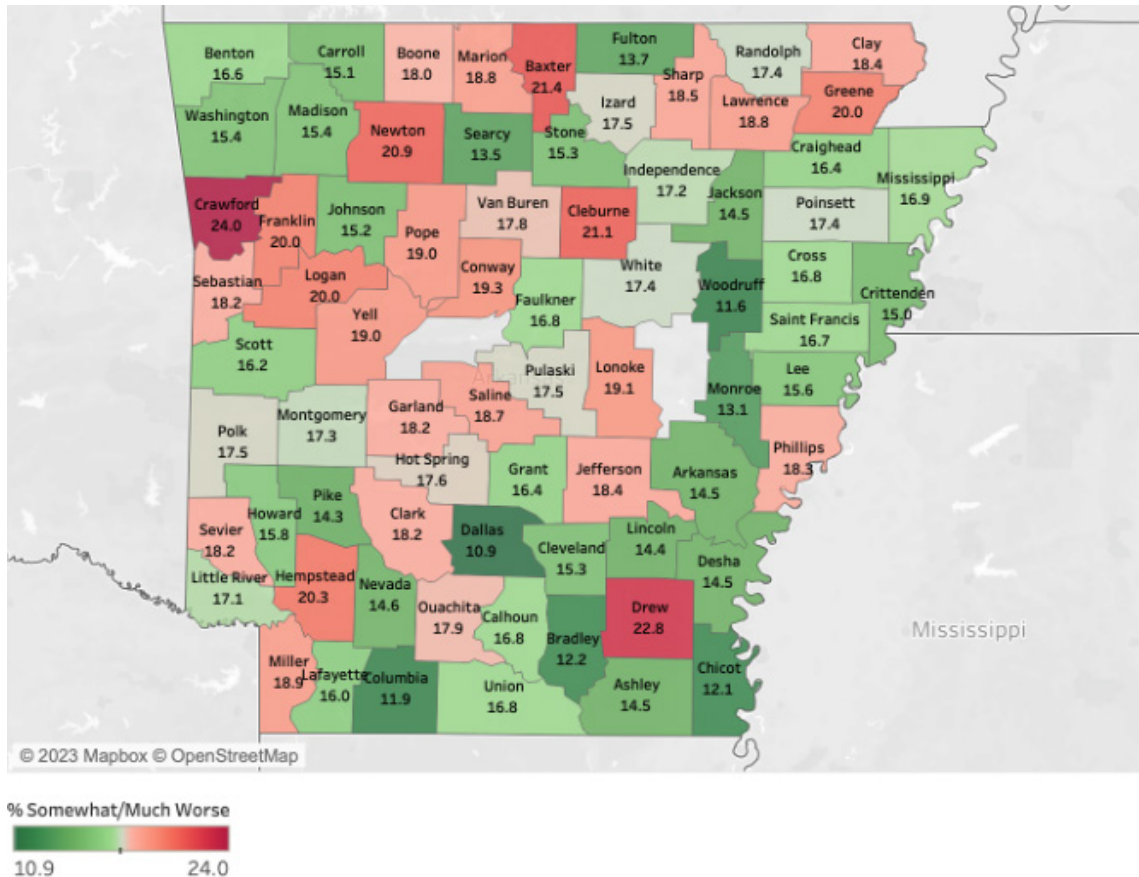
- Generally, the prevalence of youth reporting improved family relationships was higher in certain eastern, southwestern, southern, and northern parts of the state.

These data suggest that improved family relationships was most prevalent in certain counties in Regions 4, 7, 10, 12 and 13.

Worsened Family Relationships

- Less than one in five (17.1%) students reported somewhat worse or much worse family relationships since the start of the pandemic.
- The prevalence of worsened family relationships ranged from 10.9% (Region 11: Dallas County) to 24.0% (Region 5: Crawford County).

Family Relationship Affected by the Pandemic



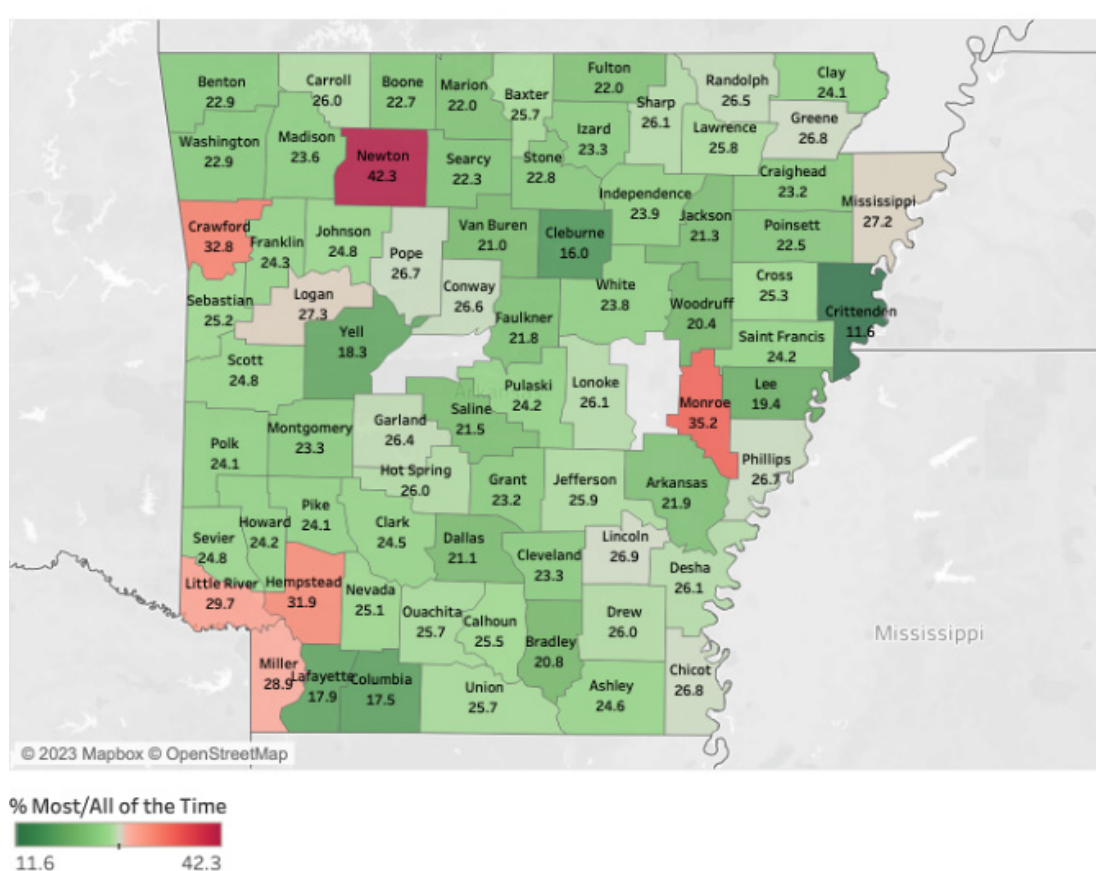
- The prevalence of worsened family relationships was highest mainly in western, northern, central and southern parts of the state.
- Generally, the prevalence of youth reporting worsened family relationships was lowest in certain eastern, southern, and northern parts of the state.

These data suggest that worsened family relationships was most prevalent in certain counties in all but Region 1.

Current Hopelessness

- About one in four (24.0%) students reported having feeling hopeless in the past 30 days in 2020-2021.
- The prevalence of feeling hopeless in the past 30 days ranged from 11.6% (Region 7: Crittenden County) to 42.3% (Region 2: Newton County).

