

2026



Annual Profile of Substance Use

Arkansas State Epidemiological
Outcomes Workgroup



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Arkansas State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup

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Arkansas Statewide Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup Charter

The Arkansas Statewide Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) was developed in 2005. Initially funded through the SPF State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG) with continued support from the (2013-2023) Strategic Prevention Framework-Partnerships for Success (SPF-PFS) Grant and the (2023-2026) Substance Abuse Block 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' Office of Substance Abuse and Mental Health (OSAMH). The SEOW is a nexus of state agency representatives, policy makers, researchers, community representatives and other stakeholders committed to engaging in data-driven exchanges of ideas to inform unified substance use prevention messaging and priorities across the state.

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 OSAMH and the University of Arkansas at Little Rock/MidSOUTH (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 OSAMH, MidSOUTH, the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences (SEOW Staff), Regional Prevention Providers, and other state prevention partners. OSAMH 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 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], Mary Bollinger [MJBollinger@uams.edu] or Ron Thompson [rgthompson@uams.edu].

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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PREPARED BY

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

SUGGESTED CITATION

Oliveto AH, Thostenson J, Thompson RG, Bollinger M (2026) Arkansas State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup: 2025 Arkansas State Epidemiological Profile of Substance Use. Little Rock, AR: Psychiatric Research Institute, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences.

Key Findings

ARKANSAS CONTEXT

- Arkansas has a population of approximately 3 million, with 39 percent living in the 58 of its 75 counties classified as rural.
- The poverty rate was 16.0 percent in 2024, compared with 12.5 percent nationally, ranking 46th among the states. Poverty is concentrated in the eastern and south Arkansas regions, which shapes where prevention resources are most needed.
- Median household income is among the lowest in the nation.
- Food insecurity is among the highest in the nation.
- The Community Resilience Estimate is higher in Arkansas than nationally, indicating greater vulnerability to external stressors.
- About 64 percent of public-school students qualify for free or reduced-price lunch, and student homelessness rose from 2.6 percent in 2019-2020 to 3.7 percent in 2024-2025.

YOUTH SUBSTANCE TRENDS

A note on age of first use. Reported age of first use is calculated only among students who have already initiated, and it cannot exceed a respondent's current age, so each grade's average is bounded by who is answering. As fewer students initiate, those who do become progressively more selected toward early initiators. Declines in reported age of first use should not be read as evidence that Arkansas youth are beginning to use substances earlier. Prevalence at the youngest grade surveyed is the better indicator of when prevention should begin.

Tobacco Use

- Cigarette and smokeless tobacco use among Arkansas students is low and has declined in every grade since 2019. About 1.4 percent of students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 reported current cigarette use in 2023-2025.
- Among 12th graders, lifetime cigarette use fell from roughly one in four in 2019 to about one in seven.
- Arkansas rates exceeded national figures at grades 8 and 10, but not at grade 12.
- Among students who have tried cigarettes, reported age of first use averaged 12.2 years in 2025, from 10.5 years in grade 6 to 13.5 in grade 12.

E-Cigarette Use

- Vaping is the dominant form of nicotine use among Arkansas students and substantially exceeds cigarette smoking. In 2023-2025, about 6.4 percent reported current nicotine vaping, 4.3 percent

reported current flavored-only vaping, and 3.7 percent reported current marijuana vaping, against 1.4 percent reporting current cigarette use. Marijuana vaping alone is roughly two and a half times as common as cigarette smoking.

- Among 12th graders in 2025, about one in five had ever used an e-cigarette and about one in seven reported current use.
- Arkansas students report lower lifetime and current nicotine vaping and lower marijuana vaping than national counterparts at grades 8, 10, and 12, with one exception involving current nicotine vaping.

Alcohol Use

- Current alcohol use among Arkansas 6th graders rose from 1.2 percent in 2016 to 2.0 percent in 2024, the only grade in which current use increased over that period. Initiation is occurring before middle school for a small but growing share of students, and alcohol prevention programming should begin accordingly.
- Reported age of first use has held roughly steady since 2021, averaging 12.3 years in 2025 and ranging from 10.4 years among 6th graders to 14.2 among 12th graders.

Marijuana Use

- Reported age of first use declined by roughly half a year between 2021 and 2025, from 13.8 to 13.4 years, with similar small declines within each grade.
- Initiation concentrates in grades 8 through 10, which is where prevention programming is most likely to be effective.
- Prevalence among 6th graders remains low, but middle school attitudes and intentions are sensitive to shifting population norms around marijuana, so movement at 6th grade warrants monitoring given the changing legal and commercial environment.

Prescription Drug and Opioid Use

- Reported age of first prescription drug misuse has been stable since 2021, averaging 12.1 years in 2025. By grade in 2025: 10.6 years at grade 6, 11.6 at grade 8, 12.6 at grade 10, and 13.9 at grade 12.

Other Substance Use

- County-level heroin estimates for 2023-2025 all fall between 0.0 percent and 0.5 percent, at or below the survey's threshold for reliable measurement. Differences between counties represent one or two respondents and are not interpretable.

ADULT SUBSTANCE USE

Tobacco Use

- In 2024, 16.6 percent of Arkansas adults reported current smoking, compared with 10.9 percent nationally, a prevalence 52 percent higher. Smoking has declined in both Arkansas and the nation since 2016.
- Arkansas has the 3rd highest prevalence of current smoking behind Kentucky at 17.2 percent. West Virginia and Utah had the highest and lowest adult smoking prevalence at 20.8 percent and 5.7 percent respectively.

E-Cigarette Use

- Adult e-cigarette use is concentrated in the youngest age group, at 12.5 percent among adults 18 to 34 in 2025 compared with 1.1 percent among those 65 and older. Combined with evidence that most young adults never smoked cigarettes, this indicates adult vaping is not primarily a cessation behavior among younger adults.

Illicit Drug Use Overall

- In 2023-2024, 19.1 percent of Arkansas adults reported past-month illicit drug use including marijuana, compared with 17.7 percent nationally. Excluding marijuana, the pattern reverses and Arkansas is below national estimates in every age group (2.8% vs. 3.4% overall). Marijuana accounts for Arkansas's higher overall estimate.

Opioid Use

- In 2024, Arkansas had the highest opioid dispensing rate in the United States, at 68.8 prescriptions per 100 persons.

Other Substance Use

- Past-year methamphetamine use among Arkansas adults 18 and older was 1.1 percent in 2023-2024, compared with 0.9 percent nationally, and 1.2 percent vs. 1.0 percent among adults 26 and older. Among young adults 18 to 25 it was 0.4 percent in both Arkansas and the nation. Arkansas tied for 20th nationally for adult past-year methamphetamine prevalence in 2023-2024, due to a sharp decrease in use among adults aged 26 and older in 2024.
- Past-year cocaine use was 1.3 percent among Arkansas adults compared with 1.8 percent nationally, and was lower in every age group, with the largest gap among young adults 18 to 25 (1.6% vs. 2.7%).

CONSEQUENCES

Physical Health

- From 2020 through 2024, Arkansas adults consistently reported higher prevalence of cardiovascular disease and COPD than adults nationally. In 2024, 9.6 percent of Arkansas adults reported a COPD diagnosis compared with 6.3 percent nationally; angina or coronary heart disease 6.3 percent vs. 4.4 percent; heart attack 5.9 percent vs. 4.5 percent; stroke 5.0 percent vs. 3.5 percent. Prevalence of each condition changed little over the period in either Arkansas or the nation.

Overdose

- Nationally, overdose deaths have fallen substantially. Arkansas has shared in the decline but by a smaller margin, approximately 6 percent over 2024-2025.
- In 2023, about 76 percent of overdose deaths involved an opioid and 69 percent involved synthetic opioids, primarily illicitly manufactured fentanyl. Heroin was involved in roughly 4 percent. The prescription-to-heroin pathway that characterized the earlier period has largely been replaced by exposure to illicit fentanyl.

Suicide

- Arkansas's age-adjusted suicide rate was higher than the national rate in every year from 2018 to 2024. In 2024 the Arkansas rate was 19.0 deaths per 100,000, compared with 13.7 nationally, about 39 percent higher. The Arkansas rate varied between about 18 and 21 per 100,000 with no clear upward or downward trend; the national rate changed little.
- Overdose and suicide mortality overlap, since deaths of undetermined intent may be classified in either category.

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

Perceived Risk Among Youth

- In 2025, perceived great risk of smoking a pack or more of cigarettes daily rose with grade level among Arkansas students, from 53.4 percent at grade 6 to 64.1 percent at grade 12. Arkansas 10th and 12th graders were less likely than national counterparts to perceive great risk (62.9% vs. 70.0% and 64.1% vs. 67.7%); 8th graders were similar.
- Perceived great risk of trying marijuana once or twice declined as grade level increased, from 28.5 percent at grade 6 to 20.2 percent at grade 12. Arkansas 12th graders were more likely than national counterparts to perceive great risk (20.2% vs. 14.8%); 8th and 10th graders were similar.
- Perceived great risk of drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day was stable across grades, ranging from 42.0 percent to 43.8 percent.

Peer Attitudes

- Reports of peer attitudes favorable to drug use declined between 2019 and 2025 in every grade except 6th. The largest declines were at grade 10 (27.9% to 19.2%) and grade 12 (25.4% to 14.4%); grade 8 declined more modestly (21.3% to 17.4%); grade 6 increased slightly (15.8% to 17.3%).
- Differences between grades narrowed substantially. In 2019 reports ranged across a 12-point spread; by 2025 the four grades fell within a spread of less than 5 points.

Family and Community

- In 2023-2024, 46.4 percent of Arkansas children had experienced at least one adverse childhood experience, compared with 38.6 percent nationally. Both figures changed little over the period.
- Tobacco retailer compliance checks resulting in a violation were 6.4 percent in 2025, similar to 6.8 percent in 2017. Violation rates declined through 2019, dropped to 2.0 percent in 2020, rose sharply to 11.2 percent in 2021, and have declined each year since.

TREATMENT NEED AND ACCESS

- In 2023-2024, 81.9 percent of Arkansas adults who needed substance use treatment did not receive it, essentially the same as the national figure of 81.2 percent. The gap was widest among adults 18 to 25, where 89.0 percent of those needing treatment did not receive it, in Arkansas and nationally alike.
- The age distribution of treatment admissions shifted substantially between 2001 and 2024. Admissions among adults 26 and older rose from 71.6 percent of all admissions to 92.0 percent, while admissions among young adults 18 to 25 fell from 22.4 percent to 7.1 percent and admissions among people under 18 fell from 5.9 percent to 0.9 percent. The distribution was stable through about 2011, after which the share among adults 26 and older increased steadily.
- Treatment clients are predominantly White (80.0%), with Black clients accounting for 17.5 percent.

GEOGRAPHIC PATTERNS

- County-level variation is substantial for youth indicators, but county estimates depend on which school districts participated in APNA in a given cycle. Further, estimates at or near 0.0 percent indicate too few responses to measure rather than an absence of use. County rankings should be read alongside district participation counts.

SUMMARY

Arkansas youth report lower use than national counterparts for most substances, and cigarette, smokeless tobacco, and peer-attitude indicators have improved substantially since 2019. Vaping has displaced smoking as the dominant form of nicotine use, with nicotine vaping and marijuana vaping now roughly four and a half and two and a half times, respectively, as common as cigarettes. The clearest youth warning signal is at 6th grade, where current alcohol use rose while every other grade declined and in regions where peer attitudes favorable to drug use moved in the opposite direction from the rest of the state.

Among adults, the state remains a national outlier on three indicators: the highest opioid dispensing rate in the country, the third highest adult smoking prevalence, and 11th nationally for methamphetamine use. Suicide mortality has run about 39 percent above the national rate without improving. Four in five adults who need substance use treatment do not receive it, and admissions have shifted so far toward adults 26 and older that people under 18 now account for less than 1 percent of all admissions.

Data Driven Prevention Planning

Prevention is the most cost-effective approach to reducing the burden of substance use and mental health disorders. While treatment is important, prevention efforts produce greater impact on community and societal costs, including healthcare utilization, justice system resources, and lost productivity. Community-wide prevention is more cost-effective than treating individuals after disorders develop.

To shift focus from individual treatment to preventing disorder development, SAMHSA funds states to establish and sustain State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroups (SEOWs). These workgroups develop state epidemiological profiles that synthesize diverse data sources to prioritize evidence-based prevention strategies tailored to each state's specific needs.

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 2023-2024, Arkansas had the 11th highest rate of past-year methamphetamine use in the nation among individuals aged 18+ years, indicating that Arkansas likely needs to focus on educating communities, parents and students about the dangers related to methamphetamine use, 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 they relate to substance use is aggregated by UAMS. Since the establishment of SEOW in 2005, the workgroup has continuously sought and collected data to provide a data-driven core. The UAMS analytics team supporting SEOW developed criteria for inclusion of data into this report. Indicator criteria include:

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

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

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

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

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

This data compilation supports a significant enhancement to the community and provides access to critical data about substance use and its determinants. Data in this report provide a base for informational tools, articles, and maps. All related materials and data can be accessed at ARPrevention.org. 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 ... - Census Bureau Table, Table S1901, Table S1501
Arkansas Unemployment	Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Tables and Maps : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
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 (BRFSS) BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data: Home DPH CDC
Overall Health Ranking	America's Health Rankings America's Health Rankings AHR (americashealthrankings.org)
Physical Inactivity	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data: Home DPH CDC
Adult Chronic Health Conditions (Hypertension, High Cholesterol, Arthritis, Depression, Obesity)	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS)/United Health Foundation, America's Health Rankings BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data: Home DPH CDC and https://www.americashealthrankings.org/
Electronic Vapor Product Use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com) Monitoring the Future Monitoring the Future Dashboards National Health Interview Survey Quarterly Early Release Tables Arkansas Collegiate Survey
Tobacco Use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com) Monitoring the Future Tables and Figures Monitoring the Future Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data: Home DPH CDC
Alcohol Use	Monitoring the Future Tables and Figures Monitoring the Future Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com) State Data Tables and Reports from the 2022-2023 NSDUH CBHSQ Data United Health Foundation, America's Health Rankings BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data: Explore by Location DPH CDC Arkansas Collegiate Survey
Marijuana Use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com) Monitoring the Future Tables and Figures Monitoring the Future State Data Tables and Reports from the 2022-2023 NSDUH CBHSQ Data , Arkansas Collegiate Survey
Prescription drug misuse	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com) Monitoring the Future Tables and Figures Monitoring the Future State Data Tables and Reports from the 2022-2023 NSDUH CBHSQ Data Arkansas Collegiate Survey
Illicit Drug Use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com) Monitoring the Future Tables and Figures Monitoring the Future State Data Tables and Reports from the 2022-2023 NSDUH CBHSQ Data

	Arkansas Collegiate Survey
Injection Drug Use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com)
Steroid Use	Arkansas Collegiate Survey
Heroin Use	State Data Tables and Reports from the 2022-2023 NSDUH CBHSQ Data Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com)
Cocaine Use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com) State Data Tables and Reports from the 2022-2023 NSDUH CBHSQ Data Arkansas Collegiate Survey
Methamphetamine Use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com) State Data Tables and Reports from the 2022-2023 NSDUH CBHSQ Data Arkansas Collegiate Survey
Sedative Use	State Data Tables and Reports from the 2022-2023 NSDUH CBHSQ Data Arkansas Collegiate Survey
Inhalant Use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com) Arkansas Collegiate Survey
Hallucinogen use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com) Arkansas Collegiate Survey
Opioid Use	State Data Tables and Reports from the 2022-2023 NSDUH CBHSQ Data Arkansas Collegiate Survey
Pregnancy related behaviors	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System CDC
Arrests	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 FastStats - Drug Overdoses (cdc.gov)
Opioid related overdose deaths per 100,000	Centers for Disease Control FastStats - Drug Overdoses (cdc.gov)
Opioid prescriptions per 100 persons	Centers for Disease Control Opioid Dispensing Rate Maps Overdose Prevention CDC
Rate of neonatal abstinence syndrome	Arkansas Department of Health, Prescription Drug Monitoring Program, Annual Report healthy.arkansas.gov/wp-content/uploads/NAS_Report.pdf Medicaid.gov Number and rate of NAS per 1,000 births in newborns whose deliveries were covered by Medicaid or CHIP, 2017 - 2021
Age adjusted mortality rate (lung, bronchus, trachea cancer; alcoholic fatty	Centers for Disease Control Wide-ranging Online Data for Epidemiologic Research (WONDER)

liver disease, suicide, accidents, firearms, drug overdose)	https://wonder.cdc.gov/
Academic Performance	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com) Arkansas Collegiate Survey
Suicide Related Behaviors	State Data Tables and Reports from the 2022-2023 NSDUH CBHSQ Data Arkansas Collegiate Survey
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
Self-perceived drug/alcohol problem	Arkansas Collegiate Survey
Criticized for drug/alcohol use	Arkansas Collegiate Survey
Risk/Harm perception - smoking, marijuana, alcohol	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com) State Data Tables and Reports from the 2022-2023 NSDUH CBHSQ Data Monitoring the Future Tables and Figures Monitoring the Future Monitoring the Future Tables and Figures Monitoring the Future State Data Tables and Reports from the 2022-2023 NSDUH CBHSQ Data
Mental Health	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com) BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data: Explore by Location DPH CDC
Access to school counseling services	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com)
Substance Use Injury	Arkansas Collegiate Survey
Drove under the influence	Arkansas Collegiate Survey
Trouble with police	Arkansas Collegiate Survey
Sexual Assault	Arkansas Collegiate Survey
Hospital Admissions/Emergency Department Visits	Arkansas Department of Health
Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)	National Survey of Children's Health
Parents/Peers with attitudes favorable to drug use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (pridesurveys.com)
Transitions and mobility	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/
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
Mental Health Treatment Admissions	Arkansas Department of Human Services, Office of Substance Abuse and Mental Health

People needing but not receiving treatment	State Data Tables and Reports from the 2022-2023 NSDUH CBHSQ Data
Community Resilience Estimates	Community Resilience Estimates (census.gov)
Food insecurity	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service
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:

- Underrepresentation of Racial and Ethnic Minority Youth:** In states where minorities make up a significant portion of the population—such as in this state, where minorities comprise 32.4 percent, with non-Hispanic Blacks alone constituting 15.2 percent and Hispanics 10.0 percent —data on substance use among these groups can be insufficient. As minorities represent the fastest-growing segment of the population, the lack of robust, disaggregated data on specific racial and ethnic groups, including Hispanic, Black, Asian, and Native American youth, can hinder the ability to address the unique risk factors and challenges they face. This gap may also limit the development of culturally tailored interventions, as smaller sample sizes or generalized data may not capture the diversity of experiences within these populations.
- Limited Data on Military-Connected Youth:** While general youth surveys often do not include military-connected youth (children of service members or veterans), this population may face unique risk factors for substance use due to frequent relocations, parental deployment, or mental health challenges in the family. There may be insufficient data on this specific subgroup.
- Exclusion of Vulnerable or Marginalized Youth:** Youth experiencing homelessness, those in foster care, or those involved in the juvenile justice system are often excluded from large-scale surveys. These groups are at higher risk for substance use but are frequently left out of research due to challenges in accessing them.
- Methodological Variability Across Surveys:** Differences in the design of substance use surveys can lead to inconsistent findings and make it difficult to compare results across studies. For example:
 - Instrumentation:** Surveys often use different questions, definitions, or scales to assess substance use, which can result in variations in reported prevalence rates. For instance, some surveys may focus on lifetime use, while others examine recent or daily use, leading to inconsistencies in identifying high-risk behaviors.
 - Sample Sizes:** Some surveys have limited sample sizes, particularly when it comes to subgroups such as military-connected youth or specific racial and ethnic minorities. Small sample sizes can reduce the statistical power of analyses, leading to unreliable estimates or the inability to draw meaningful conclusions for these key populations.
 - Data Lags:** National and state-level substance use surveys often involve long time lags between data collection and reporting. This delay can make it challenging to capture current trends, especially with rapidly changing substance use behaviors (e.g., the rise of vaping or synthetic drugs). The most recent data available may not reflect the current substance use landscape, which hinders timely decision-making and intervention efforts.

- **Weighting:** *The Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) Survey and the Arkansas Collegiate Survey:* The substance use trends presented in this summary are based on APNA and Collegiate survey results compared over time. However, neither survey is weighted to reflect the Arkansas student/collegiate population, so these findings should be interpreted with caution. The trends and patterns described may not be representative of the broader student population across the state given that non-participating schools and students may be very different from those who choose to participate in the surveys.
- **Limited Longitudinal Data:** There is often a lack of long-term, longitudinal studies tracking substance use from adolescence into young adulthood, which hinders understanding of how substance use behaviors evolve over time and the long-term effects of early use.
- **Gaps in Data on Emerging Substances:** Surveys may lag in capturing data on emerging substances, such as new synthetic drugs, certain prescription drugs, or vaping products, especially as these trends evolve rapidly.
- **Privacy Concerns:** Data at the county or community level may not be publicly available due to a low number of respondents.
- **Reliance on Self-Reported Data:** Most youth substance use data is self-reported, which can lead to underreporting or misreporting due to stigma, fear of legal consequences, or social desirability bias.
- **Special Note Regarding the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH):** NSDUH remains the primary source of state-level substance use prevalence estimates used in this report, but three features of the survey constrain how its estimates may be interpreted. (1) Break in trend. NSDUH shifted to web-based data collection during 2020, producing a mode effect that was not uniform across population subgroups. Estimates from 2020 forward are therefore not comparable to 2019 and earlier, and because 2020 did not include a full year of collection, 2020 is not comparable to 2021 either. The 2020 and 2019–2020 state datasets were withdrawn in February 2023 and no state estimate incorporating 2020 is available. The practical consequence is that no NSDUH trend line in this report extends back before 2021, and any apparent change across that boundary reflects survey methodology rather than behavior. (2) Current data availability. State estimates for 2023–2024 were published in December 2025, with model-based prevalence tables updated in February 2026. State estimates are produced from two years of pooled data. (3) Estimation method and coverage. State-level figures are not direct survey estimates. They are produced through small area estimation, in which state NSDUH responses are combined with other local data sources to model prevalence. Confidence intervals should be reported alongside point estimates, and small differences between states or between adjacent periods should not be treated as meaningful. NSDUH also excludes active-duty service members, persons in correctional facilities and residential treatment, and persons experiencing unsheltered homelessness — the same populations identified above as data-deficient.

EXHIBIT 2.

Data Deficiency	Why Data Are Needed
Illicit drug use	Young adults increasingly report past-month illicit drug use, and emergency department visits related to illicit drug use and prescription drug misuse are rising. Obtaining county-level data on the incidence and prevalence of substance use remains a critical need to better understand and address these trends.

Substance use/misuse data on minority populations	Minority populations make up 30.3 percent of the state, but data on substance use/misuse within these groups are limited. Cultural, racial, and ethnic differences must be considered when designing interventions. Due to the state's relatively small population size, national surveys do not provide reliable substance use estimates for minority groups in Arkansas.
Substance use/misuse related suicide data	Substance use significantly increases suicide risk, both as a contributing factor and as a means for suicide attempts. However, there is a 2-year lag in cause of death data, meaning data may not reflect current trends. Suicide is often underreported or miscoded, further complicating accurate tracking. While recent surveys added mental health and suicide-related questions during the COVID-19 pandemic, reliable suicide data for Arkansas at the state or sub-state level is limited, particularly by age, race, or region.
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 U.S. population. There is insufficient information on mental health and substance use/misuse, particularly at state and county levels. However, the state of Arkansas has conducted a series of surveys with Veterans and their families through the Arkansas Governor's Challenge suicide prevention initiative. These data are currently being analyzed. While these surveys do not collect data on youth, they provide mental health and suicide information on Veterans, military members, and adult family members.
Over-the-counter (OTC) medication use/misuse	Over-the-counter (OTC) medications, while generally safe when used appropriately, can be misused, posing risks for addiction. There is currently no comprehensive data source to track OTC medication purchases or misuse, making it difficult to assess the scope of this issue.
Incarcerated population	A significant proportion of incarcerated individuals experience co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders. To effectively intervene and develop treatment strategies, it is essential to have reliable state and county-level prevalence data on substance use and mental health disorders in this population.
Co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders or service utilization	The coexistence of both a mental illness and SUD is known as a co-occurring disorder and is common among people in treatment. People with mental illness are more likely to experience an SUD than those not affected by a mental illness. According to SAMHSA's 2022 National Survey on Drug Use and Health , approximately 21.5 million adults in the United States have a co-occurring disorder. Understanding the prevalence of co-occurring disorders at the county level is essential for developing targeted interventions and improving service delivery. See Co-Occurring Disorders and Other Health Conditions SAMHSA
County-level data	Privacy concerns often limit the availability of publicly accessible county-level data. However, such data is critical to understanding the incidence and prevalence of substance use/misuse in specific regions and counties, enabling the precise targeting of prevention and intervention strategies.
Poly-Substance Use	Increasingly, individuals are using multiple substances simultaneously (e.g., alcohol and opioids, or nicotine and marijuana). However, polysubstance use data is often lacking or not sufficiently disaggregated in current reporting systems. Understanding these interactions is crucial for effective prevention and treatment strategies, yet existing surveys may not capture the complexities of multiple drug interactions.
Mental Health Service Gaps	While co-occurring disorders are mentioned, it's also important to address access to mental health and substance use services . Many young adults face barriers to accessing treatment due to factors such as stigma, lack of insurance, or provider shortages. Data on service utilization and unmet needs

	for substance use treatment at the local level is critical for planning intervention strategies.

Strategies to address these data deficiencies include the following:

- Use several sources together rather than relying on any single one. No individual survey covers every population or every substance, so this report reads across NSDUH, APNA, the Collegiate Survey, vital records, and treatment admissions.
- Align questions across instruments where possible. Differences in wording, recall period, and age ranges make results hard to compare from one survey to the next. Advocating for alignment of these items where they can is the only remedy for a problem this report has identified repeatedly.
- Use small area estimation to produce county-level figures. Model-based small area estimation — combining survey data with local administrative and demographic data — produces county estimates with stated uncertainty, and flags which counties have data too thin to report. CDC uses this method to estimate survey outcomes for all 3,144 U.S. counties and offer a working model for how the same could be done for substance use.
- Supplement the numbers with qualitative work. Focus groups, interviews, and case studies capture what surveys miss, particularly for populations with sample sizes too small to analyze — youth in foster care or juvenile justice, racial and ethnic minority youth, and military-connected families. Qualitative findings also help explain trends the quantitative data show but cannot account for.
- Field new data collection only where no existing source can be adapted. Standing up a survey is the most expensive option and should follow the others, not precede them. Where it is warranted, coordinate with existing state efforts — such as the Governor's Challenge Veteran and family surveys — rather than fielding in parallel.

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.

Purpose and Users. The Arkansas State Epidemiological Profile consolidates disparate data sources to support program planning, policy development, and funding applications for substance use services statewide. Prior to the SEOW, stakeholders had to navigate multiple data resources independently. The profile now provides consolidated data along with county-level profiles and online resources through ARPrevention.org.

Primary users include prevention and treatment program planners, public health workers, researchers, policymakers, community coalitions, healthcare providers, nonprofit organizations, grant writers, and public officials.

Dissemination Strategy. Distribution occurs through multiple channels coordinated by DHS, OSAMH, Arkansas Department of Health, UALR MidSOUTH, UAMS SEOW staff, regional prevention providers, and community stakeholders. Methods include:

- ARPrevention.org website
- In-person distribution at coalition meetings, health fairs, and conferences
- Provider outreach visits

Addressing Dissemination Challenges. Key challenges include cost constraints, time limitations, audience diversity, and reaching unidentified community members. Solutions include:

- **Cost management:** SEOW prioritizes resource allocation for dissemination at triannual meetings
- **Time efficiency:** Strategic coordination with existing provider visits and health initiatives
- **Audience accessibility:** Plain language editing for public materials while maintaining technical depth for professionals
- **Community reach:** Regular discussion of workgroup membership expansion at triannual meetings

Evaluation. SEOW evaluates dissemination effectiveness at triannual meetings through distribution summaries and website analytics tracked by the UAMS communications team.

Annual Profile of Substance Use

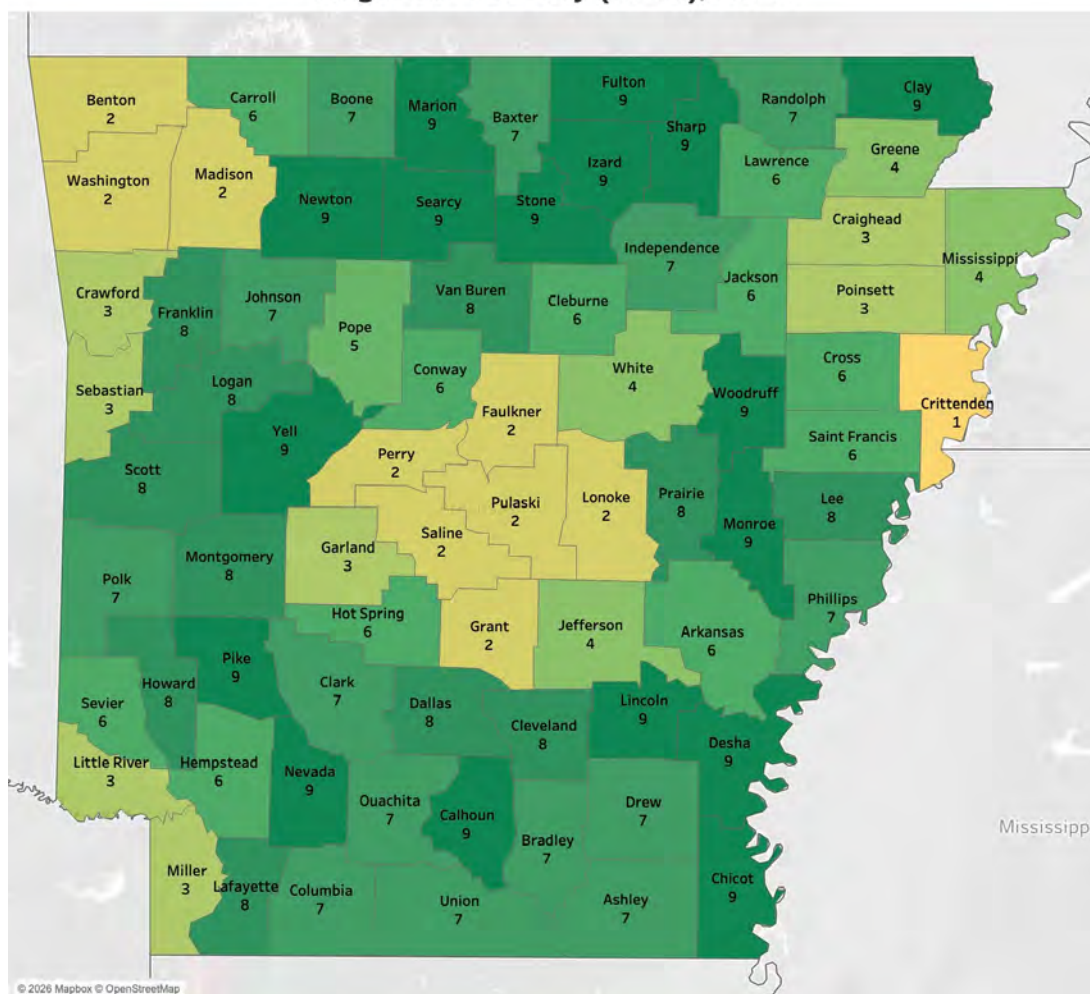
Arkansas State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup

Arkansas Overview

POPULATION

Of the 75 counties in Arkansas, 58 are considered rural with 38.9 percent of Arkansans living in rural counties in 2024. About 56 percent of rural counties have fewer than 20,000 people. In 2024, the total population of Arkansas was slightly over 3 million, placing the state in the bottom half of all states in terms of population. Arkansas ranked 33rd in terms of population per square mile at 58.0 compared to 94.8-98.0 per square mile for the U.S. as a whole in 2024.

Degree of Rurality (RUCC), 2024



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

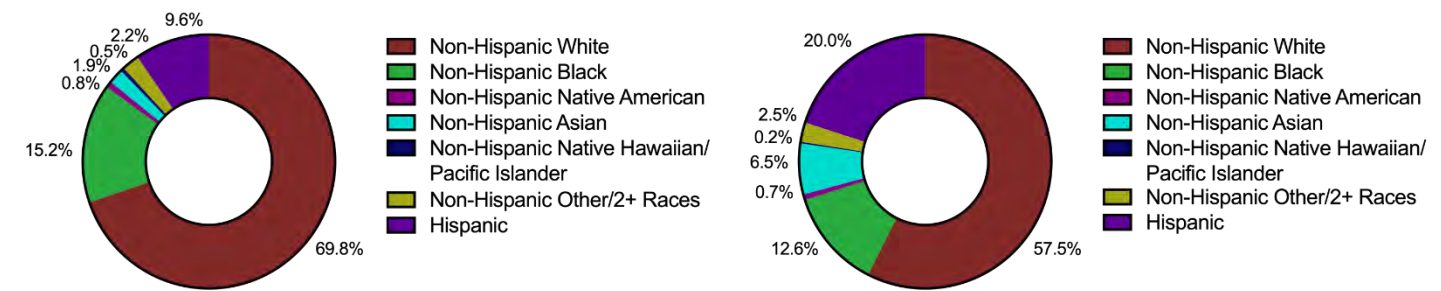
Source: USA ERS - Documentation

Non-Hispanic Whites comprise most of the population of the state (69.8%), but minority groups are increasing in Arkansas. In 2024, Hispanics were 9.6 percent of the population while Non-Hispanic Blacks represented 15.2 percent of the population.

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

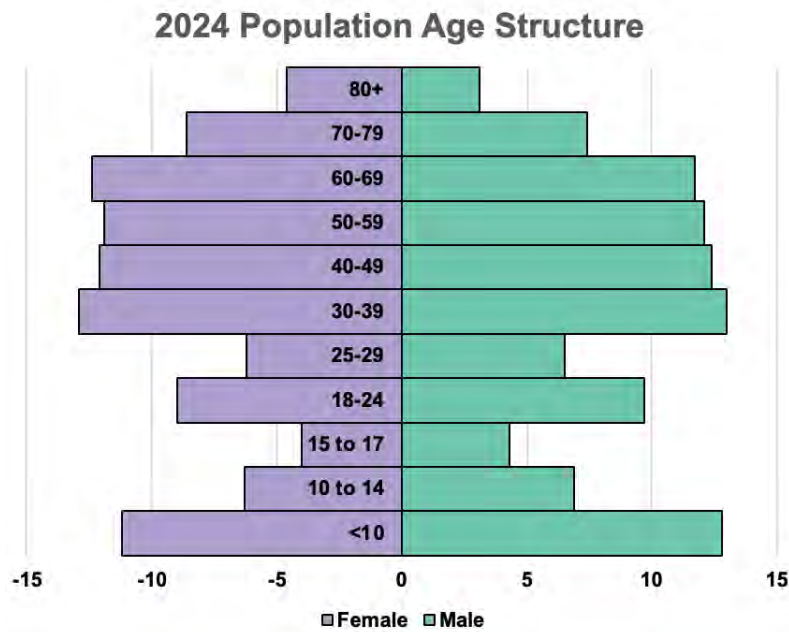
Arkansas Population, 2024

United States Population, 2024



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

In 2024, people aged 18 and older made up approximately 77 percent of Arkansas's population. The state's median age was 39.1 years, essentially the same as the national figure of 39.2. Both are nearly ten years above the 1960 U.S. median of 29.5, reflecting decades of declining fertility and rising life expectancy. The chart below shows the state's population by age and sex as a population pyramid. The name describes the shape of a high-fertility/growing population, in which each birth cohort is larger than the one before it and the figure tapers steadily from a broad base. Arkansas does not have that shape. In equal five-year groups, every group from birth through age 69 holds between 5.6 percent and 6.9 percent of the population, producing a near-vertical column rather than a pyramid. The taper begins at 70 and is steep: 4.9 percent at ages 70 to 74, 3.7 percent at 75 to 79, and 4.0 percent for everyone 80 and older combined.



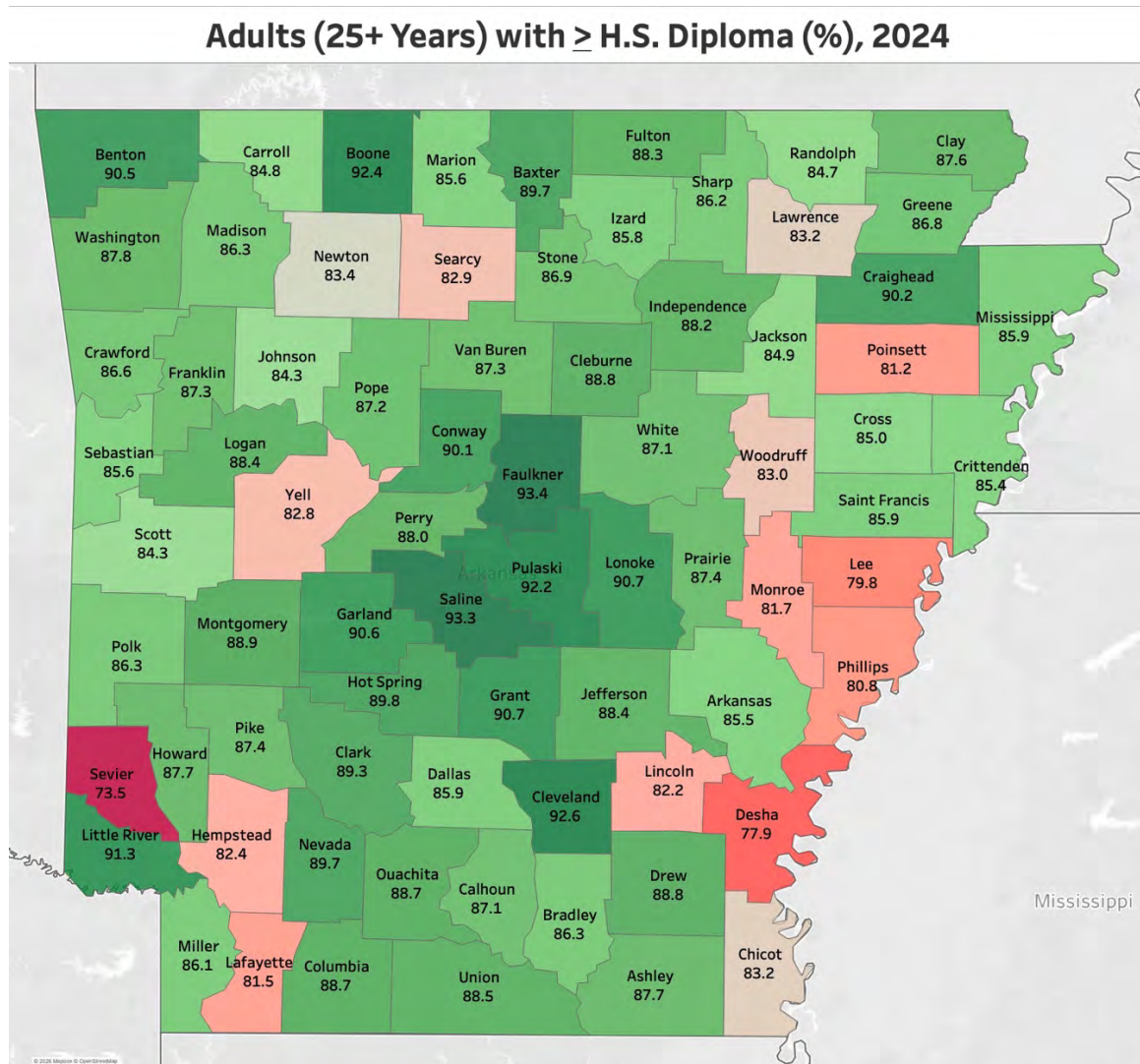
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Two features deserve attention. The youngest group (< 5 years) is the smallest of any group under age 70. Children under the age of 5 number 176,599 against 213,047 residents aged 15 to 19, a difference of about 36,000, or 17 percent. This falls well outside the survey's margin of error and is consistent with a decline in births. Arkansas should expect a smaller school-age population over the coming decade. At the other end, the group aged 60 to 64 is unusually large at 6.5 percent, exceeding both the group below it (5.6% at ages 55 to 59) and the group above it (5.7% at 65 to 69). That cohort moves into its seventies over the next decade, into the ages where the distribution already narrows sharply. Combined with a contracting base, the state's age structure will shift upward and demand for services will follow.

EDUCATION

Arkansas' public-school system enrollment was 465,421 students during the 2025-2026 school year, with 55 percent in middle or high school. About 74.3 percent of students qualified for free or reduced lunches.

The percentage of homeless Arkansas students has increased over time, rising from 2.6 percent in 2019-2020 to 3 percent in 2025-2026. The homelessness rate among Arkansas students rose 0.4 percent per year from 2022-2023 to 2024-2025 but dropped 0.7 percent in 2025-2026.



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

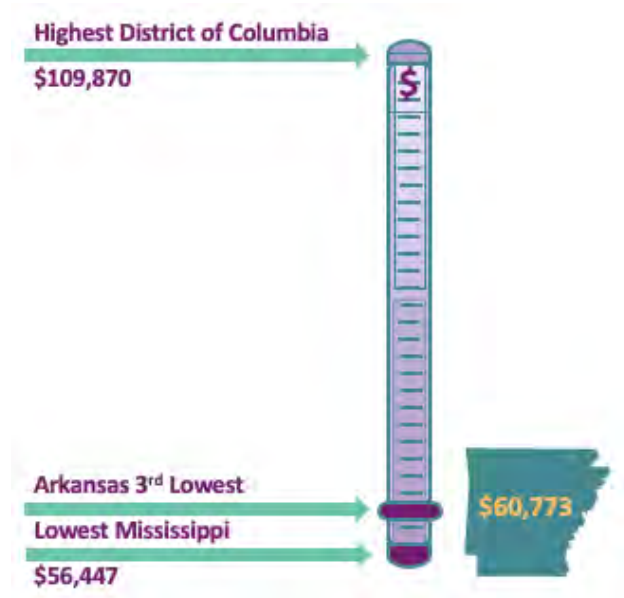
Among the Arkansas population aged 25 and older, 88.7 percent graduated from high school or obtained a GED vs 89.6 percent of the U.S. population in 2024. At the bachelor's level the gap between the U.S. and the state is far wider: 25.7 percent of Arkansas adults held a bachelor's degree or higher, against 35.7 percent nationally. Arkansas has essentially closed the gap in secondary completion while remaining ten points behind on four-year degrees.

The percentage of Arkansas adults with a high school diploma or GED ranged from 73.5 percent in Sevier County to 93.4 percent in Faulkner County in 2024. The highest rates were generally in the central part of the state; the lowest were concentrated along the eastern border, with additional low-rate counties in the southwest, north, and west. County figures are five-year American Community Survey estimates, and margins of error are wider for smaller counties, so differences between individual counties should be interpreted with that in mind.

ECONOMY

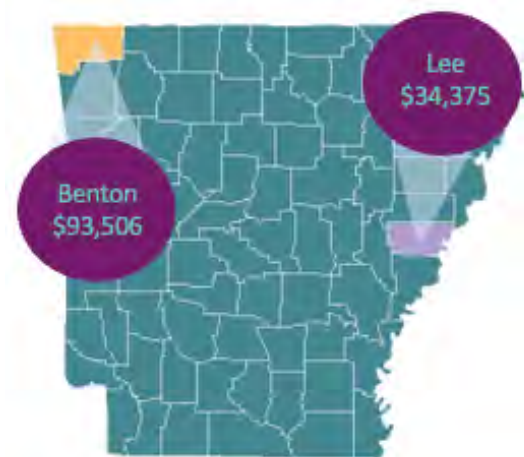
Income

In 2024, the median income in Arkansas was \$60,773 compared to \$80,734 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

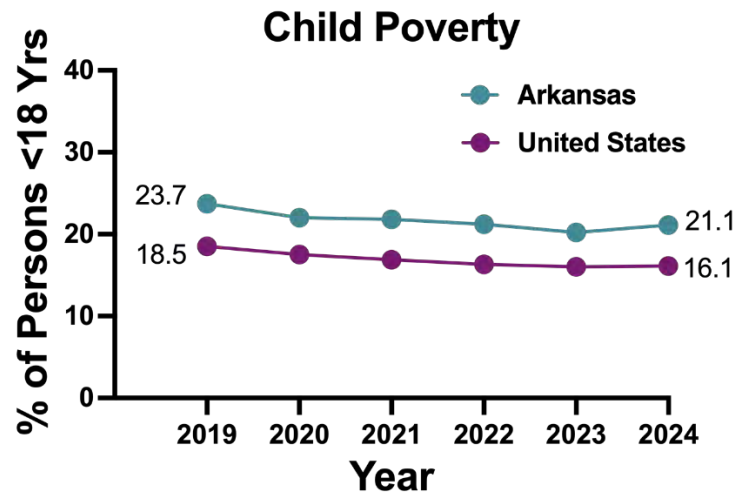
Highest and Lowest County Median Income Level, 2024



Source: American Community Survey

Poverty

At 16.0 percent in 2024, Arkansas's poverty rate exceeded the national rate of 12.5 percent, the sixth highest among the states. Poverty is associated with reduced access to treatment and with worse outcomes once substance use begins. It is concentrated in the Delta and south Arkansas — the same counties where student-reported hopelessness is highest and school counselor access is lowest.



Source: American Community Survey



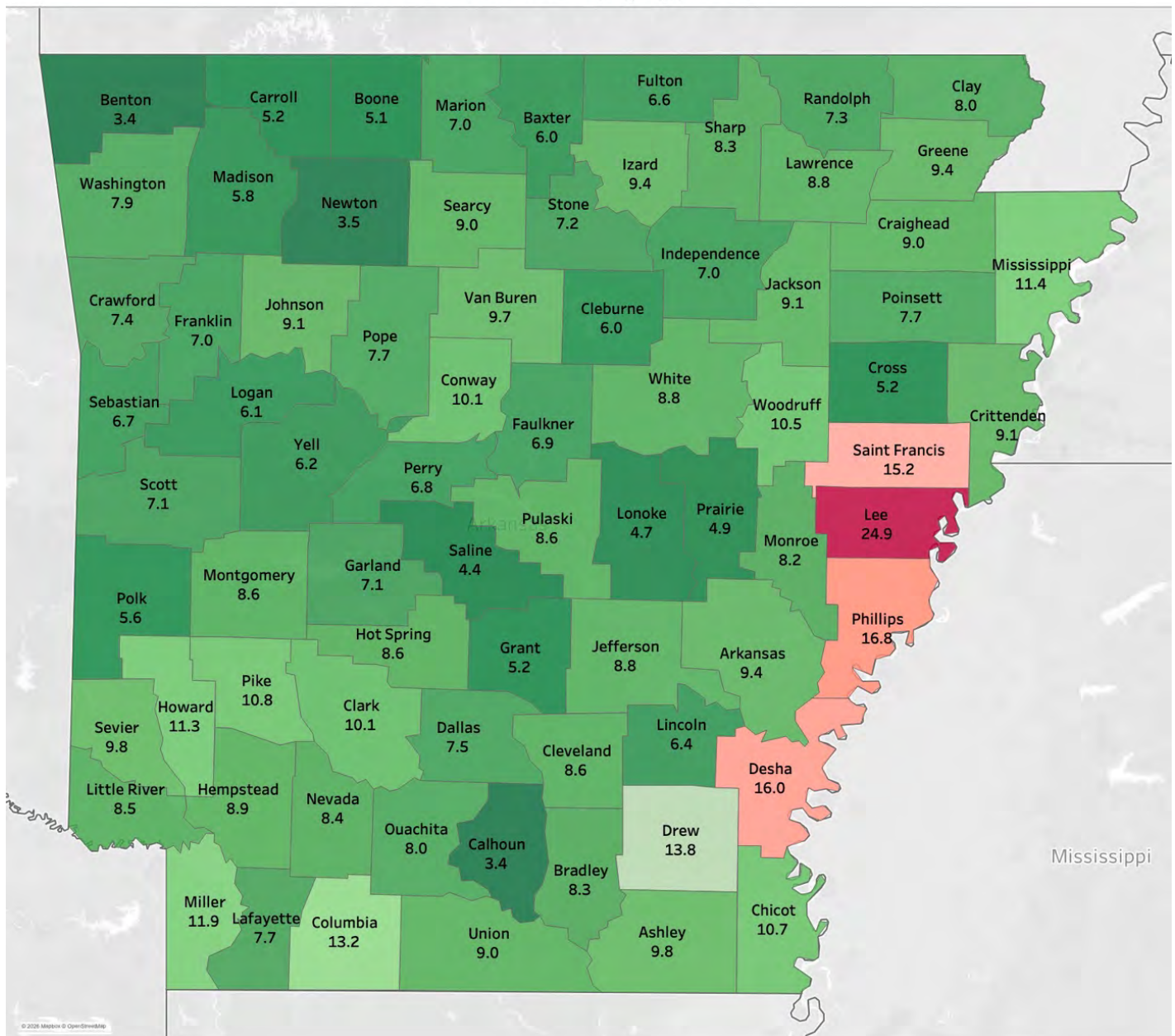
Source: American Community Survey

Child poverty fell in both Arkansas and the nation between 2019 and 2024, though Arkansas remained above the national rate throughout. At 21.1 percent in 2024 against 16.1 percent nationally, the five-point gap for children is wider than the 3.5-point gap for the population overall — Arkansas children are disproportionately likely to be poor even relative to the state's general poverty level.

In 2024, 7.6 percent of Arkansans lived in deep poverty, compared with 6 percent nationally, placing the state 5th highest among the states and DC.

County rates ranged from 3.4 percent in Benton and Calhoun Counties to 24.9 percent in Lee County, with the highest rates concentrated in eastern and southeastern Arkansas. County estimates for the least populous counties carry wide margins of error, and the counties at both ends of this range are among the smallest in the state, so individual county rankings should be read with caution.

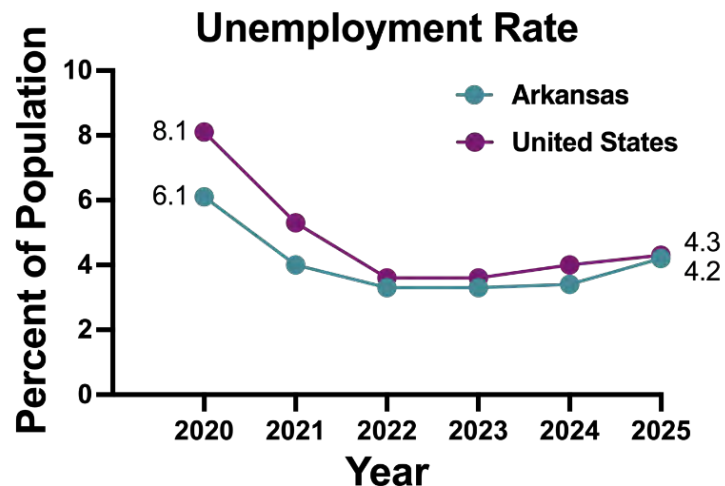
Deep Poverty (%), 2024



Source: American Community Survey

Unemployment

Arkansas unemployment tracked the national pattern: up sharply to 6.1 percent in 2020, down to 3.3 percent by 2022, steady through 2024, and rising a little since. At 4.2 percent in 2025, the state matches the national rate of 4.3 percent.



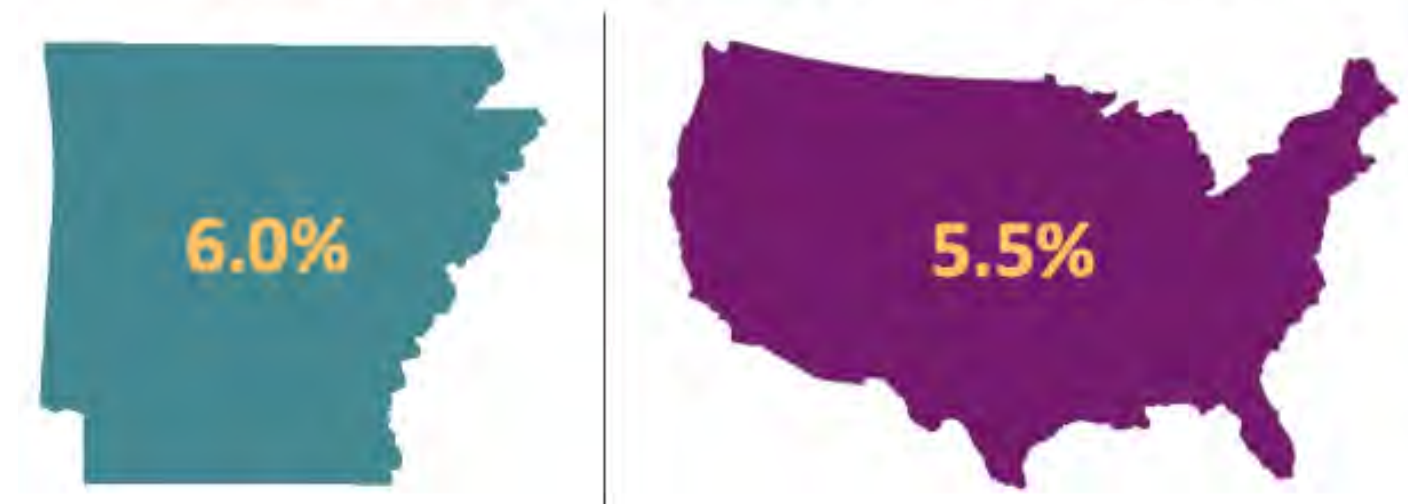
Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unemployment only counts people who are looking for work. In 2024, 59.0 percent of Arkansans aged 16 and over were working or looking for work, compared with 64.0 percent nationally. Through age 24, Arkansas matches the nation. From 25 to 64 labor force participation falls below U.S. rates. The problem is not that job seekers can't find work. It is that fewer working-age adults are in the job market, especially those in their forties, fifties, and early sixties.

Uninsured

In 2024, 9.0 percent of Arkansans lacked health insurance, compared with 8.4 percent nationally. Coverage among children was considerably better than among adults in both places: 6.0 percent of Arkansas children were uninsured, against 5.5 percent nationally.

Uninsurance Rates for Persons < 19 Years, 2024



Source: American Community Survey

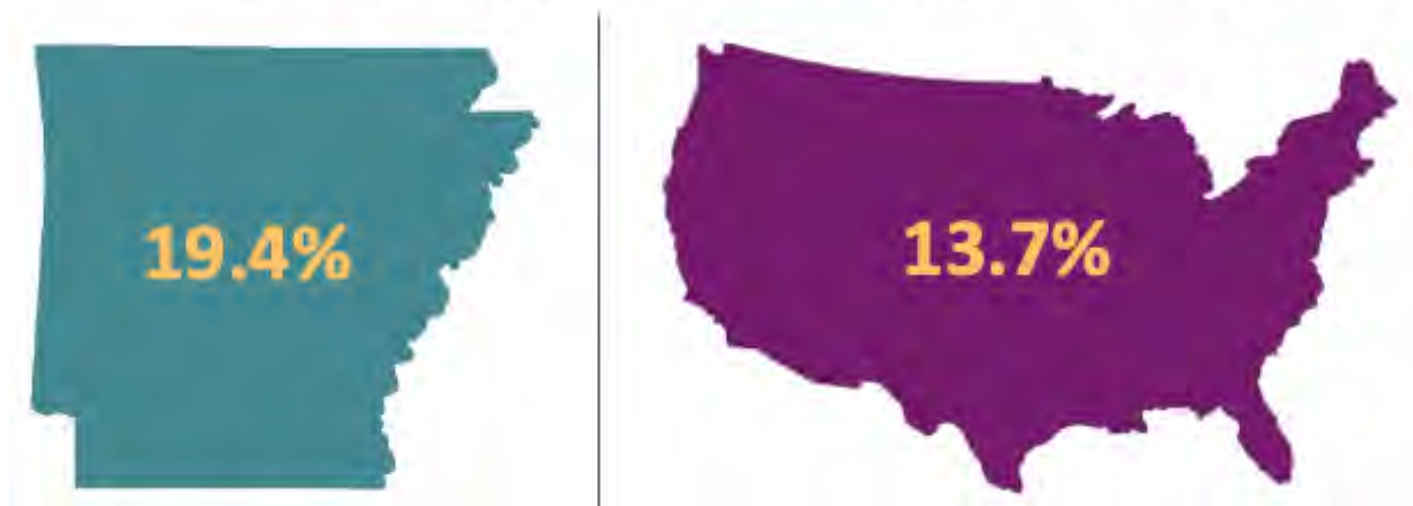
Food Insecurity

Food insecurity is defined as a lack of consistent access to enough food for every person in a household.¹ Food insecurity is a marker of material deprivation due to its close link to socioeconomic status². Youth are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity, with 1 in 3 students experiencing food insecurity nationally. Marginalized communities are twice as likely to experience poverty and, thus, food insecurity. Students at all levels are at increased risk of educational failure because food insecurity as hunger can exacerbate any educational obstacle they are already facing. This failure can perpetuate generational poverty. Additionally, food insecurity is associated with mood disorders such as depression, suicidal ideation and anxiety as well as the prevalence of cannabis, cocaine/crack and speed use.³ Of special concern, food insecurity is associated with increased behavioral problems in children.⁴

In 2024, 18.3 million households were food-insecure in the U.S.⁵ The food insecurity rate for households in 2024 was 19.4 percent for Arkansas and 13.7 percent for the U.S. This represents a statistically significant difference. **Arkansas food insecurity continues to be ranked worst in the U.S. in 2024.** Food insecurity was higher in Southern states and highest in Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Texas. The lowest food insecurity rate was in North Dakota (9%) followed by New Hampshire (9.1%) and Vermont (9.4%).

In 2024, the percentage of households with very low food security was also significantly higher in Arkansas versus the U.S. (7.6% vs 5.2%).

Households with Food Insecurity, 2022-2024



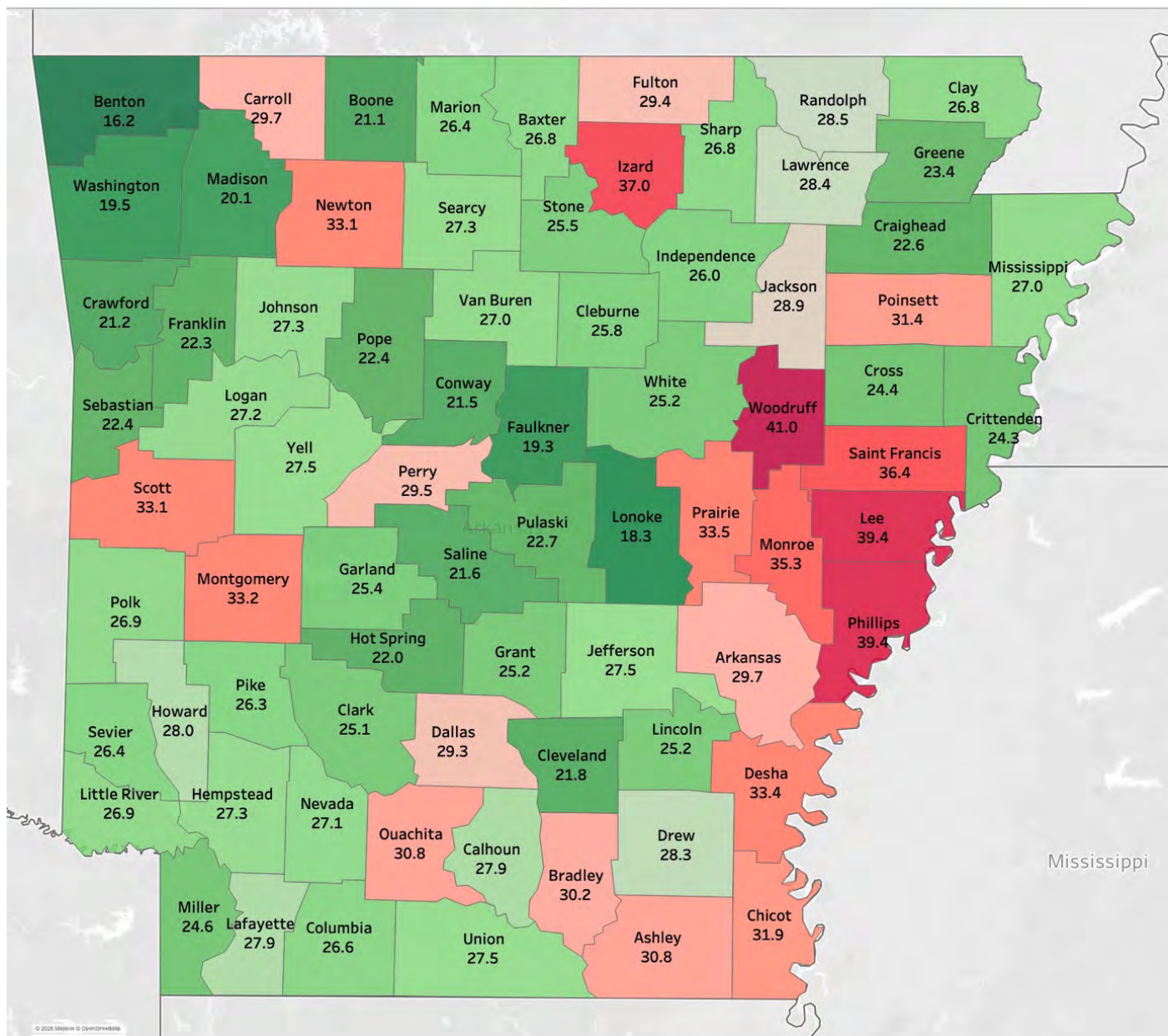
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

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 2024, the U.S. CRE was 20.3 percent versus 23.3 percent for Arkansas, indicating that Arkansas persons have a higher vulnerability to external stressors than nationally. Counties with greatest vulnerability to external stressors can generally be found in the eastern and southern part of the state, along with selected northern and western counties. Woodruff County had the highest CRE (41.0%), and Benton County had the lowest CRE (16.2%).

CRE, 2024



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

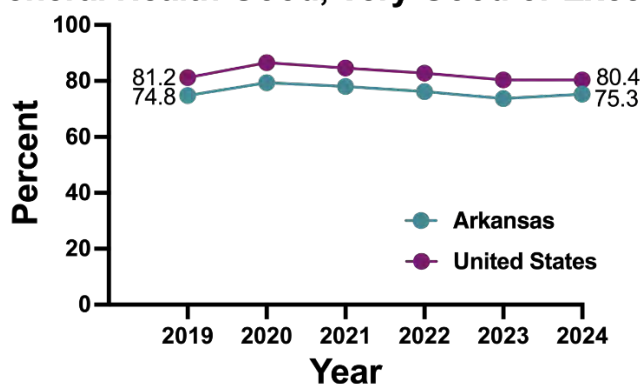
OVERALL HEALTH

Arkansas ranked 49th in overall health in 2024, down from 48th in 2023. New Hampshire was the healthiest, while Louisiana ranked the least healthy state in 2024.



Source: America's Health Rankings

General Health Good, Very Good or Excellent

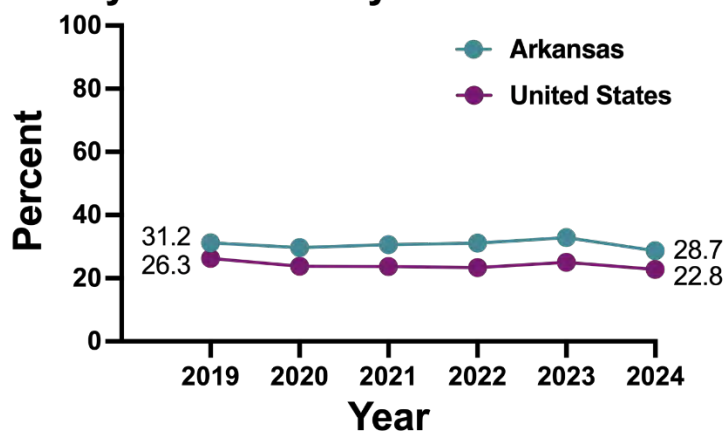


Source: BRFSS

The prevalence of U.S. and Arkansas adults rating their health as excellent, very good or good increased from 2017 to 2020 and decreased from 2020 to 2024. Arkansans rating their health as at least good is consistently slightly less than that of the U.S. population. 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

In 2024, 28.7 percent of Arkansas adults reported no leisure-time physical activity in the past month, compared with 22.8 percent of adults nationally. Among states and the District of Columbia, prevalence ranged from 13.9 percent in the District of Columbia to 30.6 percent in Mississippi; Arkansas ranked 48th. Physical inactivity is included not as a measure of substance use, but to describe the conditions in which prevention and treatment services operate.

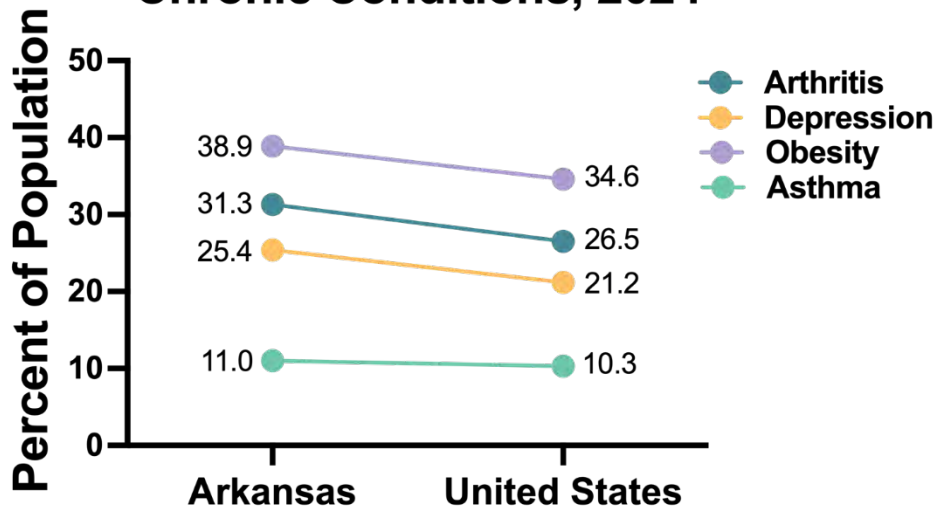
Physical Inactivity in the Past Month



Source: BRFSS

Compared with U.S. adults in 2024, Arkansas adults had higher prevalence of diagnosed arthritis, lifetime diagnosed depressive disorder, and obesity. Asthma prevalence was similar. These conditions are included because of their relationship to substance use risk and treatment: chronic pain conditions such as arthritis are associated with opioid prescribing, and depressive disorders frequently co-occur with substance use disorders.

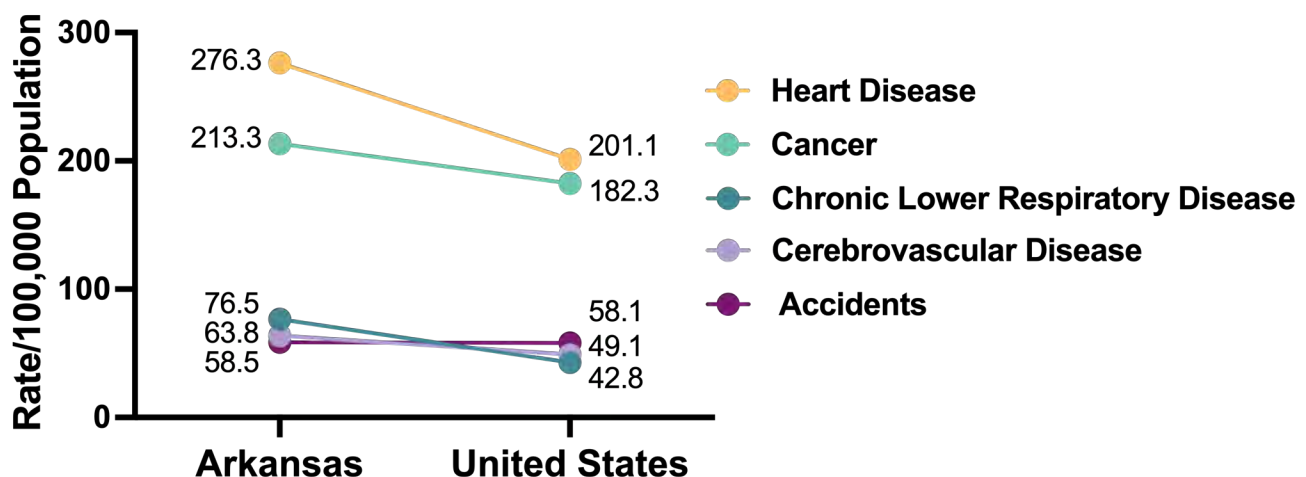
Chronic Conditions, 2024



Source: BRFSS

In 2024, the leading causes of death in Arkansas were heart disease, cancer, chronic lower respiratory disease, cerebrovascular disease, and accidents. Nationally, the order was heart disease, cancer, accidents, cerebrovascular disease, and chronic lower respiratory disease. Age-adjusted mortality rates in Arkansas exceeded national rates for each of these causes, with the smallest difference for accidents. These diseases share modifiable risk factors — including tobacco use, physical inactivity, and obesity — each of which is more prevalent in Arkansas than nationally. Accidents include unintentional poisoning, the category that captures most drug overdose deaths, and alcohol-involved motor vehicle crashes; this is the cause of death most directly related to the substance use patterns described in this report.

Top 5 Causes of Death in Arkansas, 2024

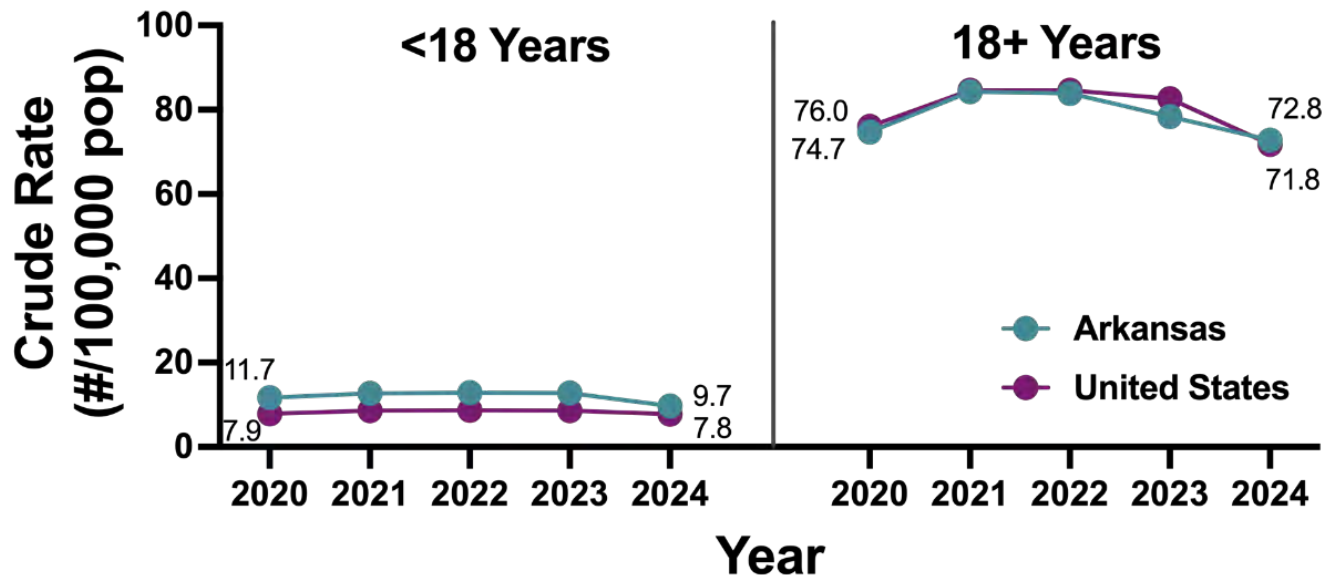


Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, CDC WONDER

Accidents, or unintentional injuries, were the third leading cause of death nationally and the fifth leading cause in Arkansas in 2024. Arkansas ranks accidents lower not because accident mortality is lower — rates are comparable to national rates — but because chronic disease mortality is higher. The leading causes of unintentional injury death are motor vehicle crashes, drug overdose, and falls.

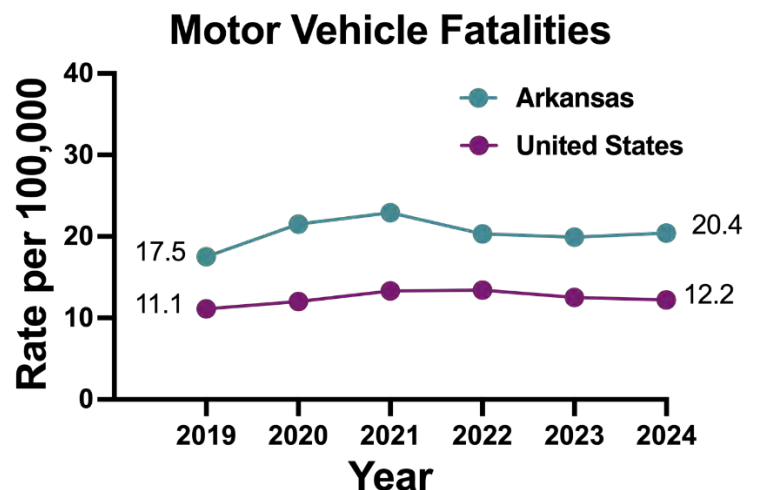
Among Arkansas youth, unintentional injury death rates exceeded national rates in each year from 2020 through 2024. Individual annual differences were small, and confidence intervals overlapped, but the direction was consistent across all five years. Adult rates in Arkansas and nationally were similar, and substantially higher than youth rates in both.

Accident/Unintentional Mortality



Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, CDC WONDER

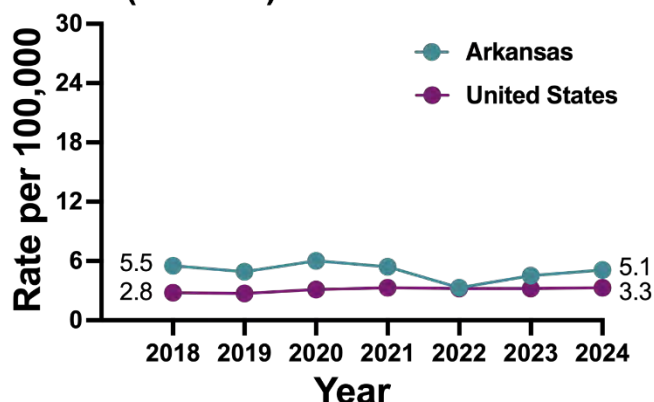
National motor vehicle fatality rates rose from 2019 through 2021 and have remained near that level through 2024. Arkansas rates have exceeded national rates in every year of this period, by roughly 8.2 per 100,000. Arkansas rates also rose from 2019 to 2021 and declined modestly through 2023.



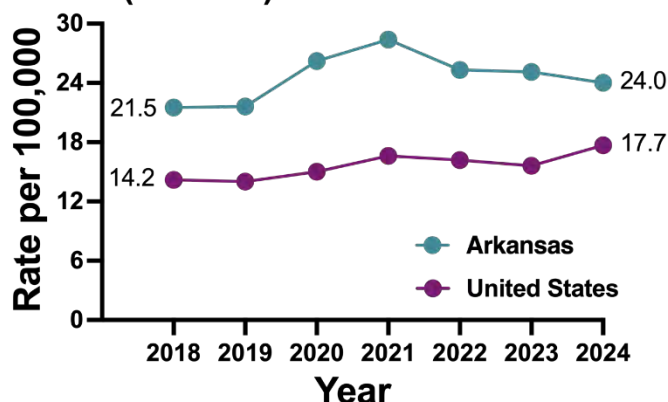
Source: National Highway Transportation Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)

Motor vehicle fatality rates in Arkansas have consistently and substantially exceeded national rates. Rates among Arkansas youth under 18 were higher than national rates in every year from 2018 through 2024 except 2022, though annual counts are small and year-to-year movement should be interpreted with caution.

Youth (<18 Yrs) Motor Vehicle Fatalities



Adult (18+ Yrs) Motor Vehicle Fatalities



Source: CDC WONDER

Among adults 18 and older, Arkansas rates were stable through 2019, rose sharply from 2019 to 2021, and declined thereafter to a 2024 rate slightly above the 2019 level. National adult rates were stable through 2019, rose modestly to 2021, held steady through 2023, and rose again in 2024. The Arkansas–U.S. gap persisted across the entire period.

Motor vehicle crashes are a leading mechanism of alcohol- and drug-related death in both age groups. Unlike the general health indicators in this section, this measure reflects a direct consequence of substance use, and the persistent Arkansas–U.S. gap warrants attention in prevention planning.

YOUTH SUBSTANCE USE

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

Substance dependence is a physical condition in which the body has adapted to the presence of a drug because of constant exposure. Stopping the use of the drug results in physical symptoms known as withdrawal syndrome. Symptoms range from mild to severe and can even result in death depending on the substance.

Substance use disorder refers to the development of behaviors or symptoms caused by using a substance that an individual continues to take or has difficulty stopping despite its negative effects, including physical and mental health problems, disability, and failure to meet major responsibilities at work, school, or home.

Data related to youth substance use came primarily from the following sources:

- Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) surveys⁹
- Monitoring the Future (MTF) surveys^{10,11}
- National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) survey^{12,13}

When 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

Initiation and adolescent risk

Nine in ten adult regular tobacco users began before age 18, and 99 percent by age 26.¹¹

Adolescents who have used tobacco products are more likely to subsequently use alcohol and cannabis. Nicotine exposure during adolescence may alter reward pathways in ways that increase susceptibility to other substances, though shared risk factors also contribute to this association.¹²

Because most initiation occurs before adulthood, prevention efforts are most effective when they precede the average age of first use.

Health consequences

Smoking harms nearly every organ system and is the leading cause of preventable death in the United States.¹³

Tobacco use increases risk of cancer, cardiovascular disease, and chronic respiratory disease.¹¹

Smoking during pregnancy increases risk of preterm birth, birth defects, and infant death.

Economic and policy context

Smoking costs the United States \$600 billion annually in medical care and lost productivity.¹³

States collectively spend \$84.7 million annually in National Tobacco Control funding from CDC for prevention and cessation program.¹⁴

Arkansas context

Annual healthcare costs in Arkansas directly caused by smoking are \$1.41 billion while smoking related lost productivity costs are estimated at \$3.7 billion.¹⁵

The current burden reflects use that began decades earlier. Nine in ten adult tobacco users start before age 18, and roughly one in five Arkansas high school students currently uses a tobacco product — predominantly e-cigarettes and nicotine pouches rather than cigarettes. Today's youth nicotine use therefore represents future disease burden that cigarette-based measures do not capture.

Adolescents who use tobacco products are substantially more likely to also use alcohol and cannabis, though this reflects shared risk factors as well as any direct effect of nicotine exposure.¹⁶

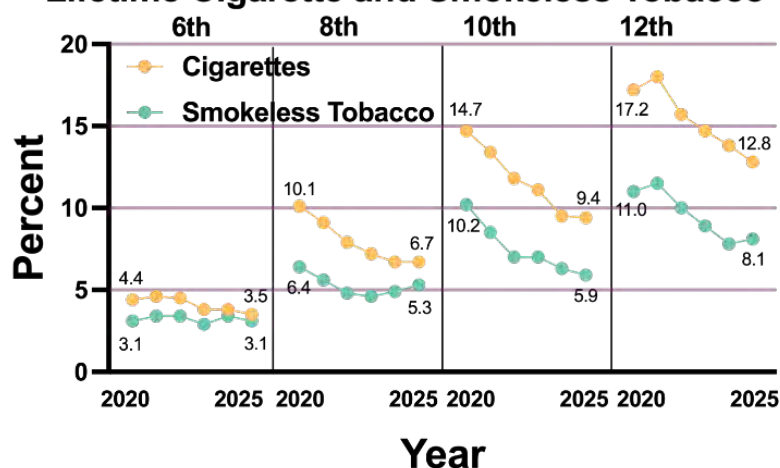
What to take away

Among students who have tried cigarettes, the reported age of first use averaged 12.2 years in 2025, ranging from 10.5 years in grade 6 to 13.5 in grade 12. This figure has declined since 2020, but as fewer students initiate cigarette use, the group reporting an age of first use becomes progressively more selected toward early initiators; the decline should not be read as evidence that Arkansas youth are beginning to smoke at younger ages. Prevalence at the youngest grade surveyed is a more reliable indicator of when prevention should begin.

<i>Age of first cigarette use (years) among Arkansas students, 2025:</i>	
<i>Overall:</i>	<i>12.2</i>
<i>6th Grade:</i>	<i>10.5</i>
<i>8th Grade:</i>	<i>11.3</i>
<i>10th Grade:</i>	<i>12.4</i>
<i>12th Grade:</i>	<i>13.5</i>

Source: APNA

Lifetime Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use

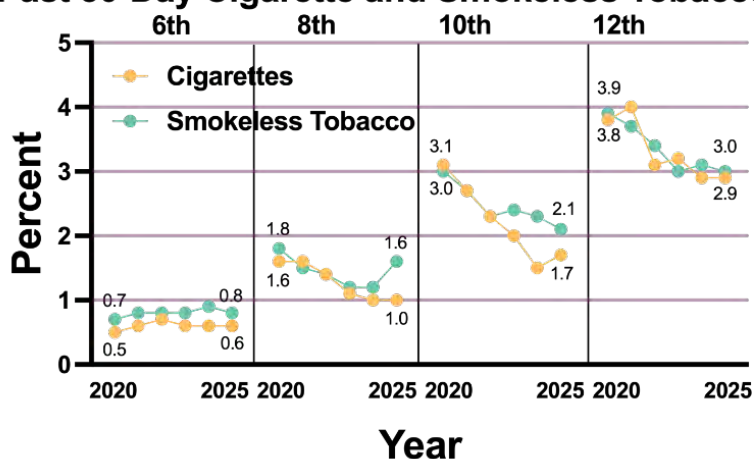


Lifetime cigarette and smokeless tobacco use among Arkansas students is low and has generally declined across all grades since 2020. One exception is lifetime use of smokeless tobacco among 6th grade students, which held steady at 3.1 percent. Prevalence rises with grade level for lifetime use, and among 12th graders lifetime cigarette use has fallen from slightly less than one in four in 2020 to about one in seven.

Source: APNA

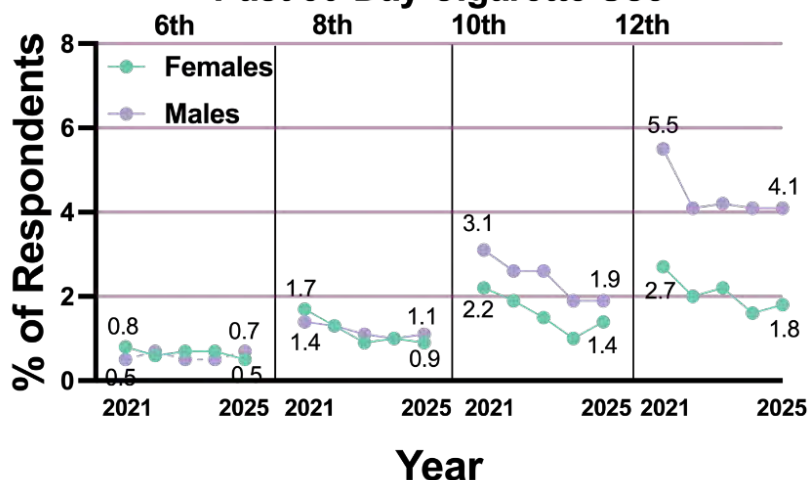
Current cigarette and smokeless tobacco use among Arkansas students is low and has declined across all but the 6th grade from 2020-2025. Approximately 1.4 and 1.7 percent of students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 reported current cigarette and smokeless tobacco use, respectively in 2025. Prevalence rises with grade level for current use.

Past 30-Day Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use



Source: APNA

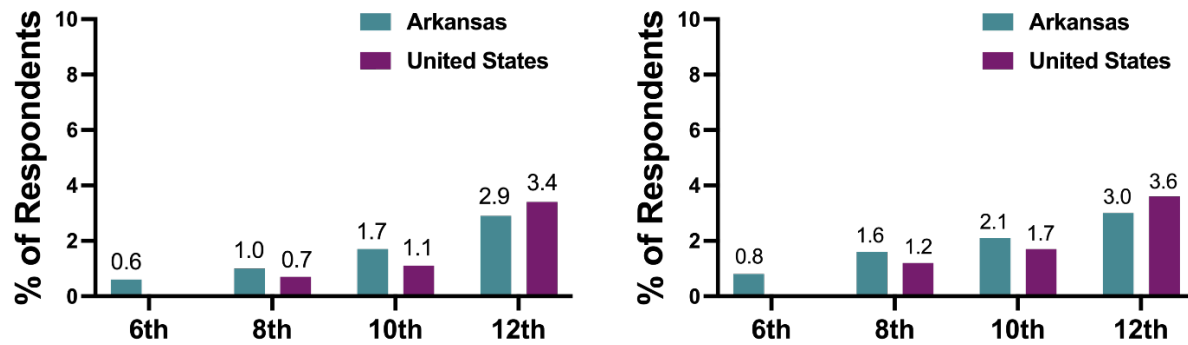
Past 30-Day Cigarette Use



Although the prevalence of current cigarette use was similar for male and female 6th and 8th grade students from 2021-2025, male 10th and, in particular, 12th grade students had a higher prevalence of cigarette use relative to their female counterparts, even though rates generally declined from 2021 to 2025.

Source: APNA

Past 30-Day Cigarette Use, 2025 Past 30-Day Smokeless Tobacco Use, 2025



Source: APNA and MTF

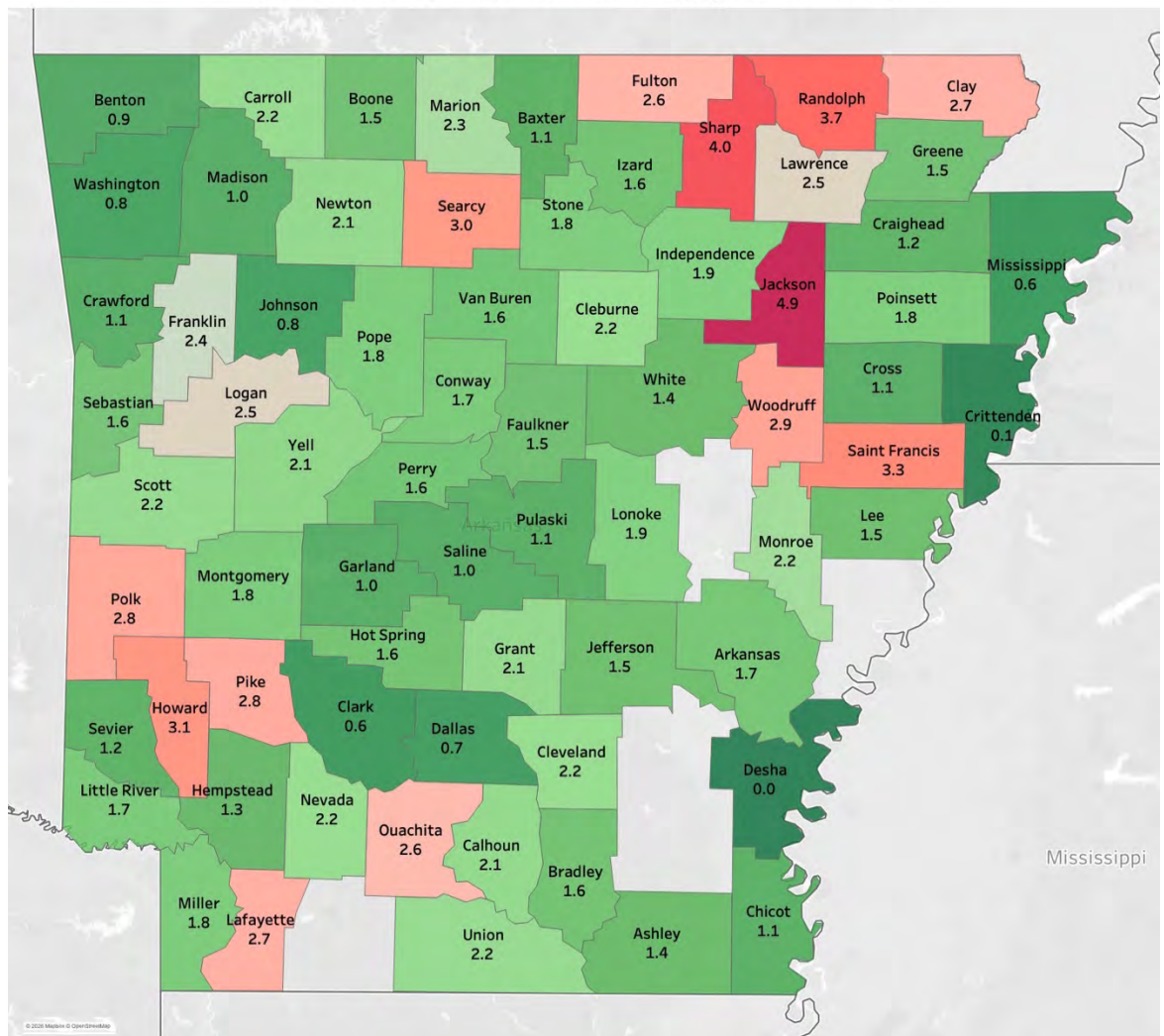
Arkansas rates of current cigarette and tobacco use exceeded national figures among 8th and 10th, but not 12th grade students in 2025.

Overall, about 1.4 percent of Arkansas youth (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12) reported current cigarette use in 2023-2025.

The percentage of youth reporting past 30-day cigarette use ranged from 0.0 percent (Region 13: Desha County) to 4.9 percent (Region 3: Jackson County).

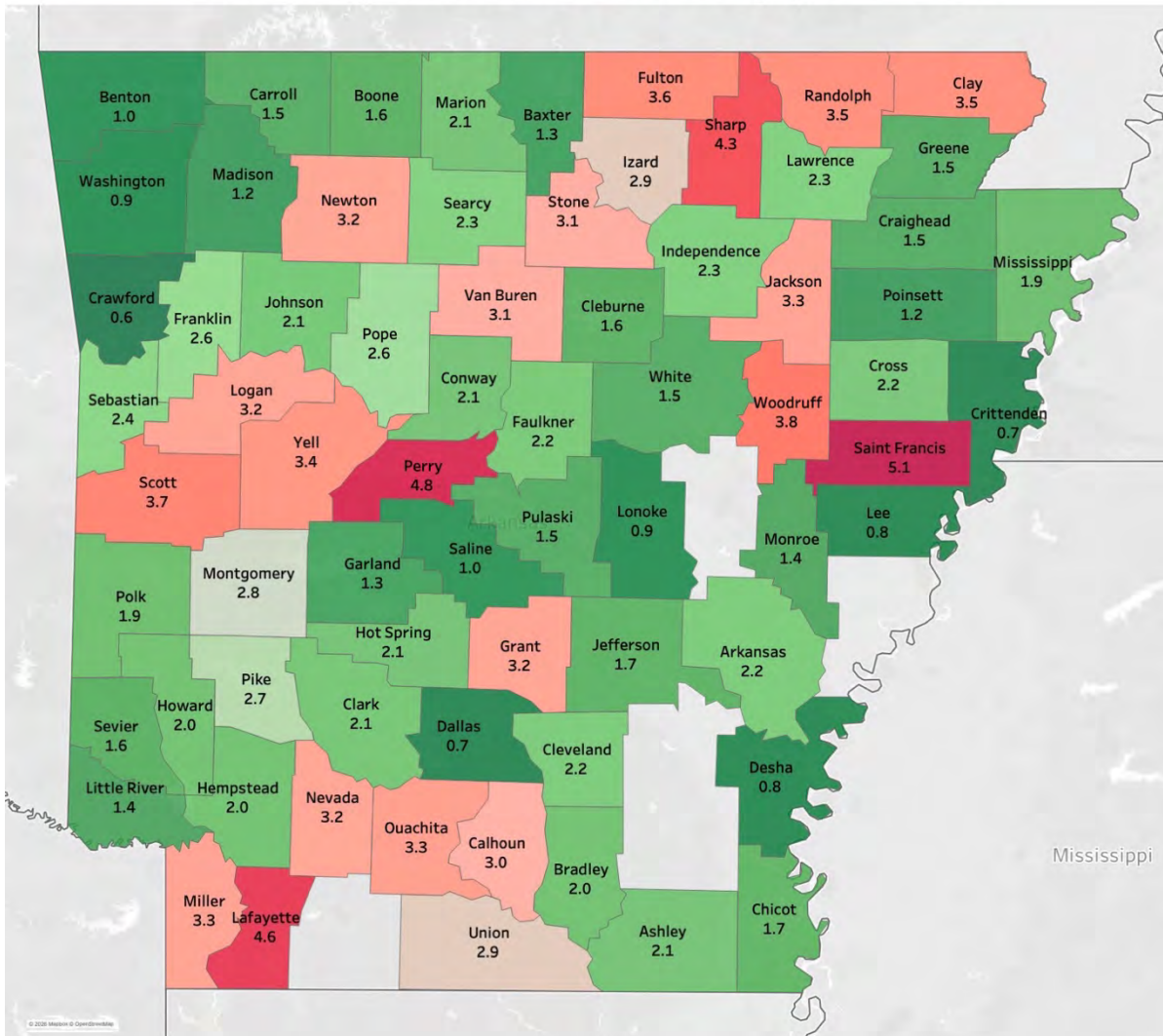
Reported cigarette use appears to be especially prevalent in the north, eastern, and western parts of the state.

Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (%), 2023-2025



Source: APNA

Past 30-Day Smokeless Tobacco Use (%), 2023-2025



Overall, about 1.7 percent of Arkansas youth (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12) reported current smokeless tobacco use in 2023-2025.

The percentage of youth reporting past 30-day smokeless tobacco use ranged from 0.6 percent (Region 5: Crawford County) to 5.1 percent (Region 7: St. Francis County).

Source: APNA

These data suggest that a few regions – most of which are more rural – may have more problematic smokeless tobacco use than other parts of the state.

The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use is now higher than that for current cigarette use. In addition, cigarettes and smokeless tobacco no longer represent the primary form of youth nicotine use in Arkansas; e-cigarette use is addressed in the following section.

E-Cigarette Use

Why this is important

E-cigarettes are the most commonly used tobacco product among U.S. youth, and youth use them at higher rates than adults. Nicotine pouches are now the second most used product and the only category increasing. Because both are absent from cigarette-based measures, surveillance built on cigarette smoking substantially understates youth nicotine use.¹⁷

Nicotine exposure during adolescence carries specific risks. Nicotine is highly addictive, affects brain development through the mid-twenties, and is harmful during pregnancy. Current devices deliver nicotine at concentrations that support rapid dependence and use patterns have shifted accordingly: the share of youth e-cigarette users who report daily use has risen substantially over the past decade.¹⁸

Aerosol from these devices is not harmless. It can contain ultrafine particles, volatile organic compounds, carcinogens, and heavy metals including nickel, tin, and lead. Separately, the 2019–2020 outbreak of e-cigarette or vaping product use-associated lung injury (EVALI) was linked primarily to vitamin E acetate in THC-containing products obtained from informal sources, illustrating the risk posed by unregulated vaping products.¹⁹

Nearly all youth who use e-cigarettes and nicotine pouches use flavored varieties. Arkansas has no state law restricting the sale of flavored tobacco products.¹⁷

What to take away

Vaping is the dominant form of nicotine use among Arkansas students and substantially exceeds cigarette smoking. In 2023–2025, approximately 6.4 percent of students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 reported current nicotine vaping, 4.3 percent reported current flavored-only vaping, and 3.7 percent reported current marijuana vaping — compared with 1.4 percent reporting current cigarette use. Marijuana vaping alone is roughly two and a half times as common as cigarette smoking.

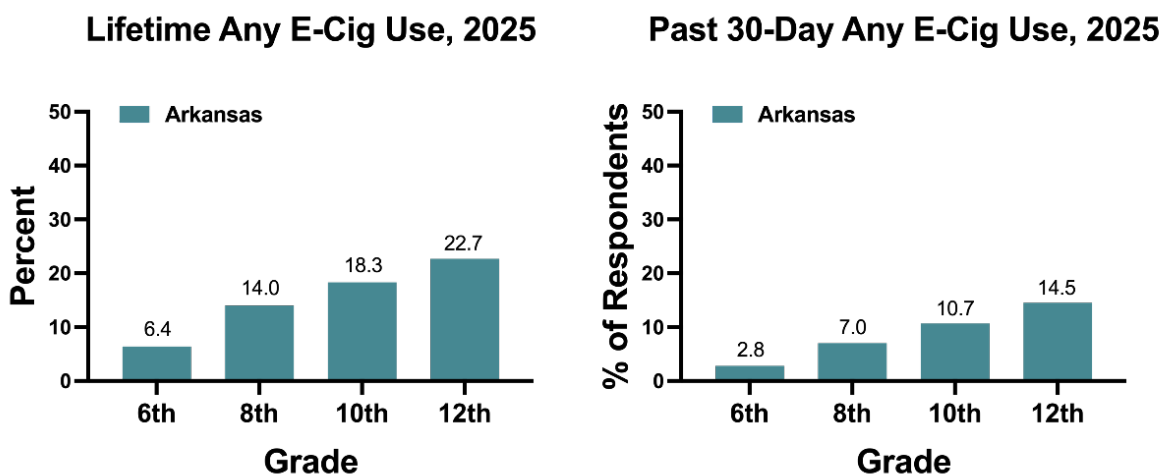
Among Arkansas students who have tried vaping, the reported age of first use declined modestly between 2020 and 2025 within every grade — from 10.9 to 10.6 years among 6th graders and from 15.2 to 14.1 among 12th graders. Reported age of first use is bounded by respondents' current age and is calculated only among students who have already initiated, so grade-level differences reflect survey structure as well as behavior. However, initiation is occurring before middle school suggesting prevention efforts should begin in the elementary grades.

Average age (years) Arkansas students first tried any vaping product, 2020-2025						
Grade	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
6	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.6
8	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.1	11.9	11.9
10	13.8	13.7	13.5	13.3	13.1	13.1
12	15.2	14.9	14.8	14.6	14.4	14.1
Combined	13.5	13.4	13.2	13.0	12.8	12.7

Source: APNA

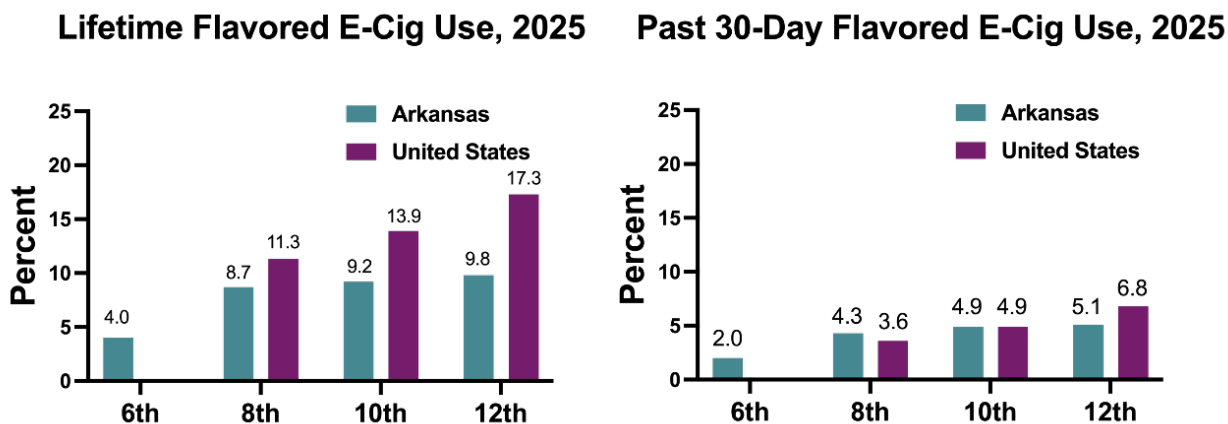
Prevalence rises with grade level for lifetime and current use of all three product types. Among 12th graders in 2025, about one in five reported ever using an e-cigarette and about one in seven reported current use.

Lifetime and current e-cigarette use both increase with grade level in 2025. Among 12th graders more than one in five reported ever using an e-cigarette and about one in seven reported current use — roughly five times the proportion reporting current cigarette smoking.



Source: APNA

In 2025, lifetime prevalence of vaping flavoring only was lower among Arkansas 8th, 10th, and 12th graders than among their national counterparts. Current use was also lower among Arkansas 12th graders, although Arkansas 8th and 10th graders reported slightly higher, or similar use than the national figures.

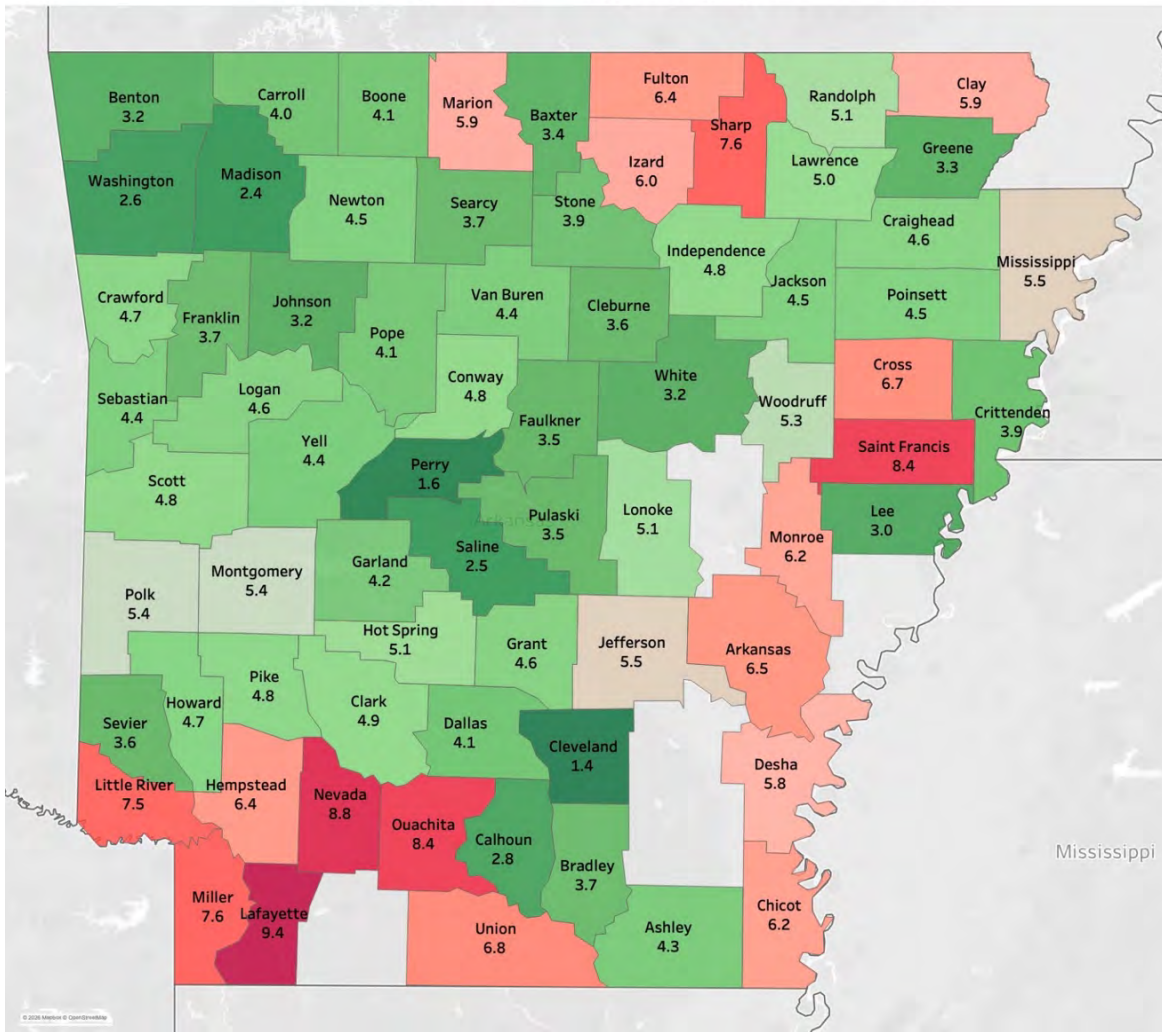


Source: APNA and MTF

In 2023–2025, about 4 percent of Arkansas students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 reported current vaping of flavoring only.

Average county-level estimates for 2023–2025 ranged from 1.4 percent (Cleveland County) to 9.4 percent (Lafayette County).

Past 30-Day Flavor E-Cig Use (%), 2023-2025

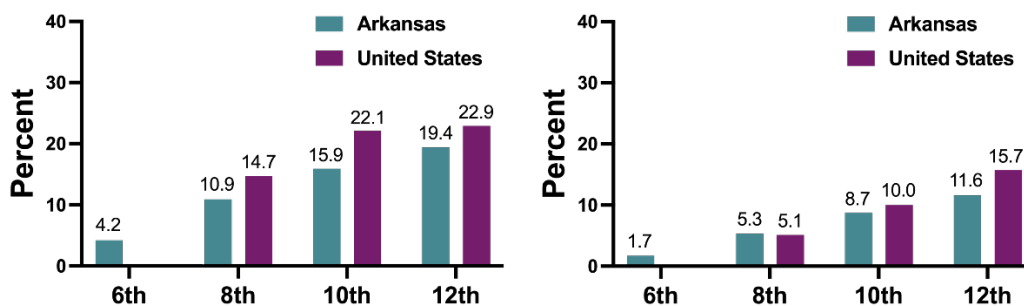


There was no consistent regional pattern. Some county estimates rest on small numbers of respondents, so any geographic clustering should be interpreted cautiously.

Flavoring-only vaping is more common among Arkansas students than cigarette smoking across all grades, and prevalence is broadly distributed across the state. Prevention efforts should be maintained statewide rather than concentrated in specific regions.

Source: APNA

Lifetime Nicotine E-Cig Use, 2025 Past 30-Day Nicotine E-Cig Use, 2025



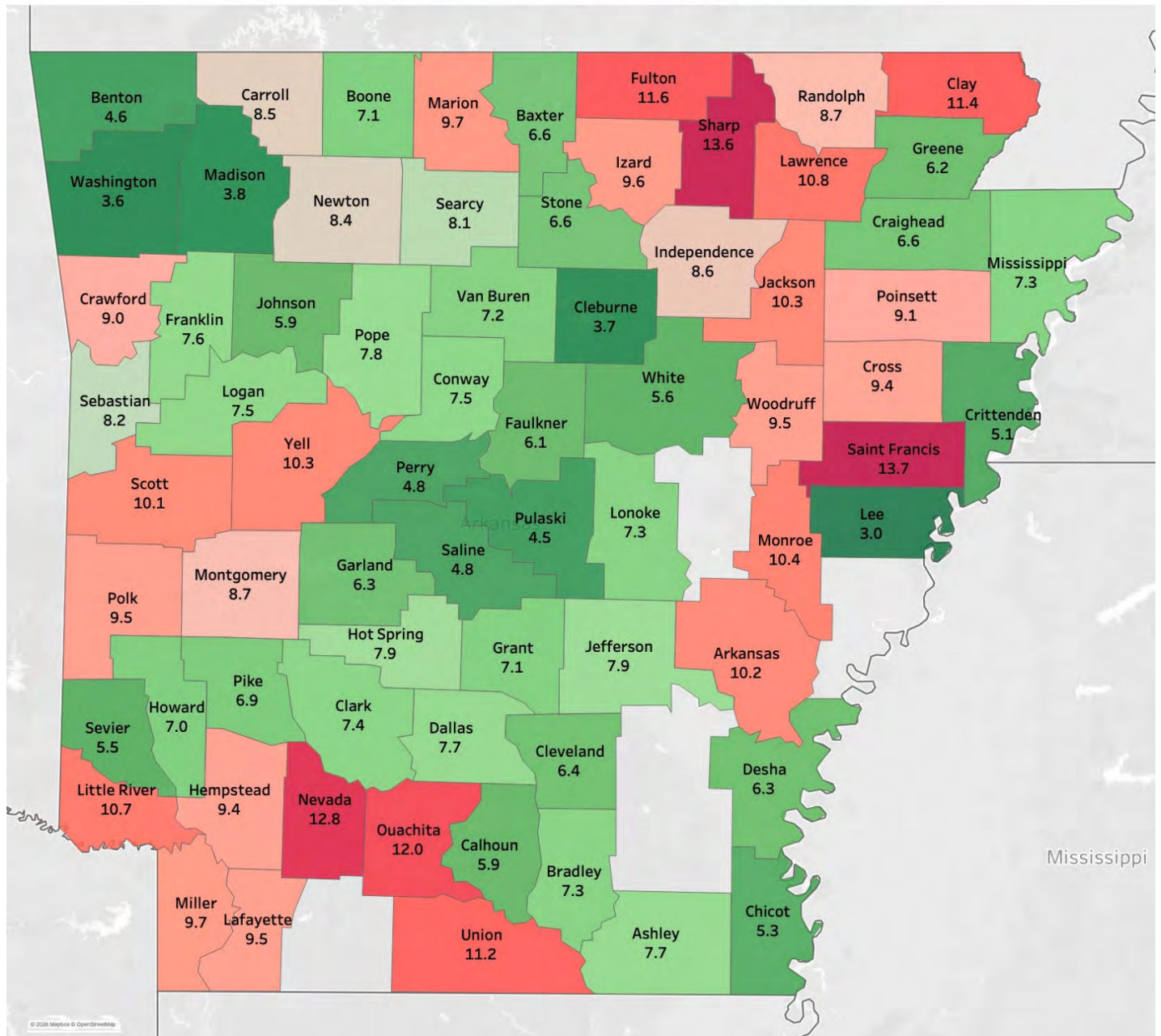
Source: APNA and MTF

Nicotine e-cigarette use rises with grade level. Lifetime use among Arkansas students in grades 8, 10, and 12 was lower than among their national counterparts in 2025. Current use was also lower at grades 10 and 12, while current use among Arkansas 8th graders was comparable to the national figure.

In 2023–2025, about 6.4 percent of Arkansas students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 reported current nicotine e-cigarette use — more than four times the 1.4 percent reporting current cigarette smoking.

County-level estimates of current nicotine e-cigarette use ranged from 3 percent (Lee) to 13.7 percent (St. Francis). Current nicotine e-cigarette use appears to be lowest in central and northeastern Arkansas

Past 30-Day Nicotine E-Cig Use (%), 2023-2025

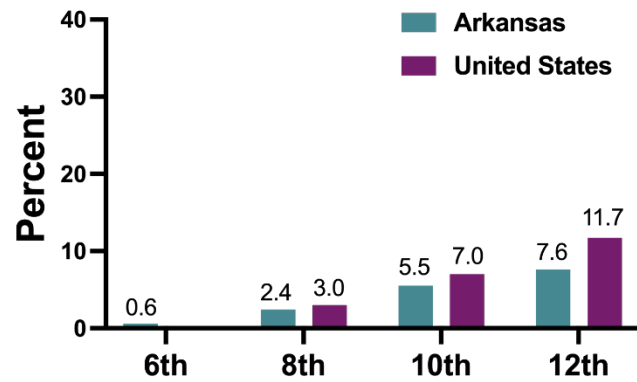
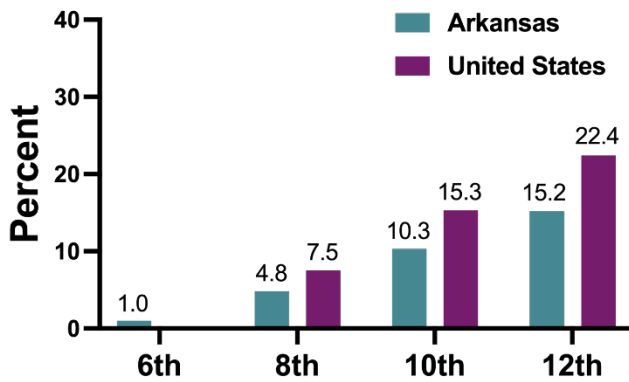


Source: APNA

Overall, except for central and northwestern regions, prevalence is broadly distributed across the state. Prevention efforts should be maintained statewide rather than concentrated in specific regions.

Lifetime and current marijuana vaping both rise with grade level. In 2025, prevalence of both was lower among Arkansas 8th, 10th, and 12th graders than among their national counterparts.

Lifetime Marijuana E-Cig Use, 2025 Past 30-Day Marijuana E-Cig Use, 2025



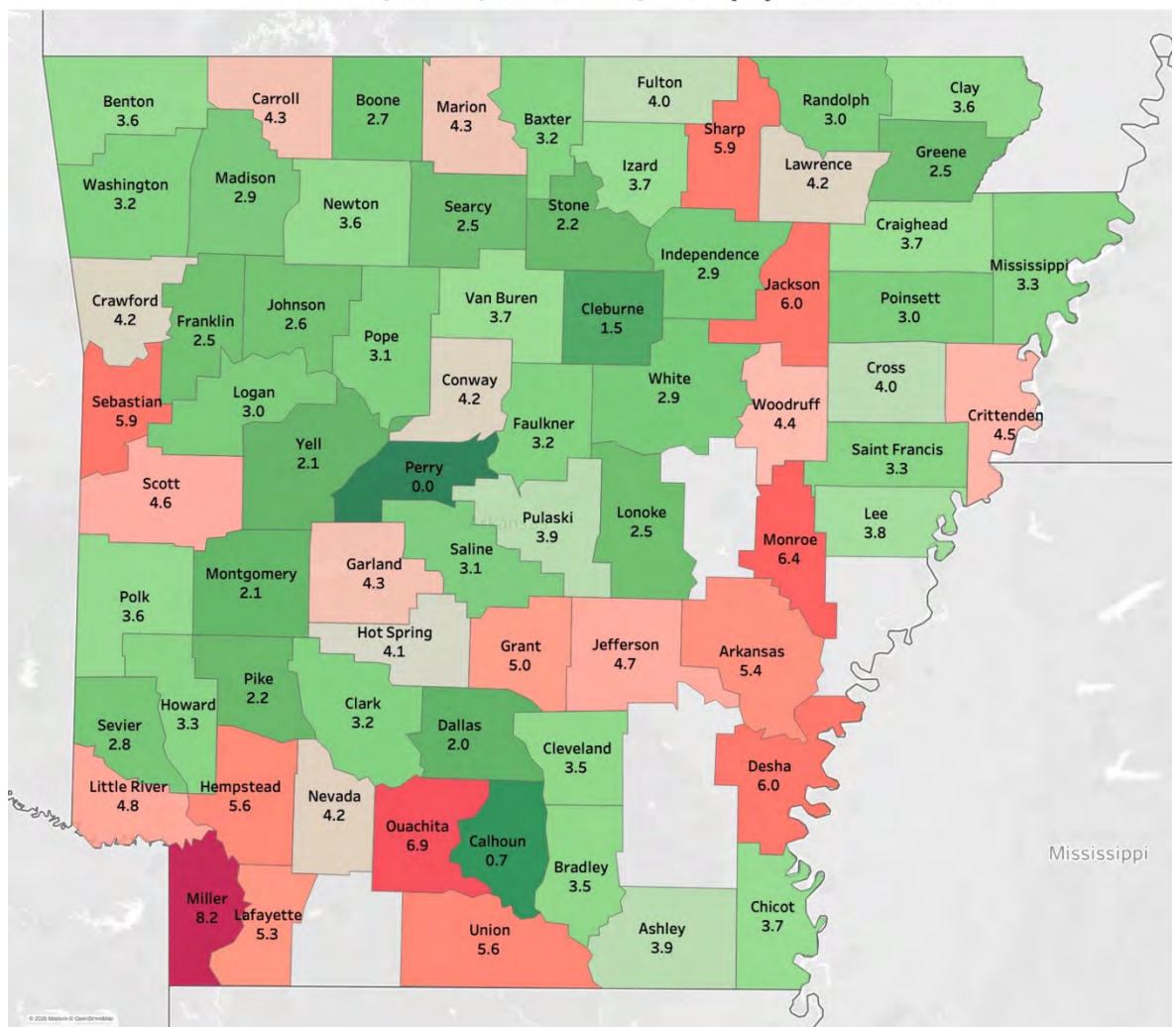
Source: APNA and MTF

Past 30-Day Marijuana E-Cig Use (%), 2023-2025

In 2023–2025, about 3.7 percent of Arkansas students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 reported current marijuana vaping.

County-level estimates ranged from 0 percent (Perry County) to 8.2 percent (Miller County).