Felt More Hopeless Since Pandemic



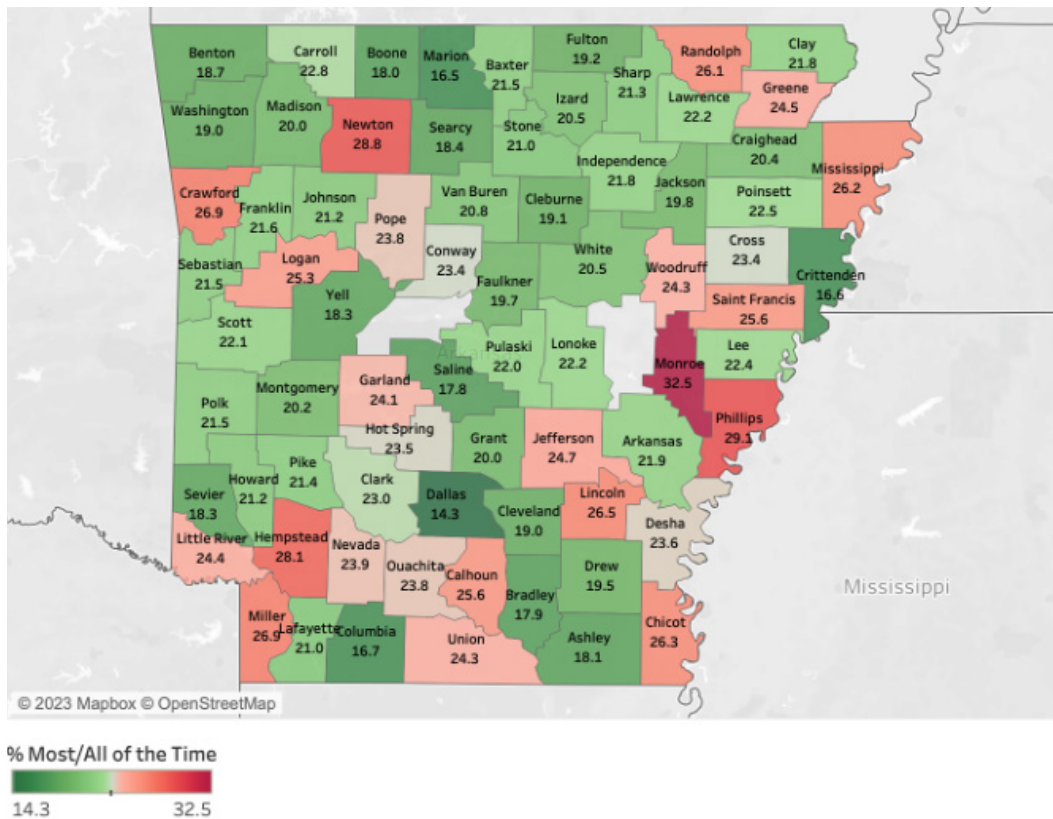
- Generally, one in every four or five of students reported feeling hopeless in most counties across the state, with highest prevalence occurring in certain western counties and one eastern county.

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 2, 5, 7, and 10.

Current Depression

- About one in five (21.0%) students reported feeling depressed in the past 30 days in 2020-2021.
- The prevalence of youth reporting current depression ranged from 14.3% (Region 11: Dallas County) to 32.5% (Region 7: Monroe County).

Felt Depressed during Past 30 Days



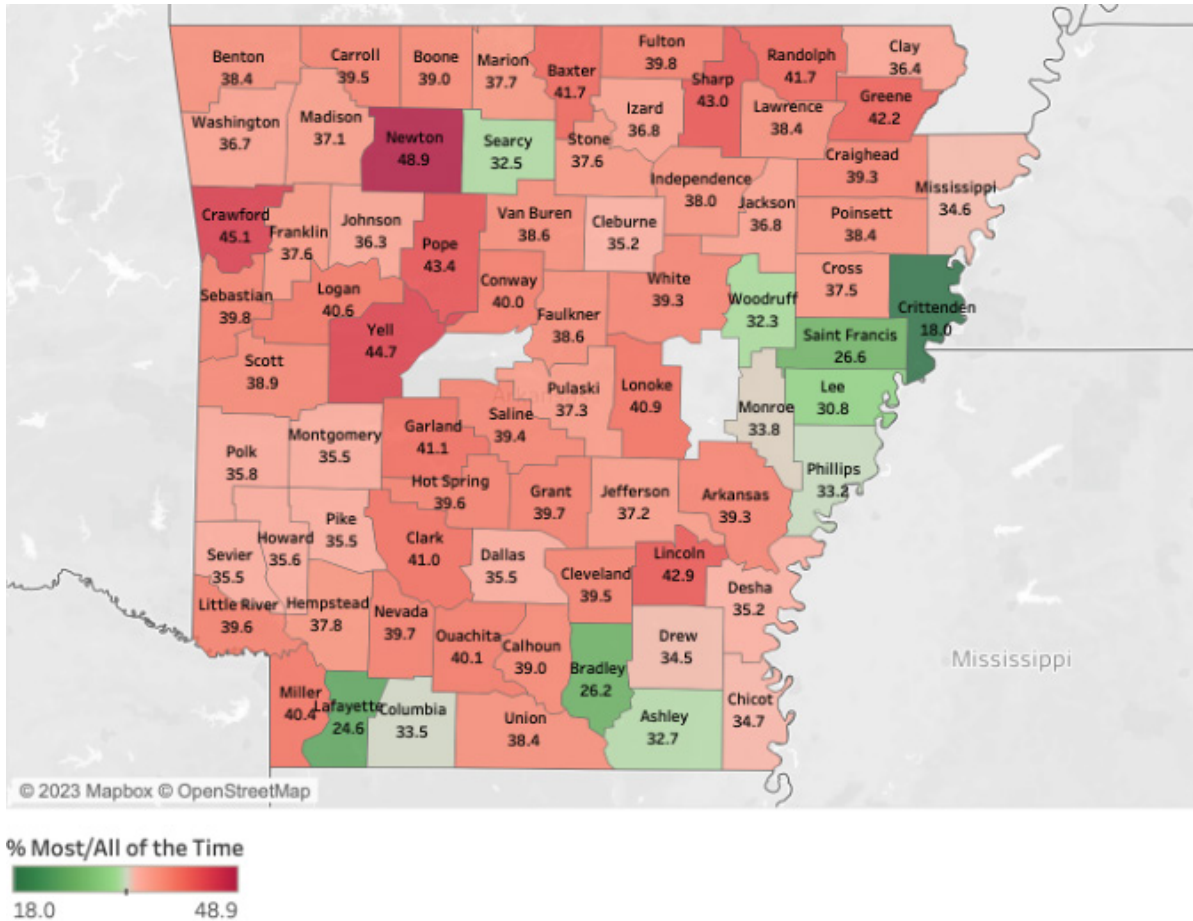
- Generally, the prevalence of youth reporting current depression was higher in certain western, eastern, central, and southern parts of the state.

These data suggest that current depression was most prevalent in certain counties in Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 13.

Current Restlessness

- More than one in three (38.4%) students reported having felt restless most or all of the time during the past 30 days in 2020-2021.
- The prevalence of youth reporting current restlessness ranged from 18.0% (Region 7: Crittenden County) to 48.9% (Region 2: Newton County).