Higher prevalence is sporadically distributed across the state. Prevention efforts should be maintained statewide rather than concentrated in specific regions.



Source: APNA

Alcohol Use

Alcohol is one of the most highly misused substances among youth in the U.S.²⁰ 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.²¹

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.²²

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.²²

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.²²

What to take away

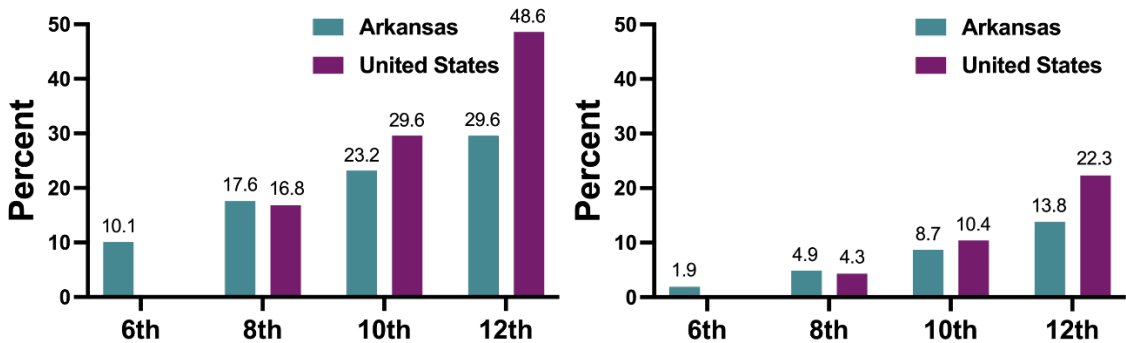
Among Arkansas students who have used alcohol, the reported age of first use has held roughly steady since 2021, averaging 12.3 years in 2025 and ranging from 10.4 years among 6th graders to 14.2 years among 12th graders. These figures should be read with two limits in mind: reported age of first use cannot exceed a respondent's current age, so each grade's average is bounded by who is answering, and the figure is calculated only among students who have already begun drinking. A stronger indication of when prevention should begin comes from prevalence at the youngest grade surveyed. Current alcohol use among Arkansas 6th graders rose from 1.2 percent in 2016 to 1.9 percent in 2025, the only grade in which current use increased over that period. Initiation is therefore occurring before middle school for a small but growing share of students; thus, alcohol prevention programming should begin in the elementary grades rather than waiting until middle or high school.

<i>Average age (years) Arkansas students first tried alcohol, 2021-2025</i>					
Grade	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
6	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.4
8	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.4
10	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.8
12	14.5	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.2
Combined	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.3

Source: APNA

The percentage of Arkansas students reporting lifetime alcohol use decreased slightly from 19.4 to 18.9 between 2024 and 2025. Compared to U.S. students, rates of lifetime alcohol use were lower among Arkansas students in grades 10 and 12, with less than one in three Arkansas seniors and one in two U.S. seniors reported ever having used alcohol in 2025.

Lifetime Alcohol Use AR vs US, 2025 Past 30-Day Alcohol Use, 2025

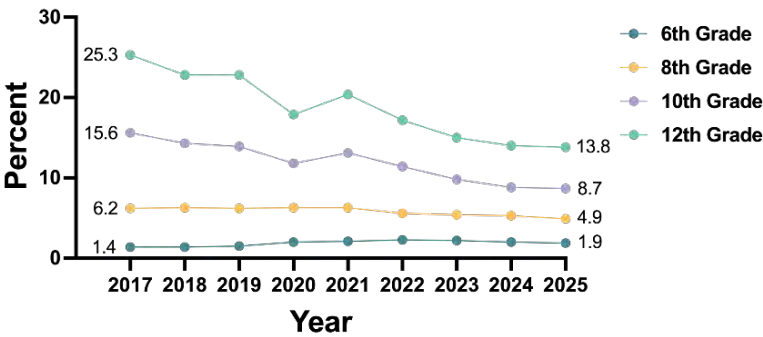


Source: APNA and MTF

The percentage of Arkansas students reporting current alcohol use held constant from 2024 to 2025 at 6.5 percent. Prevalence of current use rose with grade level, reaching roughly one in seven seniors. Arkansas students reported lower current use than their national counterparts at grades 10 and 12. However, 8th graders in Arkansas report higher current use than U.S. 8th graders.

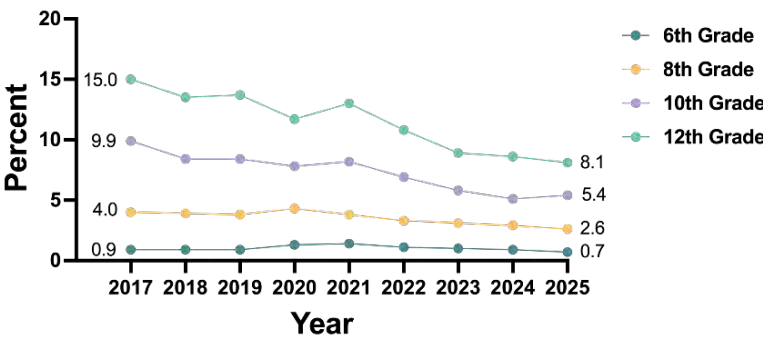
Rates of current alcohol use vary by grade. Current use among 8th grade students decreased slightly from 2017 to 2025, while current use among students in grades 10 and 12 were about 7 and 12 percentage points lower than in 2017, respectively. In contrast, rates of current use among students in grade 6 increased slightly from 1.4 percent in 2017 to 1.9 percent in 2025.

Past 30-Day Alcohol Use



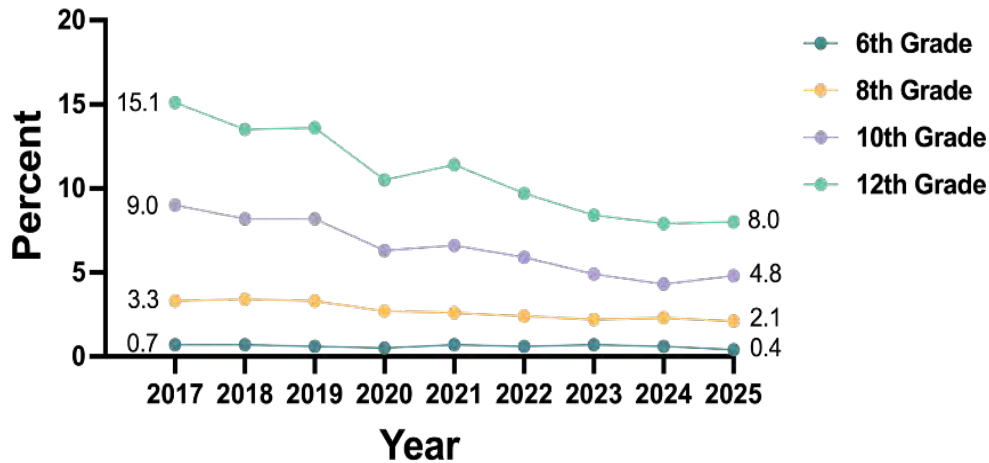
Current alcopop use followed the same pattern as alcohol use overall. Prevalence declined between 2017 and 2025 among students in grades 8, 10, and 12, falling by 1.4, 4.5, and 6.9 percentage points, respectively, with the largest reductions in the upper grades. Use among 6th graders was essentially unchanged over the period, at about 1 percent in both years. As with alcohol generally, the decline has been concentrated among older students while use has not moved among the youngest grade surveyed.

Past 30-Day Alcopop Use



Source: APNA

Current Binge Drinking



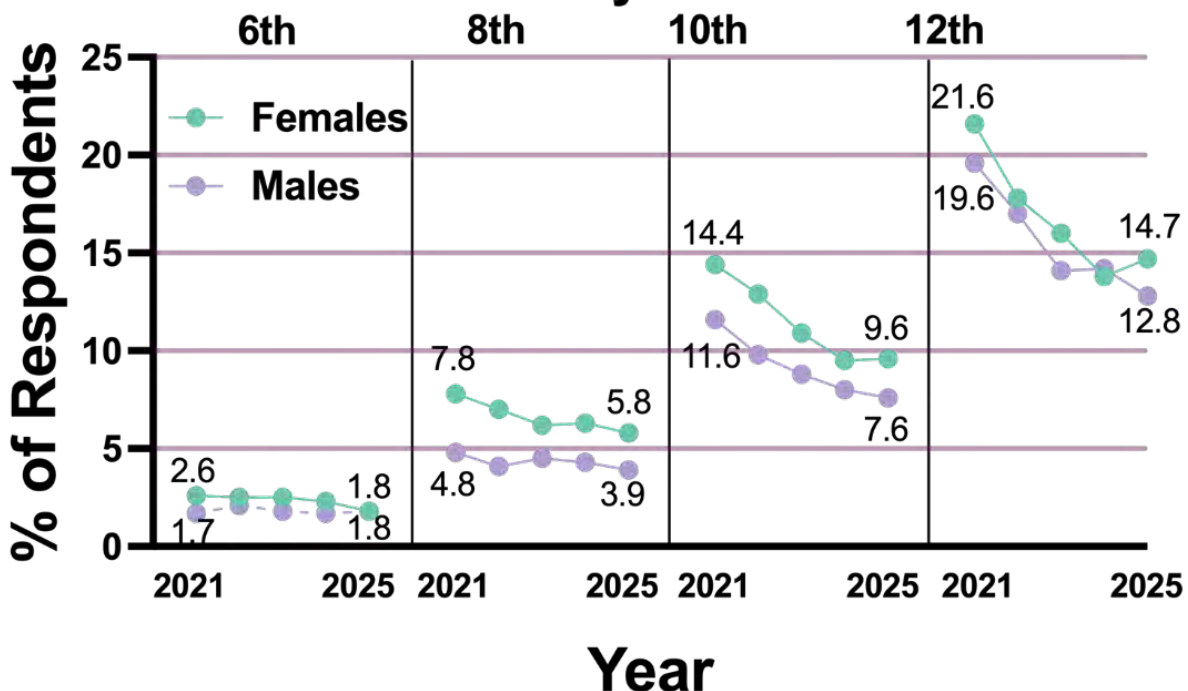
Binge drinking among Arkansas students has declined since 2017 across all grades. Prevalence rose with grade level and reached 8 percent among high school seniors in 2025.

Source: APNA

Binge drinking is the pattern of alcohol use most closely tied to acute harm — impaired driving, riding with an impaired driver, injury, and assault — thus warranting attention even where overall alcohol use is declining.

Current alcohol use rose with grade level and declined between 2021 and 2025 among 10th and 12th graders, with smaller declines at grade 8 and little change at grade 6. Male and female students generally reported similar prevalence at most grade levels, with the exception of grades 8 and 10, where female students consistently reported higher use than male students.

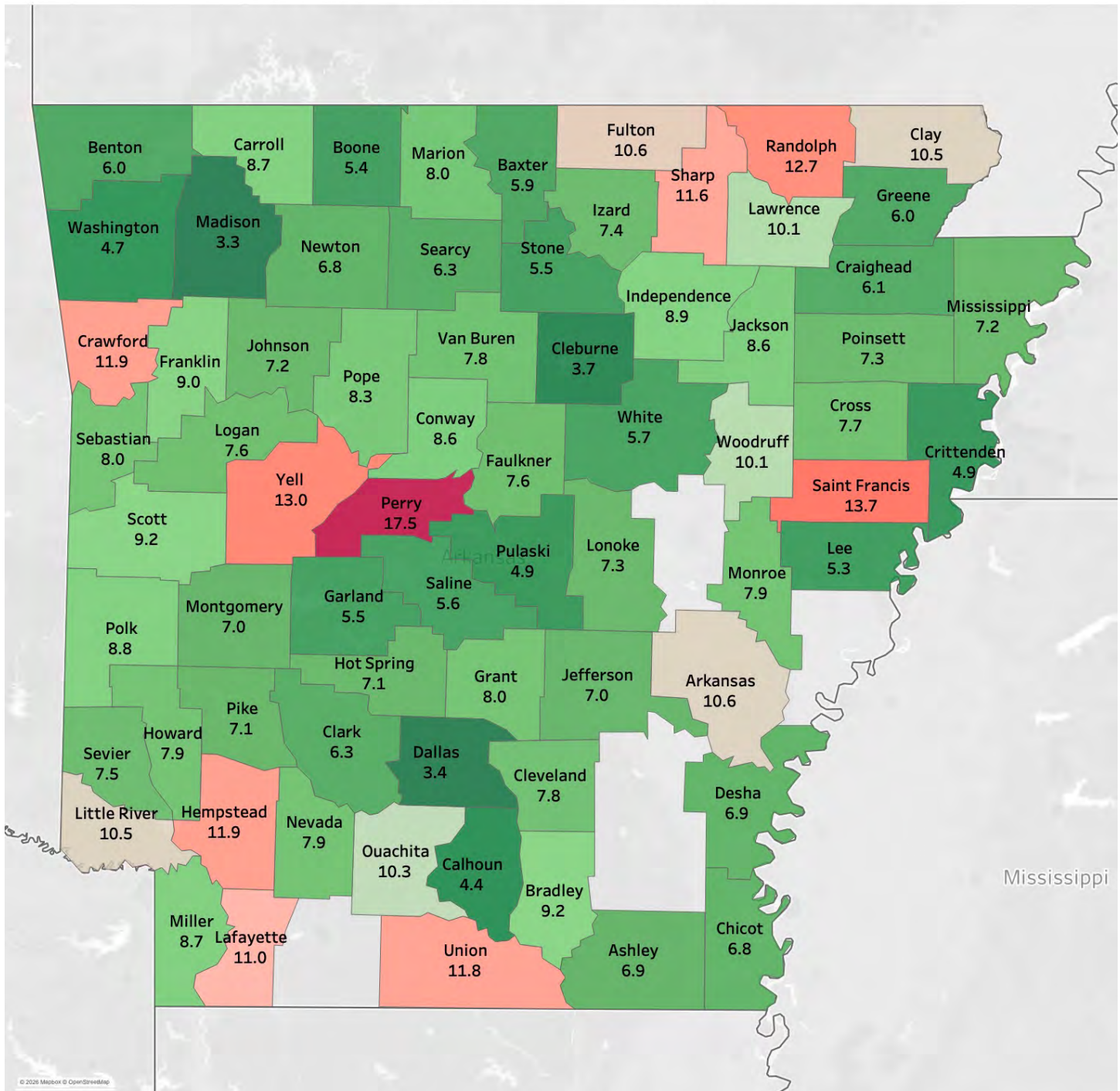
Past 30-Day Alcohol Use



Source: APNA

Current alcohol use varied across Arkansas counties, with estimates for 2023–2025 ranging from 3.3 percent (Madison) to 17.5 percent (Perry).

Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (%), 2023-2025



Source: APNA

Although the counties with the potentially highest prevalence of alcohol use are scattered throughout the state, prevention efforts should be maintained statewide.

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.²³

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.²³

Large doses of marijuana may also cause acute psychosis including hallucinations, delusions and a loss of the sense of personal identity.²³

Marijuana is the most commonly used federally controlled substance among youth in the United States.²⁴

Marijuana's legal status is changing. Arkansas has permitted medical marijuana since 2016, and in April 2026 the Department of Justice placed marijuana subject to a state medical license into Schedule III of the Controlled Substances Act, while marijuana outside FDA-approved and state-licensed medical channels remains in Schedule I pending further proceedings.

Regular marijuana use is associated with breathing problems, higher risk of lung infections, mental illness, and severe nausea and vomiting.²⁴

Marijuana increases heart rate, which can increase risk of heart attack, particularly among older adults and/or those with heart problems.²⁴

Use of marijuana during pregnancy can harm fetal development during pregnancy and delay and/or impair post-natal child development.²⁴

Three developments make current marijuana use different from the behavior most prevention research describes:

- Potency has risen sharply. Under the NIDA-funded Potency Monitoring Program, average THC content in cannabis samples seized by the DEA rose from 3.96 percent in 1995 to 16.14 percent in 2022, while CBD content fell over the same period; concentrates and vaping products are stronger still.²⁵ A student reporting marijuana use today is consuming a substantially more potent product than one reporting use fifteen years ago, which means prevalence comparisons across time understate the change in exposure.
- Adolescent-onset use carries elevated risk of cannabis use disorder, and higher-potency products are associated with greater risk of dependence and of psychotic disorder.²⁶⁻²⁸
- Hemp-derived intoxicating products have opened an access route that conventional survey items do not capture. In 2023, 11.4 percent of U.S. 12th graders reported past-year use of delta-8-THC, and prevalence was highest in the South at 14.3 percent, in states without cannabis legalization (14 percent versus 8 percent), and in states without delta-8 regulation (14 percent versus 6 percent).²⁹ Arkansas matches that profile on all three counts. Between 2023 and 2024, past-year marijuana use among U.S. 12th graders fell from 30.4 to 25.5 percent while delta-8 use held steady at 11.4 to 12.0 percent, and co-use of the two rose.³⁰ Declines in reported marijuana use should therefore not be read as declines in cannabis exposure overall.

What to take away

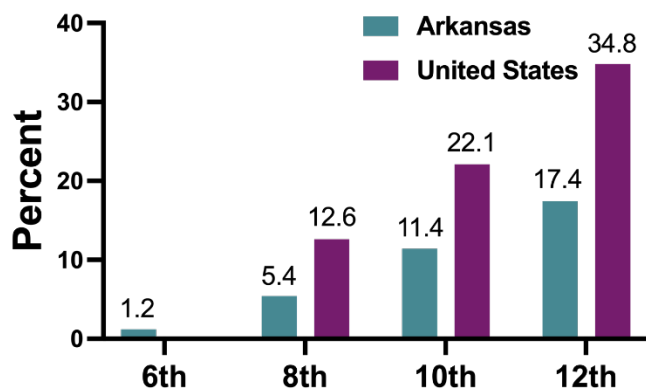
Among Arkansas students who have used marijuana, the reported age of first use declined by roughly half a year between 2021 and 2025, from 13.8 to 13.4 years, with similar small declines within each grade. Reported age of first use is bounded by respondents' current age and is calculated only among students who have already initiated, so grade-level differences reflect survey structure as well as behavior. Arkansas data indicate that initiation concentrates in grades 8 through 10, which is where prevention programming is most likely to be effective. Prevalence among 6th graders remains low, but Monitoring the Future research has shown that the attitudes, intentions, and behaviors of middle school students are sensitive to shifting norms around marijuana use in the general population.¹¹ Given the changing legal and commercial environment described above, movement in 6th-grade attitudes or use would function as an early indicator that broader change is underway, and is worth monitoring even at current low prevalence.

<i>Average age (years) Arkansas students first tried marijuana, 2021-2025</i>					
Grade	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
6	11.3	11.1	11.3	11.1	11.0
8	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.1
10	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.4	13.3
12	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.5
Combined	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.4

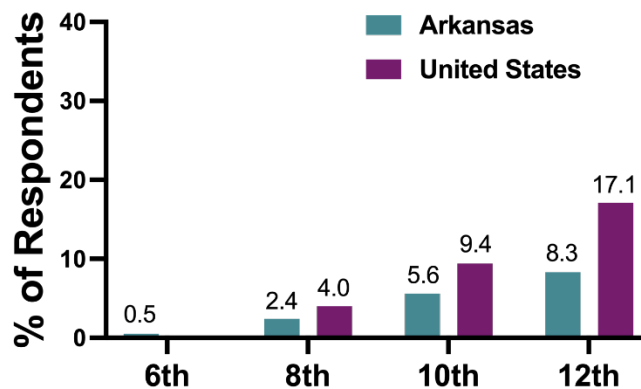
Source: APNA

Lifetime and current marijuana use among Arkansas 8th, 10th, and 12th graders were both below national figures in 2025. Lifetime use rose with grade. Nearly one in four and about one in twelve Arkansas 12th graders report lifetime and current marijuana use, respectively.

Lifetime Marijuana Use, 2025

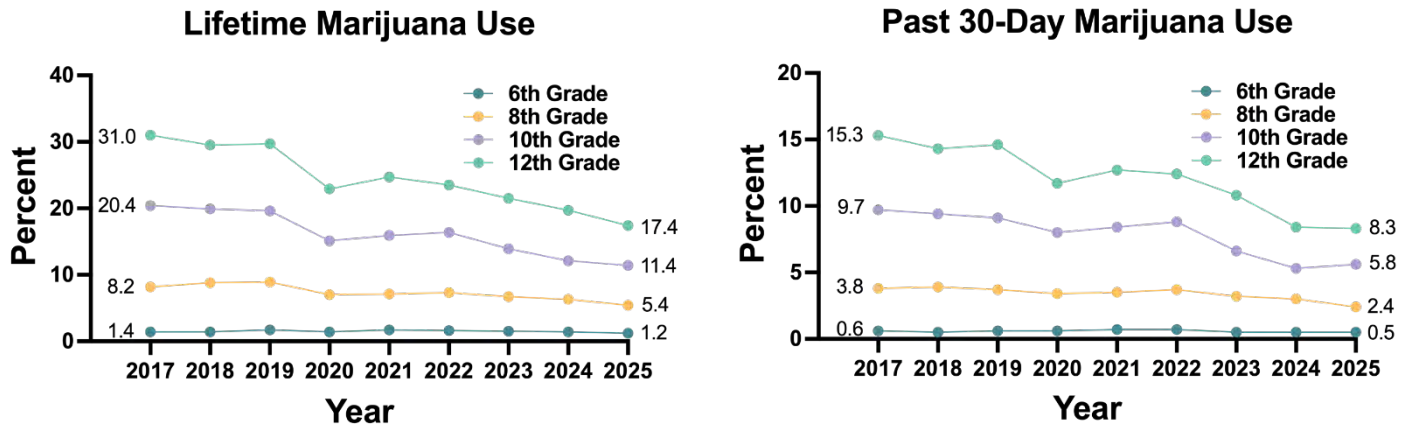


Past 30-Day Marijuana Use, 2025



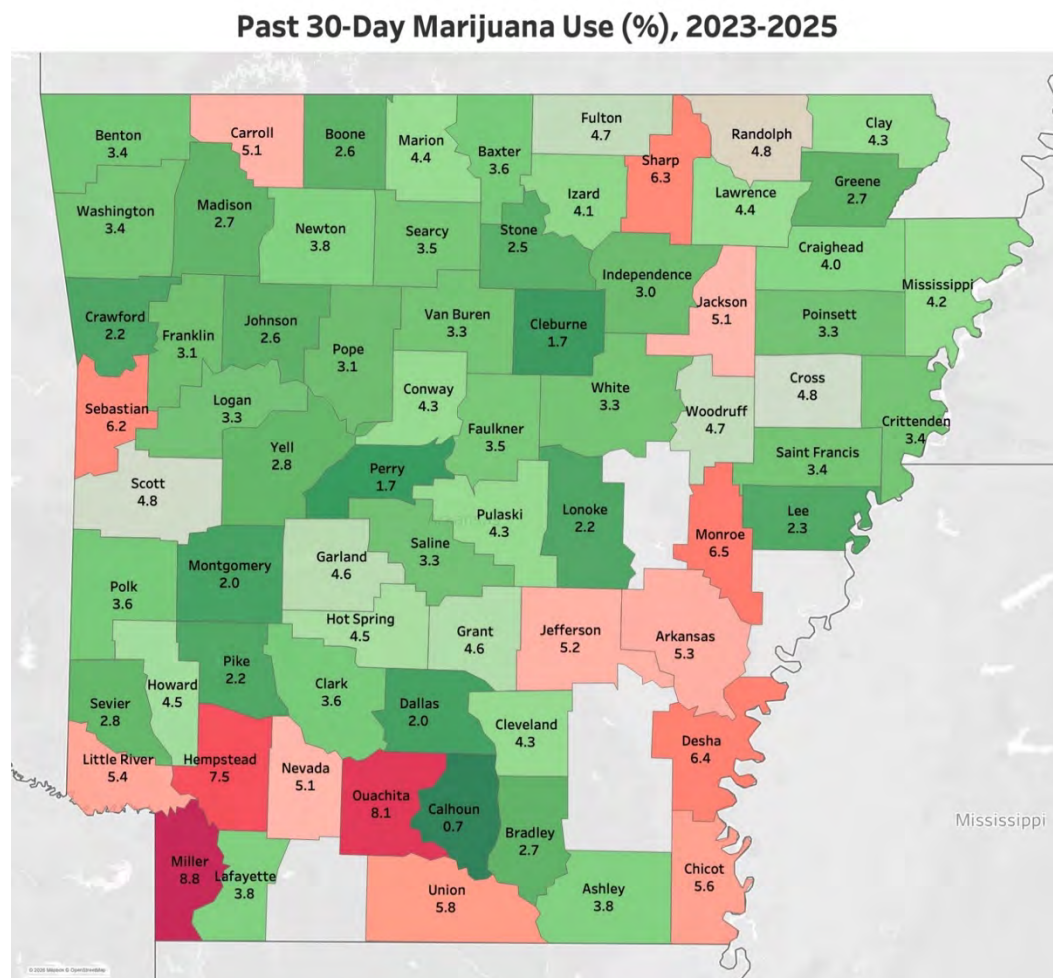
Source: APNA and MTF

Lifetime marijuana use has declined since 2017, mostly among 10th and 12th graders, while 6th and 8th grade have changed little. The share of students who have ever tried it goes up with each grade level. Even though declining, marijuana use is still common among older students. Close to one in four Arkansas 12th graders have tried it at least once.



Source: APNA

Current marijuana use has decreased mainly among 10th and 12th graders since 2017 and remained relatively constant among 6th graders.



Across all four grades combined, about 3.9 percent of Arkansas students reported current marijuana use in 2023-2025. Marijuana use varies across Arkansas, ranging from 0.7 percent (Calhoun) to 8.8 percent (Miller).

The highest prevalence of marijuana use appears to be mainly in selected counties in the southern half of the state.

Nevertheless, since marijuana use is generally widespread across Arkansas and remains relatively low overall, prevention efforts should be maintained statewide.

Source: APNA

Prescription Drug and Opioid Use

Why this is important

In 2024, Arkansas had the highest opioid dispensing rate in the U.S. at 68.8 per 100 persons suggesting that prescription opioid availability is likely high.³¹ 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.³²

Nationally, overdose deaths have fallen substantially. Arkansas has shared in this decline, though by a smaller margin. Despite these declines, opioids remain involved in most overdose deaths. In 2023, about 76 percent of overdose deaths involved an opioid and 69 percent involved synthetic opioids, primarily illicitly manufactured fentanyl. Heroin was involved in roughly 4 percent.³³

For young people, the most immediate risk is the wide availability of counterfeit pills, pressed to resemble prescription medications such as oxycodone, alprazolam, or amphetamine salts, that often contain fentanyl in unpredictable amounts. A young person taking what they believe to be a prescription medication obtained outside a pharmacy may have no reliable indication of what the tablet contains or how much.

Among people aged 12 or older in 2024, 4.8 percent — about 13.8 million people — reported past-year misuse of a prescription psychotherapeutic drug.¹²

Naloxone reverses opioid overdose and is available in Arkansas without a prescription. Arkansas had the highest naloxone dispensing rate in the country in 2024, at 1.3 prescriptions per 100 residents, and state law requires co-prescription of naloxone with high-dose opioid prescriptions.³⁴

Both adolescents and young adults most commonly obtain opioids free from friends or relatives.³⁵

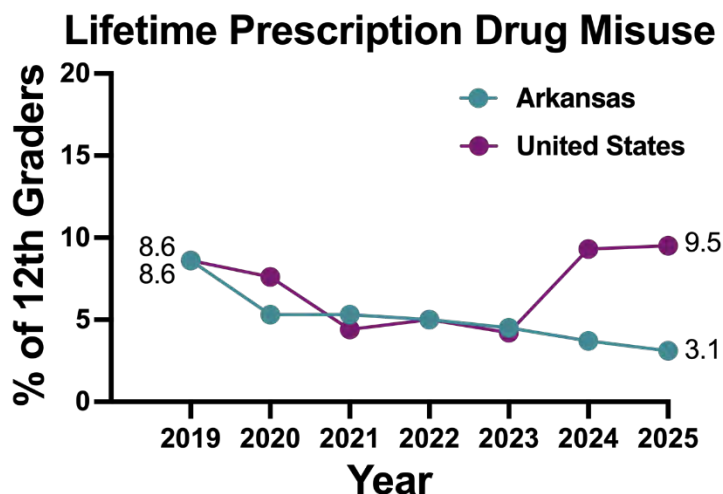
What to take away

Among Arkansas students who report misusing a prescription drug, the reported age of first misuse has been stable since 2021, averaging 12.1 years in 2025. Reported age of first use is bounded by respondents' current age and is calculated only among students who have already initiated, so grade-level differences reflect survey structure as well as behavior.

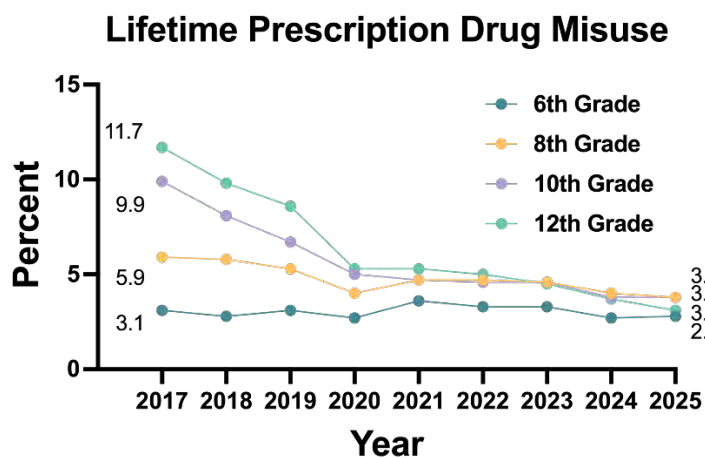
Average age (years) Arkansas students first misused a prescription drug, 2021-2025					
Grade	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
6	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.6
8	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.6
10	12.9	12.8	12.5	12.7	12.6
12	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.0	13.9
Combined	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.1

Source: APNA

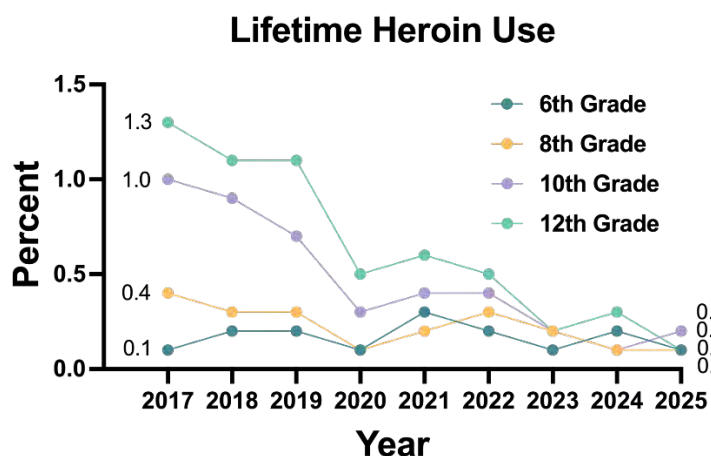
Lifetime prescription drug misuse has declined among Arkansas 12th graders, with the sharpest drop between 2019 and 2020. After declining from 2019 to 2023, U.S. prescription drug misuse increased after 2023. In 2025, prevalence among Arkansas seniors was 3.1 percent, compared with 9.5 percent nationally — roughly 1/3 the national rate.



Source: APNA and MTF



Except for 6th graders, lifetime prescription drug misuse has declined among Arkansas students since 2017. Among 12th graders, prevalence fell from 11.7 percent to 3.8 percent, and among 10th graders from 9.9 percent to 3.8 percent. Eighth grade fell from 5.9 to 3.1 percent, while 6th grade changed little, from 3.1 to 2.8 percent. The most notable feature of these data is that prescription drug misuse has largely ceased to be a behavior that increases with grade level, which is unusual among the substances in this report.

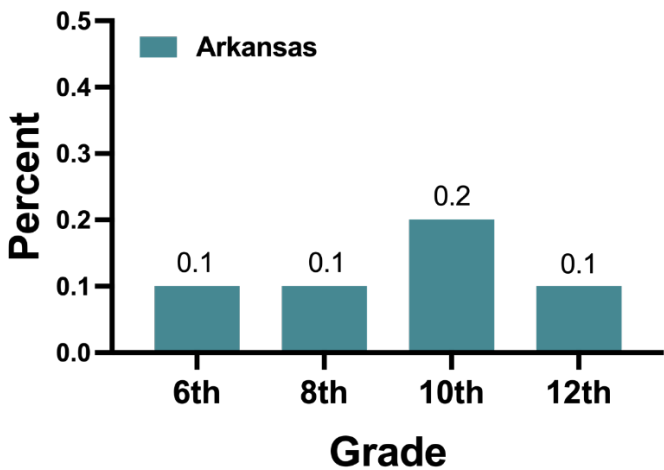


Lifetime heroin and/or illicitly-manufactured opioid use among Arkansas students has been low throughout the period and is now near zero. Among 12th graders, prevalence fell from 1.3 percent in 2017 to 0.1 percent in 2025, with the other grades at or below 0.2 percent. At these levels the estimates rest on a very small number of respondents and year-to-year movement should be interpreted with caution. Low reported heroin and/or illicitly-manufactured opioid use should not be read as low opioid risk.

Source: APNA

Lifetime Heroin Use, 2025

Lifetime heroin or other illicitly-manufactured opioid use among Arkansas students was at or near the survey's detection floor in 2025, reported by 0.1 percent of students in grades 6, 8, and 12 and 0.2 percent in grade 10. These estimates rest on a very small number of respondents, and the apparent difference between grades may not be meaningful. Unfortunately, U.S. data were unavailable for comparison.



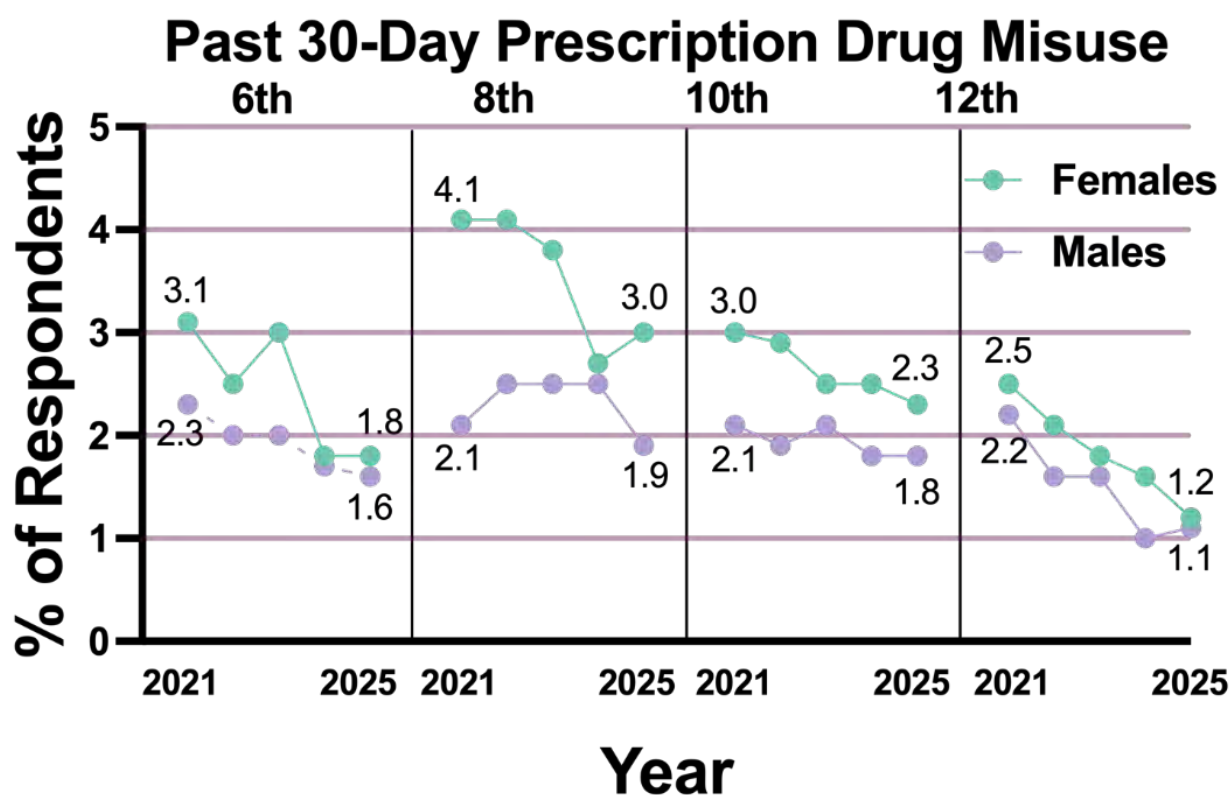
Source: APNA

Past 30-day prescription drug misuse among Arkansas students declined modestly overall, from 2.3 percent in 2019 to 2.0 percent in 2025, but the decline was confined to the upper grades. Misuse among 12th graders fell from 2.8 to 1.1 percent, while 6th and 8th grade prevalence was essentially unchanged. As a result, the usual pattern in which substance use rises with grade level has reversed for this measure: in 2025, 8th graders reported the highest prevalence (2.4 percent) and 12th graders the lowest (1.1 percent). Prescription drug misuse is currently the only substance in this report more common among middle school students than among high school seniors, which has implications for when prevention programming should be delivered.

<i>Prevalence of Past 30-Day Prescription Drug Misuse (%) Among Arkansas Students:</i>					
	GRADE				
YEAR	6th	8th	10th	12th	<i>Combined</i>
2019	1.6	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.3
2020	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.2
2021	2.7	3.1	2.6	2.3	2.7
2022	2.2	3.3	2.5	1.9	2.6
2023	2.5	3.1	2.3	1.7	2.5
2024	1.7	2.6	2.1	1.3	2.0
2025	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.1	2.0

Source: APNA

Prescription drug misuse decreased for both female and male students at every grade between 2021 and 2025. Female students reported higher misuse than male students in nearly every grade and year, but the difference between them shrank. Only 8th grade ever showed a large difference. In 2021, 4.1 percent of 8th grade female students reported misuse compared with 2.1 percent of male students — about twice as many. That difference had nearly disappeared by 2024, then widened again in 2025 when female misuse rose to 3.0 percent and male misuse fell to 1.9 percent. Eighth grade is also the only grade where male misuse increased at any point before declining. At 6th, 10th, and 12th grade, female and male students were never more than one percentage point apart, and the difference moved up and down with no clear direction. When only one to three students in a hundred report a behavior, differences that small fall within the normal range of survey variation and should not be treated as real change. By 2025, female and male students were nearly even in 6th grade (1.8 and 1.6 percent) and in 12th grade (1.2 and 1.1 percent). Eighth grade is the only grade where a clear difference remains.

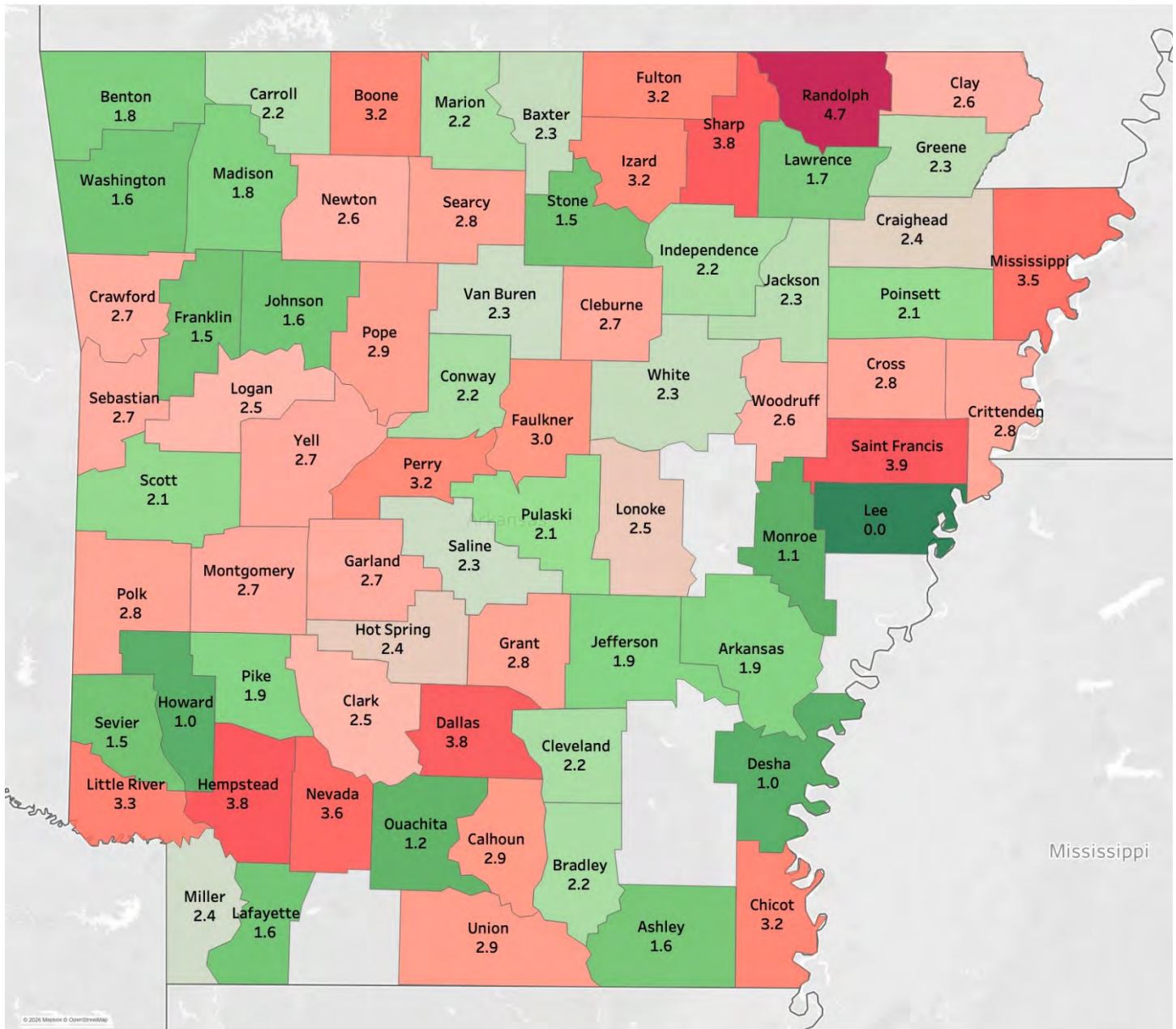


Source: APNA

Prescription drug misuse prevention should reach students in the middle school grades rather than being concentrated in high school. Unlike other substances in this report, misuse peaks at 8th grade and is lowest among 12th graders. That peak is driven by female students, whose 8th grade prevalence (3.0 percent in 2025) is well above male prevalence (1.9 percent) and above any other grade; among male students, prevalence varies little across grades. Because misuse rises between 6th and 8th grade, programming should be in place by 6th grade to reach students before that increase. Prevention curricula should name prescription medications explicitly rather than relying on students to generalize from alcohol, tobacco, or cannabis content, given that misuse follows a different age and sex pattern than those substances.

Past 30-day prescription drug misuse was reported by approximately 2.2 percent of respondents across most Arkansas counties during 2023-2025. Among counties with reportable estimates, values ranged from 1.0 percent (Howard, Desha) to 4.7 percent (Randolph).

Past 30-Day Prescription Drug Misuse (%), 2023-2025

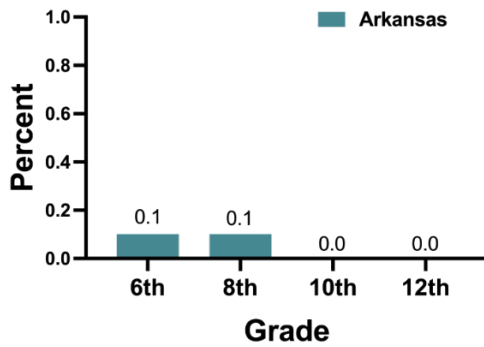


Source: APNA

Prevalence of prescription drug misuse, while low, appear to be widespread in most regions of the state, with the lowest prevalence appearing to occur in the northwestern and southeastern regions along with selected counties throughout the other regions of the state.

Given that prescription drug misuse increases risk for later opioid use, prescription drug misuse prevention efforts should continue statewide.

Past 30-Day Heroin Use, 2025

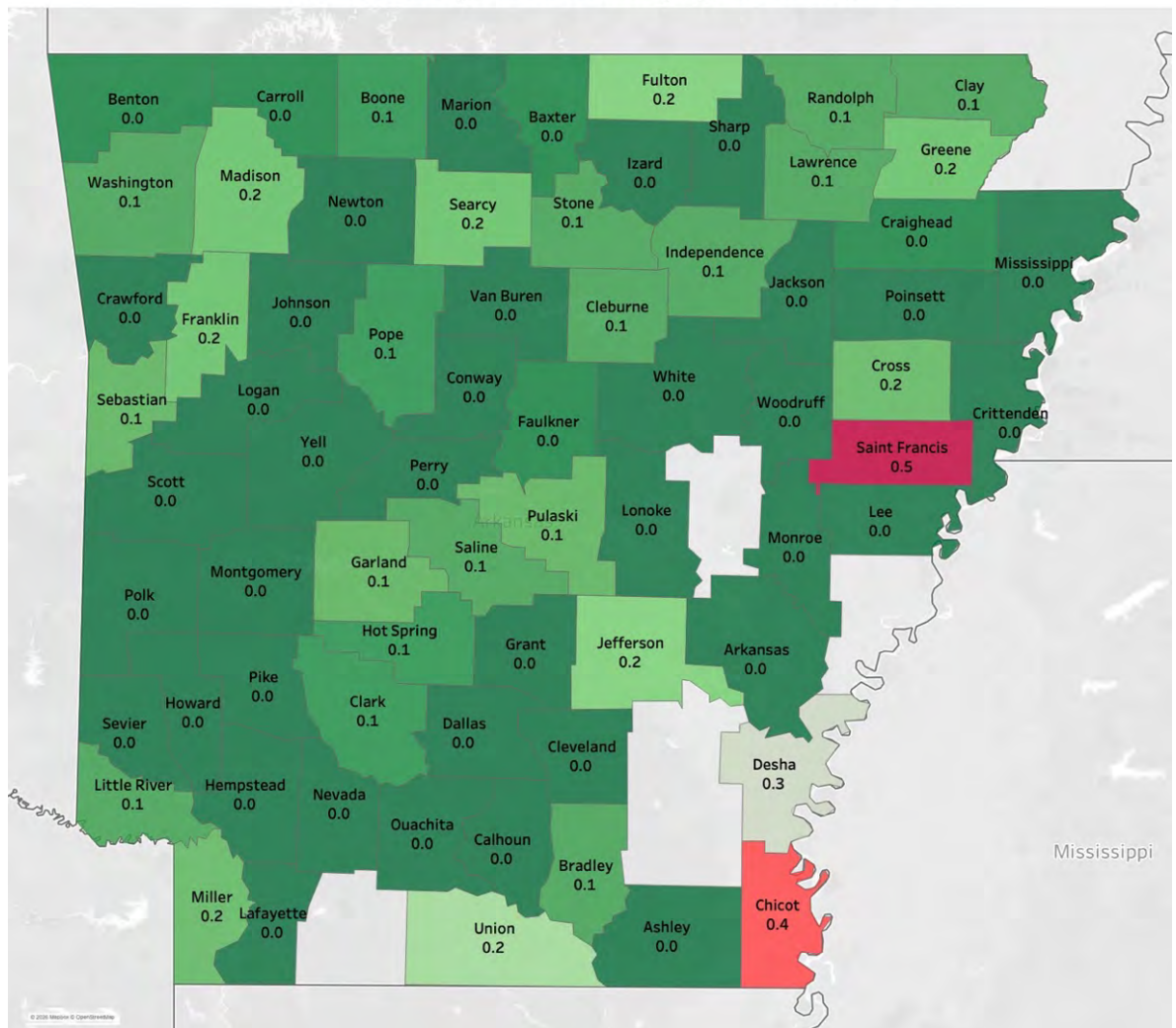


Source: APNA

Past 30-day heroin or other illicitly-manufactured opioid use among Arkansas students was effectively zero in 2025, reported by 0.1 percent of 6th and 8th graders and 0.0 percent of 10th and 12th graders. These figures are below the survey's threshold for reliable measurement, and the small values reported in the lower grades are more likely to reflect misreporting than actual use — a pattern well documented in youth surveys, where a handful of students report rare behaviors implausibly.

In 2023-2025, about 0.1 percent of Arkansas youth (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12) reported current heroin and/or illicitly-manufactured opioid use.

Past 30-day Heroin Use (%), 2023-2025



Past 30-day heroin and/or illicitly manufactured opioid use by county, 2023–2025. All county estimates fall between 0.0 and 0.5 percent, at or below the survey's threshold for reliable measurement.

Differences between counties may represent only one or two respondents and are not interpretable.

Source: APNA

Other Substances

Why this is important

In 2024, an estimated 0.8 percent of people aged 12 or older reported past-year methamphetamine misuse and 1.5 percent reported cocaine use.¹²

Stimulant use carries substantial health risks, including overheating, cardiovascular complications, seizures, nerve damage, and changes in brain structure and function.³⁶

Overdose deaths involving stimulants rose sharply for more than a decade. The age-adjusted rate of deaths involving psychostimulants with abuse potential increased from 0.4 per 100,000 in 2003 to 10.6 in 2023, and deaths involving cocaine rose from 4.5 per 100,000 in 2018 to 8.6 in 2023.³³ Both rates declined between 2023 and 2024, part of a broader national decline in overdose mortality.³⁷

Most stimulant-involved overdose deaths also involve opioids. Between January 2021 and June 2024, 43.1 percent of overdose deaths co-involved stimulants and opioids, while 15.9 percent involved stimulants without opioids. Illicitly manufactured fentanyl is the principal driver of both cocaine-involved and psychostimulant-involved deaths.²² People who use stimulants may not consider themselves at risk of opioid overdose and may be missed by opioid-focused prevention and naloxone distribution.

Inhalants are among the few substances used more commonly by children and adolescents than by adults.³⁸ Use typically peaks in the middle school years and declines thereafter. Because inhalants are ordinary household products — solvents, aerosols, glues, and similar items — they are not subject to the supply-side controls that apply to other substances, and serious harm, including death, can occur on a first use.

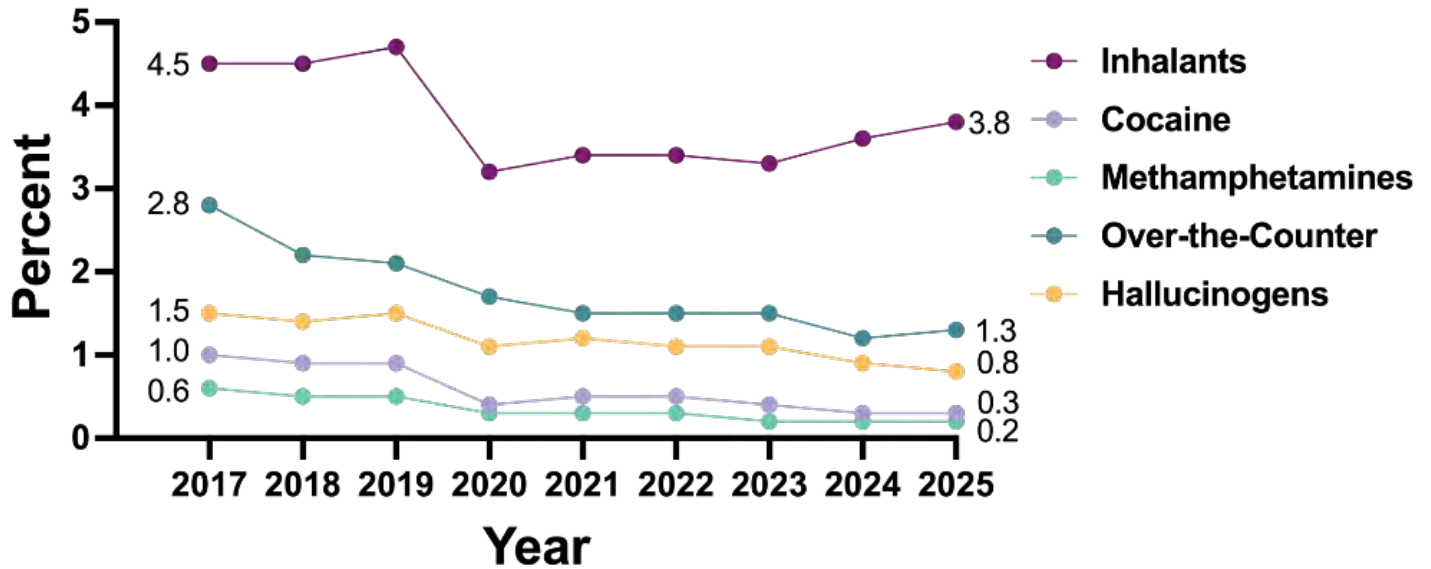
Misuse of over-the-counter medications can produce intoxication and lead to dependence.³⁹ Among adolescents, the primary concern is dextromethorphan, a cough suppressant found in many common cold preparations, which produces dissociative effects at high doses.

In the United States, stimulants are the second most commonly used substance class during pregnancy, and stimulant use in pregnancy is associated with increased risk of adverse perinatal, neonatal, and childhood outcomes.⁴⁰

What to take away

Lifetime use of the substances in this category has declined among Arkansas students since 2017, with one exception. Inhalants remain the most commonly reported substance in this group by a wide margin. Inhalant use fell from 4.5 percent in 2017 to 3.2 percent in 2020 and has risen steadily since, reaching 3.8 percent in 2025 — the only substance in this category currently trending upward. Over-the-counter medication misuse showed the largest decline, from 2.8 to 1.3 percent. Hallucinogens fell from 1.5 to 0.8 percent, cocaine from 1.0 to 0.3 percent, and methamphetamine from 0.6 to 0.2 percent. Cocaine and methamphetamine are now at levels where year-to-year movement is not interpretable.

Lifetime Illicit Drug Use

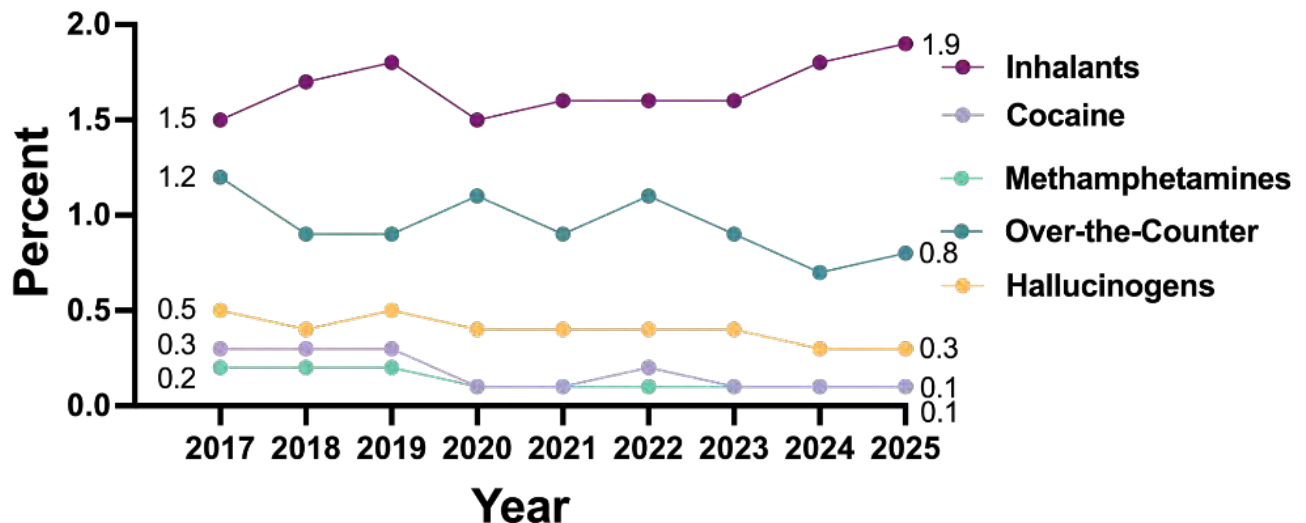


Source: APNA

Current use of the substances in this category is low overall, but inhalants stand apart. Past 30-day inhalant use rose from 1.5 percent in 2017 to 1.9 percent in 2025, increasing in each of the last three years and reaching its highest level of the period. Over-the-counter medication misuse declined from 1.2 to 0.8 percent. Hallucinogens fell from 0.5 to 0.3 percent, and cocaine and methamphetamine were at or below 0.2 percent throughout, at levels where year-to-year movement is not interpretable.

Inhalants are the only substance in this category trending upward on both measures, and the increase has been sustained across three consecutive cycles. Because the products involved are legal, inexpensive, and not age-restricted, prevention will depend largely on caregiver and educator awareness.

Past 30-Day Illicit Drug Use



Source: APNA

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

YEAR	GRADE				<i>Combined</i>
	6 th	8 th	10 th	12 th	
2021	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.1
2022	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.1
2023	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.0
2024	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
2025	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.7

Source: APNA

Reported lifetime injection drug use among Arkansas students declined from 1.1 percent in 2021 to 0.7 percent in 2025, with modest declines in every grade. Reported prevalence is similar across grades, including among 6th graders, and exceeds reported lifetime use of the substances most commonly injected. This pattern suggests that a portion of these responses may reflect misreporting rather than actual injection use, a known limitation of low-prevalence items in self-administered youth surveys.

ADULT SUBSTANCE USE

Substance misuse and substance use disorder harm both individuals and the communities in which they live, with costs in lost productivity, health care utilization, and crime. Direct health effects include liver and pancreatic disease, hypertension, stroke, trauma, and several cancers. Substance use during pregnancy can also result in neonatal abstinence syndrome and other harms to the infant. Substance use problems can develop at any age.

Data on adult substance use come primarily from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS),⁴¹ the Arkansas Collegiate Survey,⁹ and the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH).¹²

Tobacco Use

Why this is important

Cigarette smoking remains the leading cause of preventable disease, disability, and death in the United States. More than 480,000 deaths each year are attributable to smoking and secondhand smoke exposure, and over 16 million Americans live with a smoking-related disease.^{42,43} Smoking harms nearly every organ system and increases risk of cancer, cardiovascular disease, and chronic respiratory disease.

Smoking during pregnancy increases risk of preterm birth, birth defects, and infant death.