Felt Restless during Past 30 Days



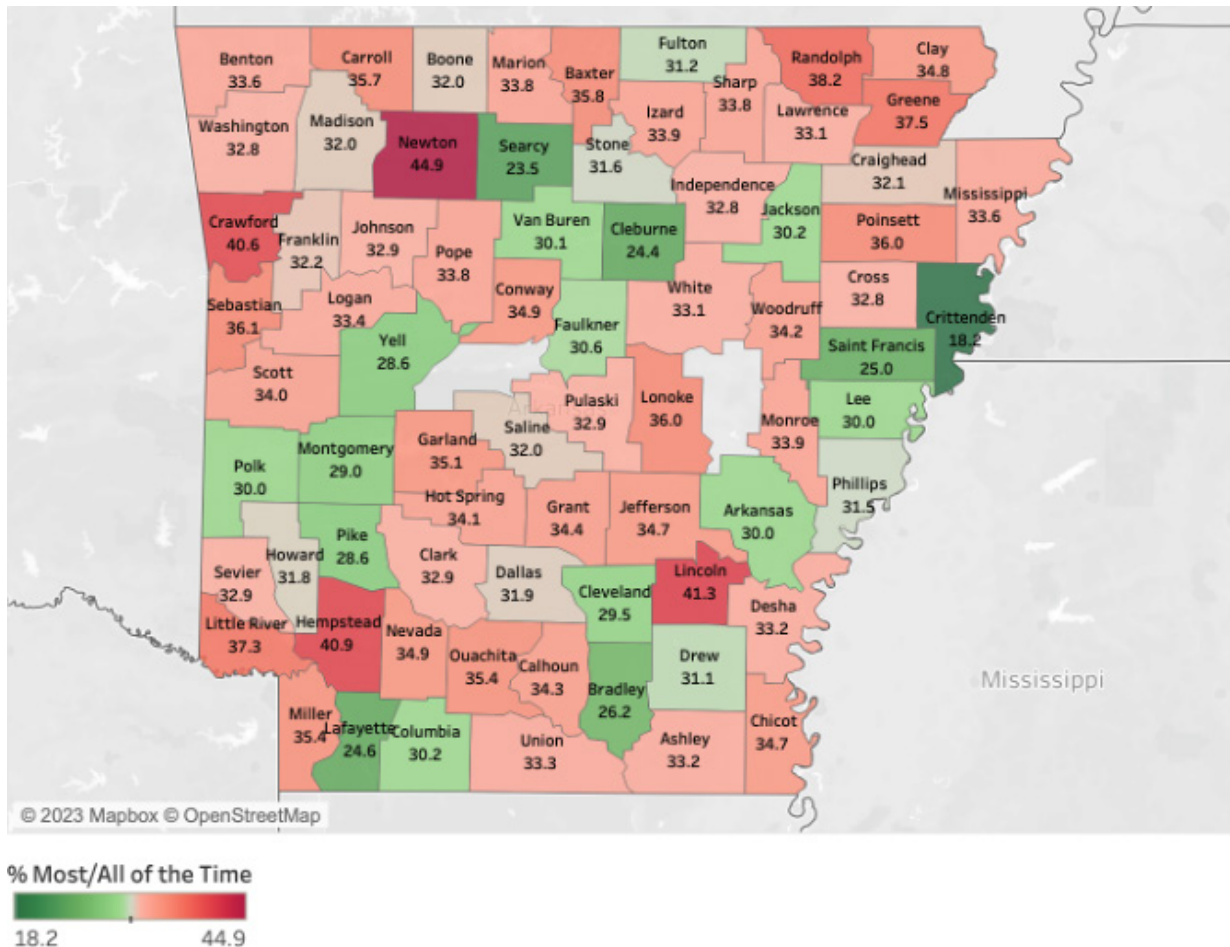
- Except for selected counties in northern, eastern and southern part of the state, more than one in three students reported feeling restless most or all of the time.

These data suggest that most counties had a high prevalence of current restlessness, except for selected counties in Regions 2, 3, 7, 10, 11 and 13.

Current Nervousness

- One in three (33.3%) students reported having felt nervous most or all of the time during the past 30 days in 2020-2021.
- The prevalence having felt nervous most or all of the time ranged from 18.2% (Region 7: Crittenden County) to 44.9% (Region 2: Newton County).

Felt Nervous during Past 30 Days



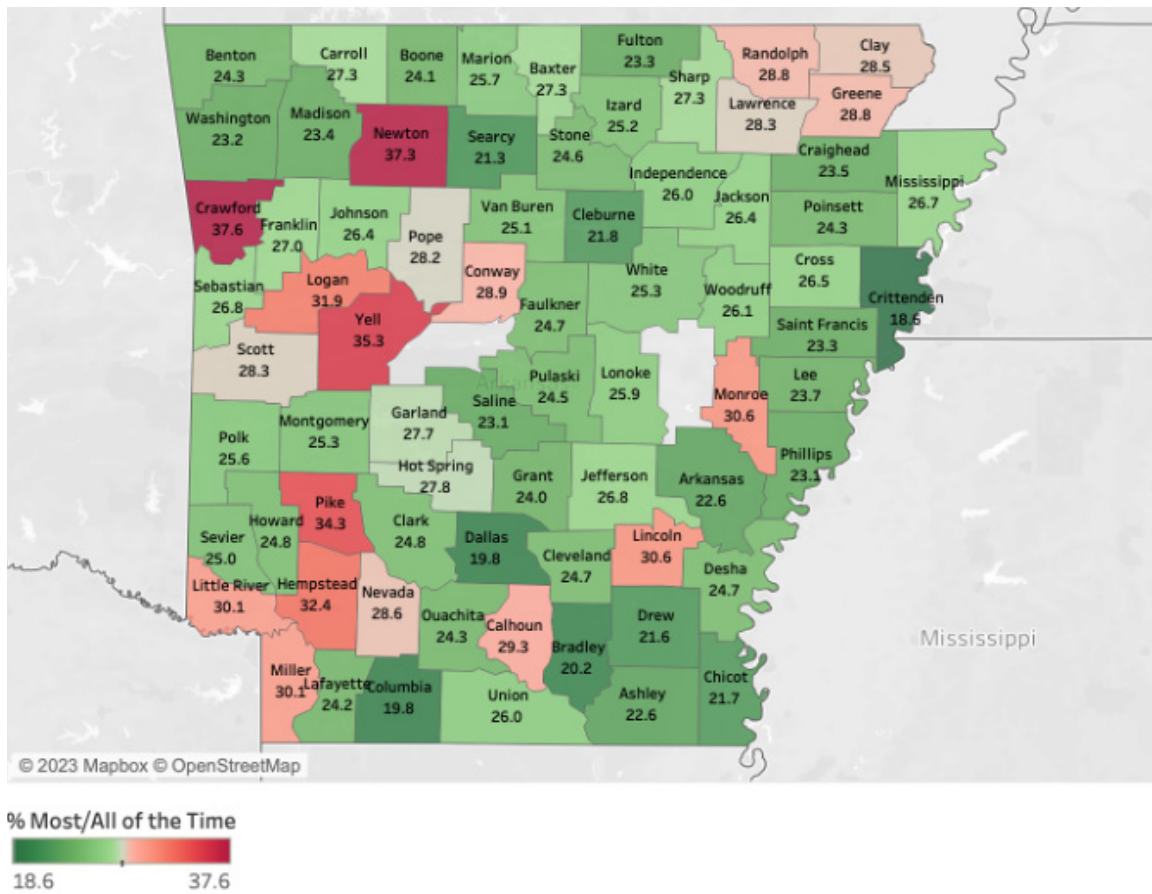
- The prevalence of youth having felt nervousness most or all of the time during the past 30 days was higher than the median (31.6%) in most counties across the state, suggesting that almost one in three students felt nervousness most or all the time.
- Selected counties in the western, northern, eastern and southern parts of the state had a prevalence of current nervousness lower than the median (31.6%).

These data suggest that having current nervousness was prevalent in certain counties in essentially all regions of the state.

Current Worthlessness

- One in four (25.2%) students reported having felt worthless most or all of the time during the past 30 days.
- The prevalence having felt worthless most or all of the time ranged from 18.6% (Region 7: Crittenden County) to 37.6% (Region 5: Crawford County).

Felt Worthless during Past 30 Days



- The prevalence of student having felt worthless most or all of the time during the past 30 days was higher than the median (28.1%) in certain northern, western, central and southern parts of the state.

These data suggest that having felt worthless most or all of the time was most prevalent in certain counties in Regions 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 12.

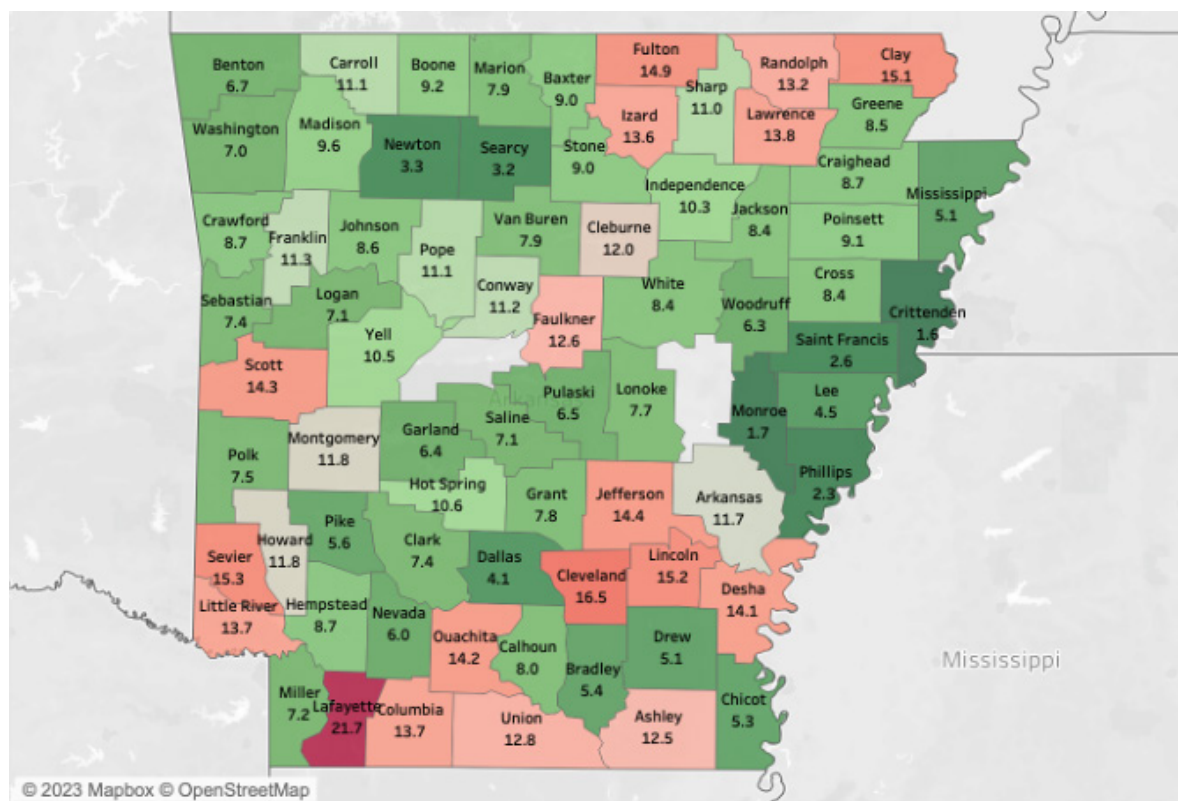
SUBSTANCE USE OUTCOMES DURING COVID-19

Past 30-day use of selected substances was the substance use measure selected, given that it is a good indicator of current and likely regular use.

Alcohol

- The prevalence of current alcohol use among Arkansas 8th, 10th and 12th graders was lower than that among US youth in 2020 and 2021.
- Overall, about 8.6% of Arkansas youth (grades 6, 8, 10, 12) reported current alcohol use in 2020-2021.
- The percentage of youth reporting current alcohol use ranged from 1.6% (Region 7: Crittenden County) to 21.7% (Region 10: Lafayette County).

Alcohol Use (past 30 Days)



% of Students



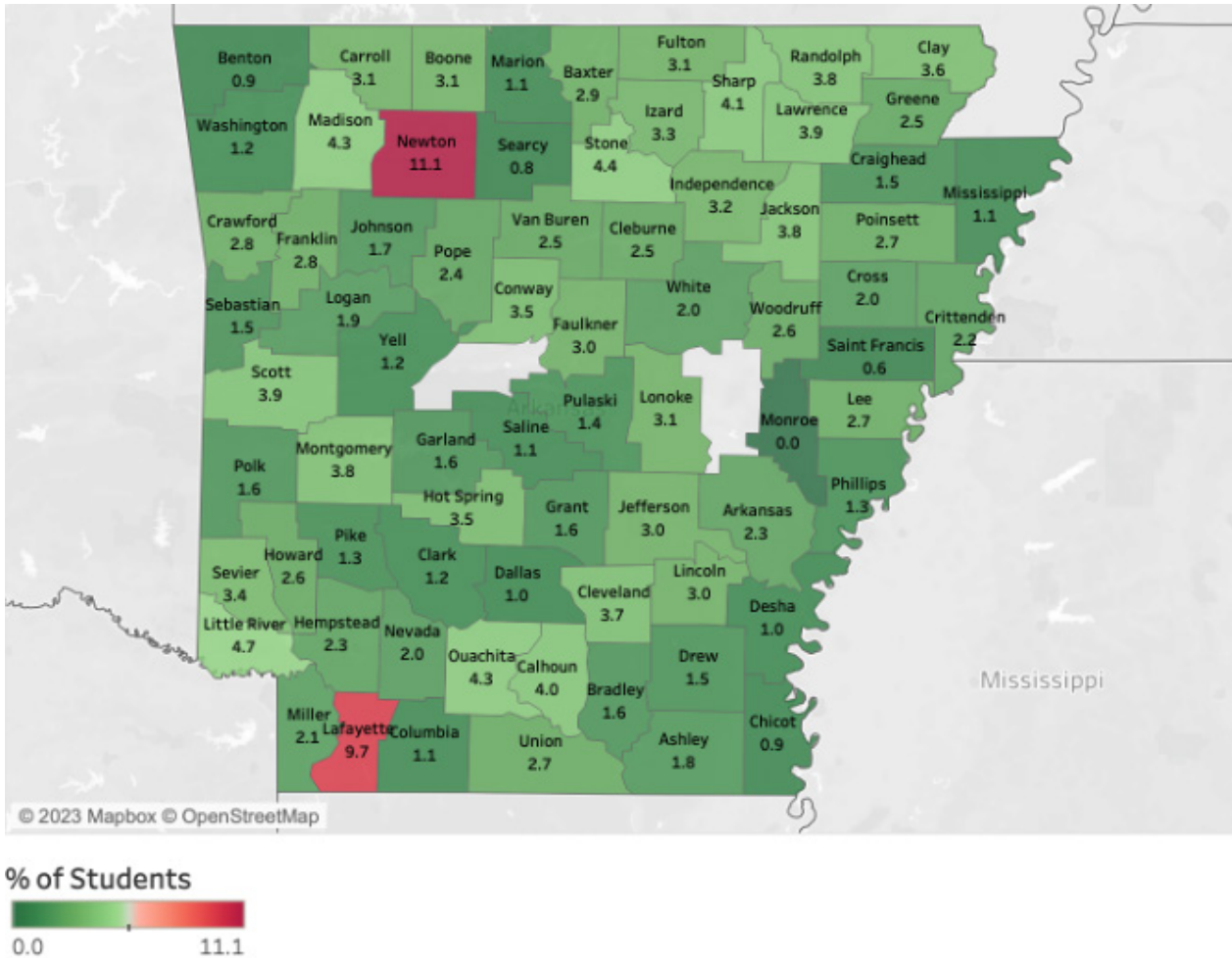
- Reported alcohol use appears to be highest in selected counties from the southern (e.g., Lafayette, Sevier and Cleveland Counties), central western (Scott County), central (Jefferson County) and northeastern (e.g., Clay and Fulton Counties) parts of the state.

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. In particular, Regions 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11 and 12 should consider more focused or intensive alcohol use prevention strategies.

Cigarettes

- The prevalence of current cigarette use among Arkansas 8th, 10th and 12th graders was slightly lower than that among US youth in 2020; however, it was slightly higher among Arkansas 8th and 10th graders relative to US youth in 2021.
- Overall, about 2.0% of Arkansas students (grades 6, 8, 10, 12) reported current cigarette use in 2021-2022.
- The percentage of youth reporting past 30-day cigarette use ranged from 0.0% (Region 7: Monroe County) to 11.1% (Region 2: Newton County).