Estimated total cost of morbidity-related productivity losses attributable to cigarette smoking in the U.S. in 2018 was \$184.9 billion. Absenteeism, presenteeism, home productivity, and the inability to work accounted

for \$9.4 billion, \$46.8 billion, \$12.8 billion, and \$116.0 billion, respectively. State-level total costs ranged from \$291 million to \$16.9 billion with a median cost of \$2.7 billion.⁴⁴

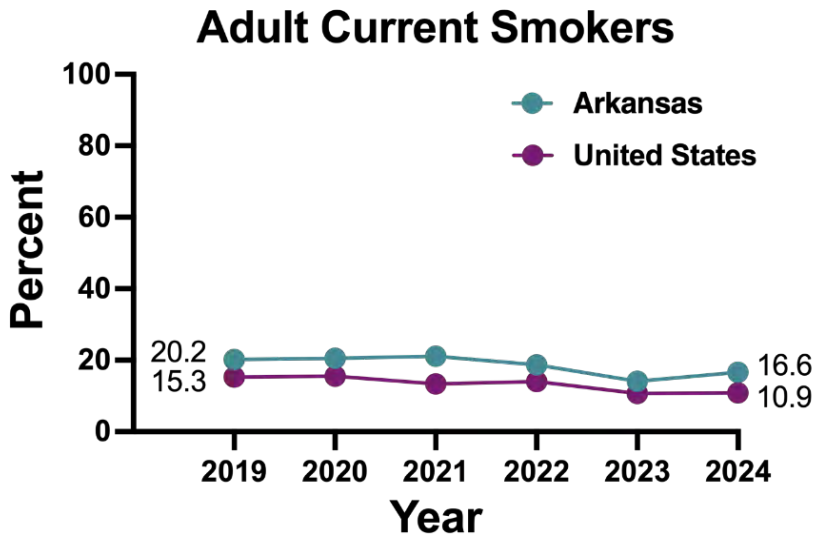
Most adult smokers report wanting to quit, and cessation at any age reduces risk. Availability of cessation support is therefore a central element of tobacco control.

States fund tobacco prevention and cessation well below the levels CDC recommends in its Best Practices guidance. Arkansas allocated \$12,959,335 in state and federal monies for prevention and cessation activities which represents 35 percent of what CDC recommends.⁴⁵

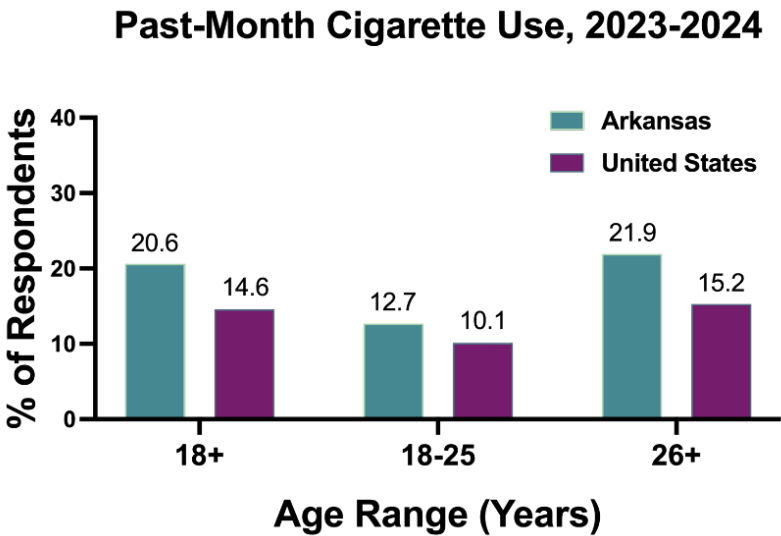
What to take away

In 2024, 16.6 percent of Arkansas adults reported current smoking compared to 10.9 of all U.S. adults. The prevalence of smoking among Arkansas and U.S. adults has declined since 2016. Despite this, 2024 smoking prevalence in the state was 52 percent higher than that for all U.S. adults. Further, Arkansas had the 3rd highest prevalence in 2024 behind only KY (17.2) and WV (20.8).* The state with the lowest prevalence is Utah at 5.7 percent.⁴⁶

*TN had insufficient data in 2024



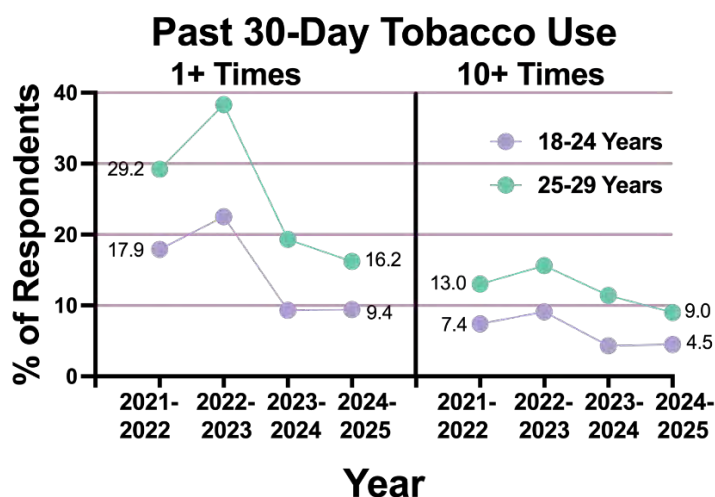
Source: BRFSS



Current smoking is lower among adults aged 18 to 25 than among those aged 26+ in Arkansas (12.7 versus 21.9 percent) and nationally (10.1 versus 15.2 percent). Prevalence rises across young adulthood rather than being established by age 18. Cigarette use is higher in Arkansas relative to the U.S., with the difference proportionally largest among those aged 26+ group at about 1.4 times the national rate, compared with 1.2 times among 18-25-year-olds.

Source: NSDUH

The prevalence of any tobacco use in the past 30-days among Arkansas college students followed the same trajectory in both age groups: a sharp increase from 2021-2022 to 2022-2023, followed by a decline through 2024 to a level less than half of where it started. Similarly, frequent tobacco use rose through 2022-2023 and then declined fell below its 2021-2022 level in both groups. Prevalence was higher among students aged 25 to 29 than among those aged 18 to 24 in every year.



Source: Arkansas Collegiate Survey

E-Cigarette Use

Why this is important

E-cigarettes are unsafe for adults, including during pregnancy. For adults who currently smoke, completely switching to e-cigarettes is less harmful than continuing to smoke, though not harmless; quitting all tobacco products remains the goal.

E-cigarette use among U.S. adults has risen steadily, from 4.4 percent in 2019 to 7.6 percent in 2024.⁴⁷

Patterns of use differ sharply by age. Among adults aged 18 to 24 who vape, 61.4 percent have never smoked cigarettes, compared with 7.2 percent of adults aged 45 and older.⁴⁸ For younger adults, e-cigarettes are typically a first nicotine product rather than a substitute for smoking.

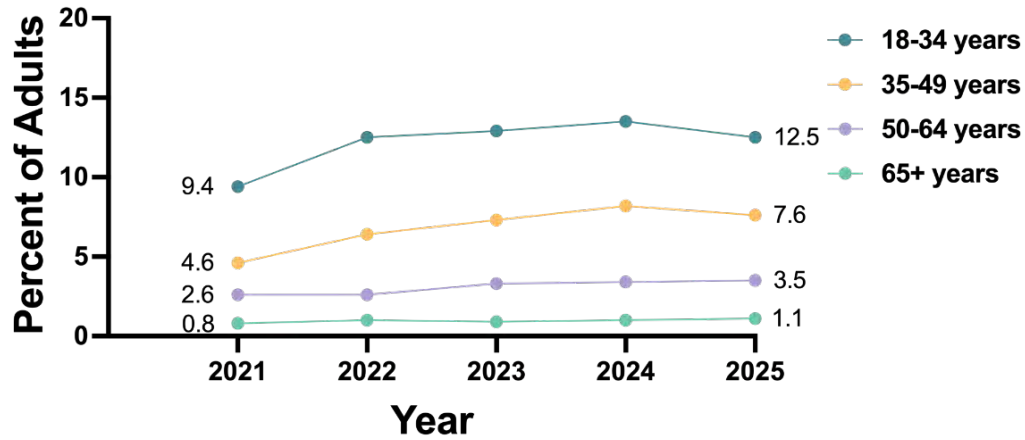
Dual use — vaping and smoking cigarettes — was reported by 29.4 percent of adults who vaped in 2021 and is more common among older adults (42.7 percent of those aged 45 and older, compared with 16.3 percent of those aged 18 to 24).⁴⁸ Dual use is thought to carry greater risk than either product alone.

E-liquid can cause nicotine poisoning through ingestion, inhalation, or contact with skin or eyes, and children have been poisoned in this way.¹⁸

What to take away

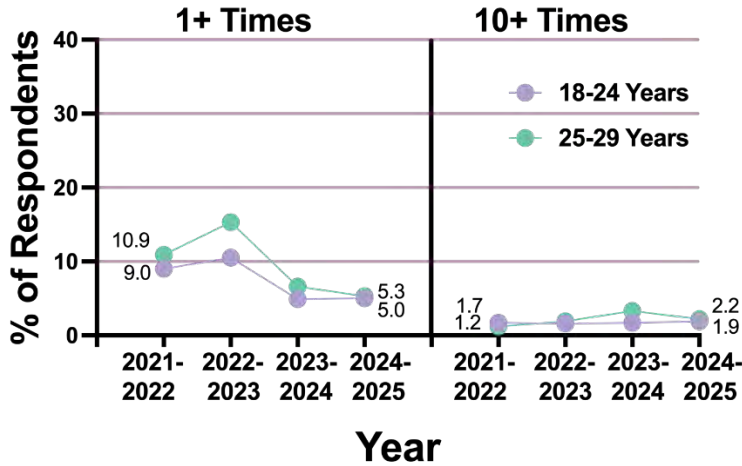
Current e-cigarette use among U.S. adults is concentrated in the youngest age group, at 12.5 percent among adults aged 18 to 34 in 2025 compared with 1.1 percent among those aged 65 and older. Combined with evidence that most young adults have never smoked cigarettes, this pattern indicates that adult e-cigarette use may not be primarily a cessation behavior among younger adults.

Current U.S. Adult E-Cigarette Use



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

Past 30-Day Flavored Vaping



The prevalence of any past 30-day flavor e-cigarette use was generally similar among Arkansas college students aged 25-29 and 18-24 years, except in 2022, when use was higher among those aged 25-29 years.

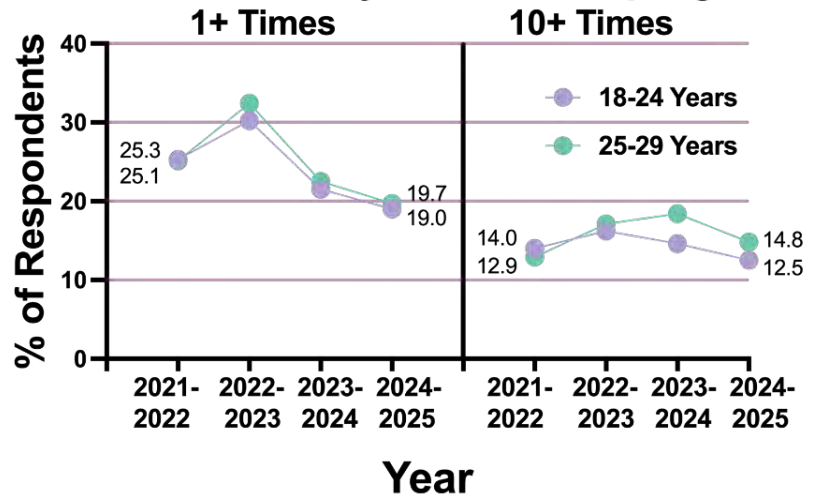
The prevalence of frequent flavored e-cigarette use followed the same pattern, with prevalence higher in the older group but ended 2024-2025 at rates higher than they began in 2021-2022.

Source: Arkansas Collegiate Survey

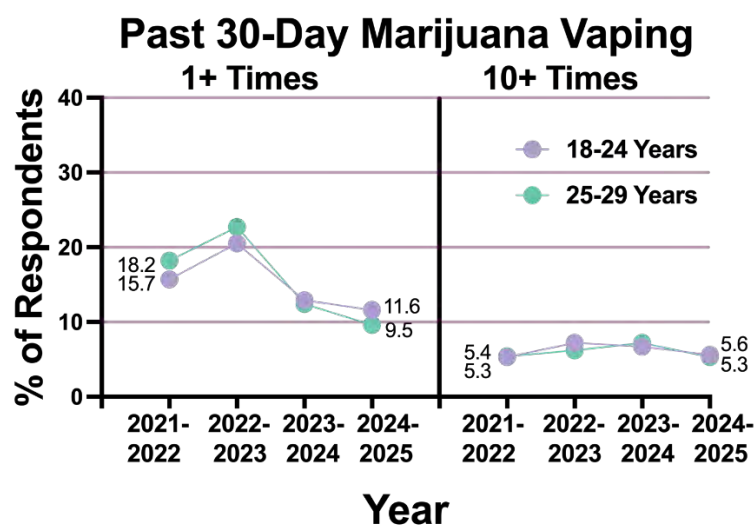
The prevalence of past 30-day nicotine e-cigarette use was generally similar among Arkansas college students aged 18-24 and 25-29 years from 2021 to 2025 for both any use and frequent use, with use declining in both groups after an initial increase from 2021-2022 to 2022-2023.

Among Arkansas college students aged 18-24 and 25 to 29 years, frequent e-cigarette use decreased and increased, respectively, from 2021-2022 to 2024-2025. Prevalence was slightly higher among older Arkansas students from 2023-2024 to 2024-2025.

Past 30-Day Nicotine Vaping



Source: Arkansas Collegiate Survey



Source: Arkansas Collegiate Survey

Past 30-day marijuana vaping followed a similar trajectory in both age groups, rising from 2021-2022 to 2022-2023 and declining thereafter to 11.6 percent among students aged 18 to 24 and 9.5 percent among those aged 25 to 29 — below 2021-22 levels in both groups.

Frequent marijuana e-cigarette use was flat throughout the study period.

Alcohol Use

Why this is important

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among people aged 12 and older in the United States, with 51.5 percent reporting current use in 2024.⁴⁹

Alcohol affects every organ system and can harm a developing fetus.^{50,51}

It is an established cause of several cancers, including breast, colorectal, liver, and esophageal cancer, and risk increases with the amount consumed, beginning at low levels. Long-term or heavy use also raises risk of stroke, liver disease, cardiomyopathy, arrhythmia, and high blood pressure.⁵¹

Excessive alcohol use is a leading preventable cause of death in the United States. Binge drinking is typically defined as five or more drinks for men or four or more for women within about two hours.

In Arkansas in 2024, 154 traffic fatalities out of 603 total fatalities involved alcohol, representing 25.5 percent of all traffic deaths.⁵²

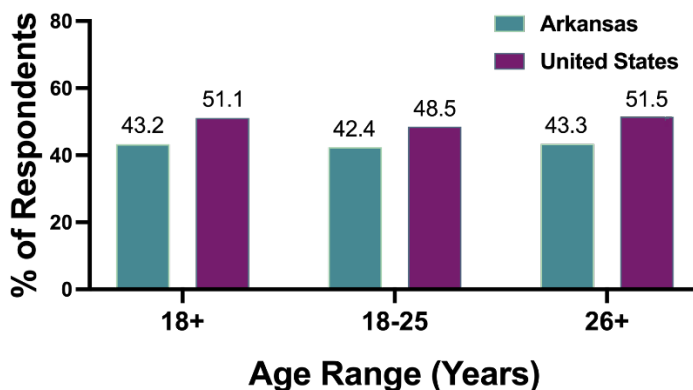
Alcohol is frequently used alongside other substances. Combined use with opioids or benzodiazepines increases overdose risk substantially, and alcohol is the substance most commonly co-used with those covered elsewhere in this report.

Drinking impairs judgment and is associated with aggression,⁵³ high-risk sexual behavior,⁵⁴ and motor vehicle crashes.⁵⁴

What to take away

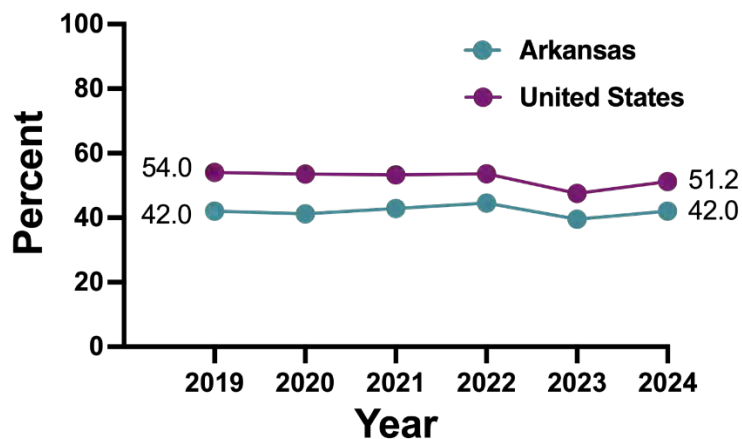
Past-month alcohol use in Arkansas was below the national estimate in every age group examined. Among adults 18 and older, 43.2 percent of Arkansas respondents reported past-month use, compared with 51.1 percent nationally. This pattern held among young adults aged 18 to 25 (42.4% versus 48.5%) and adults 26 and older (43.3% versus 51.5%). Arkansas estimates varied little across age groups, ranging from 42.4 to 43.3 percent, while the national estimates showed a similar narrow range at a consistently higher level.

Past-Month Alcohol Use, 2023-2024



Source: NSDUH

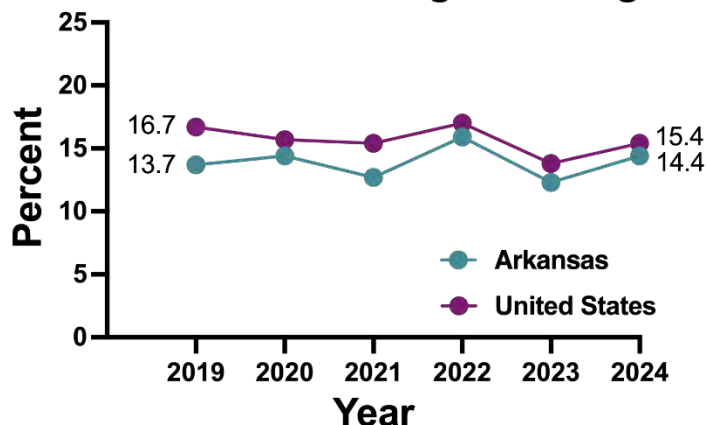
Adult Current Alcohol Use



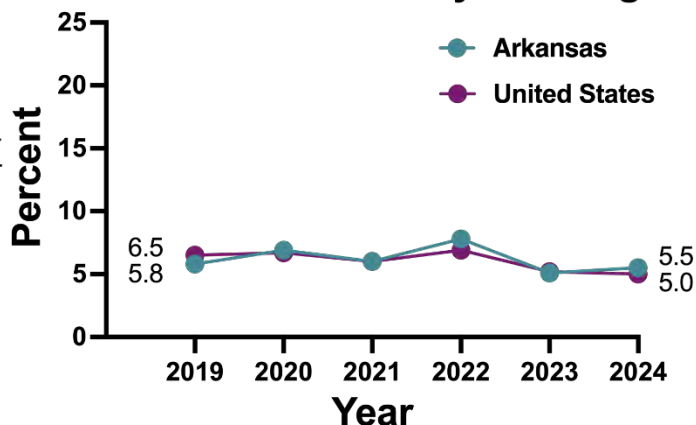
Source: BRFSS

Current alcohol use in Arkansas remained stable and consistently below the national estimate from 2019 through 2024. The national estimate declined slightly from 54.0 percent in 2019 to 51.2 percent in 2024. Because prevalence has held flat while the national figure declined, any progress in Arkansas is likely to appear in consumption patterns rather than in the share of adults who drink at all. Indicators sensitive to intensity — binge frequency, heavy use, and alcohol-attributable harms — are the more informative targets for monitoring and for evaluating prevention efforts.

Adult Current Binge Drinking



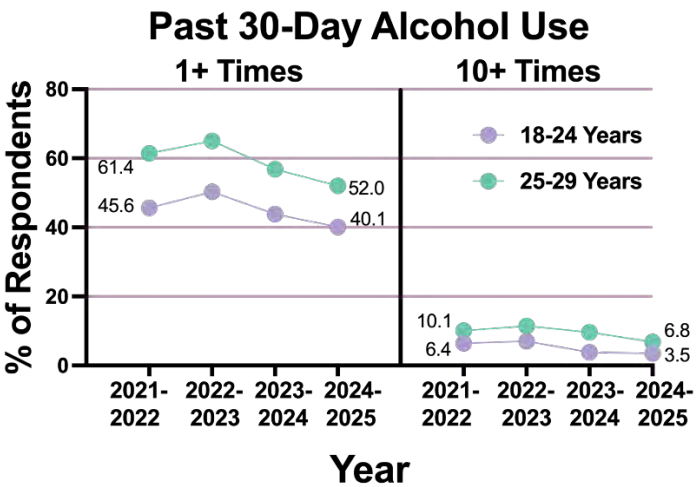
Adult Current Heavy Drinking



Source: BRFSS

Arkansas adults reported binge drinking below the national estimate throughout 2019-2024, though the gap narrowed from 3.0 percentage points in 2019 (13.7% versus 16.7%) to 1.0 point in 2024 (14.4% versus 15.4%). Heavy drinking followed a different pattern: Arkansas began slightly below the national estimate (5.8% versus 6.5%) and converged with it by 2024 (5.5% versus 5.0%), as the national rate declined while Arkansas held essentially unchanged. Arkansas adults are less likely than adults nationally to drink at all, but among those who do, consumption intensity shows no comparable advantage. Prevention efforts aimed at initiation are unlikely to register on these measures; strategies addressing established drinkers are more directly aligned with the pattern observed.

Past 30-day alcohol use declined in both age groups and at both frequency thresholds from 2021-2022 to 2024-2025. Among respondents aged 18 to 24, any use fell from 45.6 to 40.1 percent and use on 10 or more occasions from 6.4 to 3.5 percent. Respondents aged 25 to 29 reported higher use throughout, falling from 61.4 to 52.0 percent for any use and 10.1 to 6.8 percent for frequent use. Both groups peaked in 2022-2023 and declined in each year since.



Source: Arkansas Collegiate Survey

Marijuana Use

Why this is important

Marijuana is the most commonly used federally illegal drug in the United States. In 2024, an estimated 64.2 million people aged 12 or older — approximately 22.3 percent — used marijuana in the past year, and 15.4 percent reported past-month use.¹²

Risk of developing a marijuana use disorder is elevated among people who begin using before age 18.⁵⁵

Acute marijuana intoxication affects brain regions governing memory, learning, attention, decision-making, coordination, and reaction time. These effects contribute to impaired driving performance and increased crash risk.⁵⁶

Adolescents and young adults are of particular concern, as brain development continues into the mid-twenties and earlier initiation is associated with poorer cognitive and functional outcomes.

Marijuana use has been associated with anxiety, depression, and psychotic disorders including schizophrenia. The direction of these relationships is not well established: use may contribute to onset, may represent self-medication of emerging symptoms, or both associations may reflect shared underlying risk factors.^{57,58}

Smoked marijuana is associated with chronic bronchitis symptoms and respiratory irritation. Frequent use is also associated with cannabinoid hyperemesis syndrome, a condition involving cyclical severe nausea and vomiting.²⁴

Marijuana use increases heart rate and blood pressure shortly after consumption, which may elevate cardiovascular risk among older adults and people with existing cardiac conditions.²⁴

Use during pregnancy is associated with adverse fetal and infant outcomes, including lower birth weight. Professional guidelines recommend against use during pregnancy and lactation.²⁴

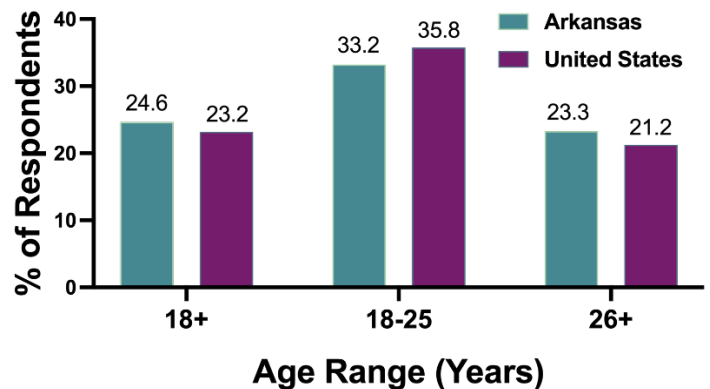
The potency of marijuana products has increased substantially over recent decades^{26,59} and concentrates and edibles available through regulated and unregulated markets can contain far higher THC concentrations than the plant material on which much of the older health literature is based.

Unintentional pediatric ingestion of marijuana edibles has risen nationally, reflecting both product availability and packaging that resembles conventional food items.

What to take away

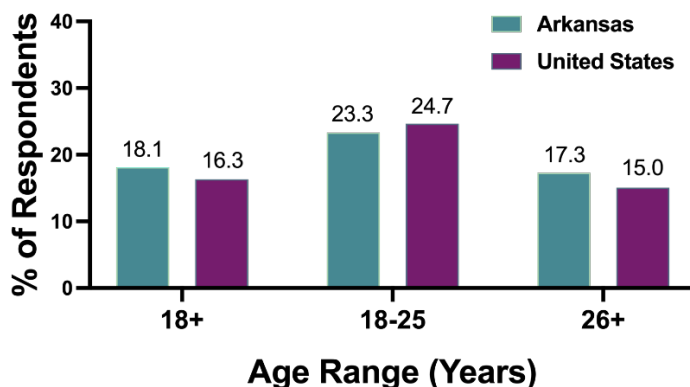
Past-year marijuana use in Arkansas was close to the national estimate across all age groups. Relative to U.S. adults, marijuana use was slightly higher among Arkansas adults aged 18 and older and aged 26 and older. Marijuana use was slightly lower among Arkansas adults aged 18-25 relative to their national counterparts. Marijuana use was much higher among both Arkansas and U.S. young adults aged 18-25 than among adults 26 and older.

Past-Year Marijuana Use, 2023-2024



Source: NSDUH

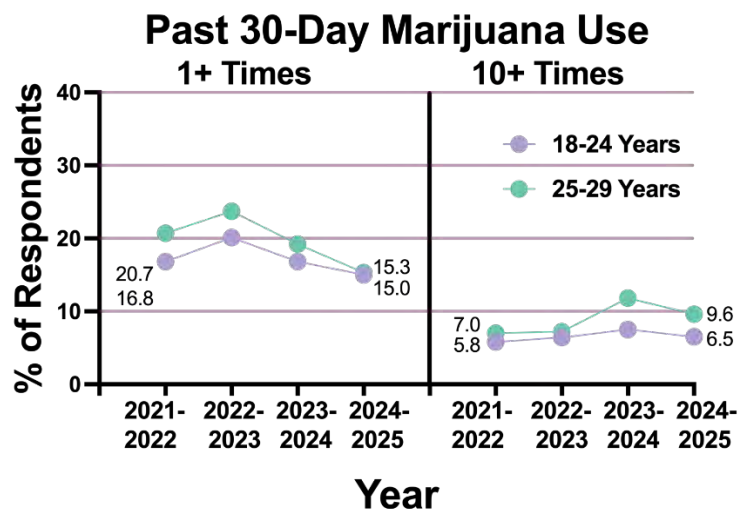
Past-Month Marijuana Use, 2023-2024



Past-month marijuana use in Arkansas was close to the national estimate across age groups. Past-month marijuana use was slightly higher among Arkansas adults relative to U.S. adults aged 18 and older and 26 and older. Marijuana use was slightly lower than the U.S. among Arkansas young adults aged 18-25 years. As with past-year use, prevalence was highest among both Arkansas and U.S. young adults relative to adults aged 26 and older.

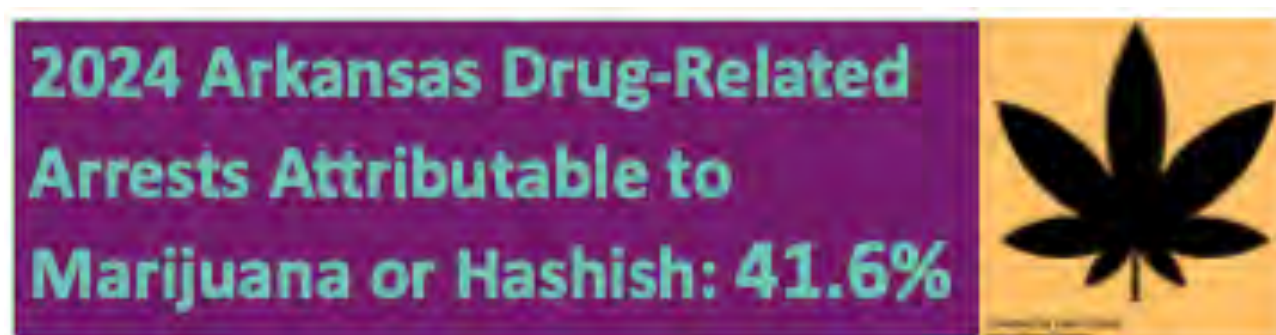
Source: NSDUH

Past 30-day marijuana use moved in opposite directions depending on frequency. Any use declined in both age groups between 2021-2022 and 2024-2025, while use on 10 or more occasions increased — from 5.8 to 6.5 percent among 18- to 24-year-olds and from 7.0 to 9.6 percent among those 25 to 29. The two groups, separated by roughly four percentage points in any use at the start of the period, converged by 2024-2025. Fewer respondents used marijuana at all, but a growing share of those who did, reported frequent use.



Source: Arkansas Collegiate Survey

Marijuana or hashish accounted for 41.6 percent of drug possession arrests in 2024, down from 44.0 percent in 2023, remaining the largest single category in both years.



Source: Arkansas Crime Information Center

Opioid Use

Why this is important

Opioids, primarily illegally manufactured fentanyl, are involved in a larger share of overdose deaths than any other drug category. The U.S. age-adjusted drug overdose death rate rose from 14.7 deaths per 100,000 standard population in 2014 to 32.6 in 2022, then declined through 2024. The largest single-year decrease, 26.2 percent, occurred between 2023 and 2024, from 31.3 to 23.1. There were 79,384 drug overdose deaths in 2024.³³

The rate of overdose deaths involving synthetic opioids other than methadone — a category including fentanyl, fentanyl analogs, and tramadol — decreased 35.6 percent between 2023 and 2024, from 22.2 to

14.3 deaths per 100,000. This was the largest decline among opioid categories. The rate had been mostly stable from 2003 (0.5) through 2013 (1.0) before rising sharply through 2021 (21.8).³³

The rate of overdose deaths involving heroin decreased 33.3 percent between 2023 and 2024, from 1.2 to 0.8 deaths per 100,000.³³

The rate of overdose deaths involving natural and semisynthetic opioids, including morphine, oxycodone, and hydrocodone, decreased 20.7 percent between 2023 and 2024, from 2.9 to 2.3 deaths per 100,000.³³

Declines between 2023 and 2024 were observed across all age groups, with the largest decreases among younger age groups, and across all race and Hispanic-origin groups, with the largest decreases among Black non-Hispanic people.³³

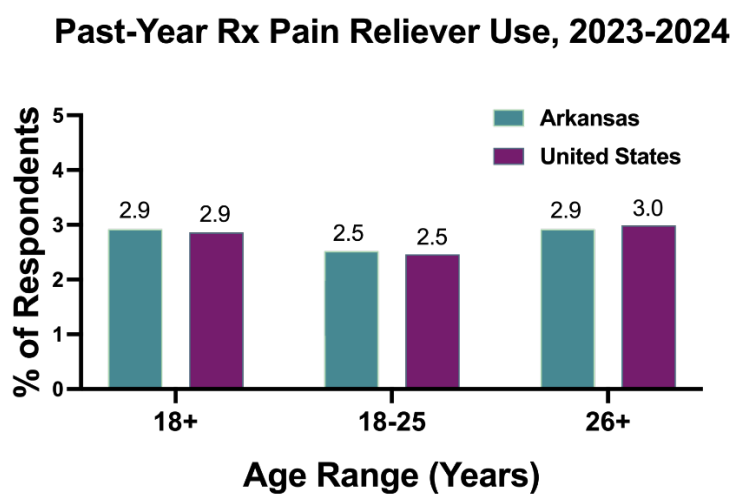
Prescription opioids carry risk of dependence and use disorder regardless of patient history. Estimates from chronic pain populations suggest that a substantial minority misuse opioids and roughly 8 to 12 percent develop an opioid use disorder, though these figures derive from heterogeneous studies and vary considerably by population and by how misuse is defined.³²

Most people who use heroin report prior misuse of prescription opioids, but the reverse pathway is uncommon: only a small percentage of people who misuse prescription opioids go on to use heroin. The prescription-to-heroin transition has also become less central to overdose risk as illicitly manufactured fentanyl has come to dominate the illicit supply.⁶⁰

Opioid use during pregnancy affects both maternal and infant outcomes. Maternal opioid-related diagnoses documented at delivery increased 131 percent nationally between 2010 and 2017, and the incidence of neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS) increased 82 percent over the same period.⁶¹

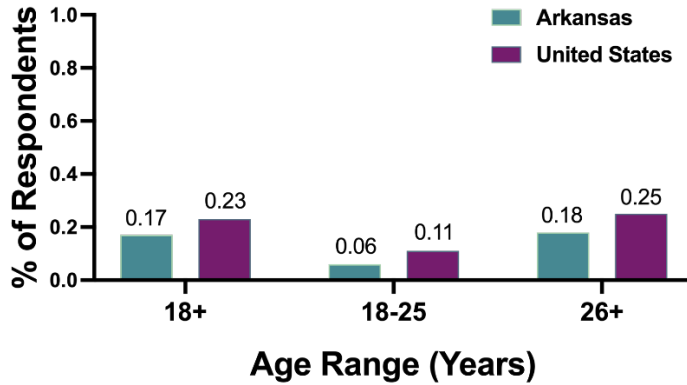
What to take away

Past-year prescription pain reliever misuse in Arkansas matched the national estimate in every age group examined in 2023-2024. Adults 18 and older were at 2.9 percent in both Arkansas and the U.S., young adults aged 18 to 25 at 2.5 percent in both, and adults 26 and older differed by 0.1 point (2.9% versus 3.0%). Misuse was slightly lower among young adults than older adults in both Arkansas and the U.S.



Source: NSDUH

Past-Year Heroin Use, 2023-2024

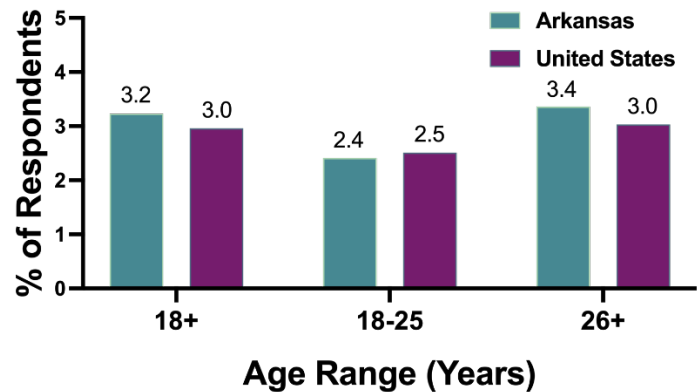


Past-year heroin use was rare in both Arkansas and the U.S. Across all age ranges, heroin use was lower among Arkansas adults relative to their national counterparts; however, in Arkansas all differences were smaller than one-tenth of a percentage point.

Source: NSDUH

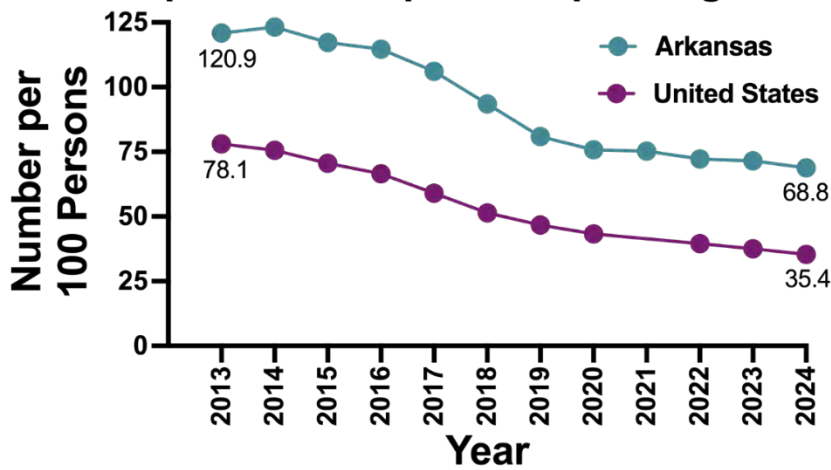
Past-Year Opioid Use, 2023-2024

Past-year opioid use in Arkansas was close to the national estimate across age groups. Opioid use was higher among Arkansas adults aged 18 and older and aged 26 and older compared with their U.S. counterparts. Opioid use was slightly lower among Arkansas young adults aged 18 to 25 relative to U.S. young adults. As with prescription pain relievers specifically, misuse was lower among young adults than among adults 26 and older.



Source: NSDUH

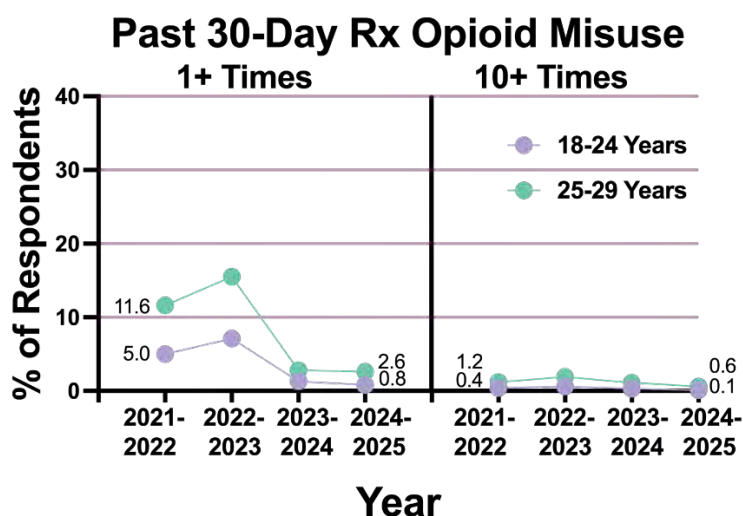
Opioid Prescription Dispensing Rates



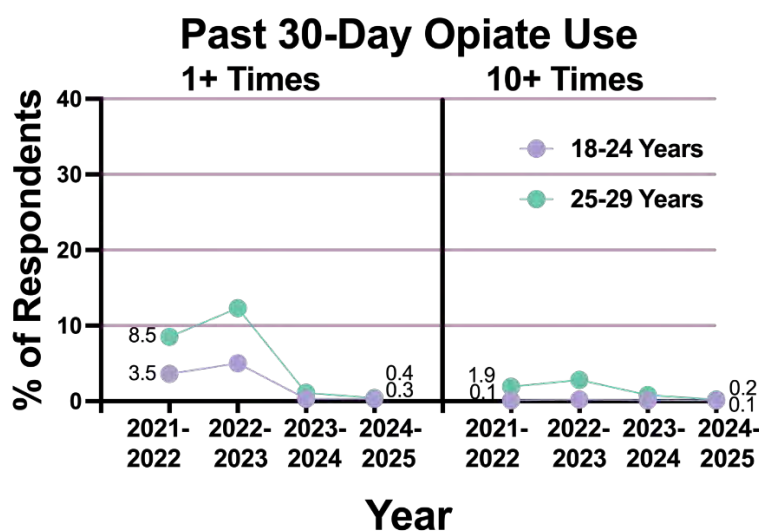
Opioid prescription dispensing rates declined substantially in both Arkansas and the United States between 2013 and 2024. Arkansas fell from 120.9 prescriptions per 100 persons to 68.8, a decline of 43 percent. The national rate fell from 78.1 to 35.4, a decline of 55 percent. Arkansas exceeded the national rate in every year and had the highest dispensing rate in the country in 2024.

Source: Centers for Disease Control

Past 30-day prescription opioid misuse among survey respondents was low in the two most recent cycles. Among respondents aged 18 to 24, misuse was reported by 5 percent in 2021–2022 and 0.8 percent in 2024–2025. Among respondents aged 25 to 29, the corresponding figures were 11.6 and 2.6 percent. Frequent (10 or more occasions in the past 30 days) use was reported by 0.6 percent or fewer for both age groups in 2024–2025.



Source: Arkansas Collegiate Survey



Source: Arkansas Collegiate Survey

Past 30-day opiate use among survey respondents was low in the two most recent cycles. Among respondents aged 18 to 24, use was reported by approximately 1.0 percent in 2023–2024 and 0.3 percent in 2024–2025; among respondents aged 25 to 29, by approximately 1.0 and 0.4 percent. Use on 10 or more occasions was reported by 0.2 percent or fewer in both age groups.

Other Substance Use

Why this is important

Illicit drug use remains a leading cause of preventable death and disability. In 2024, 79,384 people in the United States died of drug overdose, an age-adjusted rate of 23.1 per 100,000 standard population.³⁷

Stimulants, including methamphetamine and cocaine, can cause hyperthermia, cardiovascular complications, seizures, nerve damage, and changes in brain structure and function.³⁶ The age-adjusted overdose death rate involving psychostimulants with abuse potential, a category made up largely of methamphetamine, rose from 0.4 per 100,000 in 2003 to 10.6 in 2023 but declined 19.8 percent between 2023 and 2024.³⁷

The cocaine-involved rate rose from 1.3 in 2010 to 8.6 in 2023 but fell in 2024, to 6.3, remaining far above their earlier levels.³⁷

In the U.S., stimulants are the second most widely used and abused substances during pregnancy and pregnant women using stimulants in pregnancy are at increased risk of adverse perinatal, neonatal, and childhood outcomes.⁴⁰

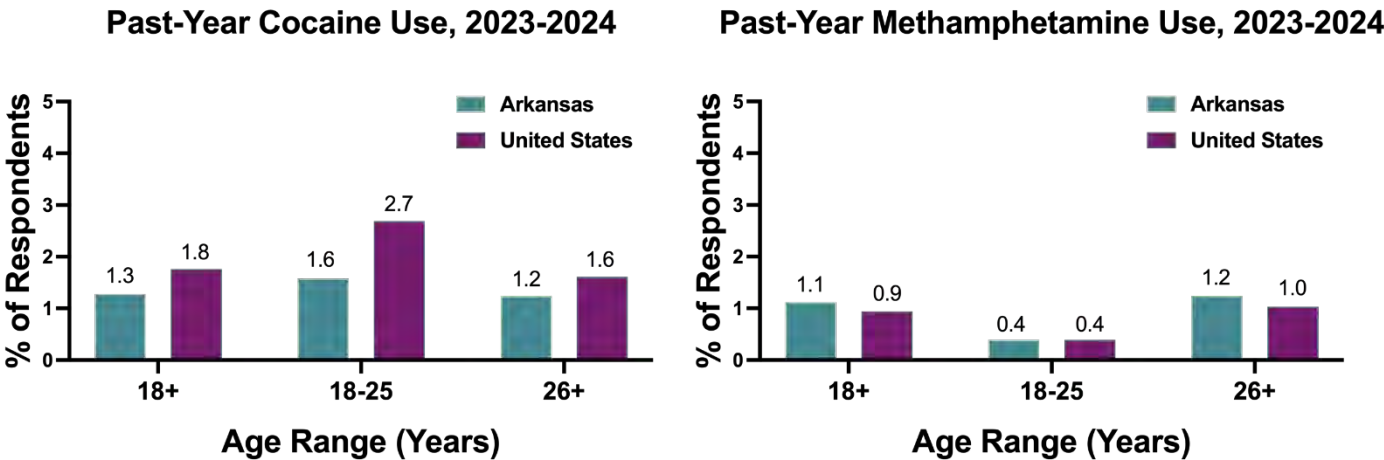
Hallucinogen use among adults has risen steadily, and past-year use reached record highs in 2024. Prevalence was highest at ages 25 to 26 at 12.2 percent although use did reach an all-time high among adults aged 35–50.¹¹ The health consequences of this increase are less well characterized than those of other drug classes, which makes ongoing surveillance important.

Inhalants are found in common household products such as solvents and aerosol sprays, which makes them easy for young people to obtain. Inhalant use can cause the heart to stop within minutes, a condition known as sudden sniffing death, which can occur in otherwise healthy young people the first time they use.³⁸

Non-medical use of anabolic steroids can cause serious and sometimes irreversible harm, including early heart attack, stroke, liver tumors, kidney failure, and psychiatric problems. In adolescents, steroid use can prematurely stop bone growth.⁶²

What to take away

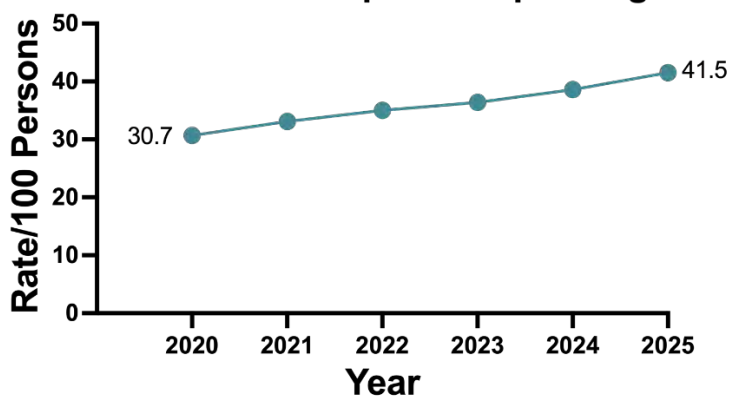
Among Arkansas adults aged 18 and older, 1.3 percent reported past-year cocaine use in 2023–2024, compared with 1.8 percent nationally. Arkansas estimates were lower than national estimates in every age group, and the largest gap was among young adults aged 18–25 (1.6% vs. 2.7%).



Source: NSDUH

Past-year methamphetamine use followed a different pattern in 2023–2024. Among adults 18 and older, 1.1 percent of Arkansans reported use, compared with 0.9 percent nationally, and use among adults 26 and older was 1.2 percent in Arkansas vs. 1.0 percent nationally. Among both Arkansas and U.S. young adults aged 18–25, methamphetamine use was 0.4 percent. Arkansas tied for the 20th highest in the nation for past-year adult prevalence of methamphetamine use in 2023–2024.¹²

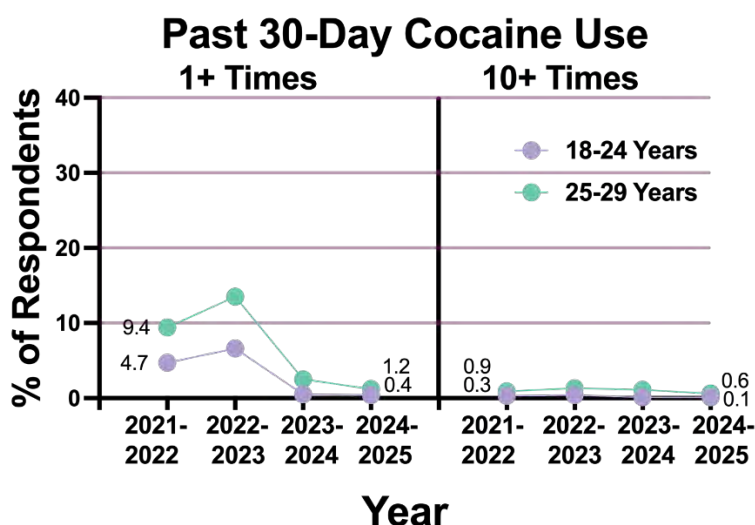
AR Stimulant Prescription Dispensing Rates



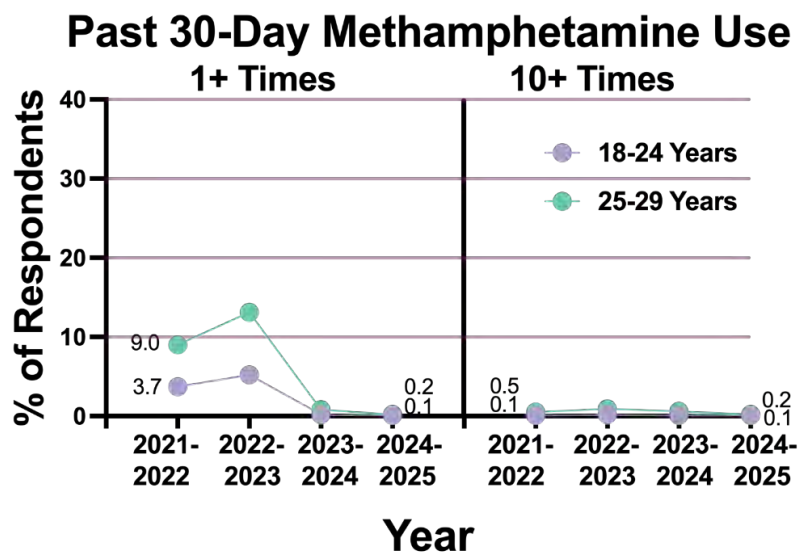
The stimulant prescription dispensing rate in Arkansas rose every year from 2020 to 2025, from 30.7 to 41.5 per 100 persons. That is an increase of 10.8 per 100, or about 35 percent over five years. The most frequently dispensed stimulant was Dextroamphetamine/Amphetamine (for example, Adderall).⁶³

Arkansas Department of Health

Past 30-day cocaine use among Arkansas Collegiate Survey respondents is shown for four survey periods. In 2024-2025, 1.2 percent of respondents aged 25 to 29 and 0.4 percent of those aged 18 to 24 reported using cocaine in the past 30 days; frequent use (10 or more times) was reported by 0.6 and 0.1 percent, respectively.



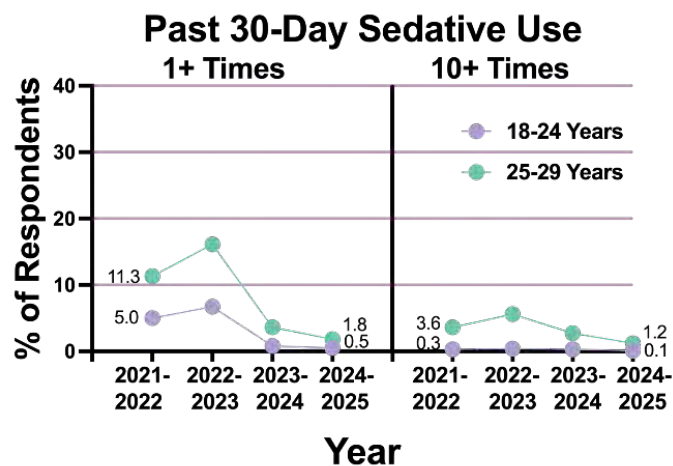
Source: Arkansas Collegiate Survey



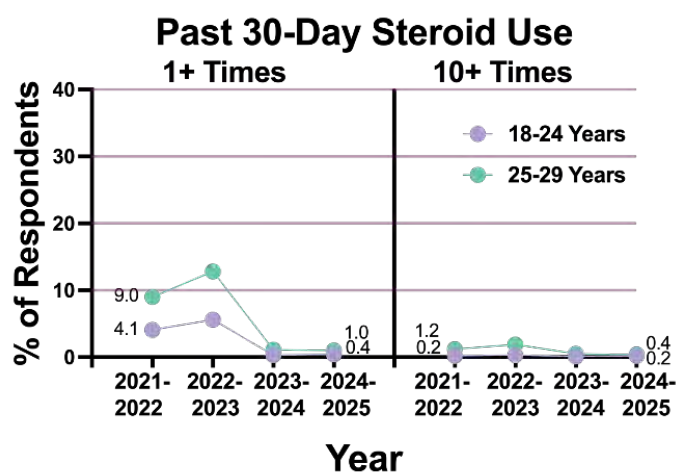
Past 30-day methamphetamine use among Arkansas Collegiate Survey respondents is shown for four survey years. In 2024-2025, 0.2 percent of respondents aged 25 to 29 and 0.1 percent of those aged 18 to 24 reported past 30-day use, with the same figures reported for frequent use (10 or more times). Those reporting methamphetamine use did so frequently (10+ times).

Source: Arkansas Collegiate Survey

Past 30-day sedative use among Arkansas Collegiate Survey respondents is shown for four survey years. In the most recent survey year (2024–2025), 1.8 and 0.5 percent of respondents aged 25–29 and 18–24, respectively, reported using sedatives at least once in the past 30 days. Frequent use (10 or more times) was reported by 1.2 percent and 0.1 percent, respectively.



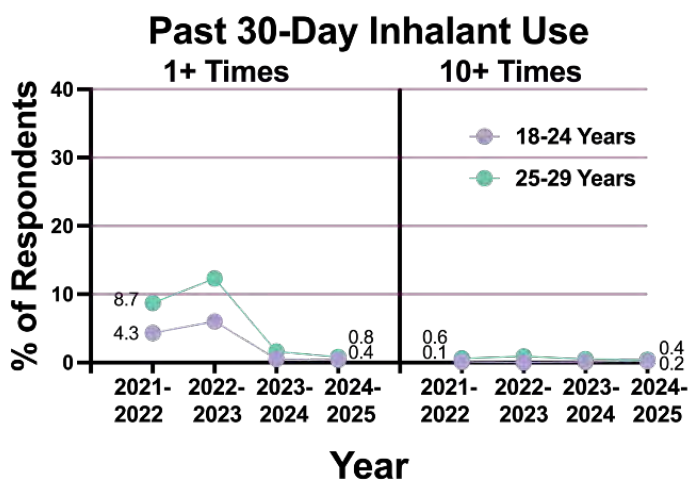
Source: Arkansas Collegiate Survey



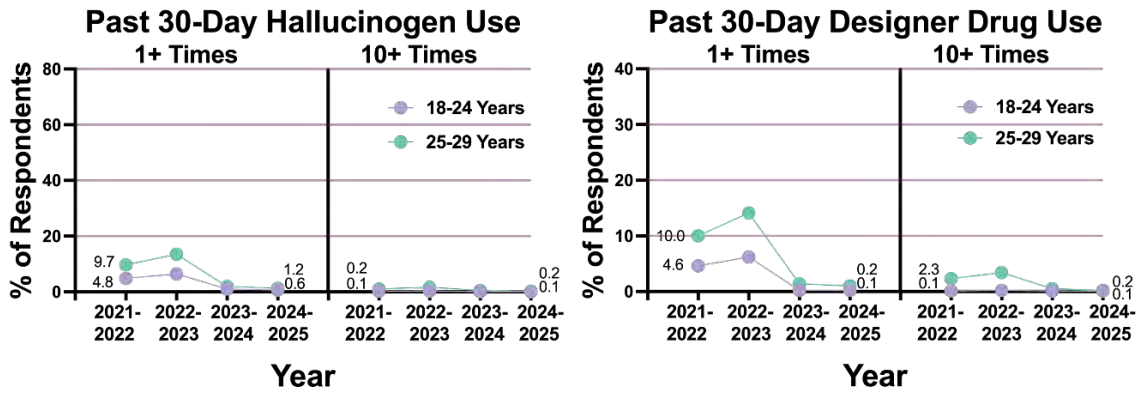
Source: Arkansas Collegiate Survey

Past 30-day steroid use among Arkansas Collegiate Survey respondents is shown for four survey years. In the most recent survey year (2024–2025), 1.0 percent of respondents aged 25–29 and 0.4 percent of respondents aged 18–24 reported using steroids at least once in the past 30 days. Frequent use (10 or more times) was reported by 0.4 and 0.2 percent, respectively.

Past 30-day inhalant use among Arkansas Collegiate Survey respondents is shown for four survey years. In the most recent survey year (2024–2025), 0.8 percent of respondents aged 25–29 and 0.4 percent of respondents aged 18–24 reported using inhalants in the past 30 days. Frequent use (10 or more times) was reported by 0.4 and 0.2 percent, respectively.



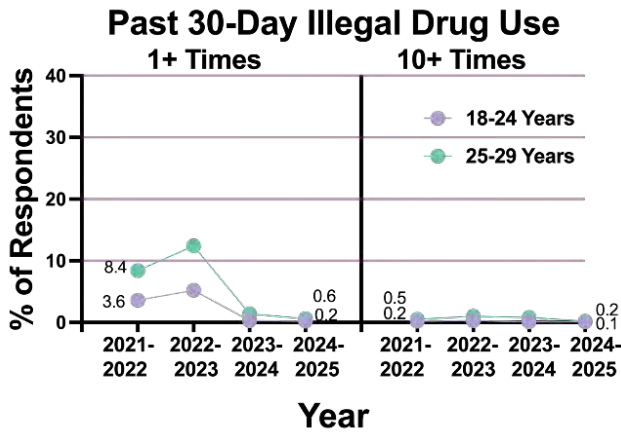
Source: Arkansas Collegiate Survey



Source: Arkansas Collegiate Survey

Past 30-day hallucinogen use and designer drug use among Arkansas Collegiate Survey respondents are shown for four survey years. In the most recent survey year (2024–2025), 1.2 percent of respondents aged 25–29 and 0.6 percent of respondents aged 18–24 reported using hallucinogens at least once in the past 30 days. Frequent use (10 or more times) was reported by 0.2 percent and 0.1 percent, respectively.

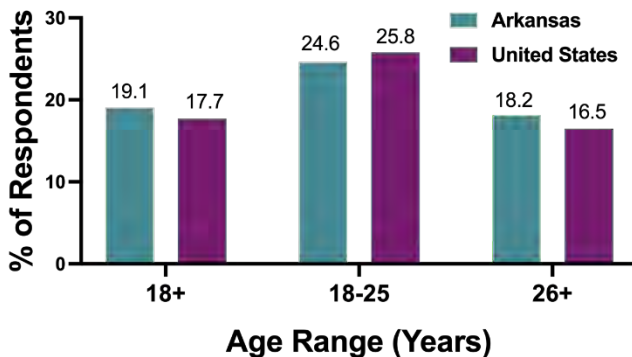
Past 30-day designer drug use the most recent survey year (2024–2025) shows 0.2 percent of respondents aged 25–29 and 0.1 percent of respondents aged 18–24 reported using designer drugs at least once in the past 30 days. Frequent use was also reported by 0.2 and 0.1 percent, respectively, indicating those who reported using designer drugs did so frequently.