Cigarette Use (past 30 Days)



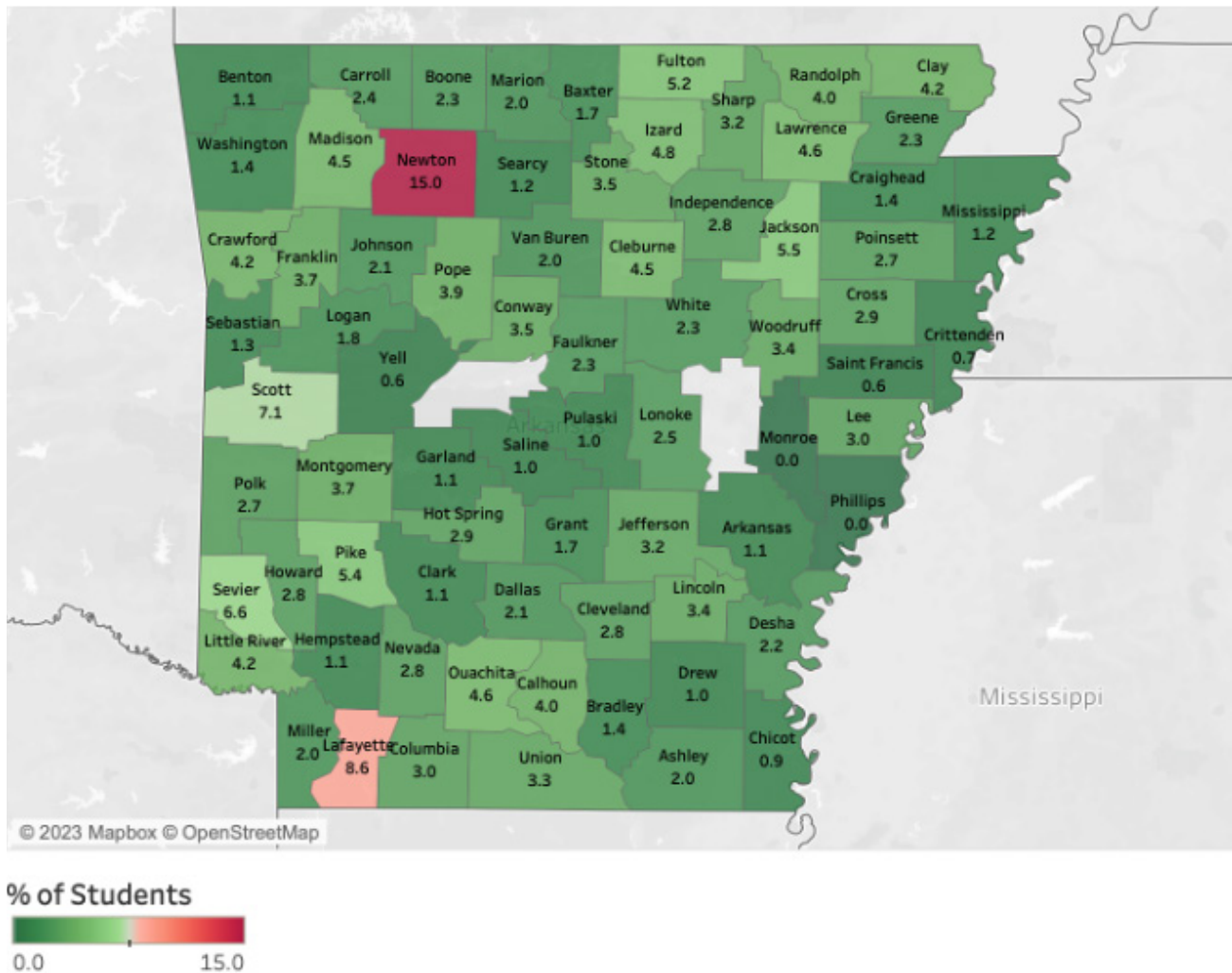
- Reported cigarette use appears to be especially prevalent in the northwestern and southwestern parts of the state.

These data suggest that Regions 2 and 10 should consider implementing more focused or intensive cigarette use prevention strategies.

Smokeless Tobacco

- The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use among Arkansas 8th and 10th graders was slightly lower than that among their US counterparts in 2020; however, it was slightly higher among Arkansas 10th and 12th graders relative to US youth in 2021.
- Overall, about 2.0% of Arkansas youth (grades 6, 8, 10, 12) reported current smokeless tobacco use in 2020-2021.
- The percentage of youth reporting past 30-day smokeless tobacco use ranged from 0.0% (Region 7: Monroe and Phillips County) to 15.0% (Region 2: Newton County).

Smokeless Tobacco Use (past 30 Days)



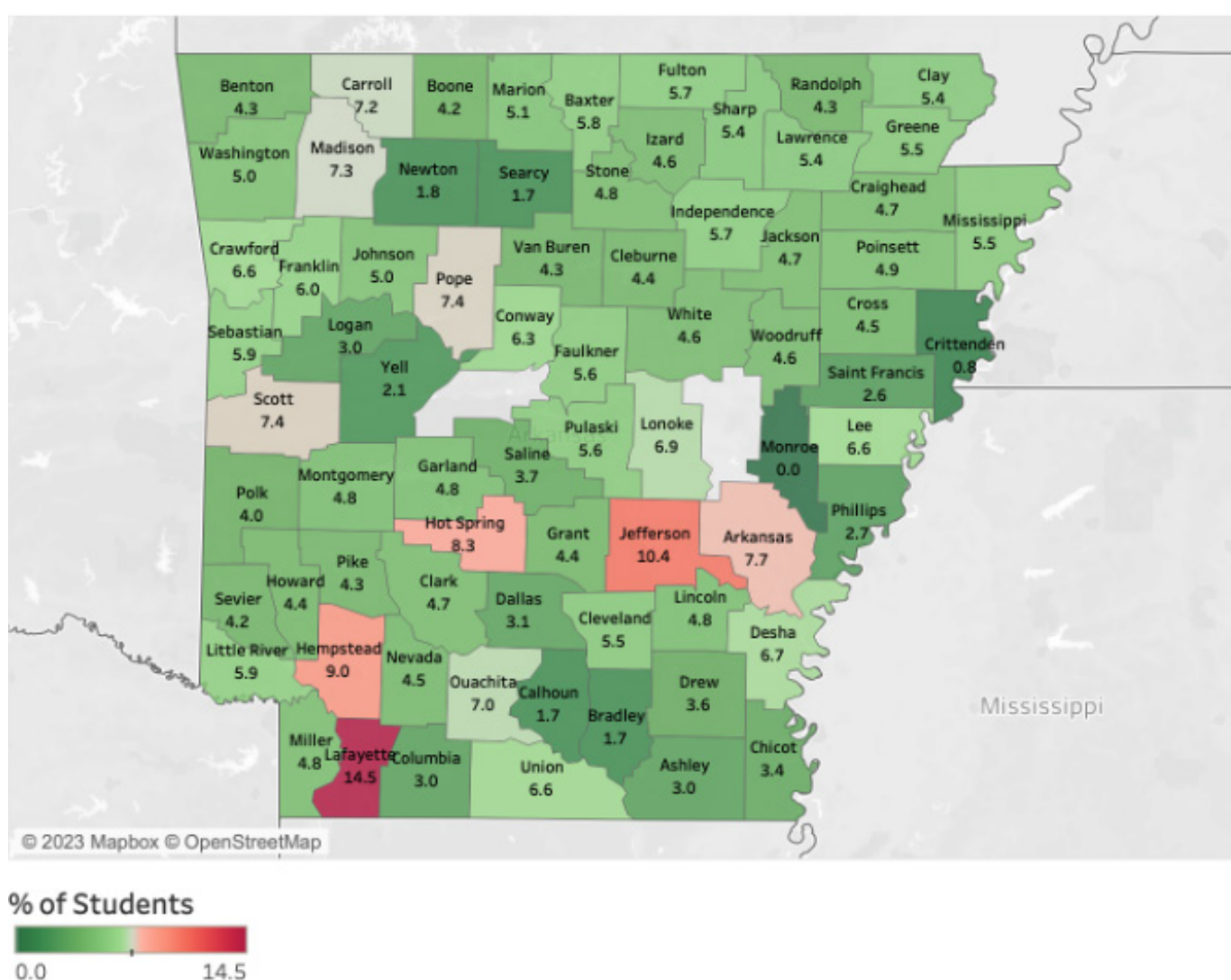
- Especially high prevalence of smokeless tobacco use was observed in northwestern, northern, southwestern and western parts of the state.

These data suggest that several regions – most of which are more rural – have more problematic smokeless tobacco use than other parts of the state. In particular, Regions 2, 3, 5, and 10 should consider more focused or intensive smokeless tobacco use prevention strategies.

Marijuana

- The prevalence of current marijuana use among Arkansas 8th, 10th and 12th graders was less than that among US youth in 2020 and 2021.
- Overall, about 5.2% of Arkansas youth (grades 6, 8, 10, 12) reported current marijuana use in 2020-2021.
- The percentage of students reporting past 30-day marijuana use ranged from 0.0% (Region 7: Monroe County) to 14.5% (Region 10: Lafayette County).