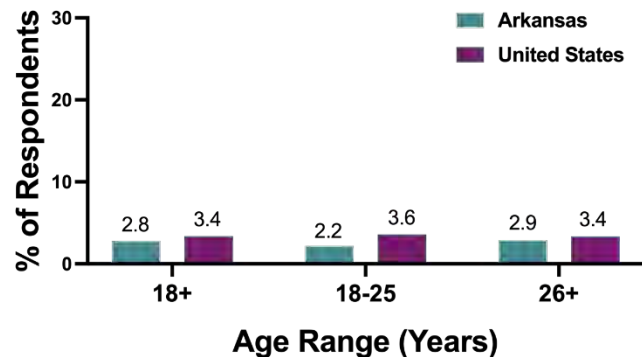
In the most recent survey year (2024–2025), 0.6 percent of respondents aged 25–29 and 0.2 percent of respondents aged 18–24 reported illegal drug use in the past 30 days. Frequent use was reported by 0.2 and 0.1 percent, respectively.

Arkansas Collegiate Survey

Past-Month Illicit Drug Use (Incl MJ), 2023-2024



Past-Month Illicit Drug Use (Exc MJ), 2023-2024



Source: NSDUH

In 2023–2024, 19.1 percent of Arkansas adults aged 18 and older reported past-month illicit drug use including marijuana, compared with 17.7 percent nationally. Arkansas estimates were slightly above national estimates among adults 26 and older (18.2% vs. 16.5%) and slightly below among young adults aged 18–25 (24.6% vs. 25.8%). When marijuana is excluded, Arkansas estimates were lower than national estimates in every age group (2.8% vs. 3.4% for ages 18 and older; 2.2% vs. 3.6% for ages 18–25; 2.9% vs. 3.4% for ages 26 and older). This suggests that marijuana use accounts for Arkansas's somewhat higher overall estimates of past-month illicit drug use.

CONSEQUENCES

Consequences of substance use can arise from substance use in general (for example, arrest for driving under the influence), from the effects of specific substances (liver damage from alcohol), or from the route of administration (lung damage from smoking). This report presents developmental, physiological, psychological, and community-related consequences.

Developmental

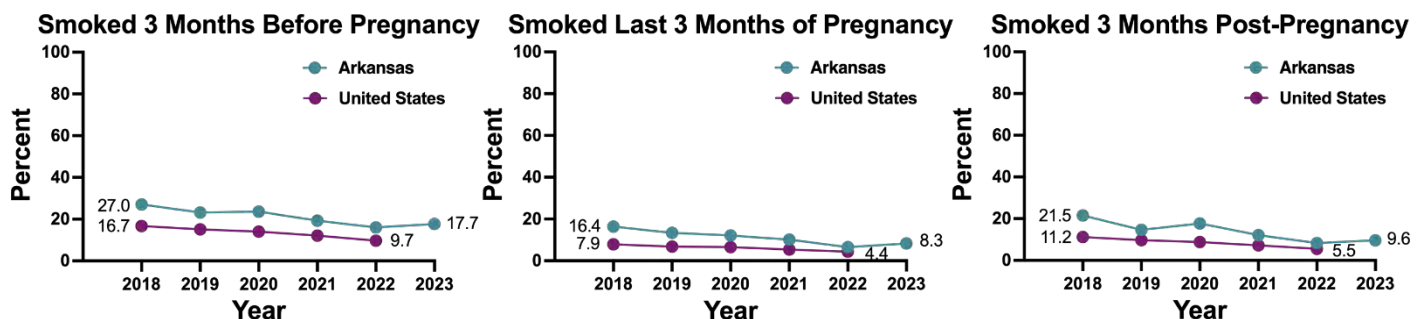
Why this is important

Many substances cross the placenta and reach the developing fetus. Nationally, among women aged 15-44, 13 percent reported tobacco use in the past month, 20.5 percent reported current alcohol use, and 20.5 reported current illicit substance use. [NSDUH] Tobacco, marijuana, prescription pain reliever, and illicit drug use during pregnancy are associated with roughly two to three times the risk of stillbirth.⁶⁴

Infants exposed to opioids before birth may go through withdrawal after delivery, a condition known as neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS) or neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome (NOWS). Alcohol, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, and caffeine may also produce withdrawal symptoms in newborns.⁶⁴

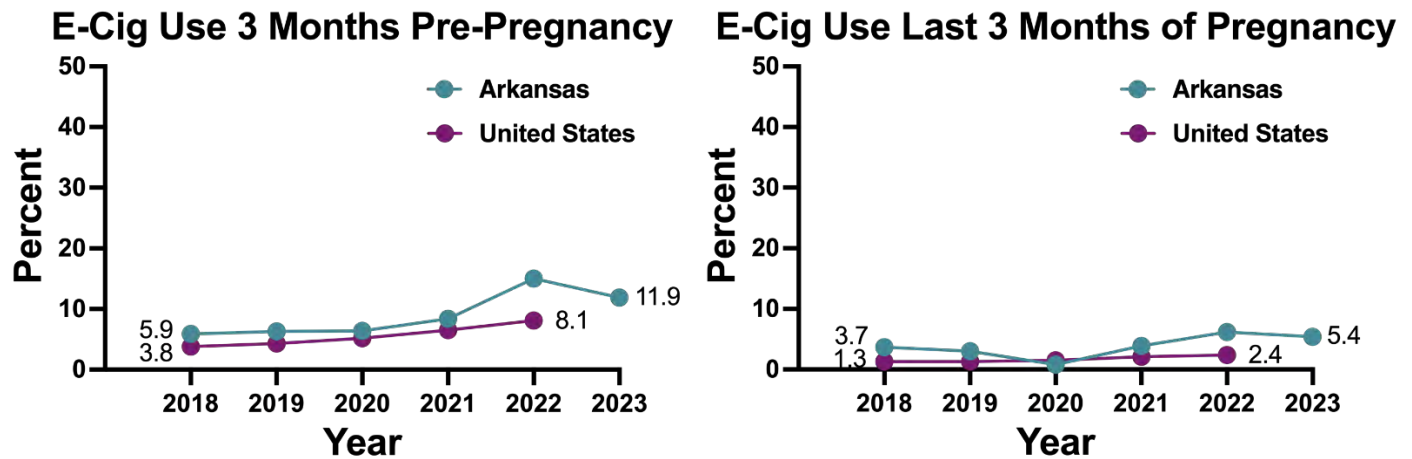
Tobacco use during pregnancy increases the risk of premature birth, low birth weight, birth defects, illness and prolonged hospital stays, and infant death.⁶⁵ Prenatal alcohol exposure can cause fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASDs), which can affect learning and memory, understanding and following directions, emotional control, communication and social skills, and daily living skills such as feeding and bathing.⁶⁶

What to take away



Source: PRAMS

From 2018 through 2022, Arkansas mothers reported higher rates of cigarette smoking than mothers nationally before, during, and after pregnancy. In 2018, 27.0 percent of Arkansas mothers smoked in the three months before pregnancy, compared with 16.7 percent nationally. In the last three months of pregnancy the figures were 16.4 versus 7.9 percent, and after pregnancy 21.5 versus 11.2 percent. Smoking declined at all three time points in both Arkansas and the nation. In 2022, national rates were 9.7 percent before pregnancy, 4.4 percent in the last three months of pregnancy, and 5.5 percent after pregnancy, compared with 16, 6.5, and 8.3 percent in Arkansas. In 2023, the most recent year available for Arkansas, 17.7 percent of mothers smoked before pregnancy, 8.3 percent in the last three months of pregnancy, and 9.6 percent after pregnancy. Comparable data for the U.S. are not available for 2023.

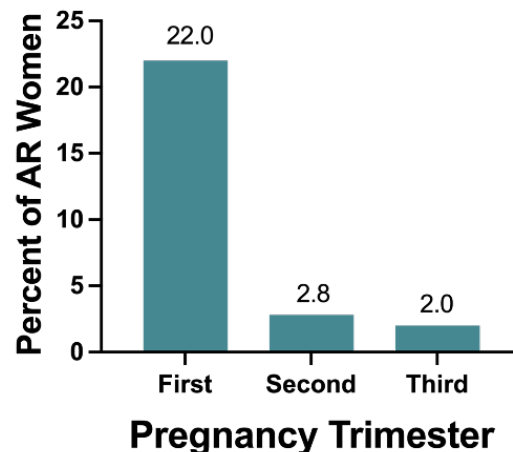


Source: PRAMS

Unlike cigarette smoking, e-cigarette use before pregnancy increased in both Arkansas and the nation from 2018 through 2022. Nationally, the percentage of mothers who used e-cigarettes in the three months before pregnancy more than doubled over this period, from 3.8 to 8.1 percent. Arkansas rates were higher than national rates throughout, rising from 5.9 percent in 2018 to 15 percent in 2022. In 2023, 11.9 percent of Arkansas mothers reported e-cigarette use before pregnancy. Use in the last three months of pregnancy was lower but followed a similar pattern. Nationally it rose from 1.3 percent in 2018 to 2.4 percent in 2022, and in Arkansas from 3.7 percent in 2018 to 6.2 percent in 2022 declining in 2023 to 5.4 percent.

In 2023, 22 percent of Arkansas pregnant women used alcohol during the first trimester. Alcohol use decreased sharply to 2.8 and 2.0 percent during the second and third trimester, respectively. Unfortunately, U.S. data are unavailable for comparison.

Alcohol Use During Pregnancy, 2023



Heavy use of alcohol three months prior to being pregnant among U.S. women remained remarkably stable from 2017 to 2022 (data not shown). Among Arkansas women, heavy alcohol use three months prior to being pregnant was less than half that of U.S. rates in 2018, but then more than doubled from 2018 to 2022 to a prevalence similar to their U.S. counterparts. Unfortunately, 2023 data are unavailable.

Source: PRAMS

The rate of neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS) diagnosis in Arkansas increased more than about 17-fold from 0.3 per 1,000 births in 2000 to an all-time high of 5.1 per 1,000 births in 2021, despite a dip in NAS diagnosis rate during 2019-2020 (data not shown). Unfortunately, data for 2022-2024 are unavailable.

Physiological

Why this is important

Substance use contributes to several leading causes of death in Arkansas. Many factors influence these conditions, so state death rates are an imperfect measure of substance-related harm. However, the contribution of substance use to some conditions is substantial.

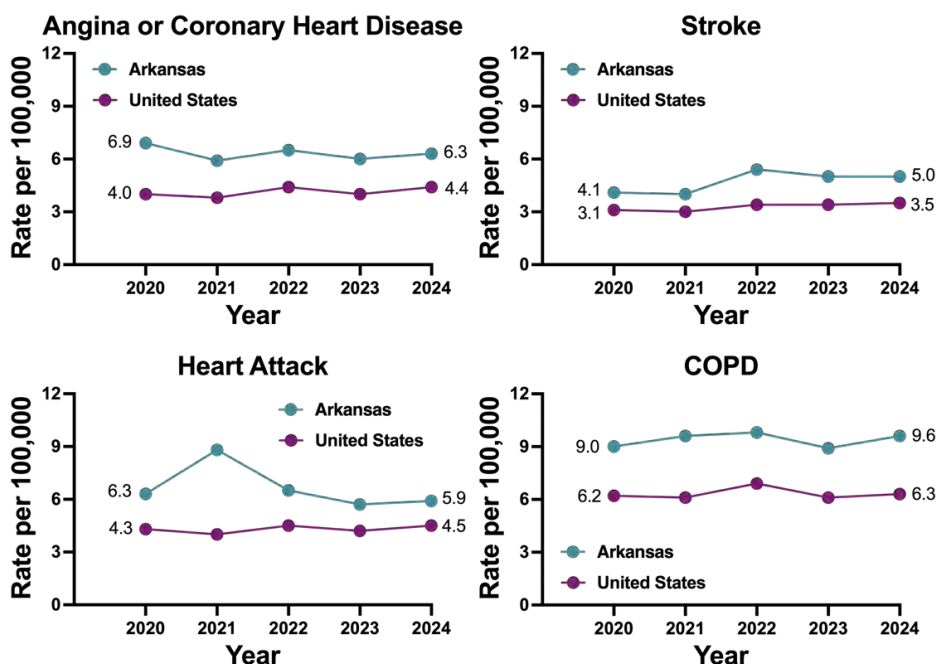
Cigarette smoking causes lung disease and cardiovascular disease, and it accounts for most deaths from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).⁶⁷

The long-term health effects of vaping are still being studied, but e-cigarette aerosol contains nicotine and other substances that can harm the lungs and heart.^{18,68} In 2024, Arkansas had the 4th highest age-adjusted death rate from chronic lower respiratory diseases, which include COPD and asthma, and the 5th highest age-adjusted death rate from heart disease.⁶⁹

Alcohol-associated liver disease is the leading cause of cirrhosis-related death and now accounts for a growing share of liver transplants in the United States, about 41 percent in 2022.^{70,71}

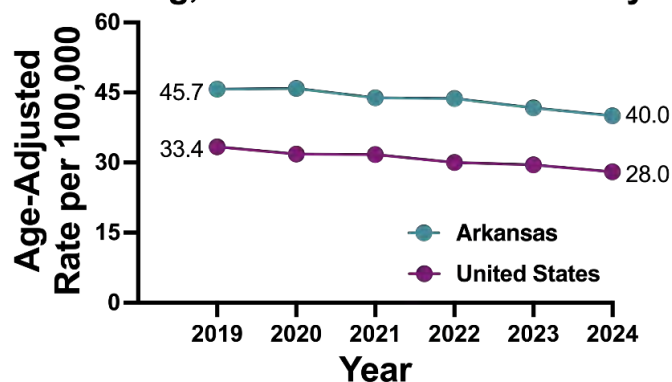
What to take away

From 2020 through 2024, Arkansas adults consistently reported higher prevalence of cardiovascular disease and COPD than adults nationally. In 2024, 9.6 percent of Arkansas adults reported having been diagnosed with COPD, compared with 6.3 percent nationally. For angina or coronary heart disease, the figures were 6.3 percent versus 4.4 percent, for heart attack 5.9 percent vs. 4.5 percent, and for stroke 5.0 percent vs. 3.5 percent. Prevalence of each condition changed little over the period in either Arkansas or the nation.



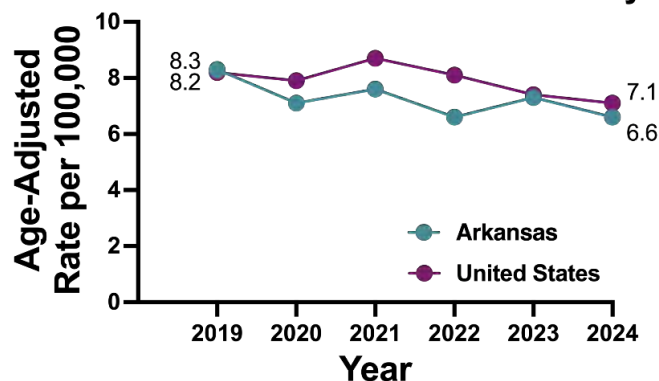
Source: BRFSS

Lung, Bronchus Cancer Mortality



Lung and bronchus cancer mortality declined in both Arkansas and the nation from 2019 to 2024. Arkansas's age-adjusted rate fell from 45.7 to 40.0 deaths per 100,000, and the national rate fell from 33.4 to 28.0. Arkansas's rate remained about 40 percent higher than the national rate throughout the period.

Alcoholic Liver Disease Mortality

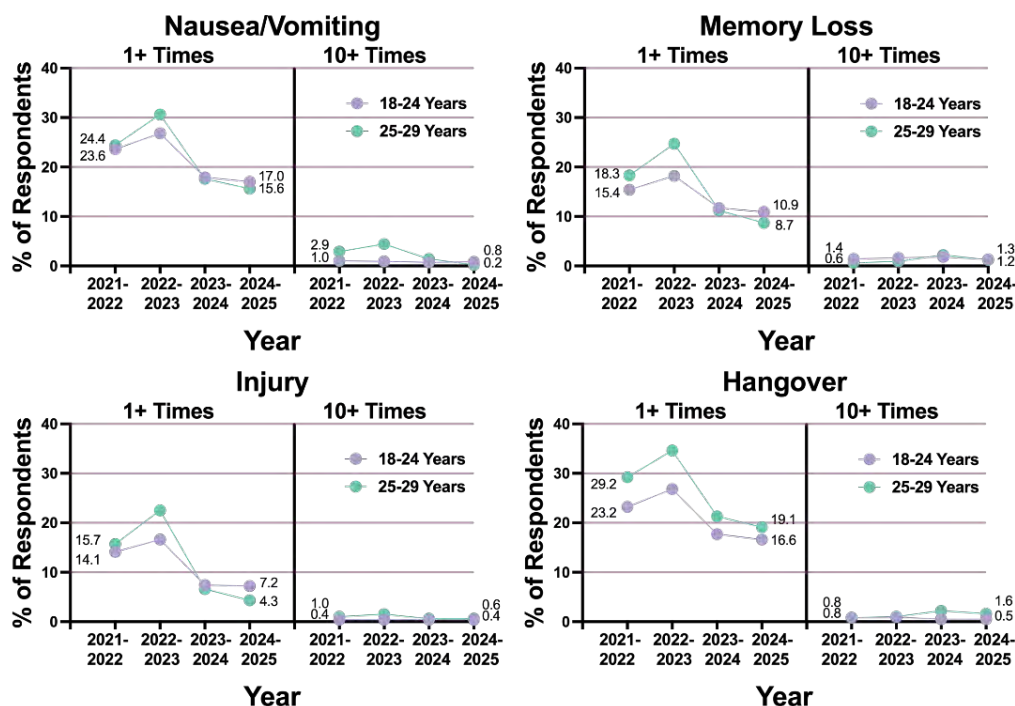


Alcohol-associated liver disease mortality showed a different pattern. Arkansas's rate was similar to or below the national rate in every year and was 6.6 per 100,000 in 2024, compared with 7.1 nationally.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC Wonder

In the most recent survey year (2024–2025), a hangover was the most commonly reported consequence (16.6% of respondents aged 18–24 and 19.1% of respondents aged 25–29), followed by nausea or vomiting (17.0% and 15.6%), memory loss (10.9% and 8.7%), and injury (7.2% and 4.3%). Few respondents reported experiencing any of these consequences 10 or more times in the past 30 days (1.6% or less for each consequence in both age groups).

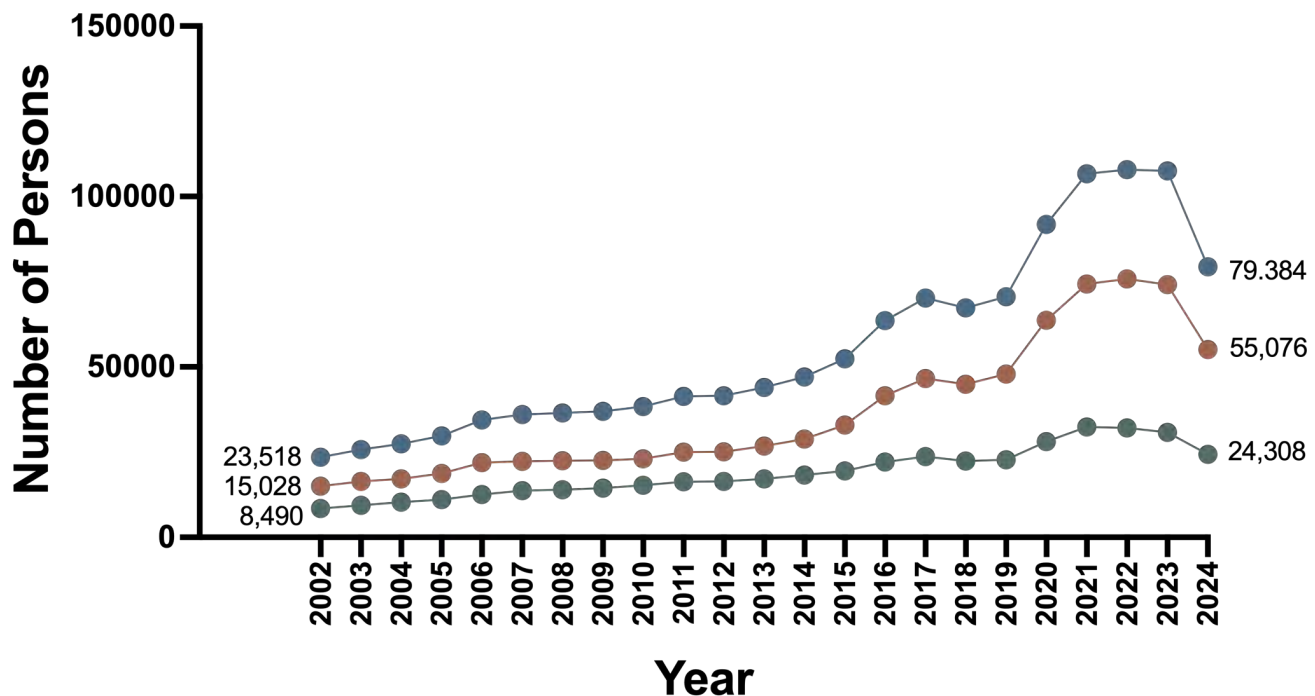
In the past 30 days, experienced the following due to substance use:



Source: Arkansas Collegiate Survey

The number of drug overdose deaths in the United States rose steadily from 23,518 in 2002 to 70,237 in 2017, remained relatively stable through 2019, then increased sharply to a peak of 107,941 in 2022. Deaths declined slightly to 105,007 in 2023 and then fell sharply to 79,384 in 2024, a 24 percent decrease and the lowest count since 2019. Males accounted for 69.4 percent of overdose deaths in 2024.

U.S. Drug Overdose Deaths



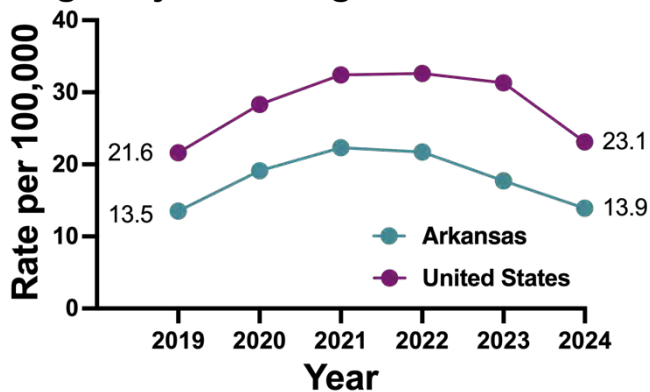
Source: National Center on Health Statistics, CDC WONDER

The age-adjusted rate of drug overdose deaths rose from 8.2 per 100,000 standard population in 2002 to a peak of 32.6 in 2022. It declined to 31.3 in 2023 and then fell 26.2 percent to 23.1 in 2024, the largest single-year decrease in the past decade.³⁷

In 2024, 68.1 percent of overdose deaths involved an opioid, and 60.1 percent involved synthetic opioids other than methadone, principally illicitly manufactured fentanyl. The death rate involving synthetic opioids fell 35.6 percent from 2023 to 2024, the largest decline of any drug type.³⁷

Despite these declines, the illegal drug supply remains unpredictable. Xylazine, a veterinary sedative not approved for human use, is frequently mixed with illicitly manufactured fentanyl and can cause dangerous sedation, slowed breathing, and severe skin wounds.⁷² More recently, medetomidine, a related sedative that is more potent and longer-acting than xylazine, has appeared in the fentanyl supply. It had been detected in at least 18 states and the District of Columbia by mid-2024, and it can cause a severe withdrawal syndrome.⁷³ Xylazine was detected in 9 overdose deaths in Arkansas in 2024.⁷⁴

Age-Adjusted Drug Overdose Deaths

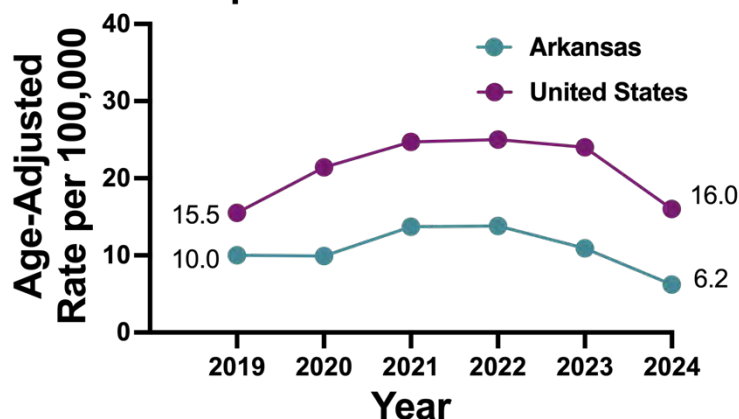


Arkansas's age-adjusted drug overdose death rate has been below the national rate every year since 2019. Both rates rose sharply in 2020. Arkansas peaked in 2021 at 22.3 per 100,000 and began declining in 2022, a year before the national decline. The national rate stayed near its peak through 2023. In 2024, Arkansas's rate was 13.9 per 100,000, compared with 23.1 nationally, about 40 percent lower. U.S. and Arkansas drug overdose rates in 2024 are only slightly higher than those in 2019. Drug overdose deaths are likely under-reported.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC Wonder

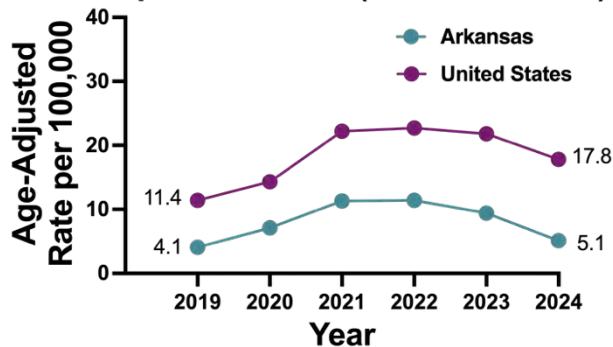
Arkansas's age-adjusted rate of opioid-involved overdose deaths was below the national rate every year from 2019 to 2024. Both rates rose in 2021 and stayed near their peaks through 2022. Arkansas's rate increased from 9.9 per 100,000 in 2020 to 13.8 in 2022, and the national rate rose from 21.4 to 25.0. Both rates then declined, and the decline was steeper in Arkansas. From 2023 to 2024, the Arkansas rate fell 43 percent (10.9 to 6.2) and the national rate fell 33 percent (24.0 to 16.0). In 2024, Arkansas's opioid-involved death rate was about 60 percent lower than the national rate.

Opioid-Involved Deaths



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

Synthetic Opioid-Involved (Exc Methadone) Deaths



Arkansas's age-adjusted rate of overdose deaths involving synthetic opioids other than methadone, mainly illicitly manufactured fentanyl, was well below the national rate every year from 2019 to 2024. Both rates rose through 2021 and stayed near their peaks through 2022–2023. From 2023 to 2024, Arkansas's rate fell 46 percent, from 9.4 to 5.1 per 100,000, and the national rate fell 36 percent, from 22.2 to 14.3. Arkansas's 2024 synthetic opioid death rate was about 64 percent lower than the national rate.

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

Psychological

Why this is important

Substance use is closely linked to suicide. Alcohol was present in about 27 percent of suicide deaths in states reporting complete data to the National Violent Death Reporting System from 2015 to 2022,⁷⁵ and substance use disorders are associated with substantially increased suicide risk.^{76,77} Substance use is among the individual risk factors for suicide identified by CDC. Other risk factors include experiences of violence such as child abuse, bullying, or sexual violence. Connection to family and community support and access to health care can protect against suicidal thoughts and behaviors.⁷⁸

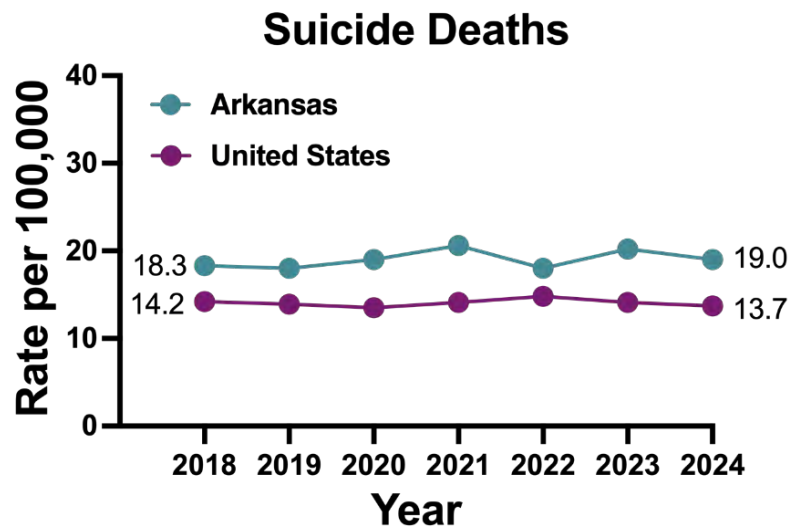
In 2024, 48,824 people in the United States died by suicide, an age-adjusted rate of 13.7 per 100,000. The rate increased 37 percent from 2000 to 2018 and has changed little since, falling 2 percent from 2023 to 2024.⁷⁹

The male suicide rate is nearly four times the female rate. Males make up half the population but nearly 80 percent of suicide deaths.⁷⁹

Suicide is the second leading cause of death for people aged 10–14 and 20–34 and the third leading cause for those aged 15–19.⁸⁰

What to take away

Arkansas's age-adjusted suicide rate was higher than the national rate in every year from 2018 to 2024. In 2024, Arkansas was at 19.0 deaths per 100,000 compared with 13.7 nationally, about 39 percent higher. Neither rate changed meaningfully over the period, and the gap between them persisted throughout.



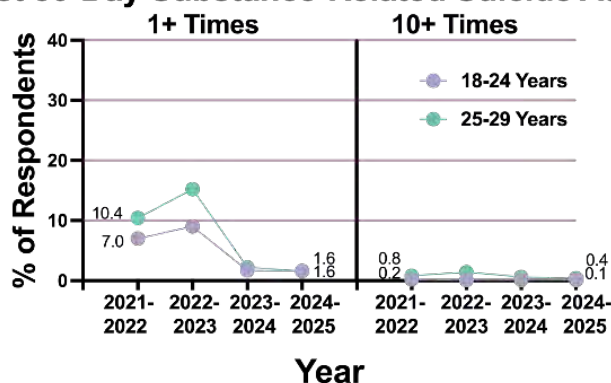
Source: MCD, Intentional Self Harm, CDC Wonder

In 2023-2024, 3.1 percent of Arkansans aged 12-17 reported attempting suicide in the past year versus 3.0 percent of their U.S. counterparts.¹²

In 2023-2024, 10.6 percent of Arkansans aged 12-17 reported seriously considering suicide in the past year. Nationally, the figure was 11.2 percent in 2023-2024.¹²

In 2023-2024, 5.6 percent of Arkansans aged 12-17 reported making a suicide plan in the past year relative to 5.1 percent of U.S. persons aged 12-17. Arkansas figures have generally been similar to or slightly higher than national figures.¹²

Past 30-Day Substance-Related Suicide Attempt

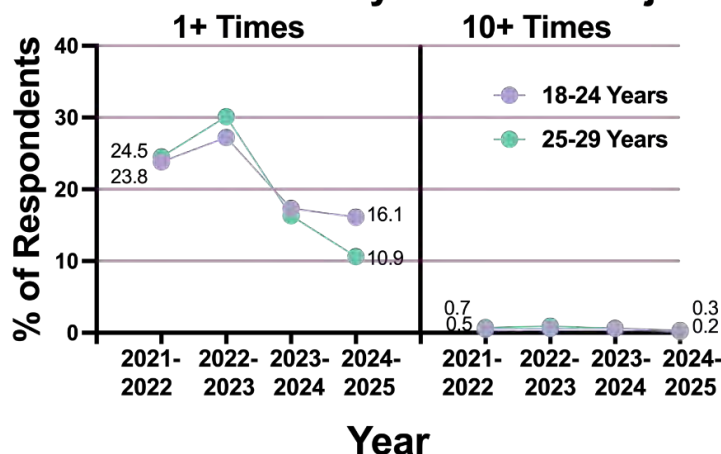


Source: Arkansas Collegiate Survey

In the 2024–2025 Arkansas Collegiate Survey, 1.6 percent of respondents in both age groups reported a suicide attempt related to their substance use in the past 30 days. This estimate is based on a small number of respondents and is higher than national benchmarks would suggest for a 30-day period, so it should be interpreted with caution.

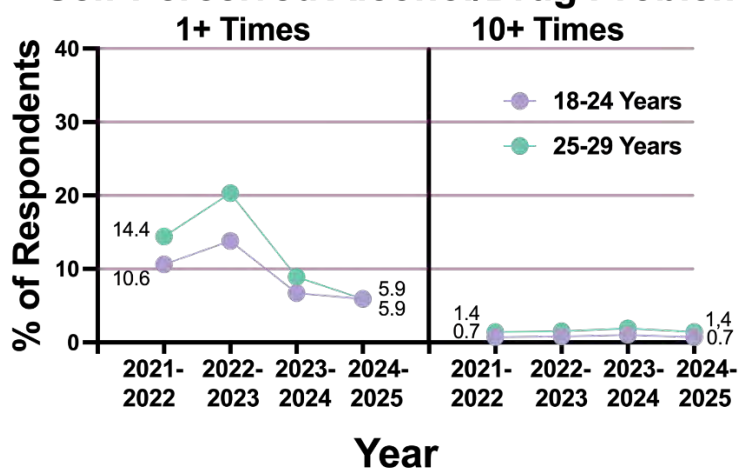
In the most recent Arkansas Collegiate Survey (2024–2025), 16.1 and 10.9 percent of respondents aged 18–24 and 25–29, respectively, reported performing poorly on a test or project because of their alcohol or drug use in the past 30 days. Few respondents reported this 10 or more times (0.3% or less in both age groups).

Performed Poorly on a Test/Project



Source: Arkansas Collegiate Survey

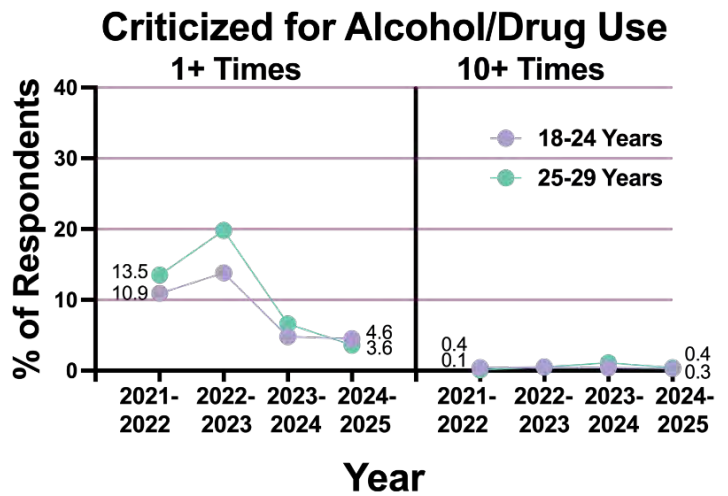
Self-Perceived Alcohol/Drug Problem



Source: Arkansas Collegiate Survey

In the 2024–2025 Arkansas Collegiate Survey, 5.9 percent of respondents in both age groups reported that they had thought they might have an alcohol or drug problem in the past 30 days. Few respondents reported this 10 or more times in the past 30 days (1.4% and 0.7% among those aged 25-29 and 18-24 years, respectively).

In the 2024–2025 Arkansas Collegiate Survey, 4.6 percent of respondents aged 18–24 and 3.6 percent of respondents aged 25–29 reported being criticized by others for their alcohol or drug use in the past 30 days. Few respondents reported this 10 or more times (0.4% or less in both age groups).



Source: Arkansas Collegiate Survey

Community

Why this is important

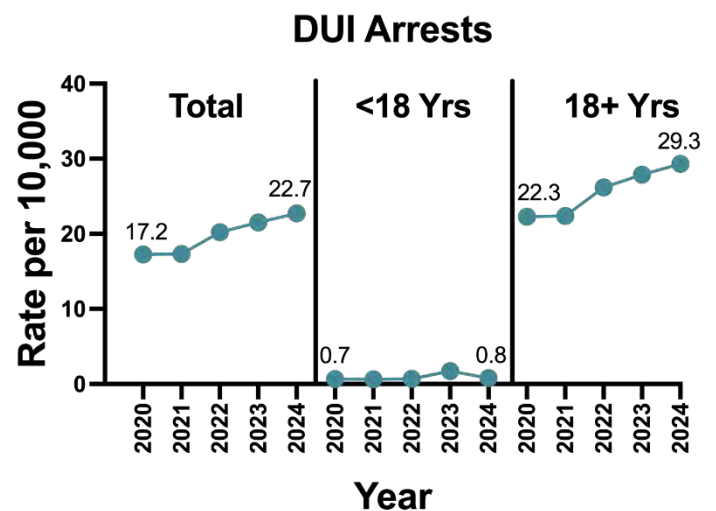
Substance use harms people other than the user. In 2024, 11,904 people in the United States died in crashes involving an alcohol-impaired driver, about 30 percent of all traffic fatalities, while in Arkansas there were 962 deaths due to substance use contributing to 28.7 percent of traffic fatalities.⁸¹ Other drugs, including marijuana and prescription medications, are also detected in drivers involved in fatal crashes. However, detection does not necessarily indicate impairment, particularly for marijuana, which can remain detectable long after its effects have ended.

Alcohol is also involved in violence. Alcohol was present in about 25 percent of homicide victims in states reporting complete data to the National Violent Death Reporting System from 2015 to 2022.⁷⁵

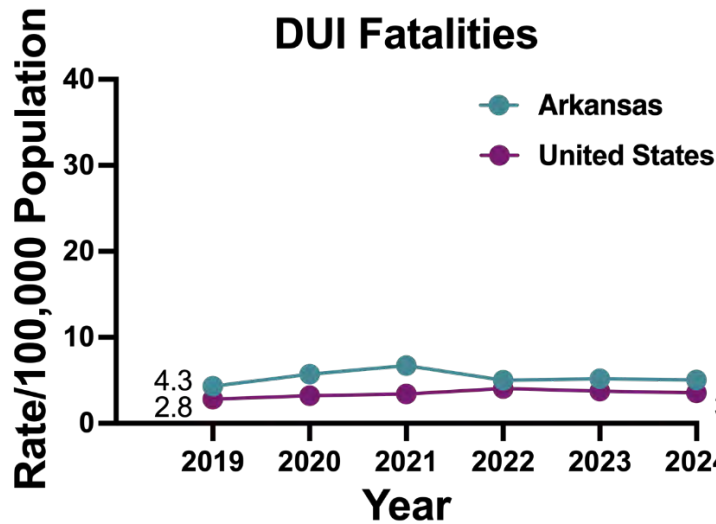
Arrests for drug offenses, driving under the influence, drunkenness, and liquor law violations reflect both substance-related behavior and the level and focus of law enforcement activity. Changes in arrest rates may therefore reflect changes in enforcement or policy rather than changes in substance use.

What to take away

The rate of DUI arrests in Arkansas increased from 17.2 per 10,000 residents in 2020 to 22.7 in 2024, a 32 percent increase. Nearly all DUI arrests were of adults. The adult arrest rate rose from 22.3 to 29.3 per 10,000 over the same period, while the rate among those under 18 stayed below 1 per 10,000 in most years (0.7 in 2020 and 0.8 in 2024).



Source: Arkansas Crime Center

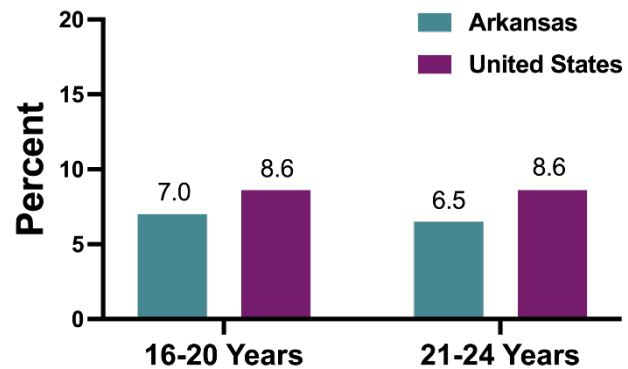


Arkansas's rate of alcohol-impaired driving deaths was slightly higher than the national rate every year from 2019 to 2024. The Arkansas rate rose from 4.3 per 100,000 in 2019 peaked in 2021, then fell and has held near 5 per 100,000 since 2022. In 2024 the Arkansas rate was 5.1, compared with 3.6 nationally, about 40 percent higher. The national rate rose slightly from 2019 to 2024.

Source: NHTSA FARS

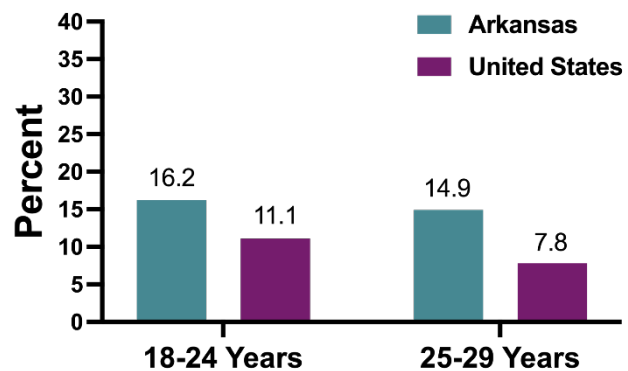
Fatal Vehicle Crashes by Driver Age, 2024

In 2024, drivers aged 16–20 and 21–24 each made up a smaller share of drivers in fatal crashes in Arkansas (7.0% and 6.5%) than nationally (8.6% for each group).



However, crashes involving young drivers with a positive blood alcohol concentration (BAC) accounted for a larger share of traffic fatalities in Arkansas. Crashes involving drivers aged 18–24 with a positive BAC accounted for 16.2 percent of fatalities in Arkansas, compared with 11.1 percent nationally. For drivers aged 25–29, the figures were 14.9 percent and 7.8 percent.

Crash Fatalities Driver with + BAC, 2024



Source: NHTSA FARS

In 2024, drug/narcotic violations were the most common type of drug- or alcohol-related arrest among both juveniles and adults in Arkansas, at 12.6 and 54.5 arrests per 10,000, respectively. Adults were arrested for driving under the influence at a rate of 29.3 per 10,000, compared with 0.8 per 10,000 among juveniles. Arrest rates reflect law enforcement activity and priorities as well as substance-related behavior.

Drug- and Alcohol-Related Arrests per 10,000, 2024:

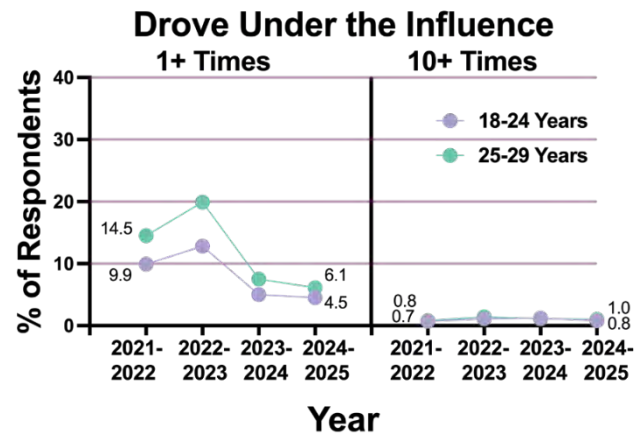
Type of Arrest	Juveniles (<18 Years)	Adults (18+ Years)
Drug/Narcotics Violations*	12.6	54.5
DUI	0.8	29.3
Drunkenness**	--	--
Liquor Law Violations	2.4	4.7

* Excludes Arrests for Equipment; no data reported

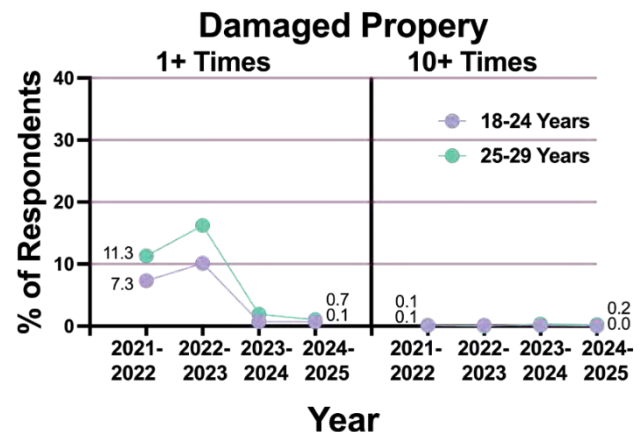
Source: Arkansas Crime Information Center

In the past 30 days, experienced the following due to substance use:

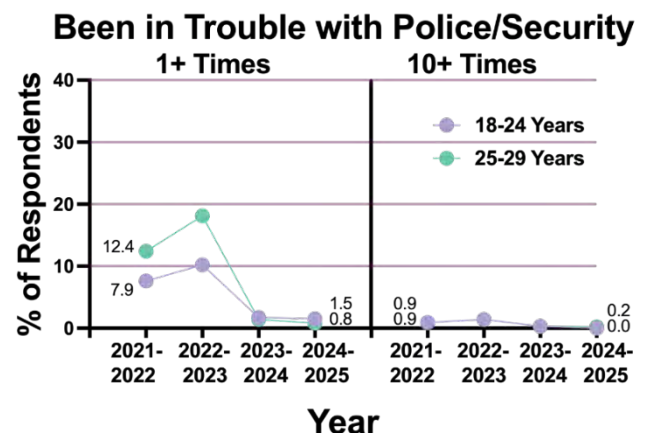
In the 2024–2025 Arkansas Collegiate Survey, 6.1 percent of respondents aged 25–29 and 4.5 percent of respondents aged 18–24 reported driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the past 30 days. About 1 percent in each age group reported doing so 10 or more times.



Fewer respondents reported damaging property at least once (0.7% or less) or 10 or more times (0.2% or less) in 2024-2025 because of their substance use.



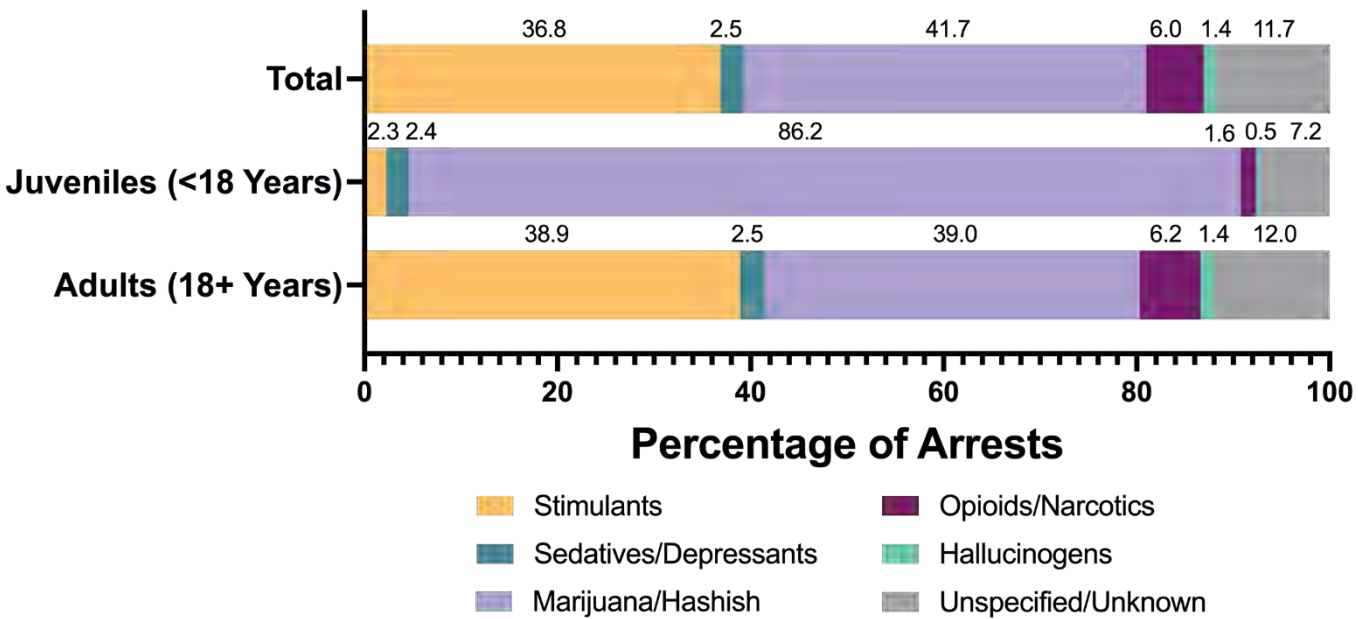
Fewer respondents also reported getting in trouble with police or campus security at least once (1.5% or less) or more than 10 times in the past 30 days (0.2% or less) in 2024-2025 because of their substance use.



Source: Arkansas Collegiate Survey

In 2024, marijuana and stimulants accounted for most drug possession arrests in Arkansas. Among adults, arrests were split almost evenly between marijuana (39.0%) and stimulants (38.9%), followed by opioids/narcotics (6.2%), sedatives/depressants (2.5%), and hallucinogens (1.4%). Among juveniles, marijuana accounted for 86.2 percent of possession arrests, and stimulants for 2.3 percent. The drug type was unspecified or unknown for about 12 percent of adult arrests and 7 percent of juvenile arrests.

Arrests for Possession of a Particular Drug Class (%), 2024



Source: Arkansas Crime Information Center

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

Substance use disorders and mental disorders share many risk and protective factors. Risk factors increase the likelihood that an individual will develop these disorders, and protective factors decrease it. This report groups these factors 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. People who view substance use as harmful are less likely to use substances, and long-term national surveys of youth have found that changes in perceived risk often precede changes in use.¹¹ Because the relationship runs in both directions, and people who use a substance tend to view it as less risky, perceived risk is best interpreted as an indicator rather than a direct cause. Monitoring perceived risk can help identify the substances and populations where prevention efforts are most needed.

Mental illness and substance use disorders frequently co-occur. The two share many risk factors, and each may increase the likelihood of the other.⁸² In 2023-2024, 8 percent of adults aged 18 and older reported co-occurring substance use disorder and mental illness in the past year.¹²

Early life stress, including adverse childhood experiences, is a well-established risk factor for many psychiatric and medical conditions, including substance use disorders.^{83,84}

What to take away

Youth

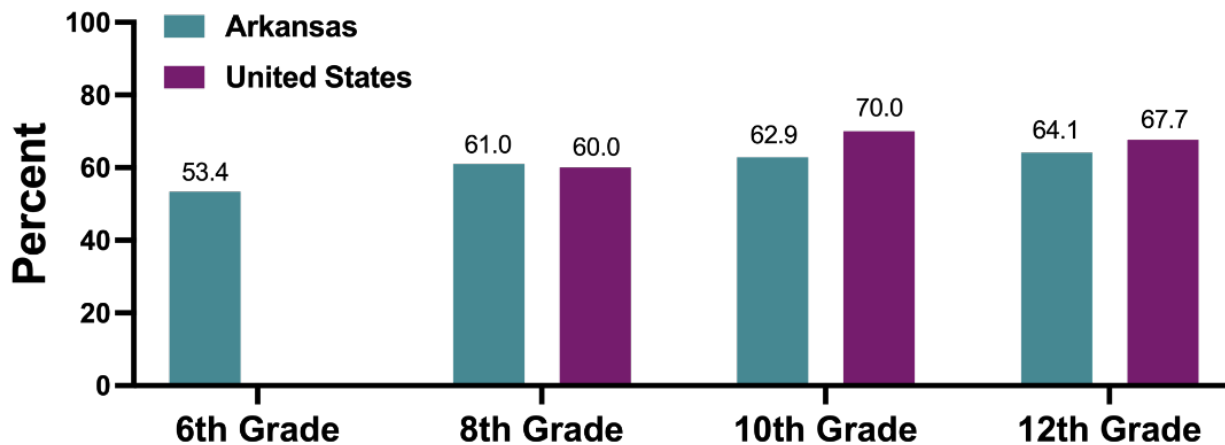
In 2025, perceived great risk of smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day increased with grade level among Arkansas students, from 53.4 percent in 6th grade to 64.1 percent in 12th grade. Arkansas 10th and 12th graders were less likely than their U.S. counterparts to perceive great risk (62.9% vs. 70.0% and 64.1% vs. 67.7%), while 8th graders were similar (61.0% vs. 60.0%).

Perceived great risk of trying marijuana once or twice declined as grade level increased in both Arkansas and the nation. Among Arkansas students, it fell from 28.5 percent in 6th grade to 20.2 percent in 12th grade. Arkansas 12th graders were more likely than their U.S. counterparts to perceive great risk (20.2% vs. 14.8%), while 8th and 10th graders were similar.

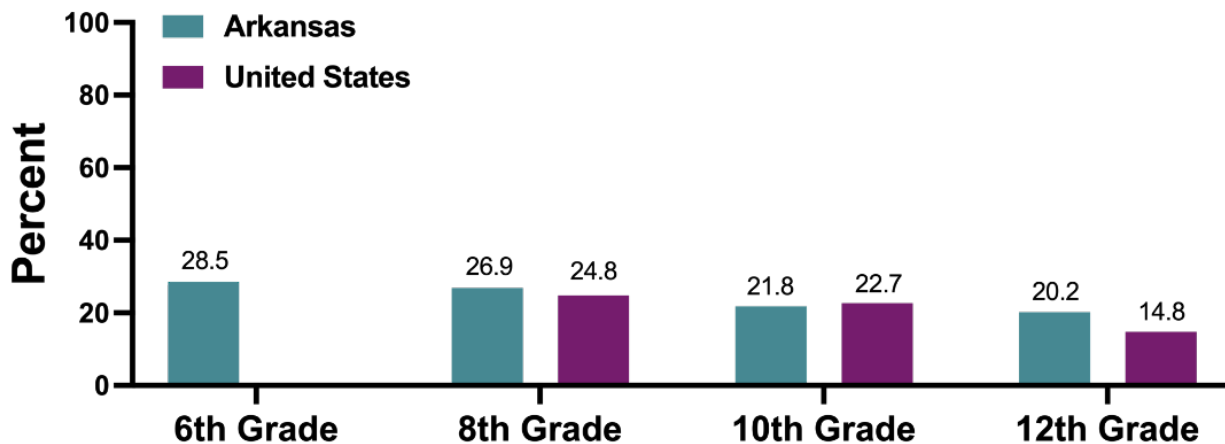
Perceived great risk of drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day was stable across grades among Arkansas students, ranging from 42.0 percent to 43.8 percent. Among U.S. students it varied by grade and was lowest in 12th grade (25.6%). Arkansas 8th and 12th graders were more likely than their U.S. counterparts to perceive great risk (43.4% vs. 34.9% and 43.8% vs. 25.6%).

Percentage of Youth Who Perceive Great Risk in the Following Activities (2025):

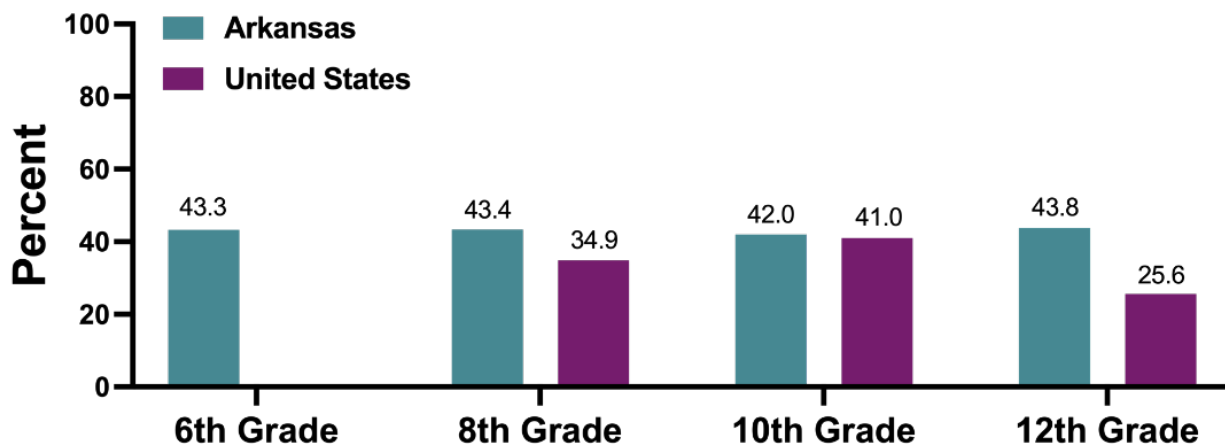
Smoking One or More Packs/Day of Cigarettes



Trying Marijuana Once or Twice



Drinking 1 or 2 Alcoholic Beverages Nearly Every Day

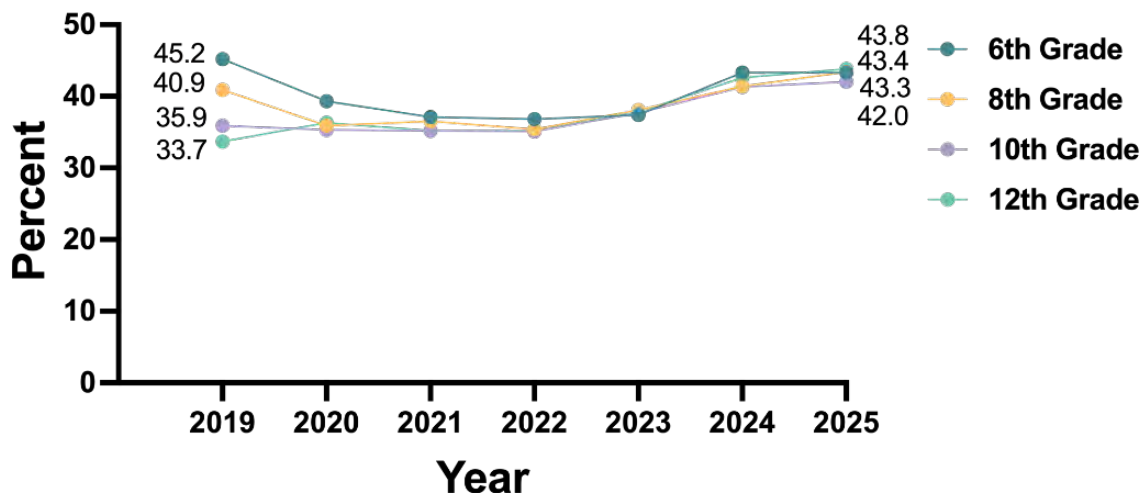


Source: APNA and MTF

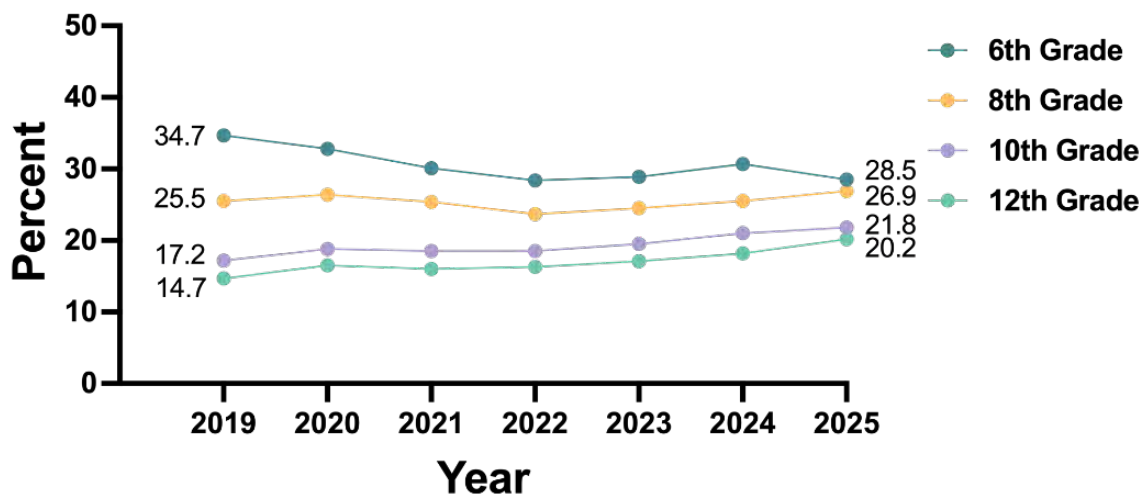
Among Arkansas students, perceived great risk of drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day converged across grades between 2019 and 2025. In 2019, perceived risk declined with grade level, from 45.2 percent in 6th grade to 33.7 percent in 12th grade. By 2025 the four grades were nearly identical, ranging from 42.0 percent to 43.8 percent. Perceived risk among 10th and 12th graders increased over the period, while 6th graders' perceived risk declined slightly. Perceived risk across all grades increased from 2023 to 2025.