Marijuana Use (past 30 Days)



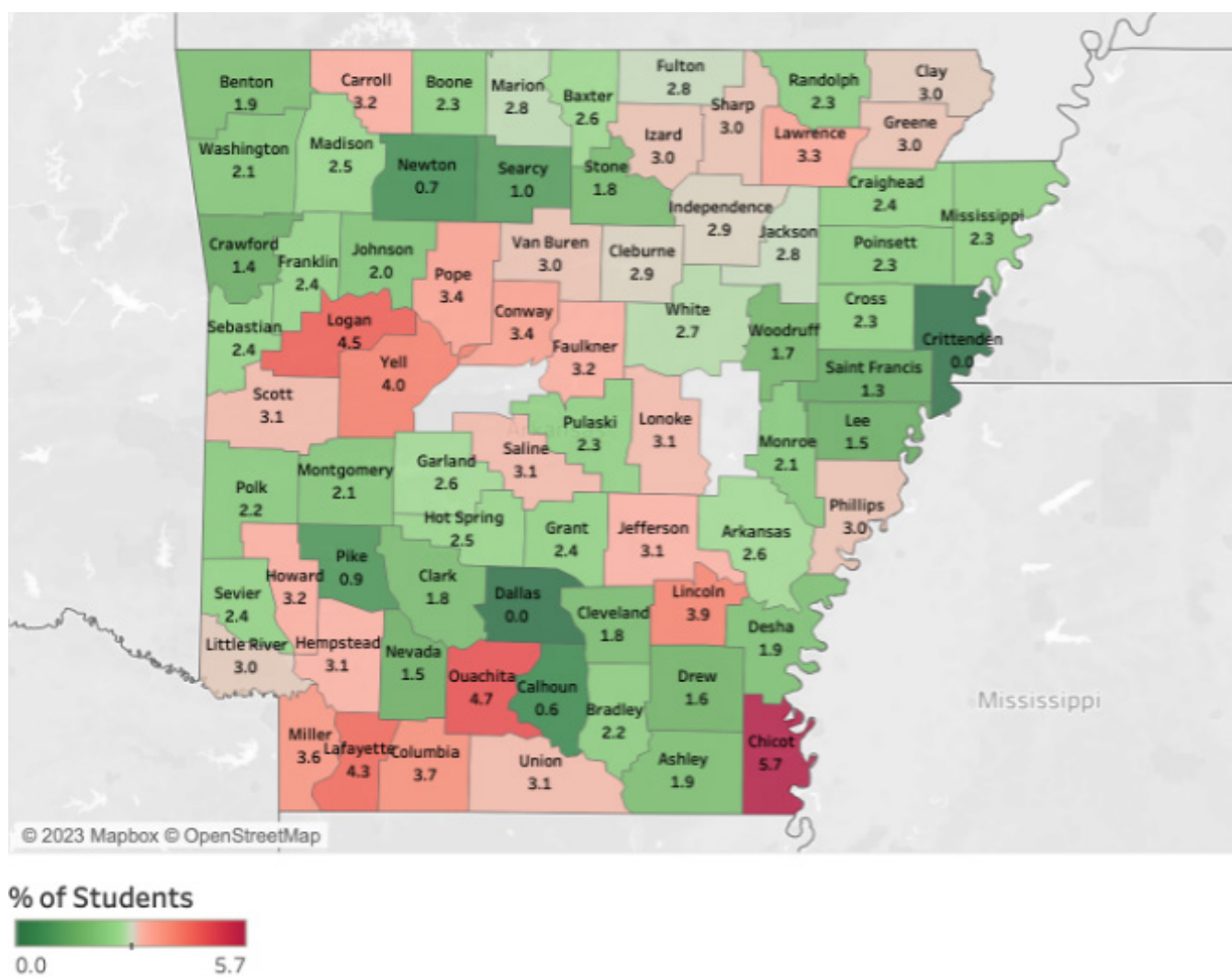
- The highest prevalence of marijuana use appears to be in the southwestern and south-central parts of the state.

These data suggest that marijuana use, per se, is relatively low throughout the state. Concentrations of higher marijuana use were found in Regions 8, 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

- The prevalence of past 30-day misuse of any prescription drug among Arkansas high school seniors was lower than among US youth in 2020, but higher than among US youth in 2021.
- Overall, about 2.2% of Arkansas youth (grades 6, 8, 10, 12) reported current prescription drug misuse in 2020-2021.
- The percentage of youth reporting past 30-day prescription use ranged from 0.0% (Region 7: Crittenden County, Region 11: Dallas County) to 5.7% (Region 13: Chicot County).

Prescription Drug Use (past 30 Days)



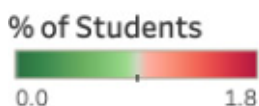
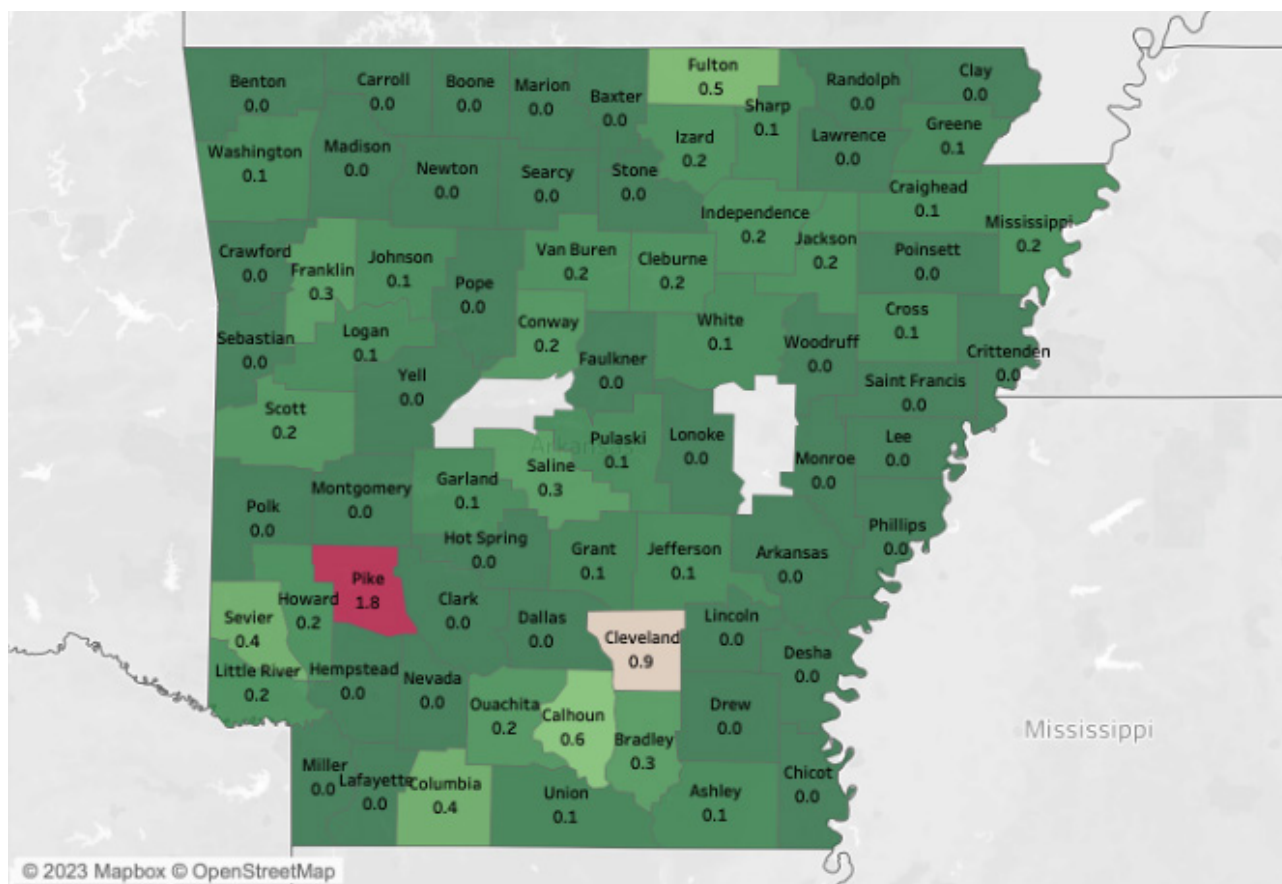
- The highest prevalence of prescription drug misuse appears to be scattered across the southeastern, southwestern, central, west-central, and northern parts of the state.