Youth Who Perceive Great Risk in the Following Activities:

Drinking 1 or 2 Alcoholic Beverages Nearly Every Day



Trying Marijuana Once or Twice

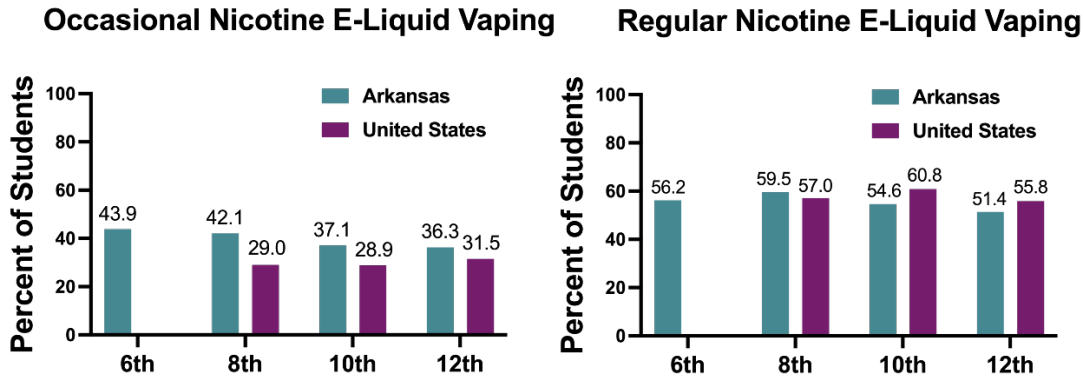


Source: APNA

Perceived great risk of trying marijuana once or twice also converged across grades over the same period, though a grade gradient remained. Perceived risk among 6th graders declined from 34.7 percent in 2019 to 28.5 percent in 2025, while perceived risk among 10th and 12th graders increased (17.2% to 21.8% and 14.7% to 20.2%). Perceived risk among 8th graders changed little (25.5% to 26.9%).

In 2025, Arkansas students were substantially more likely than their U.S. counterparts to perceive great risk of harm from occasional nicotine vaping. Among 8th graders, 42.1 percent of Arkansas students perceived great risk, compared with 29.0 percent nationally. The gaps were similar in 10th grade (37.1% vs. 28.9%) and smaller in 12th grade (36.3% vs. 31.5%). Perceived risk declined with grade level among Arkansas students, from 43.9 percent in 6th grade to 36.3 percent in 12th grade.

Youth Perceiving Great Risk of Harm from (2025):



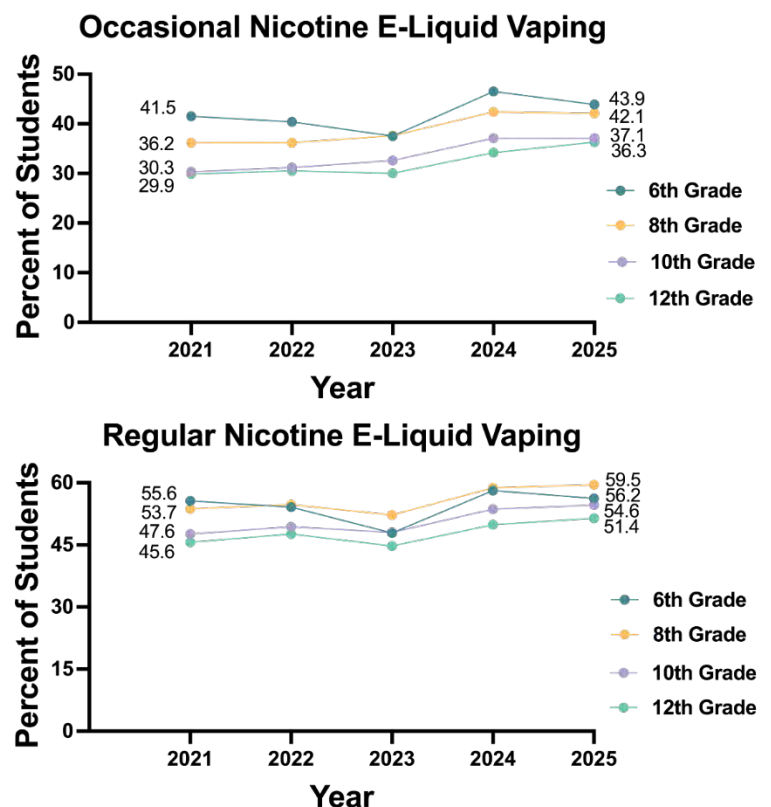
Source: APNA and MTF

For regular nicotine vaping, perceived great risk was higher overall but the Arkansas–U.S. pattern differed by grade. Arkansas 8th graders were more likely than their U.S. counterparts to perceive great risk (59.5% vs. 57.0%), while Arkansas 10th and 12th graders were less likely (54.6% vs. 60.8% and 51.4% vs. 55.8%). Among U.S. students, perceived risk increased with grade level, while among Arkansas students it declined after 8th grade.

Among Arkansas students, perceived great risk of harm from occasional nicotine vaping increased in every grade between 2021 and 2025. The increase was largest among 12th graders (29.9% to 36.3%) and 10th graders (30.3% to 37.1%). Perceived risk dipped in 2023 in most grades, then rose in 2024. The rank order by grade was unchanged over the period, with 6th graders consistently reporting the highest perceived risk and 12th graders the lowest.

Perceived great risk of harm from regular nicotine vaping followed a similar pattern, increasing in all grades except 6th. The largest increases were among 12th graders (45.6% to 51.4%) and 10th graders (47.6% to 54.6%). Perceived risk among 6th graders was highest in 2021 (55.6%) but essentially unchanged by 2025 (56.2%), leaving 8th graders with the highest perceived risk (59.5%).

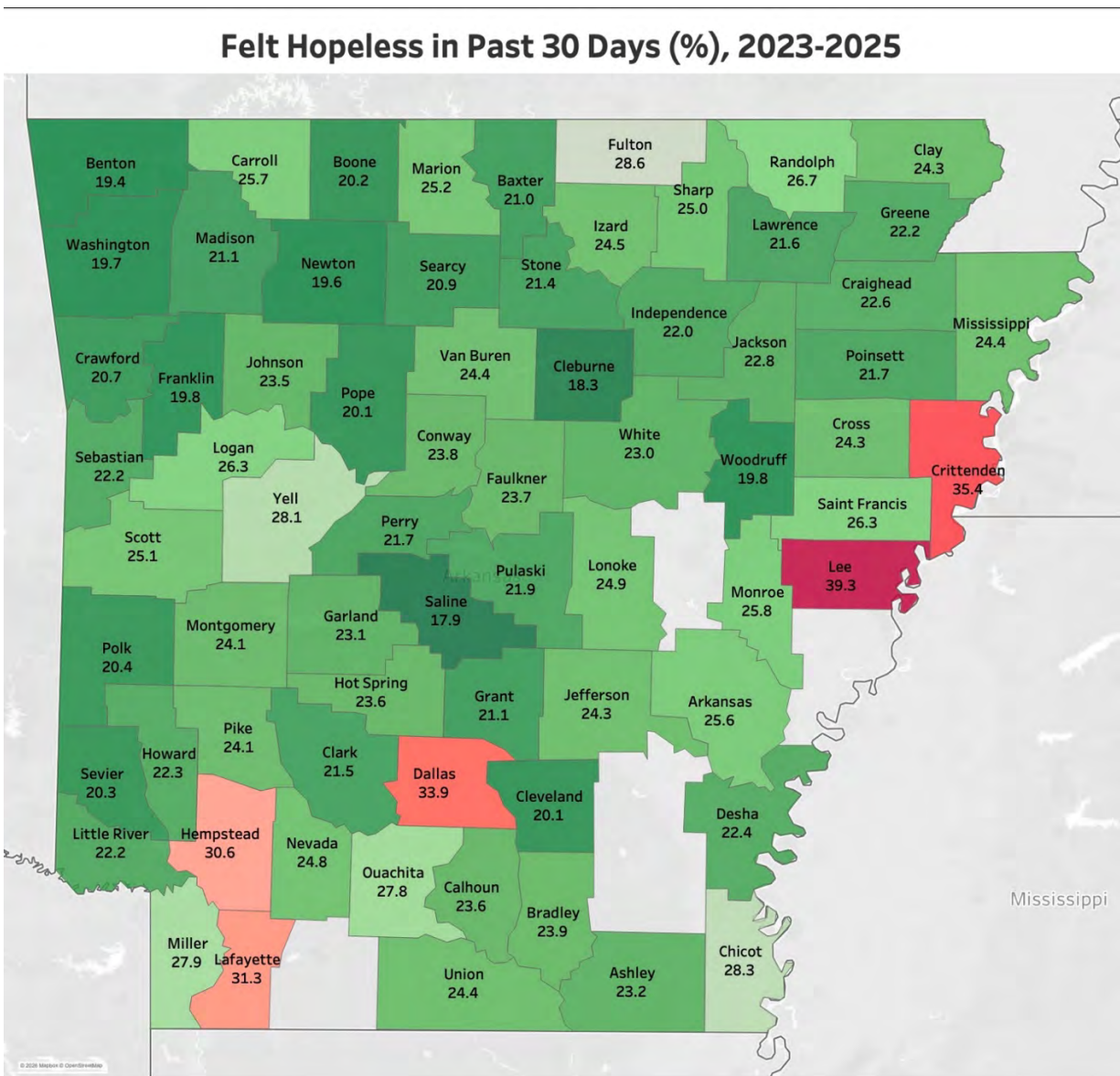
Youth Perceiving Great Risk of Harm from:



Source: APNA and MTF

Between 2023 and 2025, 21.7 percent of Arkansas students reported feeling hopeless in the past 30 days. County-level prevalence ranged from 17.9 percent in Saline County to 39.3 percent in Lee County.

Prevalence was highest in the eastern counties of Lee (39.3%) and Crittenden (35.4%) and in the south and southwest, including Dallas (33.9%), Lafayette (31.3%), and Hempstead (30.6%). Prevalence was lowest in northwest Arkansas and in counties near Little Rock, including Saline (17.9%), Cleburne (18.3%), Benton (19.4%), and Washington (19.7%).



Source: APNA

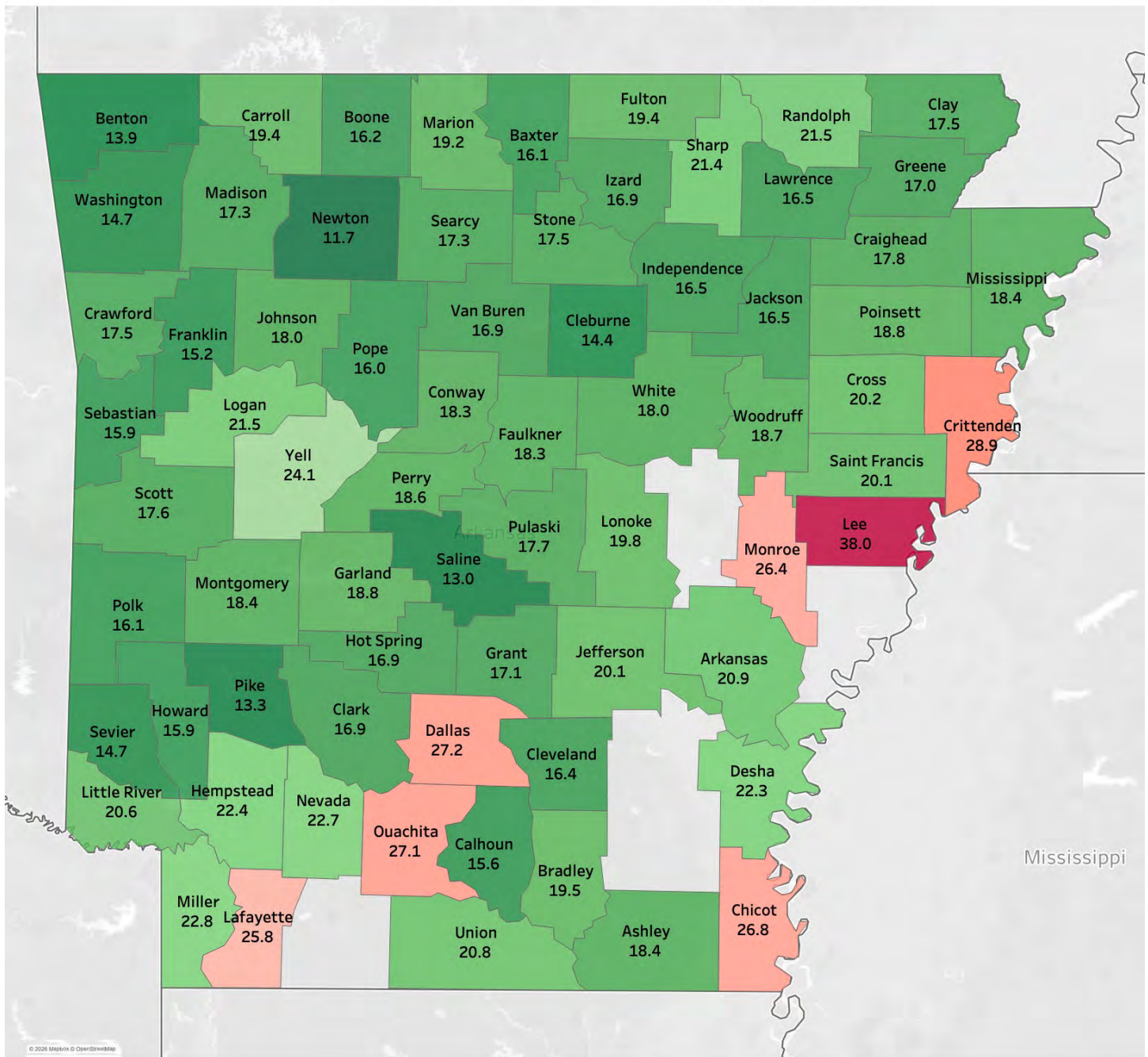
Prevalence varied more than twofold across counties, from 17.9 percent to 39.3 percent. The counties with the highest prevalence are concentrated along the Arkansas eastern border and south/southwest Arkansas.

In most counties, between one in five and one in four students reported feeling hopeless in the past 30 days.

Between 2023 and 2025, 16.8 percent of Arkansas students reported feeling depressed in the past 30 days. County-level prevalence ranged from 11.7 percent in Newton County to 38.0 percent in Lee County.

Prevalence was highest in eastern and southern Arkansas, including Lee (38.0%), Crittenden (28.9%), Dallas (27.2%), Ouachita (27.1%), Chicot (26.8%), and Monroe (26.4%) counties. Prevalence was lowest in northwest Arkansas and in counties near Little Rock, including Newton (11.7%), Saline (13.0%), Pike (13.3%), and Benton (13.9%).

Felt Depressed in Past 30 Days (%), 2023-2025

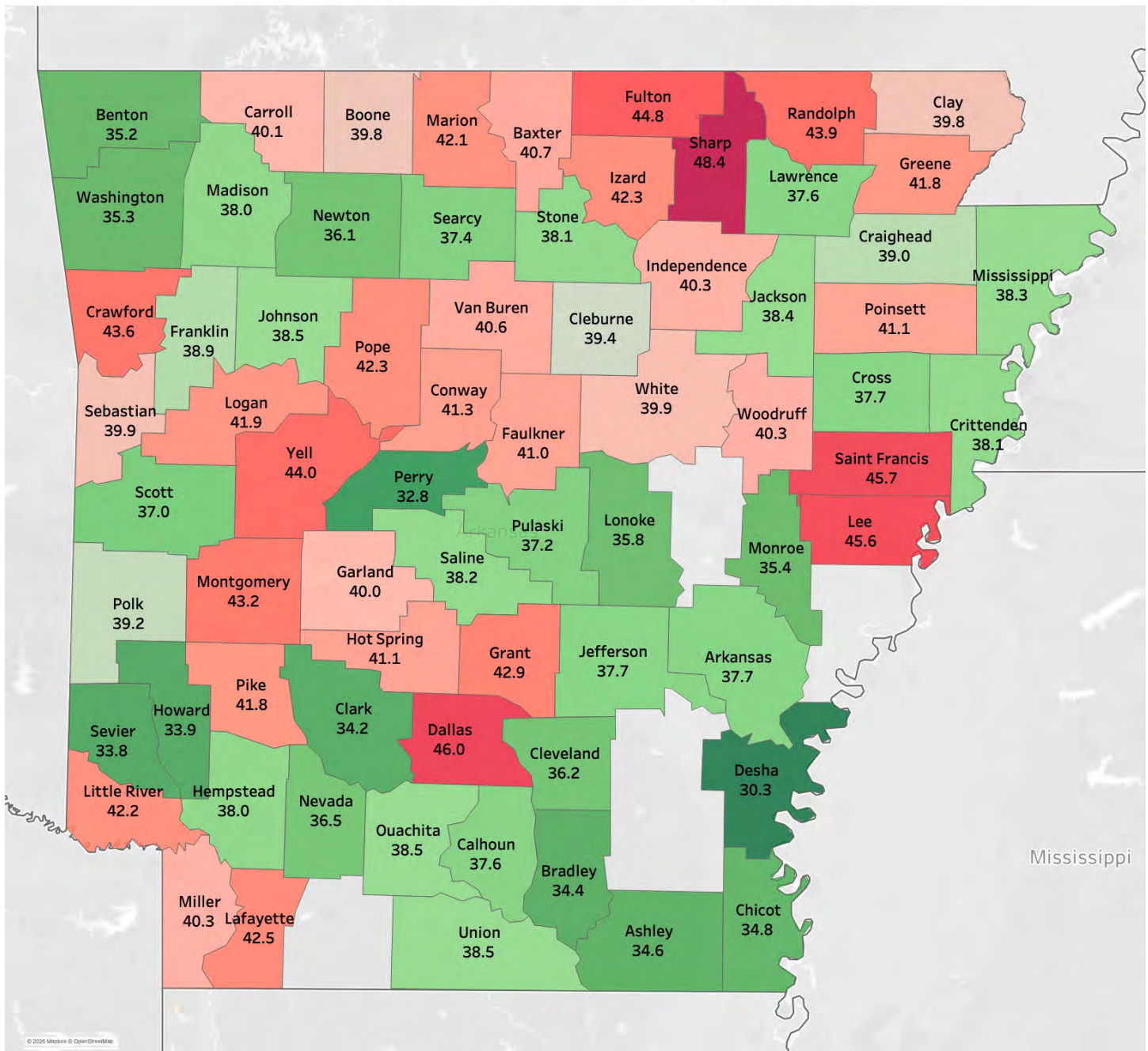


Source: APNA

Most counties fell between 14 percent and 21 percent. The counties with the highest prevalence were more than twice the statewide figure.

Between 2023 and 2025, 38.2 percent of Arkansas students reported feeling restless most or all of the time in the past 30 days. County-level prevalence ranged from 30.3 percent in Desha County to 48.4 percent in Sharp County.

Felt Restless in Past 30 Days (%), 2023-2025



Source: APNA

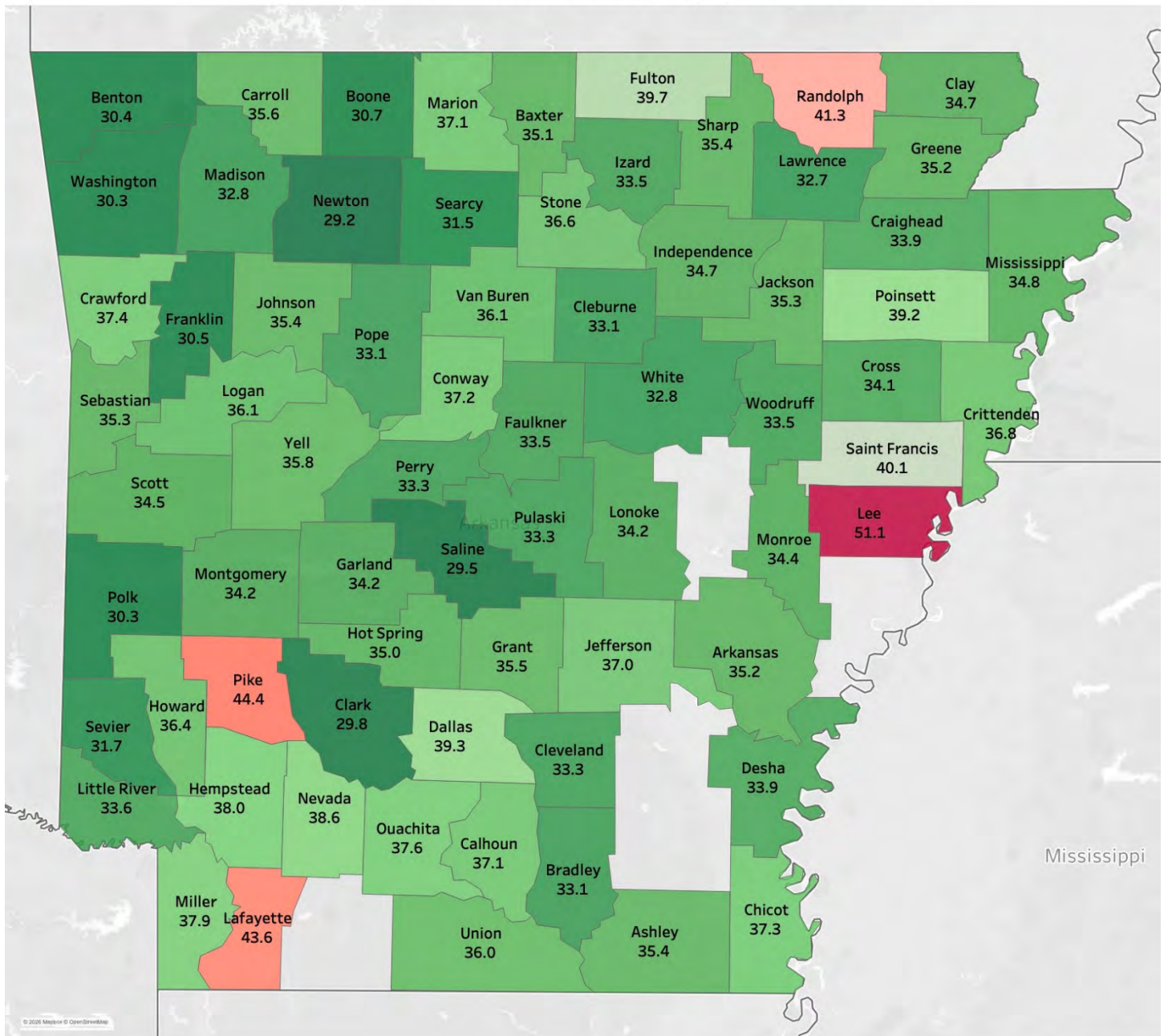
Unlike hopelessness and depression, restlessness was not concentrated in any one part of the state. The highest prevalence was found in Sharp (48.4%), Dallas (46.0%), St Francis (45.7%), Lee (45.6%), and Fulton (44.8%) counties, spread across north-central, southern, and eastern Arkansas.

Prevalence exceeded one in three students in every county except Desha (30.3%). The narrow range across counties, from about 30 percent to 48 percent, suggests less geographic variation than for the other measures.

Between 2023 and 2025, 35.3 percent of Arkansas students reported feeling nervous most or all of the time in the past 30 days. County-level prevalence ranged from 29.2 percent in Newton County to 51.1 percent in Lee County.

Counties with the highest prevalence were scattered across the state rather than concentrated in one region, and included Lee (51.1%), Pike (44.4%), Lafayette (43.6%), Randolph (41.3%), and St. Francis (40.1%). The lowest prevalence was in Newton (29.2%), Saline (29.5%), Clark (29.8%), Washington (30.3%), and Polk (30.3%) counties.

Felt Nervous in Past 30 Days (%), 2023-2025

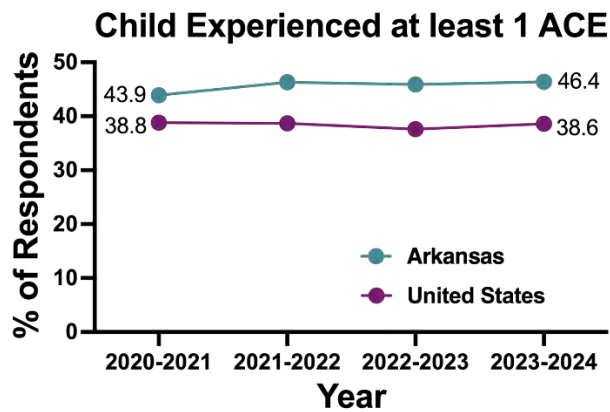


Source: APNA

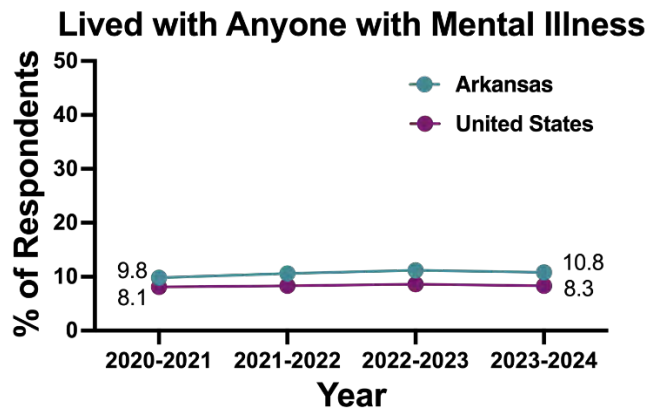
Lee County reported the highest prevalence of all four measures of psychological distress.

Taken together, the four measures fall into two groups. Nervousness and restlessness were reported by a third or more of students statewide, varied within a narrow range across counties, and showed no clear

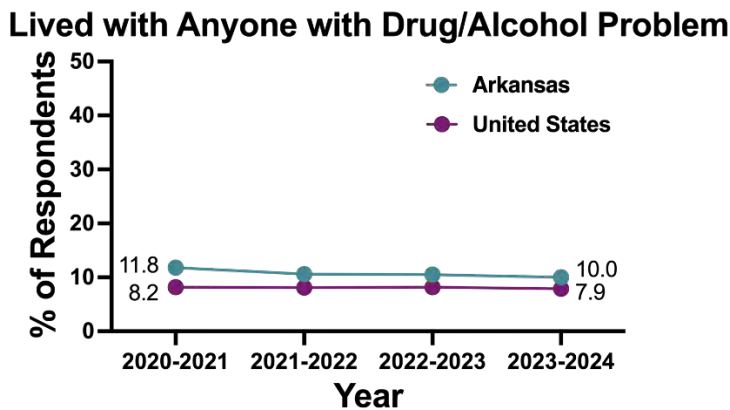
regional pattern. Hopelessness and depression were less common but varied more than twofold across counties and were concentrated in the eastern and southern parts of Arkansas, suggesting these measures track more closely with community conditions.



Across all four survey periods from 2020–2021 to 2023–2024, Arkansas children were more likely than children nationally to have experienced at least one adverse childhood experience (ACE). In 2023–2024, 46.4 percent of Arkansas children had experienced at least one ACE, compared with 38.6 percent nationally. Both figures changed little over the period.



Arkansas children were also more likely to have lived with someone who had a mental illness. In 2023–2024, the figure was 10.8 percent in Arkansas and 8.3 percent nationally.



Arkansas children were more likely to have lived with someone who had a substance use problem. In 2023–2024, the figure was 10.0 percent in Arkansas and 7.9 percent nationally, down from 11.8 percent in Arkansas in 2020–2021.

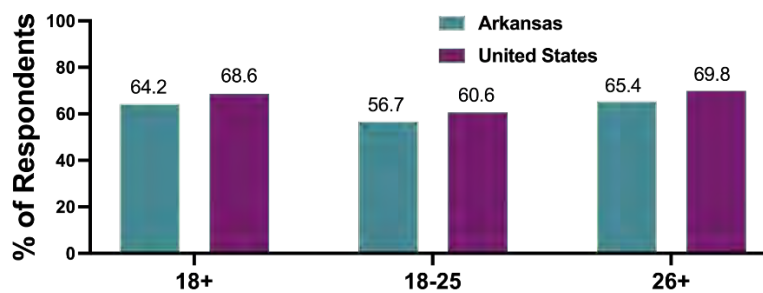
Source: National Survey of Children’s Health

Adults

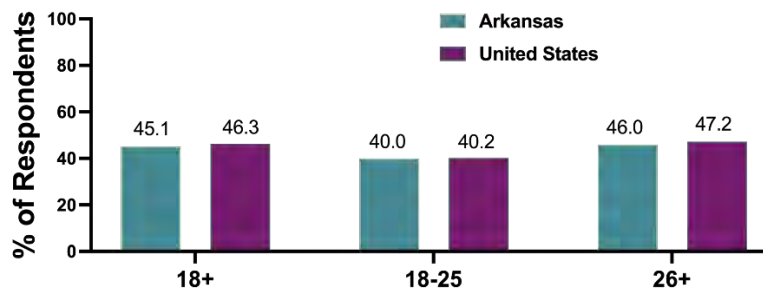
Perceived risk among Arkansas adults tracked the national estimate closely for binge drinking (45.1% versus 46.3% among adults 18 and older) and for smoking marijuana once or twice a month (20.2% versus 20.6%). The exception was cigarette smoking: 64.2 percent of Arkansas adults perceived great risk in smoking one or more packs per day, compared with 68.6 percent nationally, a difference that held across age groups. Perceived risk in marijuana use was lower among young adults aged 18 to 25 (11.7% in Arkansas) than among adults 26 and older (21.5%).

Adults Who Perceive Great Risk in the Following Activities (2023-2024):

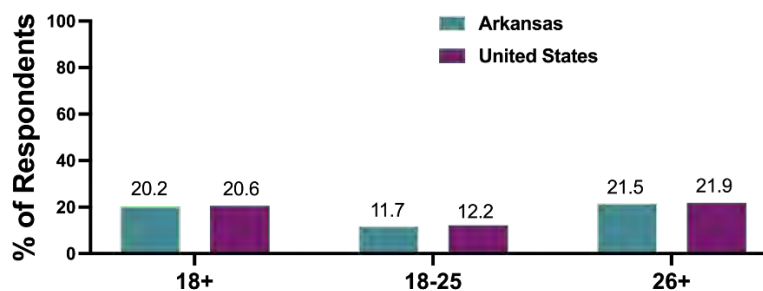
Smoking 1+ Packs per Day



Drinking 5+ Alcoholic Beverages Once or Twice per Week



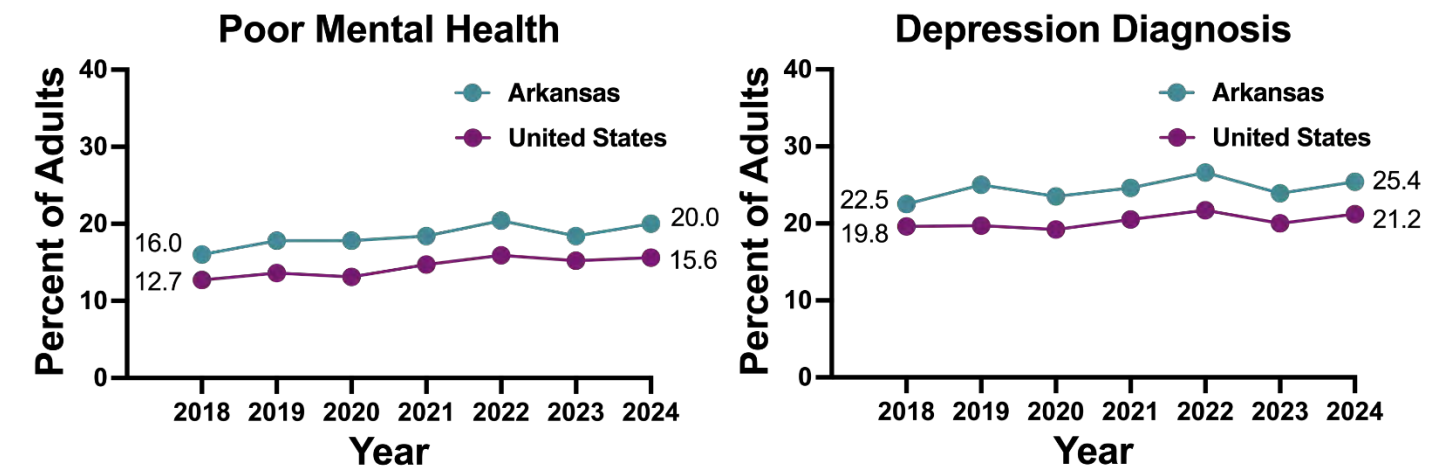
Smoking Marijuana Once or Twice per Month



Age Range (Years)

Source: NSDUH

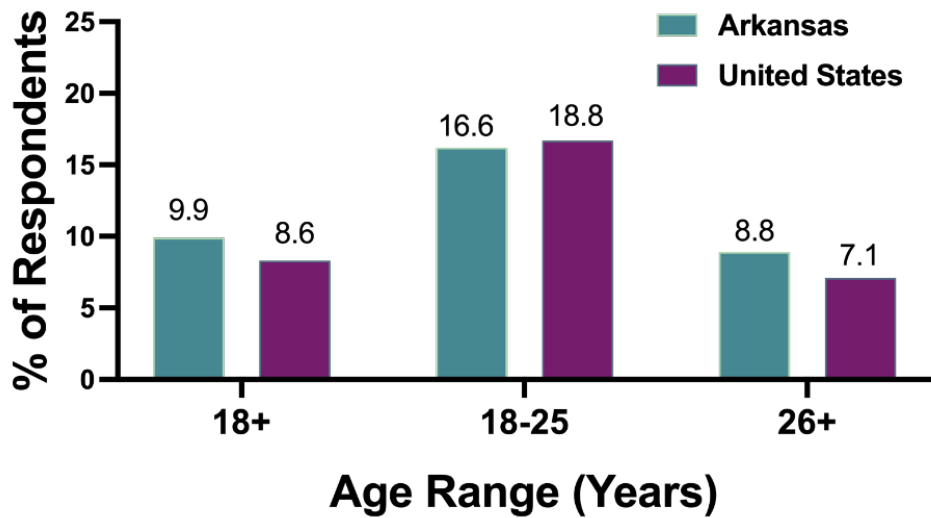
Arkansas adults were more likely than U.S. adults to report frequent mental distress (14 or more days of poor mental health in the past 30 days) in every year from 2018 to 2024. In 2024, 20.0 percent of Arkansas adults reported frequent mental distress, compared with 15.6 percent nationally. Both figures increased over the period, from 16.0 percent in Arkansas and 12.7 percent nationally in 2018.



Source: BRFSS

Arkansas adults were also more likely to report ever having been told by a health professional that they had a depressive disorder. In 2024, 25.4 percent of Arkansas adults reported a depression diagnosis, compared with 21.2 percent nationally. Both figures were relatively stable over the period.

Past-Year Major Depressive Episode, 2023-2024



Source: NSDUH

In 2023–2024, 9.9 percent of Arkansas adults had a past-year major depressive episode, compared with 8.6 percent nationally. Arkansas adults aged 26 and older were more likely than their U.S. counterparts to have had a major depressive episode (8.8% vs. 7.1%), while Arkansas young adults aged 18–25 were less likely (16.6% vs. 18.8%). In both Arkansas and the nation, prevalence was roughly twice as high among young adults as among adults 26 and older.

In the family

Why this is important

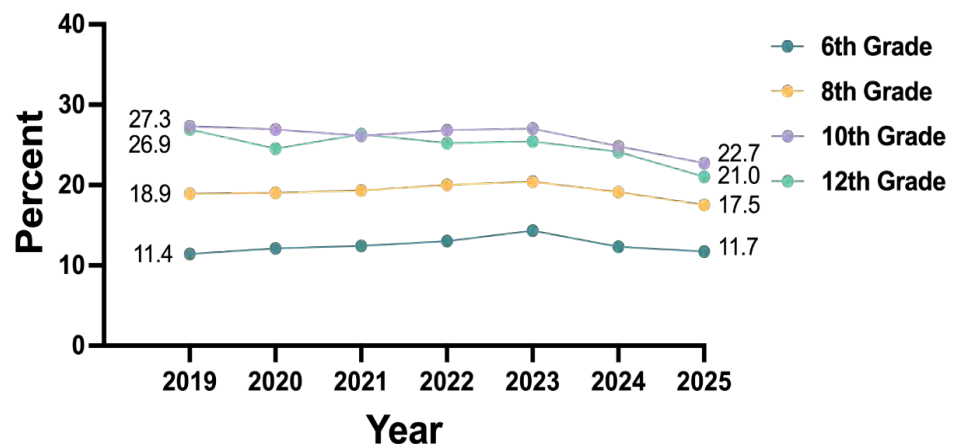
Adolescents are more likely to use substances if they live in homes where a parent or other adult has a substance use problem, where adults approve of adolescent alcohol or drug use,⁸⁵ or where parents monitor their children's activities poorly.⁸⁶ Easy access to alcohol, tobacco, or prescription medications in the home also increases risk. Childhood maltreatment, including abuse and neglect, is associated with increased risk of adolescent substance use.⁸⁷

Family factors can also protect against substance use. Parental monitoring, family connectedness, and clear parental expectations about substance use are each associated with lower rates of adolescent use.⁸⁸

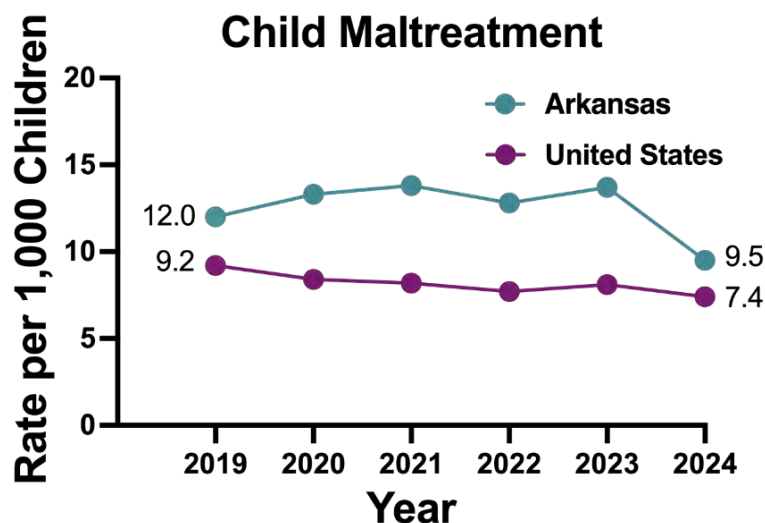
What to take away

The percentage of Arkansas students reporting parental attitudes favorable to drug use increased with grade level and changed little between 2019 and 2025, with modest declines from 2023 to 2025. In 2025, 22.7 percent of 10th graders and 21.0 percent of 12th graders reported parental attitudes favorable to drug use, compared with 17.5 percent of 8th graders and 11.7 percent of 6th graders.

Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use



Source: APNA



Arkansas's rate of substantiated child maltreatment was higher than the national rate every year from 2019 to 2024. Arkansas's rate held between 12 and 14 per 1,000 through 2023, then fell sharply to 9.5 in 2024, a decline of about 30 percent in one year.

The national rate declined gradually over the same period, from 9.2 in 2019 to 7.4 victims per 1,000 children in 2024.

Source: HHS Report, Children's Bureau

Related to Peers

Why this is important

Peer relationships strongly influence adolescent substance use. Adolescents are more likely to use substances if they associate with peers who use them.⁸⁹ Perceiving that substance use would increase their social standing is also associated with greater likelihood of use.⁹⁰

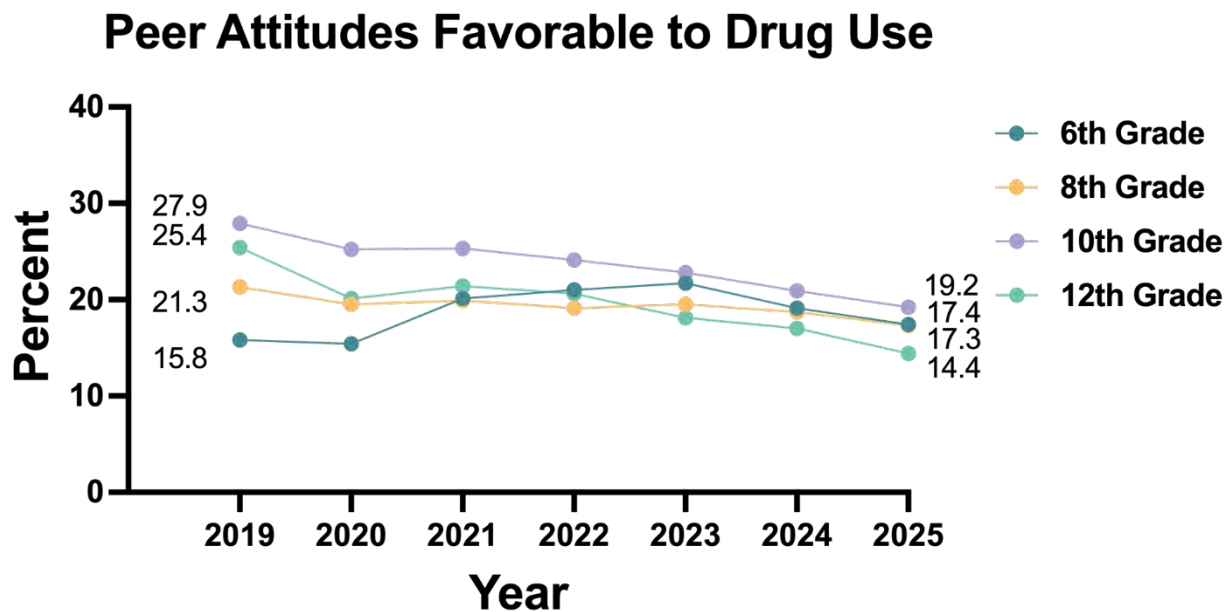
Adolescents involved in bullying, as either the person bullying or the person bullied, are at increased risk of mental health and psychosocial problems, including substance use, compared with adolescents not involved in bullying.⁹¹

Peers can also be protective. Adolescents whose friends disapprove of substance use, and those involved in prosocial peer groups and structured activities, are less likely to use substances.⁹²

What to take away

The percentage of Arkansas students reporting peer attitudes favorable to drug use declined between 2019 and 2025 in every grade except 6th. The largest declines were among 10th graders (27.9% to 19.2%) and 12th graders (25.4% to 14.4%). Reports among 8th graders declined more modestly (21.3% to 17.4%), while reports among 6th graders increased slightly (15.8% to 17.3%).

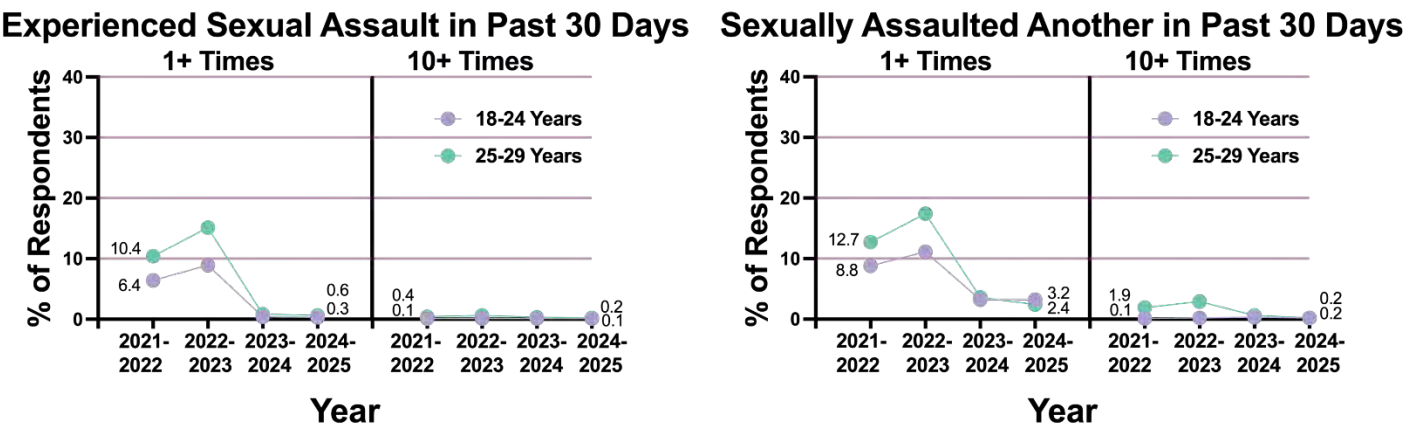
The differences between grades narrowed substantially over the period. In 2019, reports ranged from 15.8 percent in 6th grade to 27.9 percent in 10th grade, a spread of 12 points. By 2025 the four grades ranged from 14.4 percent among 12th graders to 19.2 percent among 10th graders, a spread of less than 5 points.



Source: APNA

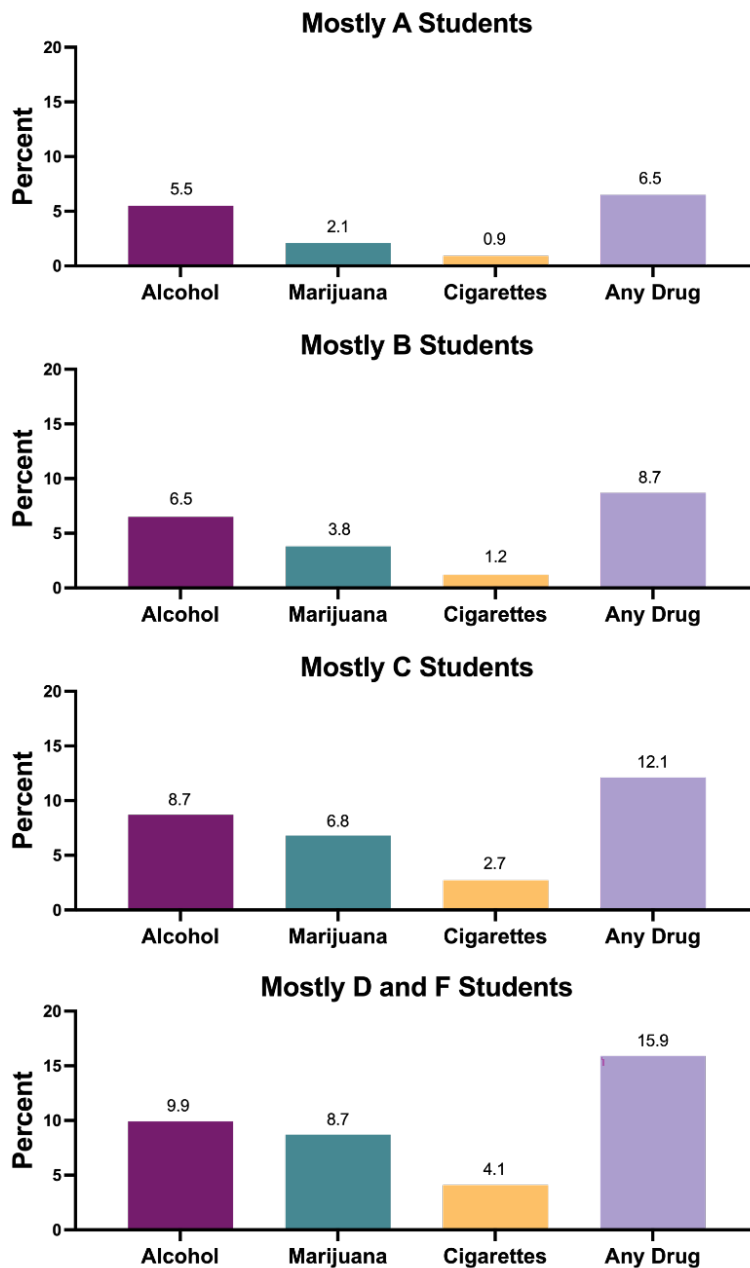
Between 2019 and 2025, attitudes about substance use among Arkansas student peers became less permissive in the older grades, with perceived risk rising and reports of favorable peer attitudes declining; however, the opposite was observed among 6th graders on both measures.

In the 2024–2025 Arkansas Collegiate Survey, 0.6 percent of respondents aged 25–29 and 0.3 percent of respondents aged 18–24 reported experiencing a sexual assault in the past 30 days, while 3.2 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively, reported sexually assaulting another person. Very few respondents (0.2% or less) reported a high frequency (10 or more times in the past 30 days) of sexual assault or sexually assaulting another.



In 2025, reported substance use among Arkansas students increased as self-reported grades declined. Students reporting mostly A's had the lowest prevalence of past 30-day use for every substance, and students reporting mostly D's and F's had the highest.

Each Self-Reported Student Type That Also Reported Using Substances, 2025

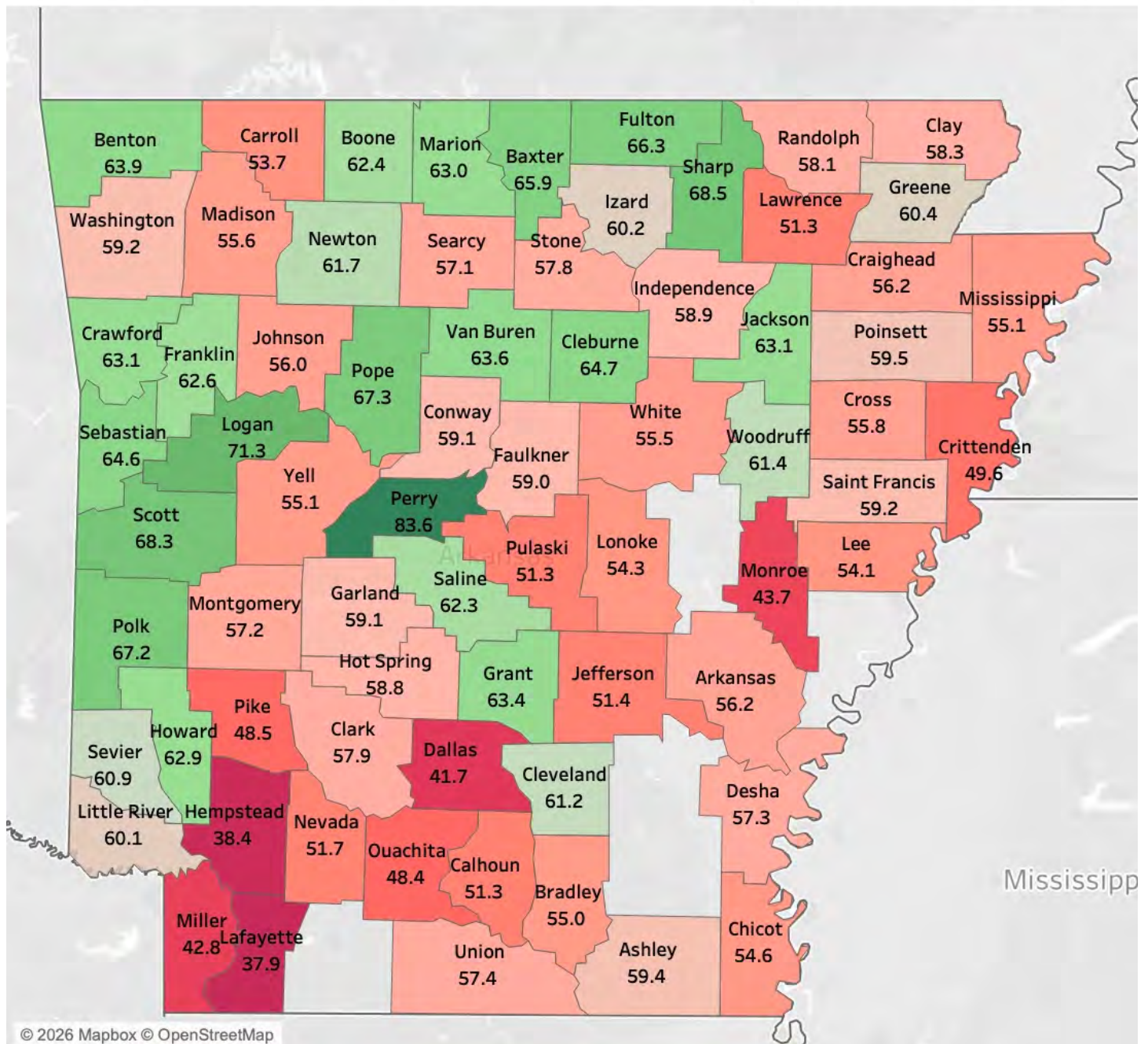


Source: APNA

Reported use of any drug rose from 6.5 percent among students with mostly A's to 8.7 percent among those with mostly B's, 12.1 percent among those with mostly C's, and 15.9 percent among those with mostly D's and F's. The gradient was steepest for marijuana, where prevalence among students with mostly D's and F's (8.7%) was more than four times that among students with mostly A's (2.1%), and for cigarettes (4.1% vs. 0.9%). Alcohol showed the shallowest gradient (9.9% vs. 5.5%).

Between 2023 and 2025, 59.2 percent of Arkansas students reported having access to a school counselor. Reported access varied widely across counties, from 37.9 percent in Lafayette County to 83.6 percent in Perry County.

Access to a School Counselor (%), 2023-2025



Source: APNA

Reported access was lowest in southwest Arkansas, including Lafayette (37.9%), Hempstead (38.4%), Miller (42.8%), and Pike (48.5%) counties, and in Dallas (41.7%) and Monroe (43.7%) counties. Reported access exceeded 60 percent in much of northern and western Arkansas.

In the community

Why this is important

Most adults who smoke began before age 18, and limiting minors' access to tobacco products is a CDC best practice for state tobacco control programs.⁹⁵ Arkansas regularly conducts and documents compliance checks of tobacco retailers for sales to minors.

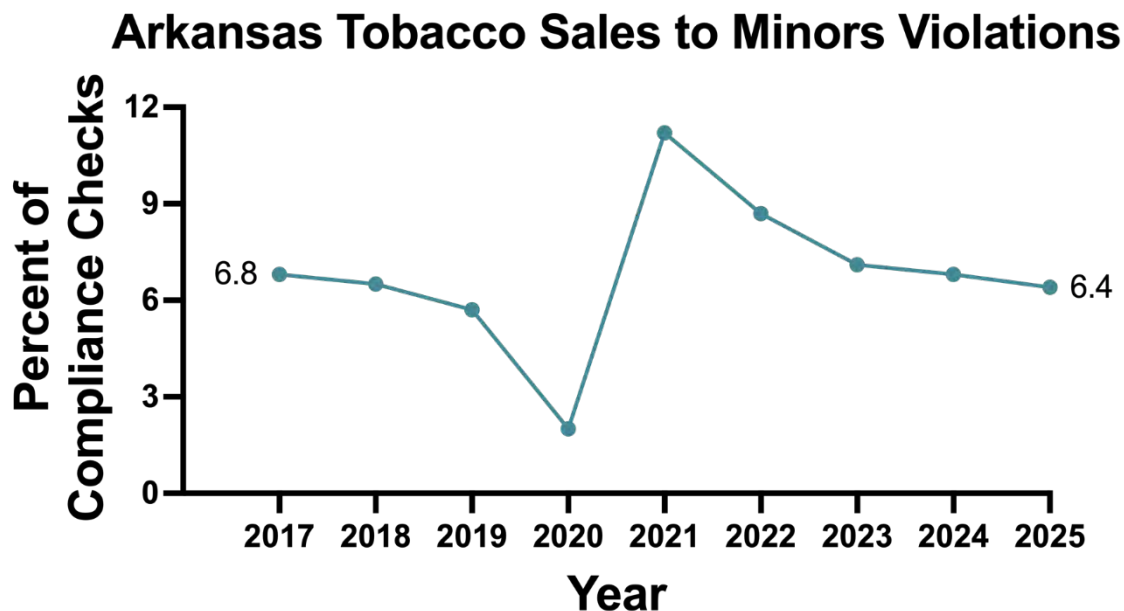
Economic hardship contributes to both substance use and mental health problems.⁹⁶ Unemployment and poverty are two common indicators of economic hardship in a community.