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 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 13. These findings suggest more intensive prescription drug use prevention efforts should focus on these regions.

Heroin

- The prevalence of current heroin use among Arkansas 8th and 12th graders, but not 10th graders, was lower than that among their US counterparts in 2020; however, heroin use was higher among Arkansas 12th graders in 2021 relative to their US counterparts.
- About 0.1% of Arkansas youth (grades 6, 8, 10, 12) reported current heroin use in 2020-2021.
- The percentage of youth reporting past 30-day heroin ranged from 0.0% in 54 counties scattered across the entire state to 1.8% (Region 9: Pike County).

Heroin Use (past 30 Days)



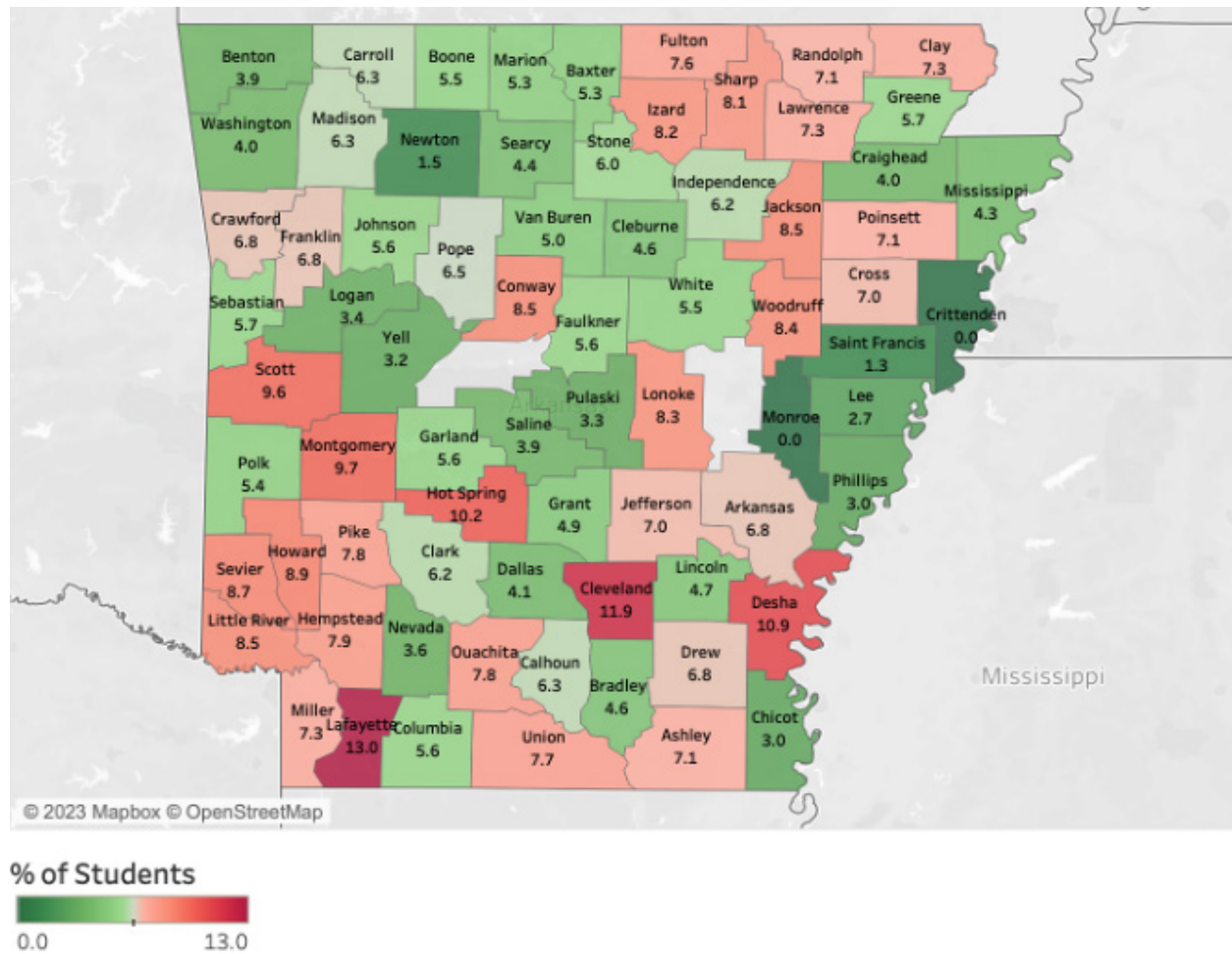
- Only 14 counties reported heroin use, of which the highest prevalence of use was found in Calhoun (Region 11), Cleveland (Region 12), Columbia (Region 11), Fulton (Region 3), Pike (Region 9) and Sevier (Region 10) Counties.
- The rest of counties reporting current heroin use were in the northwestern, northern, central and southern parts of the state.

These data suggest that, while the prevalence of current heroin use itself was nonexistent across most of the state, pockets of use was observed in particular counties in Regions 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, and 12. These findings suggest heroin use prevention efforts should focus efforts in those affected counties.

Vaping Flavoring Only

- In 2020, the prevalence of current vaping of flavoring only among Arkansas 8th, 10th and 12th graders was somewhat lower than that among their US counterparts, but higher than their US counterparts among Arkansas 8th and 10th graders in 2021.
- In 2020-2021, about 5.3% of Arkansas youth (grades 6, 8, 10, 12) reported current vaping of flavoring only.
- The percentage of students reporting past 30-day vaping of flavoring only ranged from 0.0% (Region 7: Crittenden and Monroe County) to 13.0% (Region 11: Lafayette County).

Vaping Flavoring Only (past 30 Days)



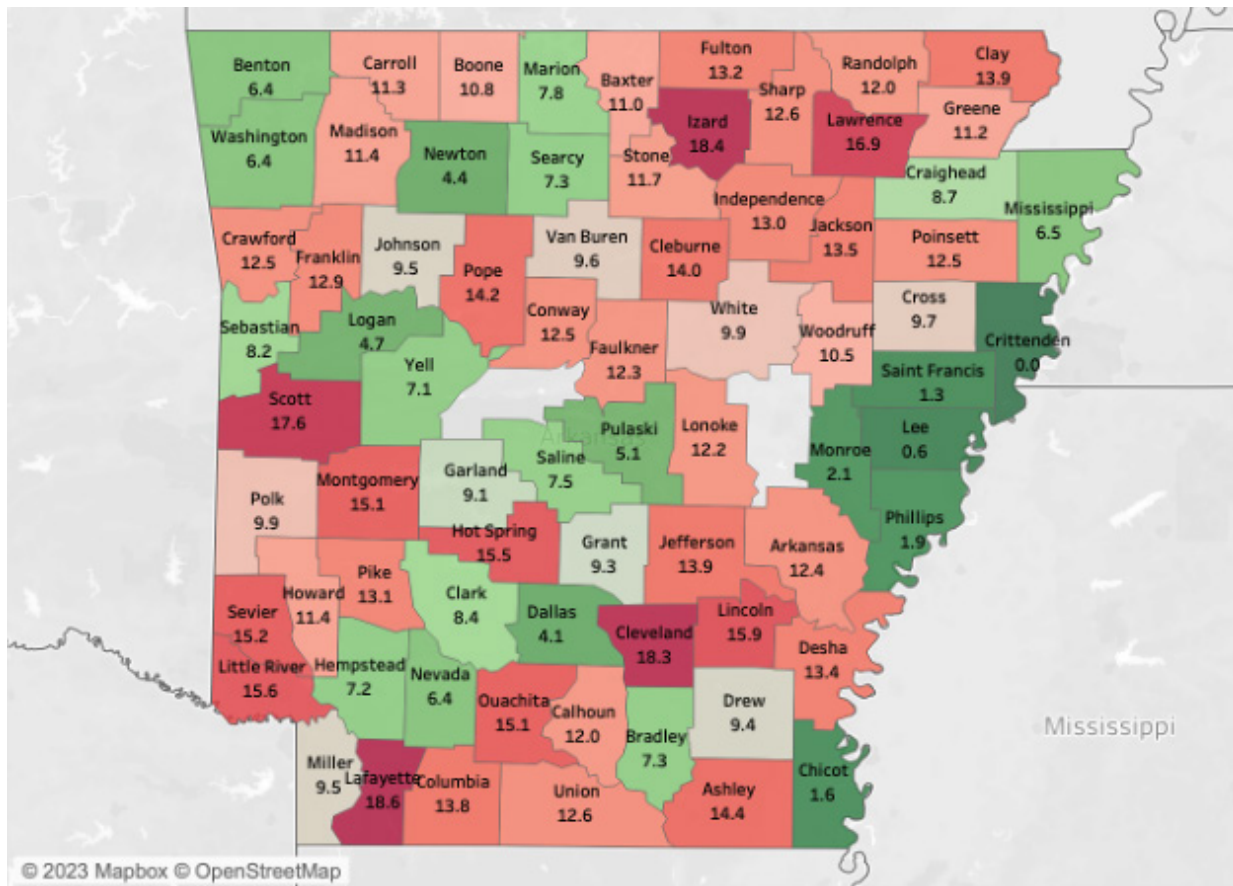
- The highest prevalence of vaping flavoring only was found in the northeastern, southwestern, south-central and southern parts of the state, as well as in selected southern, western, central and northern counties.
- The lowest prevalence of vaping of flavoring only mainly occurred along the eastern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