Food insecurity, defined as a household being unable at times during the year to provide adequate food for one or more members because it lacked money or other resources, is associated with poorer mental health and with substance use.⁹⁷

Disconnected youth are young people aged 16–19 who are neither working nor in school. Compared with their peers, disconnected youth are at greater risk of violence and of tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use, and are more likely to experience difficulties in emotional, cognitive, and academic development.⁹⁸⁻¹⁰²

What to take away

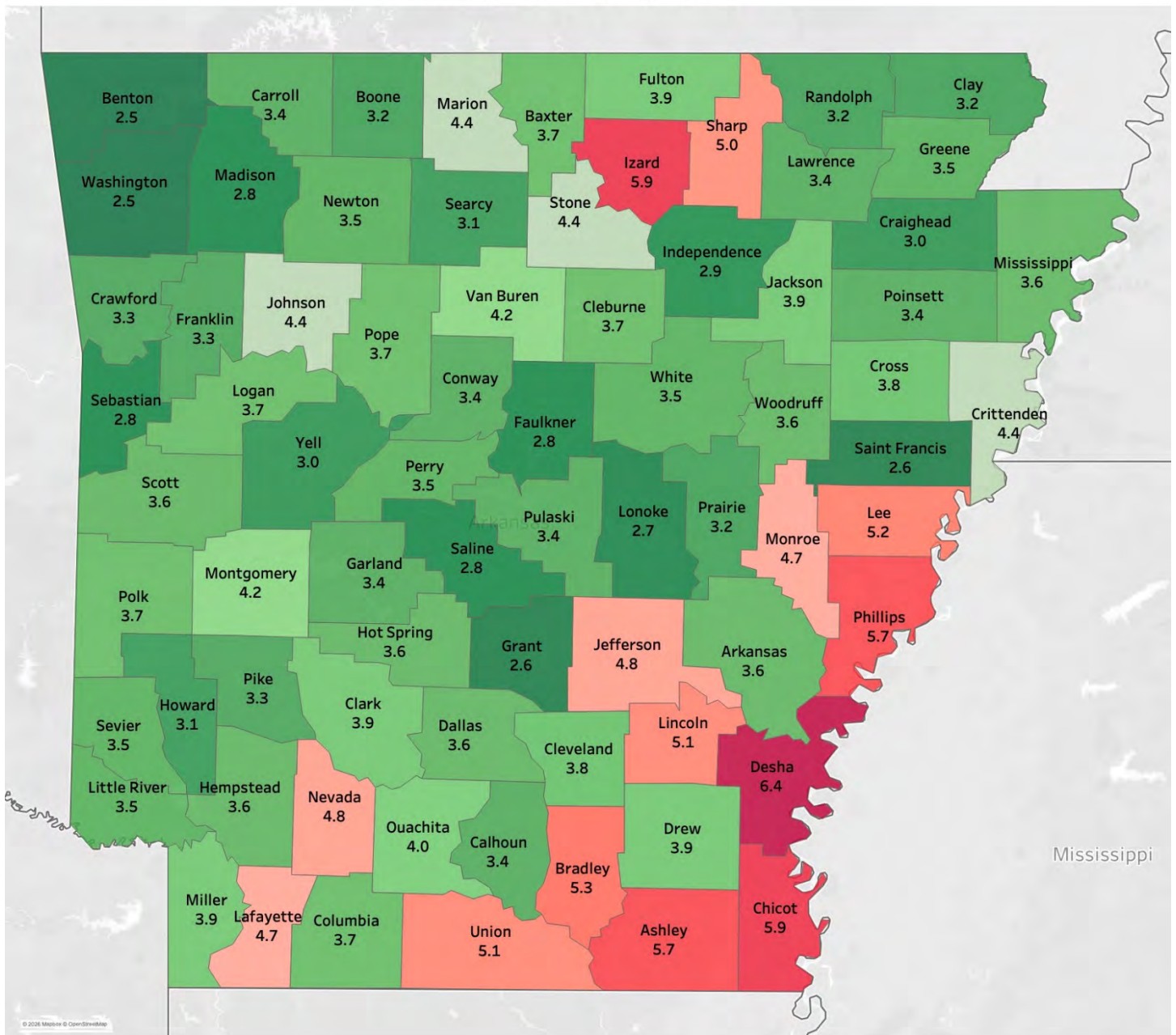
The percentage of Arkansas tobacco retailer compliance checks resulting in a violation was 6.4 percent in 2025, similar to the 6.8 percent recorded in 2017. Violation rates declined gradually through 2019, dropped to 2.0 percent in 2020, rose sharply to 11.2 percent in 2021, and have declined each year since.



Source: Arkansas Tobacco Control

In 2025, county unemployment rates in Arkansas ranged from 2.5 percent in Benton and Washington counties to 6.4 percent in Desha County.

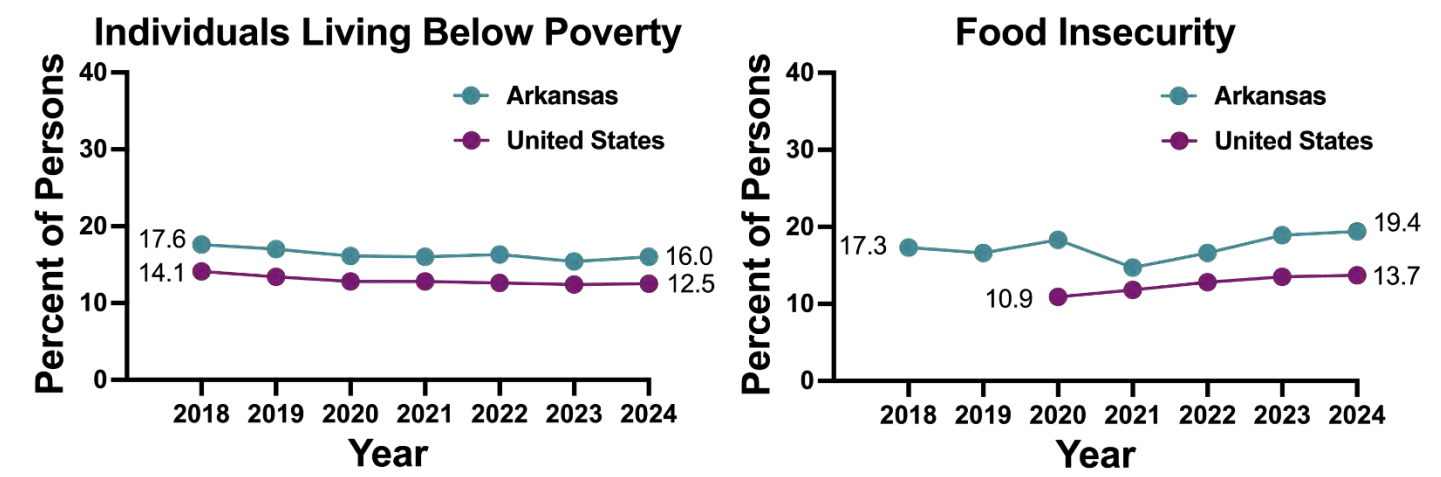
Unemployment (%), 2025



Source: Department of Labor

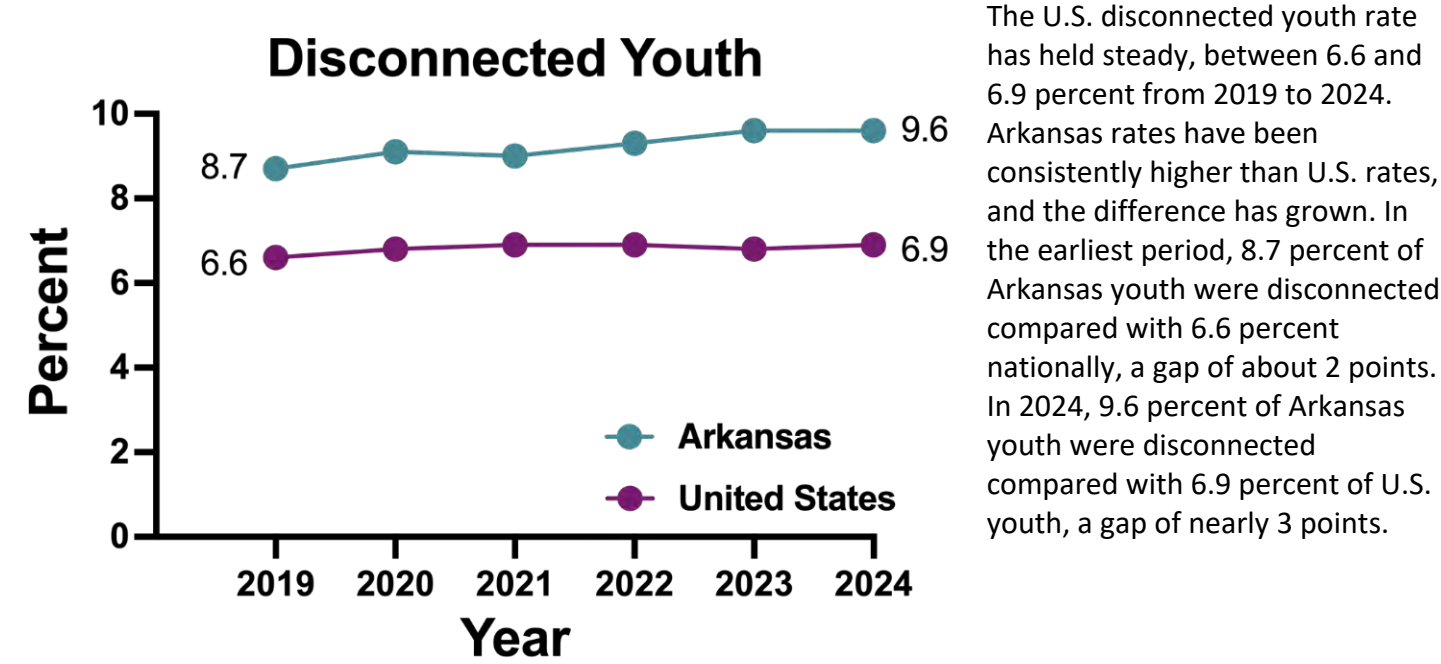
Unemployment was highest in the east and southeast, including Desha (6.4%), Izard (5.9%), Chicot (5.9%), Phillips (5.7%), Ashley (5.7%), Bradley (5.3%), and Lee (5.2%) counties. Rates were lowest in northwest Arkansas and the counties around Little Rock, including Benton (2.5%), Washington (2.5%), Grant (2.6%), St. Francis (2.6%), Lonoke (2.7%), and Madison (2.8%).

Arkansas's poverty rate was higher than the national rate every year from 2018 to 2024. In 2024, 16.0 percent of Arkansans lived below the federal poverty level, compared with 12.5 percent nationally. Both Arkansas and U.S. rates declined slightly from 2018 to 2024.



Source: Source: American Community Survey and Map the Meal Gap

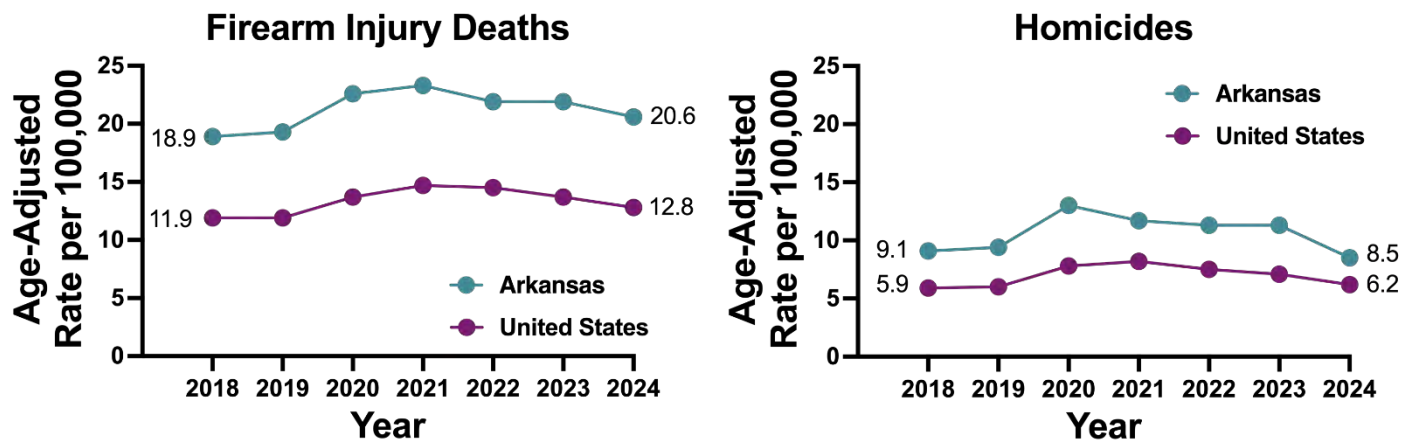
Food insecurity in Arkansas increased from 14.8 percent in 2021 to 19.4 percent in 2024 and was higher than the national rate every year. Nationally, food insecurity rose from 10.9 percent in 2020 to 13.7 percent in 2024. In 2024, roughly one in five Arkansans was food insecure.



Source: American Community Survey

Put simply: the country stayed stable and Arkansas got worse. An Arkansas teenager is now about 40 percent more likely than a teenager elsewhere in the country to be out of school and out of work.

Arkansas's age-adjusted firearm injury death rate was higher than the national rate every year from 2018 to 2024. Both rates rose in 2020 and peaked in 2021. In 2024, the Arkansas rate was 20.6 per 100,000, compared with 12.8 nationally, about 60 percent higher.



Source: CDC WONDER

Arkansas's homicide rate followed a similar pattern, rising in 2020 and declining after 2021. In 2024, the Arkansas rate was 8.5 per 100,000, compared with 6.2 nationally. The 2024 Arkansas rate was the lowest in the period shown, below the 9.1 recorded in 2018.

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS

Substance use treatment admissions indicate how many people are receiving help for a substance use problem. These data should not be used on their own to estimate the prevalence of substance use, because admissions reflect treatment availability and access as well as need. Admissions data are useful for understanding where treatment resources are being used and for planning services.

Why this is important

Tracking treatment admissions supports the planning and evaluation of treatment programs and helps identify which substances and populations are being served.

Hospital discharge data capture people whose substance use resulted in a medical crisis, including many who never enter specialty treatment. Together with admissions data, these records give a fuller picture of the burden of substance use on the health care system.

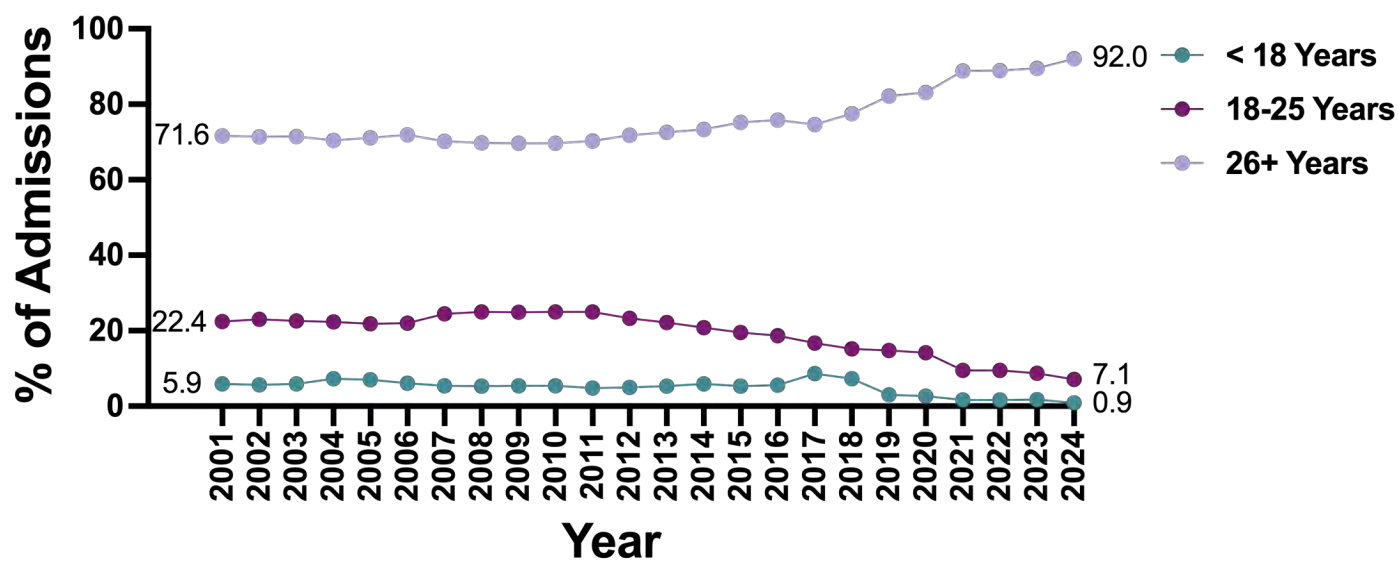
Most people who need substance use treatment do not receive it.¹² Untreated substance use disorders are associated with higher risk of overdose, chronic disease, and premature death.¹⁰³

What to take away

The age distribution of Arkansas treatment admissions shifted substantially between 2001 and 2024. Admissions among adults 26 and older rose from 71.6 percent of all admissions to 92.0 percent, while admissions among young adults aged 18–25 fell from 22.4 percent to 7.1 percent and admissions among people under 18 fell from 5.9 percent to 0.9 percent.

The distribution was stable through about 2011, after which the share of admissions among adults 26 and older increased steadily.

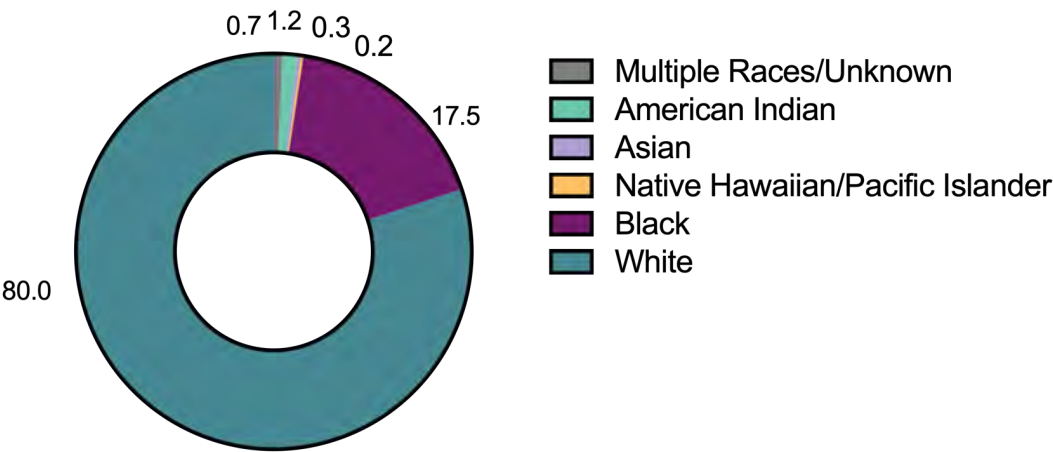
Arkansas Treatment Admissions



Source: Arkansas Department of Humans Services, Office of Substance Abuse and Mental Health

Those entering treatment for substance or alcohol use in 2024 were predominantly White (80.0%), while 17.5 percent were Black, and about 1.2 percent were American Indian/Alaskan Native. In 2024, about 3.5 percent of clients reported a Hispanic ethnicity (data not shown).

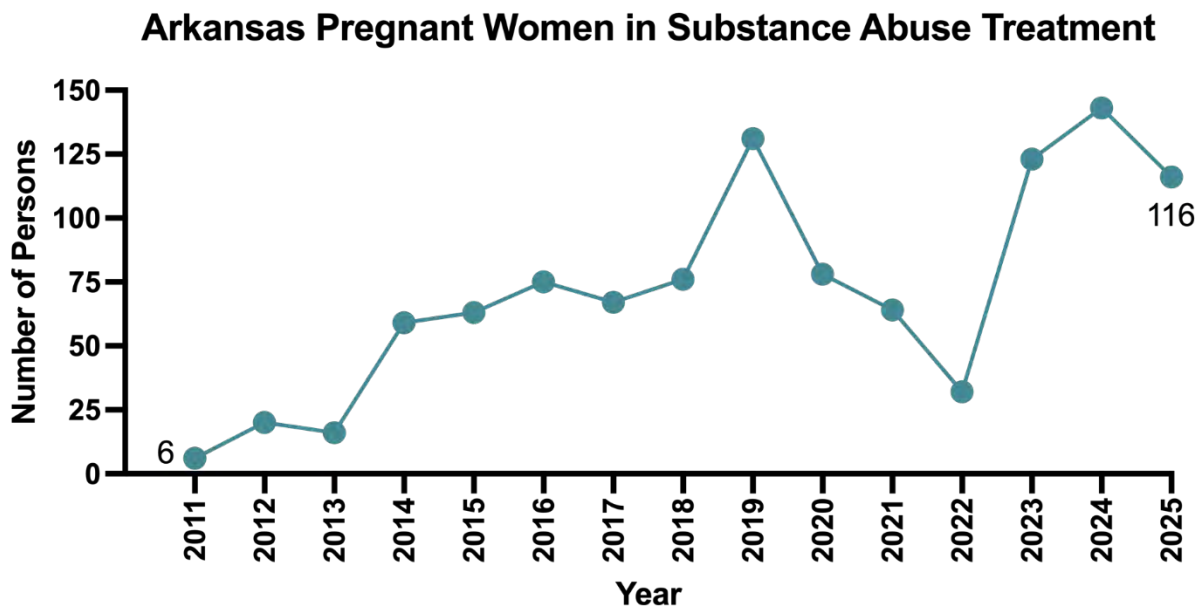
Arkansas Substance Abuse Treatment Clients Served (%), 2024



Total Clients Served = 15,076

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

In 2025, 116 pregnant women were admitted to substance use treatment in Arkansas. Annual counts have ranged from 32 to 143 since 2014, with year-to-year variation that may reflect changes in reporting and program participation as well as changes in the number of women seeking treatment.

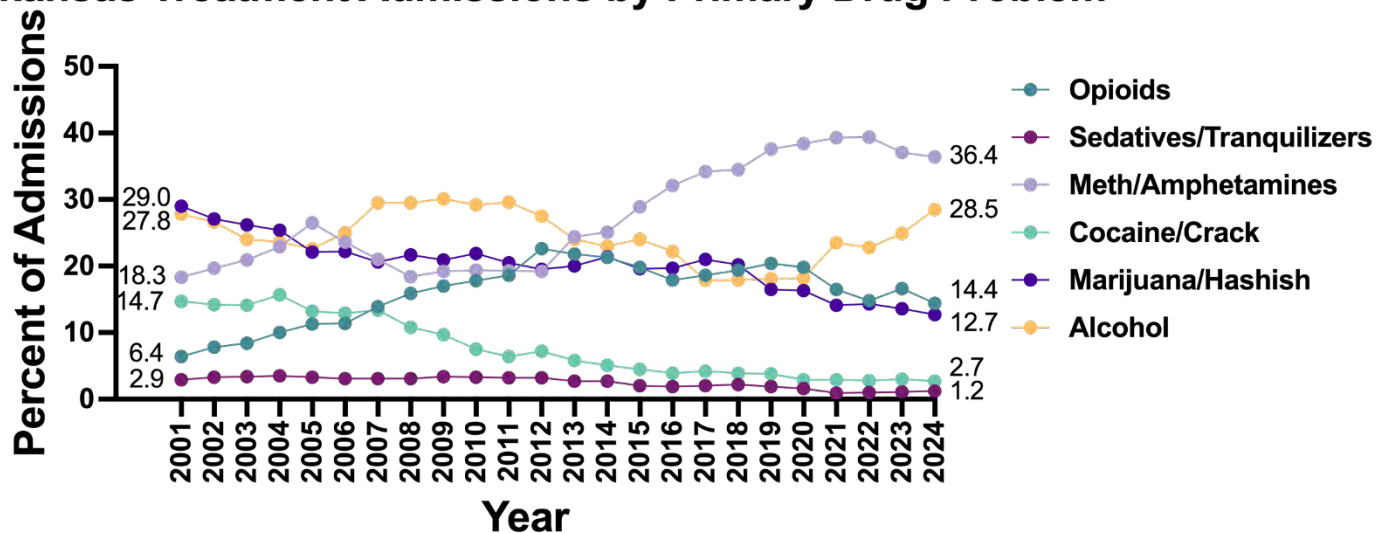


Source: Arkansas Department of Humans Services, Division of Aging and Adult Behavioral Health Services

Methamphetamine and amphetamines accounted for the largest share of Arkansas treatment admissions in 2024 (36.4%), followed by alcohol (28.5%), opioids (14.4%), marijuana (12.7%), cocaine or crack (2.7%), and sedatives or tranquilizers (1.2%).

The distribution changed substantially between 2001 and 2024. Methamphetamine and amphetamines rose from 18.3 percent to a peak of about 39 percent in 2022 before easing to 36.4 percent. Cocaine and crack fell from 14.7 percent to 2.7 percent, and marijuana from 29.0 percent to 12.7 percent. Opioid admissions rose from 6.4 percent in 2001 to about 22 percent in 2012, held near 20 percent through 2020, and have since declined to 14.4 percent.

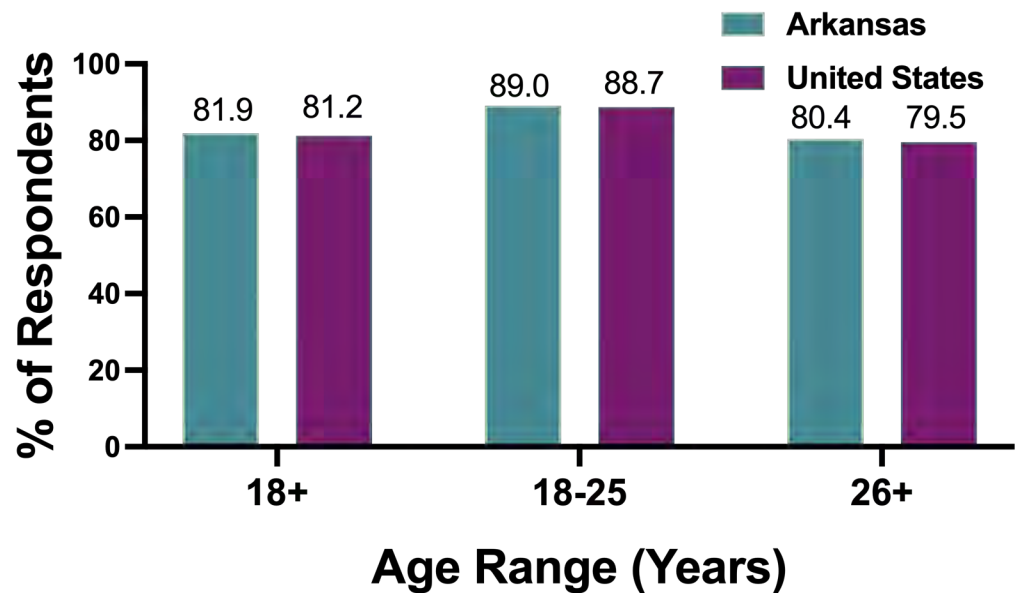
Arkansas Treatment Admissions by Primary Drug Problem



Source: Arkansas Department of Humans Services, Office of Substance Abuse and Mental Health

In 2023–2024, 81.9 percent of Arkansas adults who needed substance use treatment did not receive it, essentially the same as the national figure of 81.2 percent. The gap was largest among young adults aged 18–25, where about 89 percent of those needing treatment did not receive it in both Arkansas and the nation.

Not Receiving Needed Substance Use Treatment in Past Year, 2023-2024



Source: NSDUH

CONCLUSIONS

Arkansas substance use prevention programs have made measurable progress on several indicators, while others have worsened or remain well above national levels. The picture is mixed and varies by substance, age group, and population, so the findings below are grouped accordingly rather than summarized as a single statewide direction. A summary of substance use findings is as follows:

Positive Developments

- Cigarette and smokeless tobacco use among Arkansas students is low and has declined in every grade since 2019. Lifetime use among 12th graders fell from roughly one in four in 2019 to about one in seven.
- Reports of peer attitudes favorable to drug use declined between 2019 and 2025 in grades 8, 10, and 12.
- Arkansas students report lower nicotine and marijuana vaping than national counterparts at grades 8, 10, and 12.
- Arkansas adults report lower past-year cocaine use than adults nationally, and lower use in every age group.
- Lifetime prescription drug misuse and heroin use among Arkansas college students have generally declined.

Areas of Concern

- Current alcohol use among 6th graders rose from 2016 to 2024, the only grade in which current use increased over that period.
- Sixth grade is also the only grade in which reports of peer attitudes favorable to drug use increased between 2019 and 2025, moving opposite to every other grade.
- Marijuana vaping among students is roughly two and a half times as common as cigarette smoking, and vaping has displaced smoking as the dominant form of nicotine use.
- Marijuana initiation concentrates in grades 8 through 10. Prevalence at grade 6 remains low, but middle school attitudes are sensitive to shifting population norms, which warrants monitoring given the changing legal and commercial environment.
- Arkansas students report lower perceived risk than national counterparts for daily pack-a-day smoking at grades 10 and 12.
- Past-30-day alcohol, marijuana, and amphetamine use increased among Arkansas college students.
- Female middle and high school students report higher use than male students across multiple substances.

Mixed Trends

- Youth cigarette use is declining overall but still exceeds national rates at grades 8 and 10, though not at grade 12.
- Adult smoking has declined in Arkansas and nationally since 2016, but in 2024 Arkansas prevalence remains substantially higher than the U.S. rate, the third highest in the country.

- Arkansas adults report higher past-month illicit drug use including marijuana than adults nationally. Excluding marijuana the pattern reverses, with Arkansas below national estimates in every age group, so marijuana accounts for the higher overall figure.
- Tobacco retailer compliance violations fluctuated sharply between 2019 and 2022, likely due to decreased surveillance during COVID; otherwise, the rate of violations in 2025 was similar to that in 2017. Although the federal minimum legal sales age for tobacco and nicotine products in the U.S. was raised from 18 to 21 on December 20, 2019, some merchants may have continued to sell to those in the 18-20 range.

State-Level Indicators

The following place Arkansas furthest from national norms and represent the highest-priority findings in this report.

- Arkansas had the highest opioid dispensing rate in the United States in 2024, at 68.8 prescriptions per 100 persons.
- Arkansas has the worst food insecurity rate in the nation, at 19.4 percent of households in 2024 compared with 13.7 percent nationally.
- Arkansas ranked third nationally in adult smoking prevalence in 2024.
- Past-year methamphetamine use among adults was 1.1 percent compared with 0.9 percent nationally, and 1.2 percent vs. 1.0 percent among adults 26 and older, tying Arkansas with Colorado for ranking 20th highest nationally.
- The poverty rate was 16.0 percent in 2024 compared with 12.5 percent nationally, ranking Arkansas 46th among the states, with concentration in eastern and southern Arkansas.

Taken together, these findings support continuing prevention efforts where they are working, particularly youth tobacco and peer norms, while concentrating new effort on the 6th grade cohort, on vaping, and on the adult indicators where Arkansas remains a national outlier.

Arkansas prevention programs need to continue to include harm reduction strategies to offset the negative consequences of substance use in Arkansas. A summary of negative consequences is as follows:

Mortality and Health

- Overdose deaths have fallen nationally, and Arkansas has shared in the decline but by a smaller margin.
- In 2023, the majority of overdose deaths continue to involve an opioid, particularly synthetic opioids (primarily illicitly manufactured fentanyl), but not heroin. The prescription-to-heroin pathway of the earlier period has largely been replaced by exposure to illicitly manufactured fentanyl.
- Arkansas suicide mortality exceeded the national rate in every year from 2018 to 2024, with no clear upward or downward trend.
- Overdose and suicide mortality overlap, since deaths of undetermined intent may be classified in either category.

- Arkansas adults reported higher prevalence of COPD, coronary heart disease, heart attack, and stroke than adults nationally, with little change from 2020 to 2024.
- Alcohol involvement in Arkansas fatal crashes exceeds the U.S. rate.

Criminal Justice

- Drug and narcotics violations were the most common substance-related arrest category for both adults and juveniles in 2024.
- Possession arrests differ sharply by age. Among juveniles, 86.2 percent of possession arrests were for marijuana or hashish. Among adults, arrests divided almost evenly between marijuana or hashish (39.0%) and stimulants (38.9%), with opioids and narcotics accounting for 6.2 percent.

Based on the findings above, the recommended areas of focus are:

- Preventing drug overdose and overdose death, with emphasis on prescription opioid availability, where Arkansas ranks first nationally, and on methamphetamine, where it ranks eleventh.
- Beginning alcohol prevention before middle school. Sixth grade is the only grade in which current alcohol use rose, and the only grade in which peer attitudes favorable to drug use moved in the wrong direction.
- Addressing vaping as the primary nicotine and marijuana exposure among students, given that marijuana vaping is now roughly two and a half times as common as cigarette smoking.
- Targeting marijuana prevention to grades 8 through 10, where initiation concentrates, and continuing public education for adults and college students, among whom use is rising.
- Expanding access to substance use and mental health treatment, given that roughly four in five Arkansas adults who need treatment do not receive it and that admissions among people under 18 have fallen below 1 percent of the total.
- Reducing alcohol-involved driving, focusing public awareness on areas of the state where rates are highest.

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. The following findings provide suggested areas of focus:

Mental Health

- Between 2023 and 2025, almost two in five Arkansas students reported feeling restless most or all of the time in the past 30 days. Restlessness was not concentrated in any one part of the state.

- Over the same period, more than one in five reported feeling hopeless in the past 30 days. Prevalence was highest in eastern, south and southwest Arkansas, and lowest in northwest and central Arkansas.
- Arkansas adults consistently report poorer mental health than U.S. adults.

Environmental Factors

- In 2023-2024, a higher percentage of Arkansas children experienced at least one adverse childhood experience compared to national figures.
- Food insecurity affected almost one in five Arkansas households, the worst rate in the country in 2024.
- Between 2023 and 2025, about three in five students reported having access to a school counselor, meaning about two in five did not. Reported access was lowest in southwest Arkansas.
- Reports of peer attitudes favorable to drug use increased only at grade 6, but declined in grades 8, 10, and 12.

These findings underscore the importance of expanding access to mental health resources, particularly in eastern and southwest counties where hopelessness is most prevalent and counselor access is lowest, and of community-based programming that addresses attitudes toward substance use.

Monitoring treatment availability and use provides information on individuals who are already using substances and are not reached by prevention efforts.

Treatment Need and Access

- In 2023-2024, more than 4 in 5 Arkansas adults who needed substance use treatment did not receive it, essentially the same as the national figure. The gap was widest among adults 18 to 25, where almost one in ten did not receive needed treatment, in Arkansas and nationally alike.
- The age distribution of admissions shifted substantially between 2001 and 2024. While the percent of admissions among adults 26 and older rose, admissions among people under 18 and young adults 18 to 25 fell.
- About four in five clients are White and one in six were Black. For comparison, among Arkansas residents aged 15 to 29, slightly more than three in five are non-Hispanic White, about one in six non-Hispanic Black, more than one in seven Hispanic, and about one in fifteen American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander, or multiracial (MCDC population estimates, 2022).

Black Arkansans therefore enter treatment at close to their share of the young adult population. The percent of admissions recorded as neither White nor Black falls well below the roughly one in seven Arkansans who are of another race. These findings suggest that barriers to youth and young adult access to substance use treatment need to be addressed. This treatment gap is the largest single shortfall documented in this report. Addressing barriers to access for adults 18 to 25 and determining whether access differs for Hispanic and other non-White Arkansans, would complement prevention efforts already underway.

Geographic Variation

Statewide figures conceal substantial county variation, and the variation is patterned rather than random. Student hopelessness is concentrated in the eastern, southern and southwest Arkansas, and school counselor access is lowest in the southwest. Poverty is concentrated in eastern and southern Arkansas. Population composition also varies sharply: among residents aged 15 to 29, non-Hispanic Black residents range from under 1 percent in several Ozark counties to more than 60 percent in Phillips, Jefferson, Crittenden, and St. Francis Counties, while Hispanic residents range from about 2 percent to 50 percent in Sevier County, exceeding 25 percent in Benton, Carroll, Hempstead, Sebastian, Washington, and Yell Counties.

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OVERVIEW OF REGIONAL TRENDS REPORT

For prevention planning purposes, Arkansas is divided into 13 regions (see Appendix). This section reports regional trends in youth substance use and perceived risk of harm, drawn from the Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA), to help prevention providers set programming priorities for the populations they serve. Needs differ substantially across the state, and regional estimates support targeting that statewide figures cannot.

Each regional profile reports year-over-year change for every measure across the 2021 through 2025 APNA survey cycles, the net change from 2021 to 2025, and the 2025 prevalence for that region. State-level trends are provided as a comparator. Regional and state figures represent the percentage of surveyed students reporting a given behavior or attitude. Equal signs denote no statistically significant change between cycles.

Regional estimates reflect the students and school districts that participated in APNA in a given survey cycle. Participation varies by district and by year, so a shift in a regional trend line may reflect a change in which districts took part rather than a change in student behavior. Regions also differ in size, and estimates for smaller regions are less stable from cycle to cycle. Regional comparisons should be read with these limitations in mind.

Rates of substance use and of perception of risk were estimated and changes tested by Log-binomial generalized linear models with adjustment for age, sex, and race. Statistical analysis was performed using SAS version 9.4.

INDICATORS DESCRIPTION

Substance use

Self-reported use in the past 30 days of alcohol, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, prescription drugs used nonmedically, and vaping products, with vaping reported separately for flavored, nicotine, and marijuana products.

Perceived Risk of Harm

The percentage of students reporting that use of a given substance carries moderate or great risk of harm. Items cover daily and weekend alcohol use, cigarettes, e-cigarettes, marijuana, smoking marijuana, prescription drugs, and occasional vaping.

Perceived risk of harm functions as a protective influence: regions and survey years with higher perceived risk generally show lower reported use. Two qualifications apply to how these trends are read. First, the relationship is an association observed in cross-sectional survey data and does not establish that changing perceptions alone will reduce use. Second, risk and protective factors are distinct constructs rather than opposite ends of a single scale, so a rise in perceived risk in a region should not be taken to indicate a corresponding decline in other risk factors, which are measured separately.

HOW TO INTERPRET STATE AND REGIONAL TABLES

Region 9 Trends	2022	2023	2024	2025	2025 vs. 2021		2025
HOW TO INTERPRET REGIONAL TRENDS			vs. 2023	vs. 2024	Directional change	Rate change	Region Rate
Youth self-reported past 30 days use			Trends compared year by year and latest year vs. 4 years ago.				
Alcohol	=	▼			▼	1.5	5.4
Cigarette	=	=	=	=	=	-0.2	1.1
Marijuana	▲	▼	=	=	▼	-1.3	3.4
RX	Equal signs indicate no statistically significant trend movement, though rates may not be exactly equal between years.			=	▼	-0.7	2.3
Sm				=	▲	0.5	1.5
Vap	Arrows: Color indicates if trend movement is statistically significantly 'better'(green) or 'worse'(red). Direction indicates if trend movement is increasing(up) or decreasing(down).			▼	▼	-1.0	2.7
Vap				=	▼	-0.8	3.0
Vap				=	▼	-2.0	4.5
Youth perceiving "moderate" or "great" risk							
Alcohol(daily)	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	7.5	71.1
Alcohol(weekend)	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	5.3	77.6
Cigarettes	▼	▲	=	▲	▲	1.6	79.5
E-cigarettes	=	▲	▲	▲	▲	8.3	71.9
Marijuana	▼	▲	▲	▲	Annual region rate specified.		45.7
RX drug	▼	=	▲	▲			1.9
Smoke Marijuana	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	8.7	65.8
Vaping(occasionaly)	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	6.3	67.2

Arkansas State



The state prevalence of substance use generally decreased over time from 2021-2025, with the biggest decreases observed for nicotine vaping, alcohol use, and marijuana use. Nevertheless, the highest observed substance use prevalence remained alcohol use and nicotine vaping, along with flavor vaping in 2025.

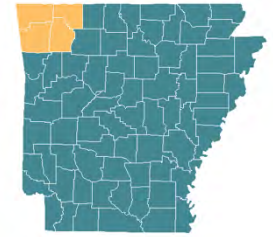
AR State Trends	2022 vs. 2021	2023 vs. 2022	2024 vs. 2023	2025 vs. 2024	2025 vs. 2021 Directional change	Rate change	2025 State Rate
Youth self-reported past 30 days use							
Alcohol	▼	▼	▼	=	▼	-2.6	6.5
Cigarette	▼	▼	▼	=	▼	-0.6	1.4
Marijuana	=	▼	▼	=	▼	-1.7	3.7
RX drug	=	=	▼	=	▼	-0.8	1.9
Smokeless tobacco	▼	=	=	=	▼	-0.2	1.7
Vaping(flavor)	▼	▼	=	=	▼	-1.2	4.0
Vaping(marijuana)	▲	▼	▼	=	▼	-1.0	3.5
Vaping(nicotine)	▼	▼	▼	=	▼	-3.4	6.2
Youth perceiving "moderate" or "great" risk							
Alcohol(daily)	=	▲	▲	▲	▲	6.7	69.5
Alcohol(weekend)	=	▲	▲	▲	▲	4.7	76.3
Cigarettes	▼	=	▲	=	=	-0.2	79.2
E-cigarettes	▲	▲	▲	=	▲	6.1	71.5
Marijuana	=	▲	▲	=	▲	4.1	46.8
RX drug	▼	=	▲	=	▲	0.7	79.9
Smoke Marijuana	=	▲	▲	▲	▲	7.3	66.2
Vaping(occasionaly)	=	▲	▲	=	▲	5.3	68.0

The smallest decreases over time were observed for smokeless tobacco, cigarette, and nonmedical prescription drug use, which also had the lowest state prevalence of use in 2025.

Except for cigarette use, perceptions of risk generally increased from 2021-2025. The prevalence of perceived risk in 2025 was highest for nonmedical prescription drug use and lowest for trying marijuana once or twice.

Region 1

Region 1 includes the following counties: Benton, Carroll, Madison, and Washington. The prevalence of substance use generally decreased over time from 2021-2025, with the biggest decreases observed for nicotine vaping, alcohol use, and marijuana use. Nevertheless, the highest observed substance use prevalence remained alcohol use, nicotine vaping, and marijuana use/vaping in 2025, although rates were lower than the state average.



Region 1 Trends	2022 vs. 2021	2023 vs. 2022	2024 vs. 2023	2025 vs. 2024	2025 vs. 2021 Directional change	2025 Rate
Rate					Rate change	Region Rate
Youth self-reported past 30 days use						
Alcohol	=	▼	=	=	▼ -2.3	4.8
Cigarette	=	=	▼	=	▼ -0.3	0.9
Marijuana	=	▼	▼	=	▼ -1.9	3.0
RX drug	=	=	▼	=	▼ -1.0	1.3
Smokeless tobacco	=	=	=	=	▼ -0.3	1.0
Vaping(flavor)	=	▼	=	=	▼ -1.0	2.7
Vaping(marijuana)	=	▼	▼	=	▼ -1.5	3.0
Vaping(nicotine)	▼	▼	=	=	▼ -2.6	4.2
Youth perceiving "moderate" or "great" risk						
Alcohol(daily)	=	=	▲	=	▲ 5.9	72.2
Alcohol(weekend)	=	=	▲	▼	▲ 3.8	77.5
Cigarettes	=	=	▲	▼	= -0.7	79.1
E-cigarettes	▲	=	▲	=	▲ 4.5	73.7
Marijuana	=	=	▲	=	▲ 4.0	48.5
RX drug	▲	▼	▲	▼	= 0.7	80.2
Smoke Marijuana	▲	=	▲	=	▲ 7.3	68.1
Vaping(occasionally)	=	=	▲	▼	▲ 3.8	70.1

The smallest decreases over time were observed for smokeless tobacco, cigarette, flavor vaping, and nonmedical prescription drug use, all of which except for flavor vaping had the lowest Region 1 prevalence of use in 2025. Rates for all four substances were lower than the state average in 2025.

Except for cigarette and nonmedical prescription drug use, perceptions of risk generally increased from 2021-2025. The prevalence of perceived risk in 2025 was highest for nonmedical prescription drug use and lowest for trying marijuana once or twice.

Region 2

Region 2 includes the following counties: Baxter, Boone, Marion, Newton, and Searcy. Except for nonmedical prescription drug and smokeless tobacco use, the prevalence of substance use generally decreased over time from 2021-2025, with the biggest decreases observed for nicotine vaping, alcohol use, and marijuana use. Nevertheless, observed substance use prevalence remained highest for nicotine vaping, alcohol use, and flavor vaping in 2025, although rates were at or lower than the state average.



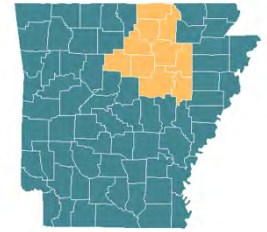
Region 2 Trends	2022 vs. 2021	2023 vs. 2022	2024 vs. 2023	2025 vs. 2024	2025 vs. 2021 Directional change	Rate change	2025 Region Rate
Youth self-reported past 30 days use							
Alcohol	▼	=	=	=	▼	-4.1	5.0
Cigarette	=	=	=	=	▼	-1.4	1.3
Marijuana	=	=	▼	=	▼	-2.2	2.5
RX drug	=	=	=	=	=	-0.6	2.3
Smokeless tobacco	=	=	=	=	=	-0.6	1.7
Vaping(flavor)	▼	=	=	=	▼	-1.8	3.5
Vaping(marijuana)	▲	=	▼	=	▼	-1.4	2.3
Vaping(nicotine)	=	=	=	=	▼	-4.8	6.1
Youth perceiving "moderate" or "great" risk							
Alcohol(daily)	=	=	▲	=	▲	7.9	72.7
Alcohol(weekend)	=	=	▲	=	▲	3.9	79.8
Cigarettes	▼	=	=	▼	▼	-2.6	81.9
E-cigarettes	=	=	▲	=	▲	6.4	75.1
Marijuana	=	=	=	=	▲	6.0	51.5
RX drug	▼	=	▲	▼	▼	-2.3	83.5
Smoke Marijuana	=	▲	▲	=	▲	7.4	70.3
Vaping(occasionally)	=	▲	▲	=	▲	4.9	70.7

Nonsignificant changes over time were observed for smokeless tobacco and nonmedical prescription drug use, with rates at and higher than the state average, respectively, in 2025.

Except for decreases in perceived risk of cigarette and nonmedical prescription drug use, perceptions of risk generally increased from 2021-2025 in Region 2. The prevalence of perceived risk in 2025 was highest for nonmedical prescription drug use and lowest for trying marijuana once or twice.

Region 3

Region 3 includes the following counties: Cleburne, Fulton, Independence, Izard, Jackson, Sharp, Stone, Van Buren, White, and Woodruff. Except for smokeless tobacco use and flavor vaping, the prevalence of substance use generally decreased over time from 2021-2025, with the biggest decreases observed for nicotine vaping, alcohol use, and marijuana use. Nevertheless, 2025 prevalence rates of alcohol use and nicotine vaping remained higher than state averages.



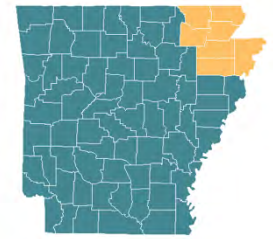
Region 3 Trends	2022 vs. 2021	2023 vs. 2022	2024 vs. 2023	2025 vs. 2024	2025 vs. 2021 Directional change	Rate change	2025 Region Rate
Youth self-reported past 30 days use							
Alcohol	▼	=	=	=	▼	-2.4	8.2
Cigarette	=	=	=	=	▼	-0.9	2.0
Marijuana	=	▼	=	=	▼	-1.9	3.7
RX drug	=	=	=	=	▼	-0.7	2.1
Smokeless tobacco	=	=	=	=	=	0.0	2.9
Vaping(flavor)	▼	=	=	▲	=	-0.3	5.6
Vaping(marijuana)	=	▼	=	=	▼	-1.0	3.5
Vaping(nicotine)	▼	▼	=	=	▼	-4.0	8.8
Youth perceiving "moderate" or "great" risk							
Alcohol(daily)	=	=	▲	=	▲	8.2	69.5
Alcohol(weekend)	=	=	▲	=	▲	6.2	77.7
Cigarettes	=	=	=	=	=	0.7	82.6
E-cigarettes	=	▲	▲	=	▲	6.3	73.3
Marijuana	=	=	=	=	▲	6.0	49.6
RX drug	▼	=	=	=	=	0.6	83.8
Smoke Marijuana	=	▲	▲	▲	▲	10.5	70.0
Vaping(occasionally)	=	▲	▲	=	▲	8.0	70.3

No significant changes over time were observed for smokeless tobacco use and flavor vaping in Region 3, with rates higher than the state average in 2025.

Except for cigarette and nonmedical prescription drug use, perceptions of risk generally increased from 2021-2025. The prevalence of perceived risk in 2025 was highest for nonmedical prescription drug use and lowest for trying marijuana once or twice.

Region 4

Region 4 includes the following counties: Clay, Craighead, Greene, Lawrence, Mississippi, Poinsett, and Randolph. Substance use prevalence generally decreased over time from 2021-2025, with the biggest decreases observed for nicotine vaping, alcohol use, and marijuana use. Nevertheless, 2025 prevalence rates of alcohol use and nicotine vaping remained higher than state averages.



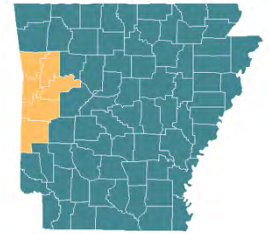
Region 4 Trends	2022 vs. 2021	2023 vs. 2022	2024 vs. 2023	2025 vs. 2024	2025 vs. 2021 Directional change	Rate change	2025 Region Rate
Youth self-reported past 30 days use							
Alcohol	▼	=	=	=	▼	-3.6	6.9
Cigarette	=	=	=	=	▼	-0.6	1.5
Marijuana	=	=	▼	=	▼	-2.0	3.3
RX drug	=	=	=	=	▼	-0.6	2.0
Smokeless tobacco	=	=	=	=	▼	-0.6	1.7
Vaping(flavor)	=	=	=	=	▼	-0.9	4.2
Vaping(marijuana)	=	=	=	=	▼	-1.7	3.0
Vaping(nicotine)	▼	▼	=	=	▼	-4.5	6.7
Youth perceiving "moderate" or "great" risk							
Alcohol(daily)	=	▲	▲	=	▲	5.1	66.3
Alcohol(weekend)	=	▲	▲	=	▲	3.8	74.7
Cigarettes	▼	=	=	▼	▼	-2.2	77.8
E-cigarettes	=	▲	=	=	▲	4.8	69.5
Marijuana	▼	▲	=	=	▲	2.6	45.2
RX drug	▼	=	▲	▼	=	-1.2	78.6
Smoke Marijuana	=	▲	▲	=	▲	6.6	65.5
Vaping(occasionaly)	=	▲	=	▼	▲	4.0	66.2

The smallest decreases over time in Region 4 were observed for cigarette, smokeless tobacco, and nonmedical prescription drug use, with rates at or slightly above the state average in 2025.

Except for cigarette use, perceptions of risk generally increased from 2021-2025. The prevalence of perceived risk in 2025 was highest for nonmedical prescription drug use and lowest for trying marijuana once or twice.

Region 5

Region 5 includes the following counties: Crawford, Franklin, Logan, Polk, Scott, and Sebastian. Substance use prevalence decreased over time from 2021-2025 for nicotine vaping and marijuana. The 2025 prevalence of use for every substance was higher than the state average.

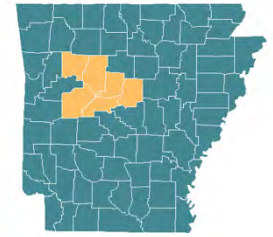


Region 5 Trends	2022 vs. 2021	2023 vs. 2022	2024 vs. 2023	2025 vs. 2024	2025 vs. 2021 Directional change	Rate change	2025 Region Rate
Youth self-reported past 30 days use							
Alcohol	=	=	=	=	=	-0.1	8.9
Cigarette	=	=	=	=	=	-0.1	2.0
Marijuana	=	=	▼	▲	▼	-1.0	5.4
RX drug	=	=	=	=	=	-0.5	2.1
Smokeless tobacco	=	▲	=	=	=	-0.5	1.9
Vaping(flavor)	▼	=	=	=	=	-0.9	4.8
Vaping(marijuana)	=	=	▼	▲	=	-0.6	5.2
Vaping(nicotine)	▼	=	▼	▲	▼	-1.9	8.3
Youth perceiving "moderate" or "great" risk							
Alcohol(daily)	=	=	▲	=	▲	6.4	70.6
Alcohol(weekend)	=	▲	▲	=	▲	3.6	77.5
Cigarettes	▼	▲	=	▼	=	-0.4	81.6
E-cigarettes	=	▲	=	▼	▲	5.1	72.4
Marijuana	=	▲	▲	▼	=	1.4	45.2
RX drug	=	▲	=	▼	=	0.6	82.3
Smoke Marijuana	=	▲	▲	▼	▲	5.2	66.0
Vaping(occasionaly)	=	▲	▲	▼	▲	4.4	68.4

Except for cigarette, marijuana, and nonmedical prescription drug use, perceptions of risk generally increased from 2021-2025. The prevalence of perceived risk in 2025 was at or higher than the state average across substances, with the exception of marijuana use. The prevalence of perceived risk was highest for nonmedical prescription drug use and lowest for trying marijuana once or twice.

Region 6

Region 6 includes the following counties: Conway, Faulkner, Johnson, Perry, Pope, and Yell. Except for nonmedical prescription drug and smokeless tobacco use, substance use prevalence decreased over time from 2021-2025, with the biggest decreases observed for nicotine vaping, alcohol use, and flavor vaping. Nevertheless, 2025 prevalence rates of alcohol use remained higher than state average and nicotine vaping and flavor vaping remained lower than the state averages.



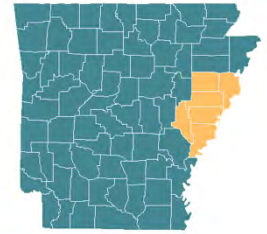
Region 6 Trends	2022 vs. 2021	2023 vs. 2022	2024 vs. 2023	2025 vs. 2024	2025 vs. 2021 Directional change	Rate change	2025 Region Rate
Youth self-reported past 30 days use							
Alcohol	▼	=	▼	=	▼	-4.5	7.0
Cigarette	▼	=	=	=	▼	-1.2	1.6
Marijuana	▼	=	=	=	▼	-3.1	2.8
RX drug	=	=	▼	=	=	-0.8	2.5
Smokeless tobacco	=	=	=	=	=	0.2	2.4
Vaping(flavor)	▼	=	=	=	▼	-3.4	3.1
Vaping(marijuana)	=	=	▼	=	▼	-2.4	2.7
Vaping(nicotine)	▼	=	=	=	▼	-6.4	5.9
Youth perceiving "moderate" or "great" risk							
Alcohol(daily)	=	=	▲	=	▲	5.3	68.6
Alcohol(weekend)	=	▲	=	=	=	2.0	76.0
Cigarettes	=	=	=	=	▼	-2.8	80.1
E-cigarettes	=	▲	=	=	▲	7.5	74.0
Marijuana	=	=	▲	=	▲	3.9	47.5
RX drug	=	=	=	=	=	-1.8	80.5
Smoke Marijuana	=	=	=	=	▲	6.6	68.4
Vaping(occasionally)	=	▲	▲	=	▲	6.5	69.6

The prevalence of nonmedical prescription drug and smokeless tobacco use did not change over time and were higher than the state average in 2025.

Perceptions of risk generally increased from 2021-2025 for daily alcohol use, e-cigarette use, marijuana use (including smoking regularly), and vaping occasionally, but remained the same over time for weekend alcohol and nonmedical prescription drug use and decreased for cigarette use. The prevalence of perceived risk in 2025 was highest for nonmedical prescription drug use and lowest for trying marijuana once or twice.

Region 7

Region 7 includes the following counties: Crittenden, Cross, Lee, Monroe, Phillips, and Saint Francis. Alcohol use, marijuana vaping, and nicotine vaping increased over time from 2021 to 2025, while use of all other listed substances did not change over time. The prevalences of alcohol use, marijuana use, nonmedical prescription drug use, smokeless tobacco use, and vaping (flavor, marijuana, nicotine) were higher than the state averages in 2025.



Region 7 Trends	2022 vs. 2021	2023 vs. 2022	2024 vs. 2023	2025 vs. 2024	2025 vs. 2021 Directional change	2025 Rate
Youth self-reported past 30 days use						
Alcohol	=	=	=	=	▲ 2.9	8.3
Cigarette	=	=	=	=	= -0.5	1.0
Marijuana	=	=	=	=	= -0.0	4.7
RX drug	=	=	=	=	= 0.4	2.5
Smokeless tobacco	=	=	=	=	= 1.0	2.0
Vaping(flavor)	=	=	=	=	= 2.0	6.0
Vaping(marijuana)	=	=	=	=	▲ 2.9	6.0
Vaping(nicotine)	▲	=	=	▼	▲ 3.0	7.2
Youth perceiving "moderate" or "great" risk						
Alcohol(daily)	=	=	▲	▼	= 4.6	56.3
Alcohol(weekend)	▲	=	=	▼	▲ 6.2	62.7
Cigarettes	▲	=	=	▼	= 4.1	65.2
E-cigarettes	▲	=	=	▼	▲ 8.1	57.3
Marijuana	=	=	=	=	= 2.4	37.1
RX drug	▲	=	=	=	▲ 6.6	66.5
Smoke Marijuana	▲	=	=	▼	= 4.2	48.5
Vaping(occasionaly)	=	▲	=	▼	= 4.9	56.6

Perceptions of risk increased from 2021-2025 for only weekend alcohol use, e-cigarette use, and nonmedical prescription drug use; however, the prevalence of perceived risk was lower than the state average across all substances in 2025

Region 8

Region 8 includes the following counties: Clark, Garland, Hot Spring, Montgomery, and Pike. Except for nonmedical prescription drug use, smokeless tobacco use, and marijuana vaping, the prevalence of substance use decreased over time from 2021-2025, with the biggest decreases observed for nicotine vaping and alcohol use. Nevertheless, 2025 prevalence rates of nicotine vaping, alcohol use, and flavor vaping remained highest in 2025, with rates higher, lower, and higher than state averages, respectively.