These data suggest that the percentage of use was higher in particular counties in all regions; however, concentrations of higher prevalence was found in Regions 3, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 11. These findings suggest vaping prevention efforts should continue across the state with particular emphasis in those affected counties.

Vaping Nicotine

- In 2020, the prevalence of current vaping of nicotine among Arkansas 8th, 10th and 12th graders was lower than that among their US counterparts; however, in 2021 Arkansas 10th graders had a higher percentage of nicotine vaping than their US counterparts.
- About 9.2% of Arkansas youth (grades 6, 8, 10, 12) reported current vaping of nicotine in 2020-2021.
- The percentage of youth reporting past 30-day vaping of nicotine ranged from 0.0% (Region 7: Crittenden County) to 18.6% (Region 3: Lafayette County).

Vaping Nicotine (past 30 Days)



% of Students



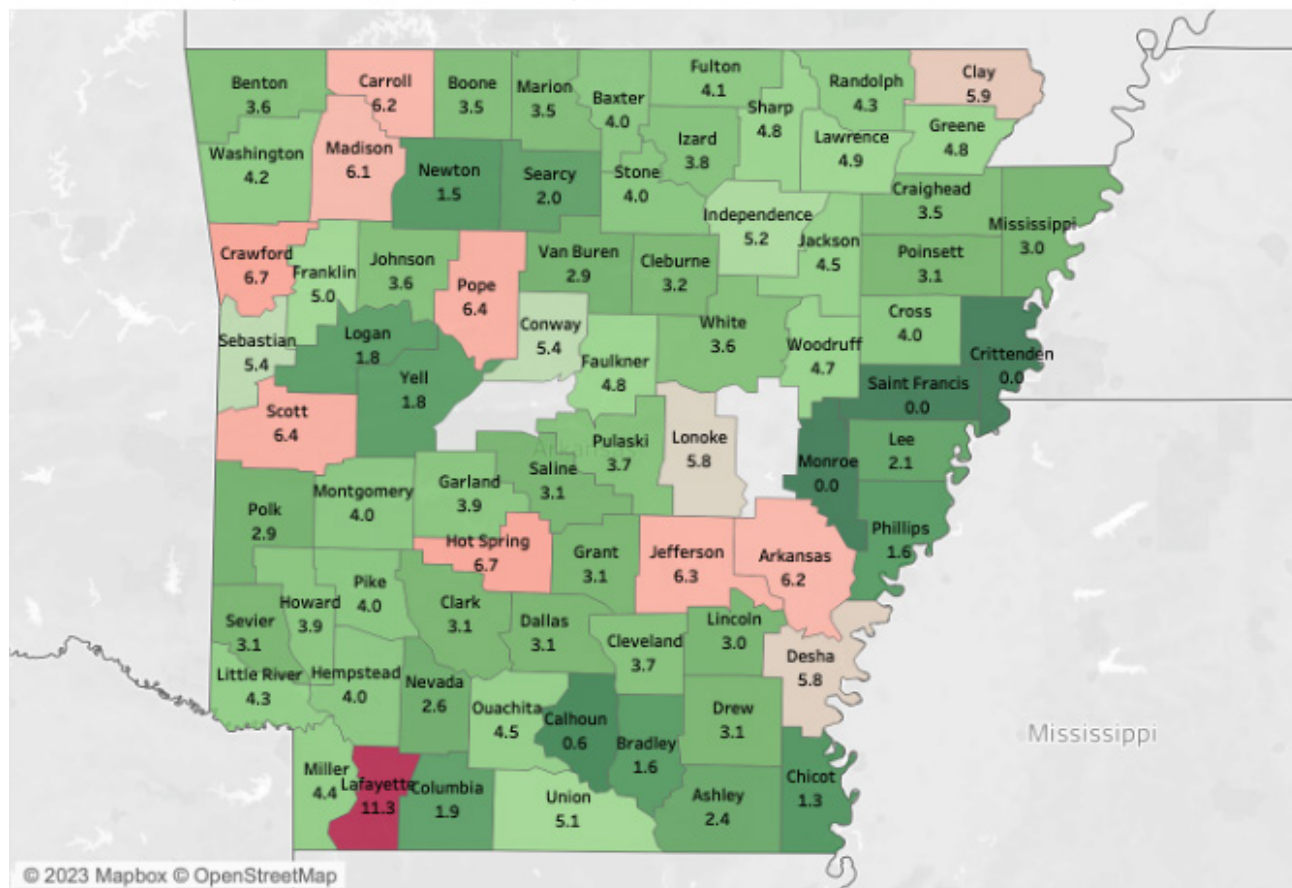
- The highest prevalence of vaping nicotine was found in the certain counties in the southwestern, southern central, western, and north-northeastern parts of the state.
- The lowest prevalence of vaping of nicotine occurred mainly along the eastern border of the state.

Overall, the percentage of use was higher in particular counties across Arkansas in all but Region 7. Concentrations of higher prevalence was found in Regions 3, 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.

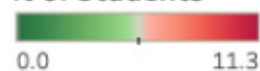
Vaping Marijuana

- The prevalence of current vaping of marijuana among Arkansas 8th, 10th and 12th graders was lower than that among their US counterparts in 2020 and similar to (8th graders) or lower than (10th and 12th graders) their US counterparts in 2021.
- About 4.1% of Arkansas youth (grades 6, 8, 10, 12) reported current vaping of marijuana in 2020-2021.
- The percentage of youth reporting past 30-day vaping of marijuana ranged from 0.0% (Region 7: Crittenden, Monroe, and Saint Francis County) to 11.3% (Region 10: Lafayette County).

Vaping Marijuana (past 30 Days)



% of Students



- The prevalence of vaping marijuana was lower than the median of 5.65% in the vast majority of counties across the state.
- The prevalence of current marijuana vaping was highest in selected counties in the northwestern, 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.

APPENDIX - TECHNICAL NOTES

Transforming raw numbers to rates

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARKANSAS REGIONAL MAP

Arkansas is divided into 13 regions as listed below:

Region 1

Benton
Carroll
Madison
Washington

Region 2

Baxter
Boone
Marion
Newton
Searcy

Region 3

Cleburne
Fulton
Independence
Izard
Jackson
Sharp
Stone

Van Buren
White
Woodruff

Region 4

Clay
Craighead
Greene
Lawrence
Mississippi
Poinsett
Randolph

Region 5

Crawford
Franklin
Logan
Polk
Scott
Sebastian

Region 6

Conway
Faulkner
Johnson
Perry
Pope

Region 7

Crittenden
Cross
Lee
Monroe
Phillips
St. Francis

Region 8

Clark
Garland
Hot Spring
Montgomery
Pike

Region 9

Lonoke
Prairie
Pulaski
Saline

Region 10

Hempstead,
Howard
Lafayette
Little River
Miller
Sevier

Region 11

Calhoun
Columbia
Dallas
Nevada
Ouachita
Union

Region 12

Arkansas
Cleveland
Grant
Jefferson
Lincoln

Region 13

Ashley
Bradley
Chicot
Desha
Drew