Region 8 Trends	2022 vs. 2021	2023 vs. 2022	2024 vs. 2023	2025 vs. 2024	2025 vs. 2021 Directional change	Rate change	2025 Region Rate
Rate							
Youth self-reported past 30 days use							
Alcohol	▲	▼	=	=	▼	-2.0	5.8
Cigarette	=	▼	=	=	▼	-0.8	1.1
Marijuana	=	▼	=	=	▼	-1.6	4.3
RX drug	=	=	=	=	=	-0.1	2.4
Smokeless tobacco	=	▼	=	=	=	-0.7	1.7
Vaping(flavor)	=	▼	=	=	▼	-1.7	4.9
Vaping(marijuana)	▲	▼	=	=	=	-0.8	4.2
Vaping(nicotine)	=	▼	=	=	▼	-3.2	7.0
Youth perceiving "moderate" or "great" risk							
Alcohol(daily)	=	=	▲	=	▲	6.9	68.0
Alcohol(weekend)	=	=	=	▲	▲	5.7	75.1
Cigarettes	=	=	=	=	=	0.6	78.0
E-cigarettes	=	=	=	=	▲	5.4	69.5
Marijuana	=	=	=	=	=	1.7	45.0
RX drug	=	=	=	=	=	0.5	77.6
Smoke Marijuana	=	▲	=	▲	▲	6.8	63.1
Vaping(occasionaly)	=	▲	=	=	▲	5.3	65.6

Perceptions of risk increased from 2021-2025 for daily and weekend alcohol use, e-cigarette use, smoking marijuana regularly, and occasional vaping, while those for cigarette, marijuana, and nonmedical prescription drug use did not change; however, the prevalence of perceived risk was lower than the state average across all substances in 2025.

Region 9

Region 9 includes the following counties: Lonoke, Prairie, Pulaski, and Saline. Except for cigarette use, which did not change, and smokeless tobacco use, which increased slightly, the prevalence of substance use decreased over time from 2021-2025, with the biggest decreases observed for nicotine vaping and alcohol use. Substance use prevalence remained highest for alcohol use, nicotine vaping, and marijuana use in 2025. Rate of nonmedical prescription drug use was higher and rates for all other substances were lower than state averages.

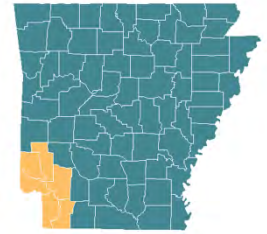


Region 9 Trends	2022 vs. 2021	2023 vs. 2022	2024 vs. 2023	2025 vs. 2024	2025 vs. 2021 Directional change	2025 Rate change	2025 Region Rate
Rate							
Youth self-reported past 30 days use							
Alcohol	=	▼	=	=	▼	-1.5	5.4
Cigarette	=	=	=	=	=	-0.2	1.1
Marijuana	▲	▼	=	=	▼	-1.3	3.4
RX drug	=	=	▼	=	▼	-0.7	2.3
Smokeless tobacco	=	=	=	=	▲	0.5	1.5
Vaping(flavor)	▲	▼	=	▼	▼	-1.0	2.7
Vaping(marijuana)	▲	▼	▼	=	▼	-0.8	3.0
Vaping(nicotine)	=	▼	=	=	▼	-2.0	4.5
Youth perceiving "moderate" or "great" risk							
Alcohol(daily)	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	7.5	71.1
Alcohol(weekend)	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	5.3	77.6
Cigarettes	▼	▲	=	▲	▲	1.6	79.5
E-cigarettes	=	▲	▲	▲	▲	8.3	71.9
Marijuana	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	5.5	45.7
RX drug	▼	=	▲	▲	▲	1.9	79.5
Smoke Marijuana	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	8.7	65.8
Vaping(occasionaly)	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	6.3	67.2

Perceptions of risk increased from 2021-2025 across all substance use queried. While the prevalence of perceived risk in 2025 was at or higher than the state average for alcohol, cigarette, and e-cigarette use, prevalence was slightly lower than state averages for marijuana, nonmedical prescription drug, and occasional vape use.

Region 10

Region 10 includes the following counties: Hempstead, Howard, Lafayette, Little River, Miller, and Sevier. The prevalence of alcohol use, flavor vaping and nicotine vaping decreased over time from 2021-2025, with the biggest decreases observed for nicotine vaping and alcohol use. No change in cigarette, marijuana, nonprescription drug, smokeless tobacco, or marijuana vape use occurred. Nevertheless, prevalence for nicotine vaping, alcohol use, and flavor vaping remained highest in 2025 and the prevalence of substance use were higher than the state average across all substances.



Region 10 Trends	2022 vs. 2021	2023 vs. 2022	2024 vs. 2023	2025 vs. 2024	2025 vs. 2021 Directional change	Rate change	2025 Region Rate
Youth self-reported past 30 days use							
Alcohol	=	▼	=	=	▼	-3.9	7.6
Cigarette	=	=	=	=	=	-1.0	1.9
Marijuana	=	▼	=	=	=	0.0	5.4
RX drug	=	=	=	=	=	-1.0	2.2
Smokeless tobacco	=	▼	=	=	=	-0.7	2.8
Vaping(flavor)	=	=	=	=	▼	-2.5	5.6
Vaping(marijuana)	▲	▼	▲	=	=	0.8	5.1
Vaping(nicotine)	=	▼	=	=	▼	-4.9	7.1
Youth perceiving "moderate" or "great" risk							
Alcohol(daily)	=	=	=	=	▲	8.0	66.1
Alcohol(weekend)	=	=	=	▲	▲	5.9	73.9
Cigarettes	=	=	=	=	=	-1.1	75.7
E-cigarettes	=	▲	=	▲	▲	7.2	67.5
Marijuana	=	=	=	=	=	3.1	46.0
RX drug	=	=	=	=	=	-0.0	77.4
Smoke Marijuana	=	▲	=	▲	=	3.4	63.0
Vaping(occasionaly)	=	▲	=	▲	▲	4.7	66.0

Perceived risk of alcohol, e-cigarette, and occasional vape use, but not cigarette, marijuana, or nonmedical prescription drug use increased from 2021-2025. Nevertheless, the prevalence of perceived risk in 2025 was lower than the state average across all substances.

Region 11

Region 11 includes the following counties: Calhoun, Columbia, Dallas, Nevada, Ouachita, and Union. The prevalence of alcohol, cigarette, nonmedical prescription drug, and nicotine vape use, but not marijuana, smokeless tobacco, marijuana vape, or flavor vape use, decreased over time from 2021-2025. The biggest decreases were observed for alcohol use and nicotine vaping. Nevertheless, observed substance use prevalence for nicotine vaping, alcohol use, and flavor vaping remained highest in 2025.



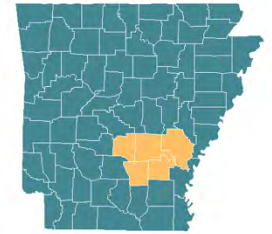
The 2025 prevalence of alcohol, marijuana, smokeless tobacco and flavor vape, marijuana vape, and nicotine vape use was higher than the state average, while that for cigarette and nonmedical prescription drug use was lower than the state average.

Region 11 Trends	2022 vs. 2021	2023 vs. 2022	2024 vs. 2023	2025 vs. 2024	2025 vs. 2021 Directional change	Rate change	2025 Region Rate
Youth self-reported past 30 days use							
Alcohol	▼	▲	=	▼	▼	-4.1	8.3
Cigarette	=	=	=	▼	▼	-1.2	1.3
Marijuana	=	=	▼	=	=	-1.5	4.9
RX drug	=	=	=	▼	▼	-1.5	1.6
Smokeless tobacco	=	▲	=	=	=	-0.4	2.3
Vaping(flavor)	=	=	=	=	=	-0.1	6.0
Vaping(marijuana)	=	=	=	=	=	0.2	5.0
Vaping(nicotine)	▼	▲	=	▼	▼	-3.5	8.6
Youth perceiving "moderate" or "great" risk							
Alcohol(daily)	=	▼	▲	=	▲	5.6	65.3
Alcohol(weekend)	=	▼	▲	▲	▲	4.0	72.2
Cigarettes	=	▼	▲	=	=	-2.4	74.3
E-cigarettes	=	▼	▲	=	=	2.2	63.9
Marijuana	=	▼	=	=	=	-0.2	41.5
RX drug	=	▼	▲	=	=	-0.6	75.5
Smoke Marijuana	=	▼	▲	=	=	1.1	57.7
Vaping(occasionally)	=	▼	▲	=	=	2.0	61.6

Only perceived risk of alcohol use (daily and weekend use) increased from 2021-2025. In addition, the prevalence of perceived risk of use in 2025 was lower than the state average across all substances.

Region 12

Region 12 includes the following counties: Arkansas, Cleveland, Grant, Jefferson, and Lincoln. The prevalence of marijuana, nonmedical prescription drug, and nicotine vape use, but not alcohol, cigarette, smokeless tobacco, marijuana vape, or flavor vape use, decreased over time from 2021-2025, with the biggest decreases observed for marijuana use and nicotine vaping.



The highest observed substance use prevalence was alcohol use, nicotine vaping, and flavor vaping in 2025. The 2025 prevalence of alcohol, cigarette, marijuana, smokeless tobacco, flavor vape, marijuana vape, and nicotine vape use was similar to or higher than the state average, while that for nonmedical prescription drug use was slightly lower than the state average.

Region 12 Trends	2022 vs. 2021	2023 vs. 2022	2024 vs. 2023	2025 vs. 2024	2025 vs. 2021 Directional change	Rate change	2025 Region Rate
Youth self-reported past 30 days use							
Alcohol	=	=	▼	=	=	-1.6	8.2
Cigarette	=	=	=	=	=	-0.2	1.9
Marijuana	=	▼	=	=	▼	-2.4	4.1
RX drug	=	=	=	=	▼	-1.5	1.8
Smokeless tobacco	=	=	=	=	=	-0.1	1.8
Vaping(flavor)	=	=	=	=	=	-0.7	4.5
Vaping(marijuana)	=	=	=	=	=	0.0	4.4
Vaping(nicotine)	=	=	▼	=	▼	-2.4	7.5
Youth perceiving "moderate" or "great" risk							
Alcohol(daily)	=	▲	=	=	▲	6.2	67.4
Alcohol(weekend)	=	▲	=	=	▲	5.7	74.4
Cigarettes	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	5.5	81.2
E-cigarettes	=	▲	=	=	▲	8.7	70.0
Marijuana	=	=	▲	=	▲	9.9	48.3
RX drug	=	=	=	▲	▲	3.8	79.2
Smoke Marijuana	=	▲	=	▲	▲	13.1	66.9
Vaping(occasionally)	=	=	=	=	▲	9.4	68.6

Perceived risk of use across all substances increased from 2021-2025. Nevertheless, the prevalence of perceived risk in 2025 was lower than the state average for alcohol use, e-cigarette use, and nonmedical prescription drug use. Perceived risk of cigarette use, marijuana use, smoking marijuana, and occasional vaping was more prevalent relative to state figures.

Region 13

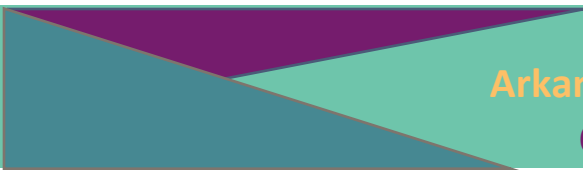
Region 13 includes the following counties: Ashley, Bradley, Chicot, Desha, and Drew. The prevalence of alcohol, nonmedical prescription drug, flavor vape, and nicotine vape use, but not cigarette, marijuana, smokeless tobacco, or marijuana vape use, decreased over time from 2021-2025, with the biggest decreases observed for nicotine vaping and alcohol use.



The highest observed substance use prevalence was alcohol use, nicotine vaping, and flavor vaping in 2025. The 2025 prevalence of alcohol, marijuana, smokeless tobacco, flavor vape, marijuana vape, and nicotine vape use was similar to or higher than the state average, while that for cigarette and nonmedical prescription drug use was slightly lower than the state average.

Region 13 Trends	2022 vs. 2021	2023 vs. 2022	2024 vs. 2023	2025 vs. 2024	2025 vs. 2021 Directional change	Rate change	2025 Region Rate
Youth self-reported past 30 days use							
Alcohol	▼	=	=	=	▼	-4.8	6.8
Cigarette	=	▼	▲	=	=	-0.9	1.1
Marijuana	▲	=	=	=	=	-0.4	4.2
RX drug	=	=	=	=	▼	-1.3	1.4
Smokeless tobacco	=	=	=	=	=	0.1	1.9
Vaping(flavor)	=	=	=	=	▼	-3.0	4.3
Vaping(marijuana)	▲	=	=	=	=	0.2	3.9
Vaping(nicotine)	=	▼	=	=	▼	-6.4	6.3
Youth perceiving "moderate" or "great" risk							
Alcohol(daily)	=	=	▲	▲	▲	12.4	67.3
Alcohol(weekend)	=	=	=	▲	▲	10.8	72.3
Cigarettes	=	=	=	=	=	3.0	76.4
E-cigarettes	=	=	=	=	▲	8.5	66.8
Marijuana	=	=	▲	=	▲	6.7	46.1
RX drug	=	=	▲	=	▲	5.8	76.0
Smoke Marijuana	=	=	▲	=	▲	7.4	61.0
Vaping(occasionaly)	=	▲	=	=	▲	9.4	65.6

Perceived risk of use across all substances but cigarettes increased from 2021-2025. Nevertheless, the prevalence of perceived risk in 2025 was lower than the state average across all substances.



Annual Profile of Substance Use Arkansas State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup County Report

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 use. 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, sex, race/ethnicity, education and poverty level for each county.

Substance use, health and consequences

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

Risk and protective factors

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

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

Family. Strong family bonding can serve as protection against participating in risky activities. At the same time, conflicts, family history and attitude toward substance use can predict substance misuse.

Individual/Peers. Although interaction with anti-social peers, involvement in anti-social activities and attitude toward drug use can increase the likelihood of substance misuse, factors such as religiosity and interaction with pro-social peers can decrease that likelihood.

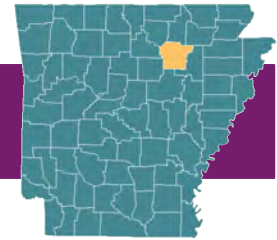
School. Higher academic commitment, achievement and opportunities for pro-social activities can decrease the risk of problem behavior, while academic failure and access to drugs or alcohol at school increases the risk of problem behavior.

OUTCOMES, RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Substance Use	
Youth alcohol use 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	
Median Household Income ³	Persons below poverty level ²
Unemployment rates ²	Uninsurance ²
Food insecurity ²	BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older ³
Transitions and Mobility ²	Disconnected Youth measure ²
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ³	Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ³
Beer, wine, and 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 with drivers aged 18–29 (per 100,000 population 18–29 years old) ²	
Family	
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 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	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ²	Early initiation of 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	Low academic performance 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

INDEPENDENCE COUNTY



Key Findings

Weakness

- 13th highest percentage of youth vaping nicotine
- 15th highest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs

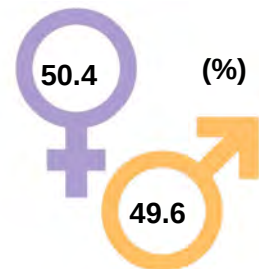
Strengths

- 3rd lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 10th highest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of trying marijuana once or twice
- 11th highest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of drinking 1 or 2 alcoholic beverages daily

Key findings highlight top strengths and weaknesses of each county.

Demographics

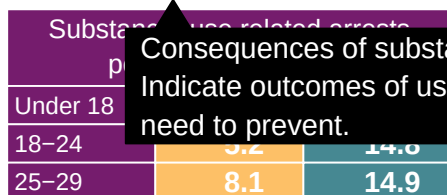
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Demographics section describes the population in the county.

Consequences

County State



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

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



69.4

46.3

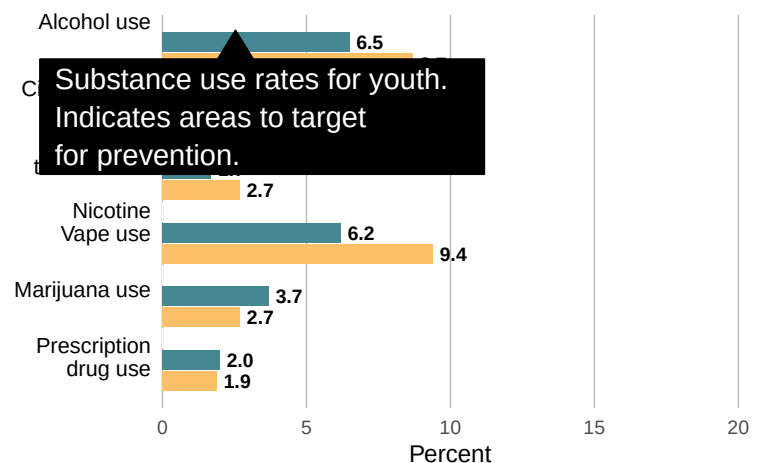
High school dropout rate per 1,000



Population under 18	38,175
Population 18-24	9,283
Population 25-29	3,656
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	2,107
	8.1

Youth Substance Use

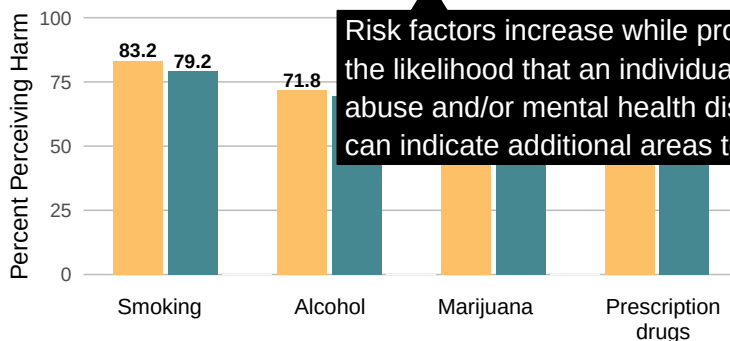
County State



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

Protective Factors

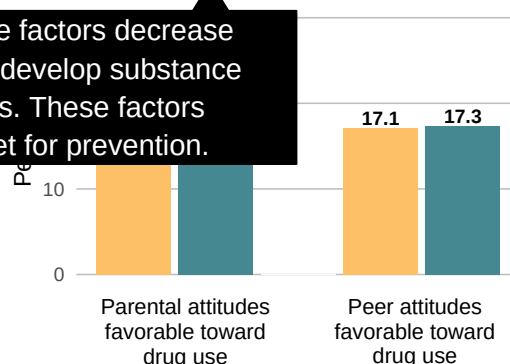
County State



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.

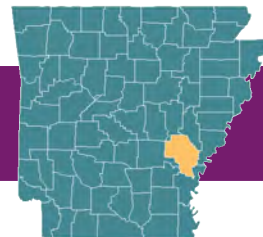
Risk Factors

County State



INDEPENDENCE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	8.2	7.8	10.2	8.7		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	4.1	1.6	2.2	1.8		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth e-cigarette use (%) ¹	2.7	2.0	2.1	2.7		2.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7		7.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth tobacco use (%) ¹	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9		9.9	▼
Past 30-day Youth vaping only (%) ¹	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4		4.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	5.6	2.6	3.1	2.9		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	12.1	6.6	9.7	9.4		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$52,361	\$56,009	\$56,609				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	15.0	19.6	20.4				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.9		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	10.1	10.3	10.0				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	20.2	21.2					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	17.1	16.9	18.1				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	51.4	43.2	49.7	45.5		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	6.9	8.7	9.9				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶							--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁷						39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷						57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸						6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹						7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹						7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	55.2	54.2	69.4				--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	9.8						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	35.0	32.3	32.7	30.9		31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	29.9	26.6	27.2	28.8		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	21.9	19.8	26.7	18.9		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹						17.3	▼
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹						11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹						12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹						42.7	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹						79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	61.5	66.2	69.8	71.8		69.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	43.6	47.1	43.8	51.5		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	80.3	80.0	83.4	83.8		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.7	70.8	73.4	73.2		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	62.6	67.6	68.4	70.3		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	74.8	76.4	79.6	81.9		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.9	2.1	2.3				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	44.7	45.5	43.9	45.0		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	55.1	56.1	60.0	58.4		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹		6.2	6.2	4.0		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	61.6	61.6	62.8	64.3		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	50.9	46.7	51.4	53.8		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 11th highest percentage of youth vaping flavor
- 12th lowest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of e-cigarette use or trying prescription drugs once or twice

Strengths

- 3rd lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use
- 12th lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	1.3	1.5
18-24	10.3	14.8
25-29	15.7	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



5.0

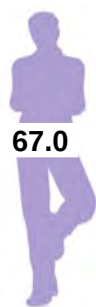
9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



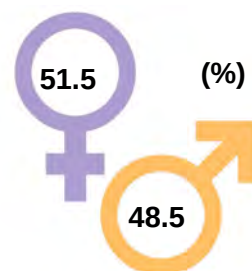
67.0



25.2



4.6



51.5

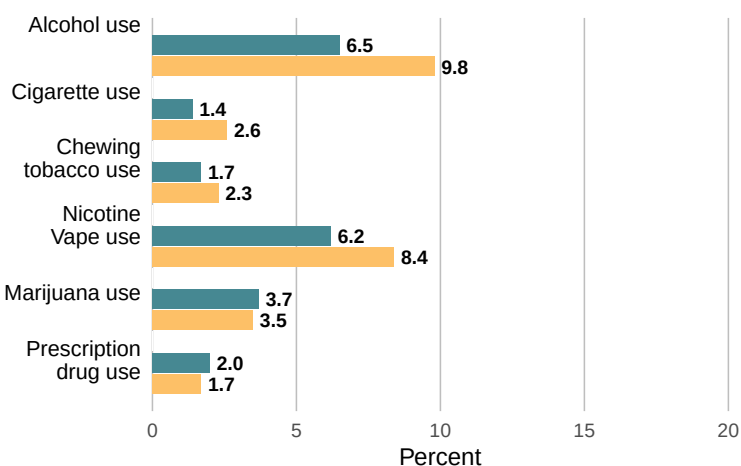
(%)

48.5

Total Population	16,515
Population under 18	3,826
Population 18-24	1,267
Population 25-29	957
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	8.9

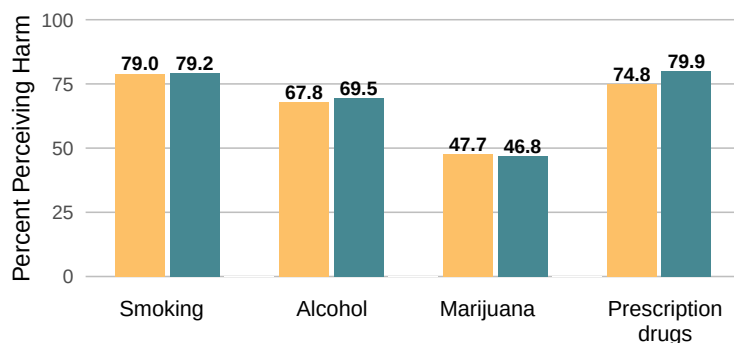
Youth Substance Use

County State



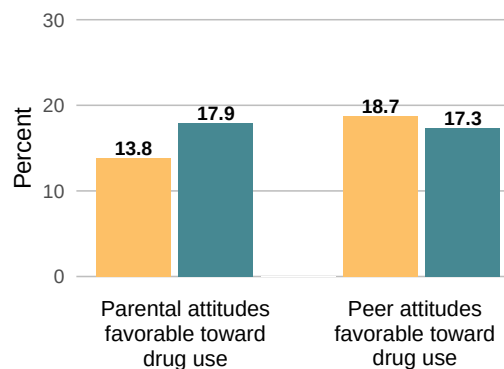
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



ARKANSAS COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹		11.3		9.8		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹		0.7		2.6		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹		2.1		2.3		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹		7.0		3.5		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹		0.0		0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹		2.0		1.7		2.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹		6.0		7.0		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹		6.7		4.1		3.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹		12.0		8.4		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$58,695	\$60,831	\$53,164				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	18.8	14.7	19.0				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.3	2.5	3.0	3.6		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	6.3	6.7	9.7				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	18.0	18.5					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	15.8	15.3	13.6				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹		42.6		45.4		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	14.2	22.5	23.6				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	34.6						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	17.6	72.7	101.7	73.3		39.5	▲
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	164.5	152.7	155.0	102.5		57.2	▲
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	5.8	66.7	11.4	5.0		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	8.8	12.3	10.2	7.9		7.8	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	8.9	9.4	7.4	7.4		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	91.5	140.4					--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	9.7						--
Poor family management (%) ¹		28.9		32.8		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹		22.5		23.4		23.8	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹		20.1		13.8		17.9	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹		22.4		18.7		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹		13.2		9.5		11.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹		16.4		11.2		12.8	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹		54.8		43.5		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		71.4		79.0		79.2	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		62.6		67.8		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		39.2		47.7		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		76.2		74.8		79.9	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		61.0		65.2		71.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		57.8		68.0		68.0	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		69.2		73.8		77.7	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	6.4	13.2	5.0				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹		39.2		47.0		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹		60.1		63.8		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	3.4	8.7	7.2	2.7		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹		55.8		61.0		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹		43.0		45.9		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 4th highest unemployment rate

Strengths

- 6th lowest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs
- 8th lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.2	1.5
18-24	3.4	14.8
25-29	8.8	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



3.6

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



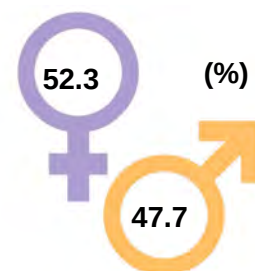
67.2



23.7



6.7



52.3

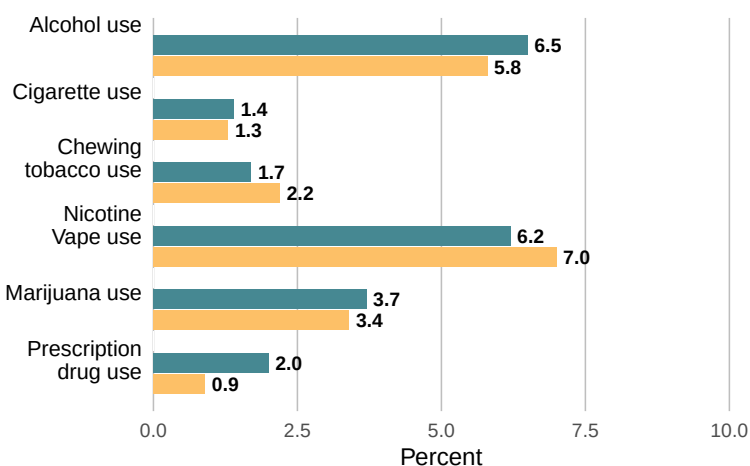
(%)

47.7

Total Population	18,429
Population under 18	4,141
Population 18-24	1,457
Population 25-29	1,026
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	8.4

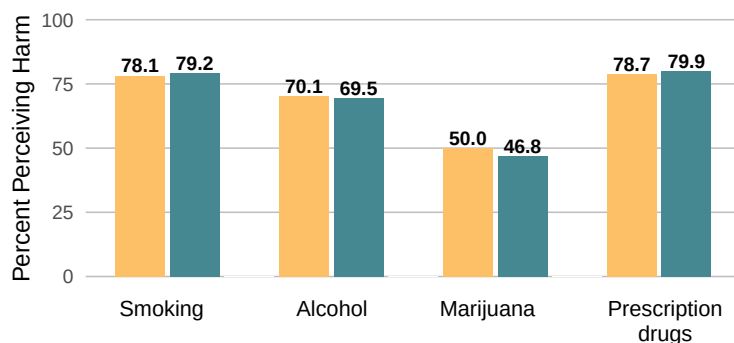
Youth Substance Use

County State



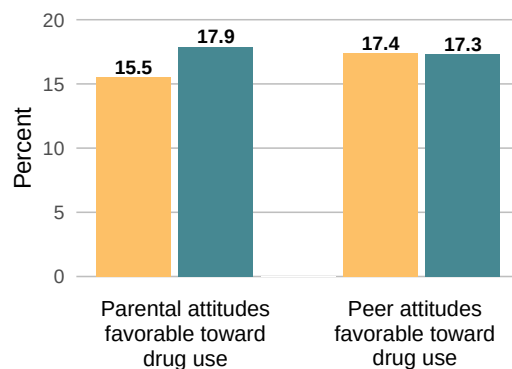
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



ASHLEY COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	10.8	7.6	7.2	5.8		6.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.5	1.1	1.7	1.3		1.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.5	1.6	2.4	2.2		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	6.9	4.4	3.7	3.4		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.0	2.0	1.9	0.9		2.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	8.0	4.8	4.3	3.8		4.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	6.4	4.6	3.4	3.8		3.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	14.2	9.6	6.6	7.0		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$44,804	\$44,481	\$44,266				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	21.8	22.7	22.1				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.7		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) ²	8.4	8.6	9.9				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	21.4	22.8					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	11.6	12.2	12.8				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	34.5	38.8	33.8	37.5		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	16.0	14.8	10.3				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	38.0						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	36.3	70.0	61.9	57.0		39.5	▲
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	32.7	6.3	3.8	1.9		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	6.2	6.1	5.0	2.7		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	4.5	3.8	3.9	5.1		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	39.6						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	7.4						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	35.0	34.1	32.0	26.4		31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	26.4	26.5	22.2	19.8		23.8	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	21.3	20.3	19.0	15.5		17.9	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	21.1	24.5	19.9	17.4		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	16.3	13.0	13.8	10.5		11.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	16.5	16.3	12.8	11.7		12.8	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	51.5	48.6	43.4	43.2		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	75.7	75.8	76.6	78.1		79.2	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	57.1	60.9	65.1	70.1		69.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	42.3	45.0	51.0	50.0		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	75.3	76.2	78.4	78.7		79.9	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	63.1	69.4	67.1	70.0		71.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	61.1	69.0	66.3	67.1		68.0	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	71.7	75.0	74.8	74.9		77.7	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	5.2	5.9	3.6				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	49.4	41.1	42.8	46.1		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	66.0	66.6	57.8	64.2		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	6.6	3.3	3.3	5.4		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	57.4	48.4	56.9	58.8		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	42.8	38.4	43.8	42.4		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 9th highest percentage of youth using heroin

Strengths

- 6th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 8th lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes or smokeless tobacco

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	1.5	1.5
18-24	17.0	14.8
25-29	14.4	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000

0.8



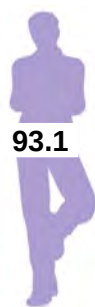
9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



93.1



0.6

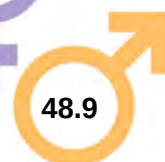


3.2



51.1

(%)

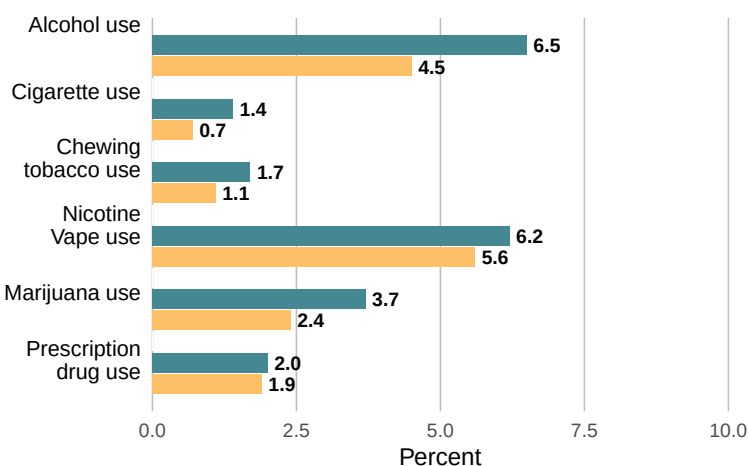


48.9

Total Population	42,407
Population under 18	7,509
Population 18-24	2,535
Population 25-29	1,942
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	9.9

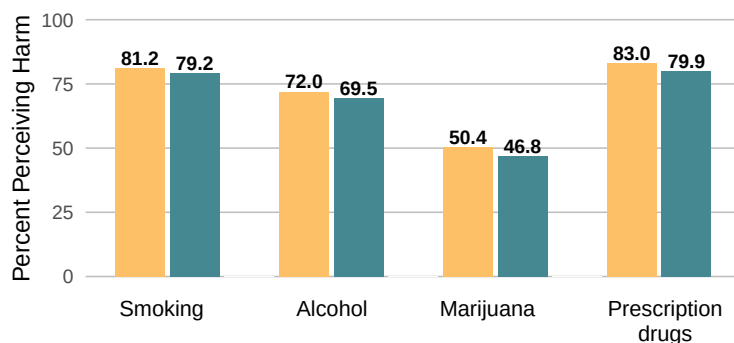
Youth Substance Use

County State



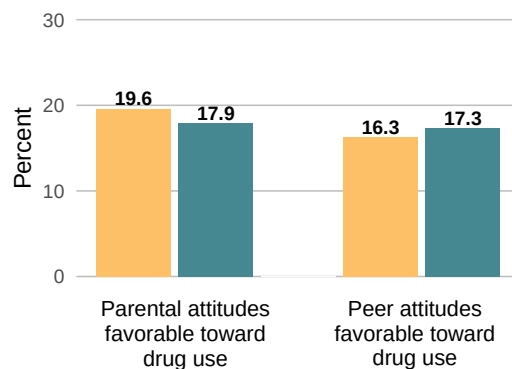
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



BAXTER COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	6.2	7.6	5.5	4.5		6.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	1.5	1.6	1.1	0.7		1.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1		1.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	4.5	5.2	3.1	2.4		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.9	2.5	2.5	1.9		2.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	3.2	3.7	3.5	3.1		4.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	4.2	4.8	2.8	2.1		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	7.7	8.0	6.1	5.6		6.2	▼
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$47,403	\$48,427	\$48,452				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	13.8	14.5	15.5				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.7		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	6.5	7.2	7.0				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.7	20.4					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	18.2	18.7	19.4				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	60.1	58.4	59.9	56.4		48.2	▲
Disconnected Youth measure ²	14.0	12.9	12.5				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	14.7						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	5.7	22.5	16.7	16.7		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	155.5	150.7	147.1	60.2		57.2	▲
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	2.0	0.0	0.0	3.0		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	10.8	10.1	9.4	8.2		7.8	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	6.5	6.1	6.2	7.0		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	46.0						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	7.9						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	35.5	30.0	30.6	31.0		31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	33.2	29.0	29.6	25.6		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	21.3	22.8	21.5	19.6		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	21.5	22.5	17.0	16.3		17.3	▼
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	14.3	14.2	14.4	9.9		11.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	21.6	22.4	18.9	12.9		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	46.5	47.1	43.9	40.4		42.7	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	82.3	85.7	86.0	81.2		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	64.0	67.5	69.7	72.0		69.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	46.6	45.2	48.1	50.4		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	82.8	85.4	87.3	83.0		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	71.0	74.3	76.9	74.2		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	64.8	70.9	73.7	70.0		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	78.8	83.6	85.9	80.8		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	6.6	6.0	0.8				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	48.5	45.6	46.3	43.0		43.1	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	59.2	58.1	60.5	57.7		58.0	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	12.9	12.9	6.2	5.1		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	63.6	67.2	60.4	67.1		64.8	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	41.7	51.8	41.6	53.1		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 12th highest rate of substance-related arrests

Strengths

- 3rd lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 5th and 8th lowest percentage of youth with parental and peer attitudes favorable to drug use, respectively
- 7th highest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of drinking 1 or 2 alcoholic beverages once or twice daily
- 7th lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	2.3	1.5
18-24	26.3	14.8
25-29	21.2	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



17.2

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



10.1

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



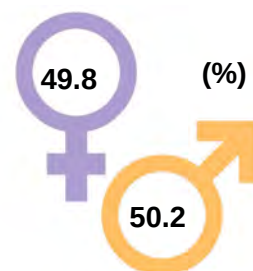
68.9



2.1



19.1



49.8

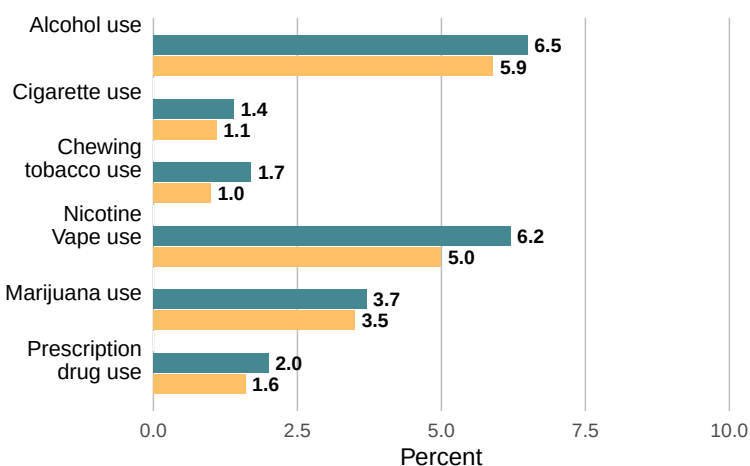
(%)

50.2

Total Population	303,632
Population under 18	77,250
Population 18-24	25,153
Population 25-29	21,464
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	7.6

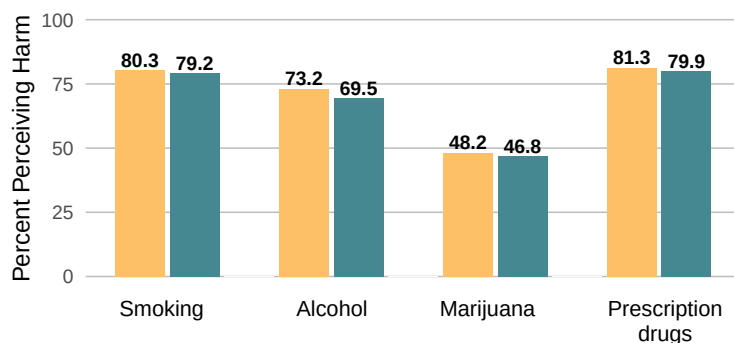
Youth Substance Use

County State



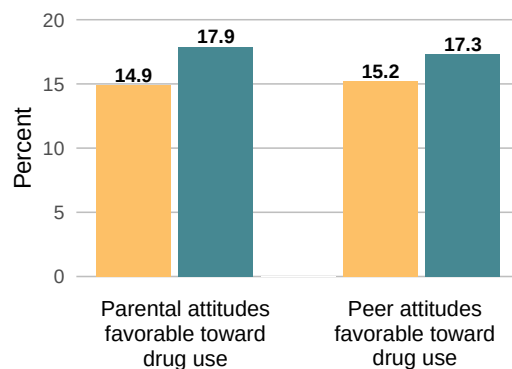
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



BENTON COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	5.9	5.8	6.2	5.9		6.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.1		1.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.0		1.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	4.5	3.4	3.3	3.5		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.0	2.2	1.5	1.6		2.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.4		4.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.6		3.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	5.2	4.3	4.5	5.0		6.2	▼
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$85,269	\$89,879	\$93,506				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	7.9	7.6	7.6				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	9.4	9.8	9.5				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	14.0	14.7					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	35.5	36.6	37.8				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	50.5	51.9	46.9	45.5		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	7.2	7.3	7.7				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	14.5						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	10.3	31.3	36.7	28.6		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	62.8	64.6	62.1	74.7		57.2	▲
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	12.8	0.0	4.2	4.3		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	12.2	12.1	10.0	10.3		7.8	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	7.4	6.6	5.7	5.3		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	15.7	6.7	17.2				--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	3.3						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	33.8	33.2	31.6	31.3		31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	21.3	22.1	19.2	18.8		23.8	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	19.3	18.0	16.1	14.9		17.9	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	18.1	17.0	17.0	15.2		17.3	▼
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	10.7	9.6	9.1	8.1		11.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	16.1	15.4	13.1	10.5		12.8	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	45.1	43.7	38.5	39.2		42.7	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	82.7	81.8	83.0	80.3		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	69.7	69.9	74.4	73.2		69.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	47.8	46.7	49.2	48.2		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	83.3	81.3	84.2	81.3		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	72.0	73.4	75.5	74.2		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	67.7	69.4	73.0	70.5		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	79.1	79.6	81.5	79.0		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	7.7	9.4	10.1				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	43.5	44.9	42.7	43.7		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	53.6	56.5	52.6	54.7		58.0	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	15.8	12.9	9.5	8.1		7.3	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	64.9	62.0	69.6	68.4		64.8	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	52.2	52.4	62.6	65.7		56.7	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 5th highest percentage of youth using prescription drugs
- 9th highest percentage of youth using heroin

Strengths

- 2nd lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 4th lowest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 7th lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	4.3	1.5
18-24	28.7	14.8
25-29	12.0	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000

2.5



9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



92.4



0.5



3.5



50.6

(%)

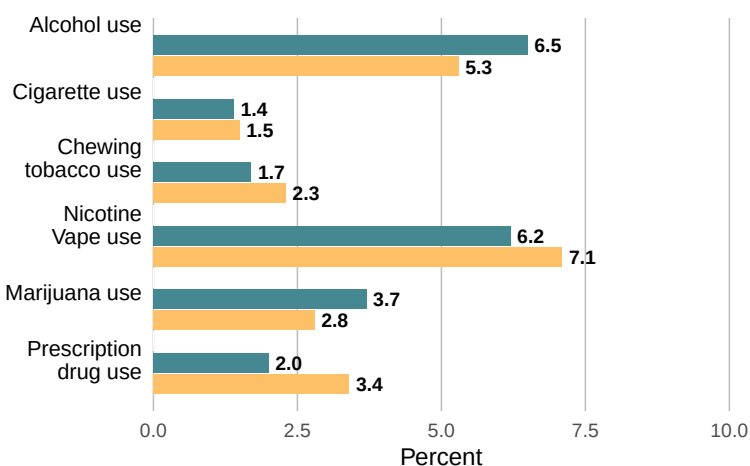


49.4

Total Population	38,138
Population under 18	8,586
Population 18-24	2,826
Population 25-29	2,255
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	13.5

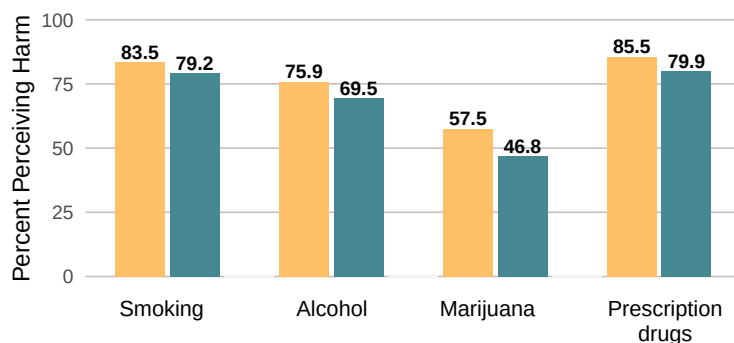
Youth Substance Use

County State



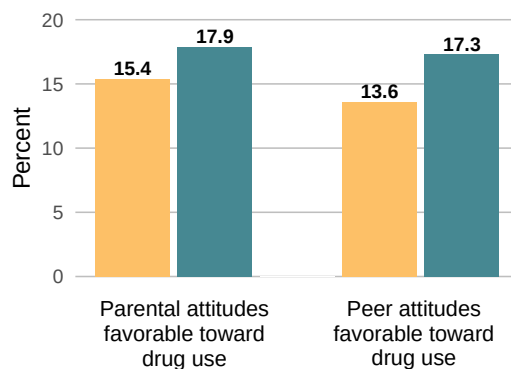
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



BOONE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	7.9	5.2	5.7	5.3		6.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	3.4	1.3	1.8	1.5		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	1.9	0.7	1.9	2.3		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	6.0	3.0	2.0	2.8		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.3	2.5	3.8	3.4		2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	4.6	3.7	4.5	4.1		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	5.8	3.0	2.2	3.0		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	9.5	6.9	7.2	7.1		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$52,275	\$54,195	\$55,143				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	13.3	13.4	11.7				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.2		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	7.4	7.9	8.2				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	18.1	18.9					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	16.6	16.3	17.2				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	46.3	45.0	46.2	41.6		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	12.3	8.0	7.0				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	15.9						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	5.3	14.8	18.1	11.0		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	95.6	103.6	105.6	64.3		57.2	▲
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	1.5	0.0	3.1	1.4		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	7.1	10.1	11.7	10.0		7.8	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	7.0	8.1	7.7	7.4		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	78.4	40.1					--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	10.2						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	29.0	34.8	34.5	29.6		31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	28.2	28.6	29.4	25.8		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	18.4	21.2	20.0	15.4		17.9	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	18.6	18.0	18.1	13.6		17.3	▼
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	14.4	14.7	12.3	12.5		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	18.1	19.4	14.0	13.9		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	43.6	42.3	38.0	37.2		42.7	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	84.1	82.3	85.9	83.5		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	69.4	67.7	74.8	75.9		69.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	49.1	54.1	53.5	57.5		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	86.1	81.5	87.1	85.5		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	73.7	72.6	78.1	77.4		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	69.4	70.9	73.3	71.4		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	81.1	79.6	83.3	82.8		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	3.4	2.6	2.5				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	43.5	44.5	48.3	41.2		43.1	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	55.6	61.6	63.4	57.9		58.0	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	6.7	6.3	6.7	7.1		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	61.2	61.2	63.2	65.8		64.8	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	53.7	50.0	50.5	55.7		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 8th lowest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of e-cigarette use, trying marijuana once or twice, or occasional vaping

Strengths

- 3rd lowest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 4th lowest percentage of youth vaping marijuana

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.0	1.5
18-24	9.7	14.8
25-29	9.1	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



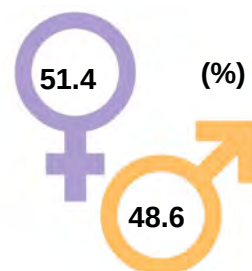
NA 46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



Demographics

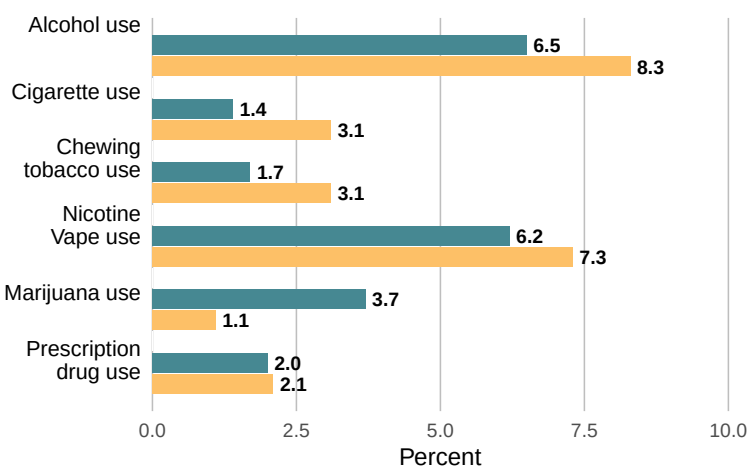
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Total Population	10,208
Population under 18	2,505
Population 18-24	825
Population 25-29	551
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	8.4

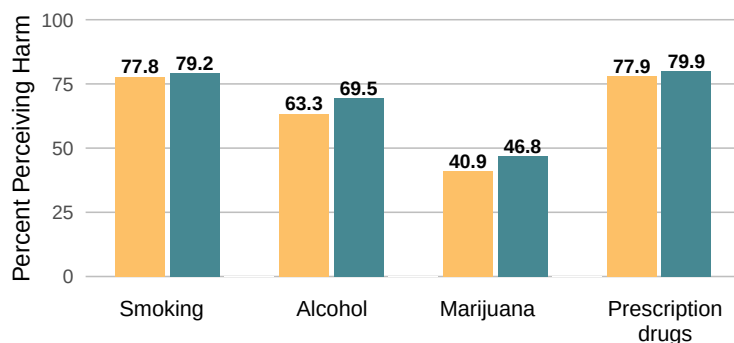
Youth Substance Use

County State



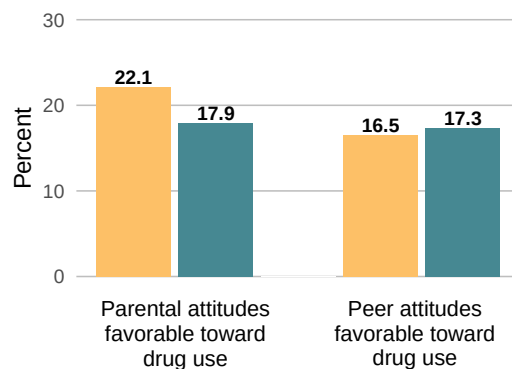
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



BRADLEY COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	7.8	7.6	11.6	8.3		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.2	0.0	1.6	3.1		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.5	1.5	1.4	3.1		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	3.3	3.1	3.8	1.1		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	1.2	3.1	1.4	2.1		2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	5.7	3.1	6.0	2.1		4.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	4.8	4.6	4.9	1.0		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	9.3	6.2	8.4	7.3		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$43,688	\$39,565	\$41,476				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	21.9	20.1	19.9				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	5.0	4.4	4.4	5.3		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) ²	12.5	12.0	12.5				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	18.2	21.9					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	12.5	15.8	15.3				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	32.5	42.6	34.2	30.5		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	13.2	10.5	8.0				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	34.6						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	93.7	114.0	149.9	143.0		39.5	▲
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	20.6	33.3	0.0	35.1		6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2.0	4.4	1.7	2.3		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	3.5	4.2	3.6	3.8		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	70.5						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	10.5						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	38.5	34.9	28.9	31.1		31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	21.3	14.1	22.0	23.2		23.8	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	21.5	13.1	22.5	22.1		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	28.0	8.6	22.2	16.5		17.3	▼
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	13.1	12.7	14.0	11.3		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	14.8	6.3	9.9	12.8		12.8	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	50.7	55.9	44.5	47.4		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.5	65.2	77.9	77.8		79.2	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	53.8	49.2	61.4	63.3		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	39.9	46.2	46.1	40.9		46.8	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	67.5	64.5	76.0	77.9		79.9	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	56.7	63.1	67.5	62.2		71.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	55.7	62.5	67.6	60.5		68.0	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	59.9	62.5	72.7	70.9		77.7	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	9.3	11.6	9.3				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	42.3	50.0	39.2	50.5		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	62.3	71.6	66.8	57.1		58.0	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	5.0	5.5	1.6	1.1		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	48.7	56.3	53.6	77.6		64.8	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	40.2	39.4	41.4	57.1		56.7	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 1st highest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 1st highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 2nd lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

Strengths

- 1st lowest percentage of youth using or vaping marijuana
- 1st lowest percentage of youth using alcohol or misusing prescription drugs

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.0	1.5
18-24	15.7	14.8
25-29	15.1	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



0.0

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



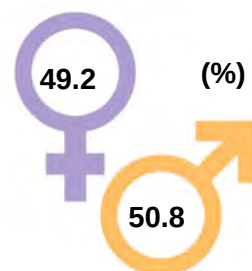
73.0



20.4



3.2



49.2

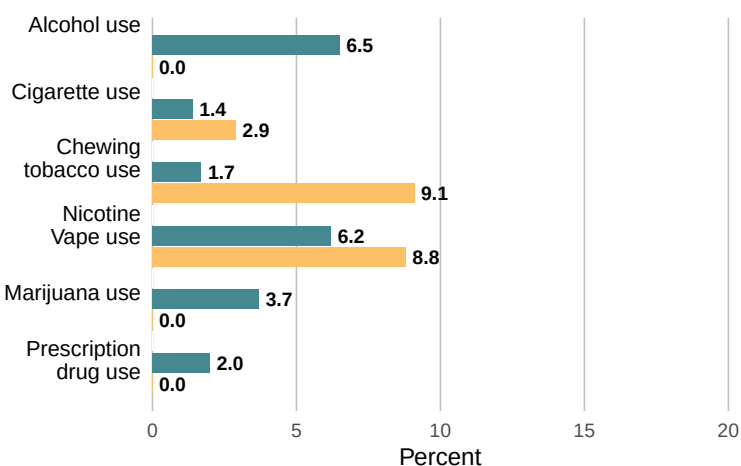
(%)

50.8

Total Population	4,704
Population under 18	903
Population 18-24	381
Population 25-29	265
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	9.1

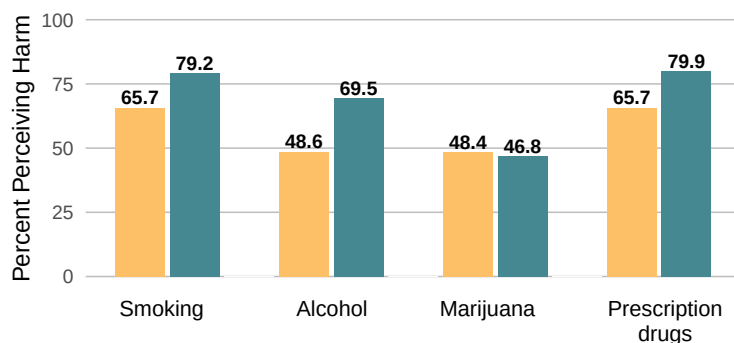
Youth Substance Use

County State



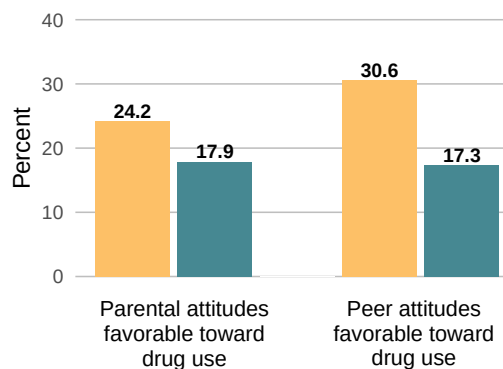
Protective Factors

County State



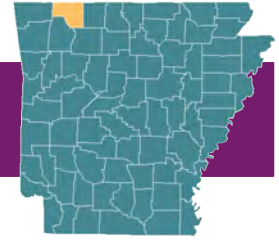
Risk Factors

County State



CALHOUN COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs. State
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	10.3	2.1	11.2	0.0		6.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.3	0.0	3.4	2.9		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.3	0.0	0.0	9.1		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	1.2	0.0	2.2	0.0		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.3	4.3	4.5	0.0		2.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	3.5	2.1	3.4	3.0		4.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	1.1	0.0	2.2	0.0		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	8.0	0.0	9.0	8.8		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$60,237	\$63,654	\$66,809				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	15.9	13.3	10.2				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.1	2.7	3.3	3.4		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	8.1	9.5	4.8				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	16.4	18.3					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	12.5	18.1	19.8				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	36.8	36.1	31.8	36.4		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	4.9	3.4	2.6				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	15.3						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	12.6	29.7	34.0	21.3		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	146.7	146.7	127.2	26.3		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	42.9	0.0	18.8	3.6		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	5.9	12.1	8.5	7.7		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	12.8	9.1	4.5	5.1		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	292.8						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	6.7						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	31.6	37.8	37.6	48.4		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	23.4	23.7	27.1	24.2		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	19.7	21.1	20.2	24.2		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	22.0	7.4	25.0	30.6		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	16.5	14.8	23.1	11.8		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	17.9	14.6	12.8	20.6		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	52.8	60.4	47.8	61.8		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	70.1	62.0	79.3	65.7		79.2	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	46.8	63.3	62.4	48.6		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	37.3	40.8	39.8	48.4		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	63.2	60.4	81.0	65.7		79.9	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	60.3	54.0	70.6	60.0		71.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	53.2	48.9	62.2	61.3		68.0	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	64.5	57.8	77.1	66.7		77.7	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	0.0	2.0	0.0				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	42.9	44.4	36.3	55.6		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	58.7	66.7	73.9	55.6		58.0	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	9.9	7.9	0.0	22.5		7.3	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	55.4	45.6	50.0	58.3		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	49.5	43.9	57.6	63.9		56.7	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 5th highest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs

Strengths

- 6th lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 11th lowest percentage of youth using prescription drugs

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	1.0	1.5
18-24	13.0	14.8
25-29	16.5	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



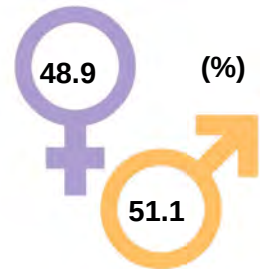
NA 46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



Demographics

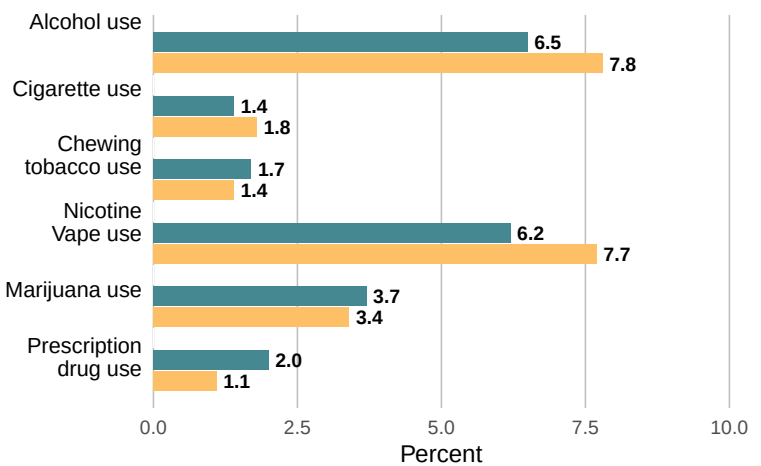
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Total Population	28,626
Population under 18	6,204
Population 18-24	1,998
Population 25-29	1,457
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	7.3

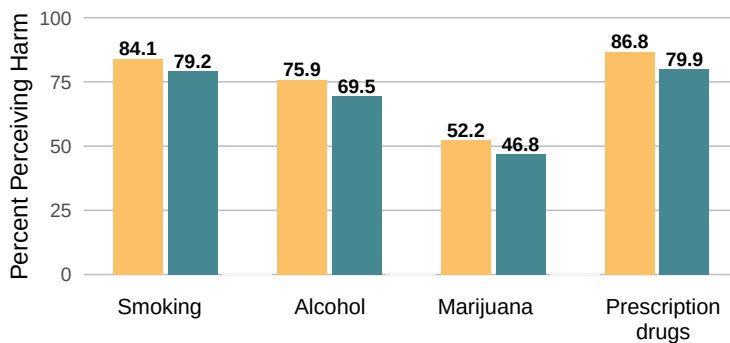
Youth Substance Use

County State



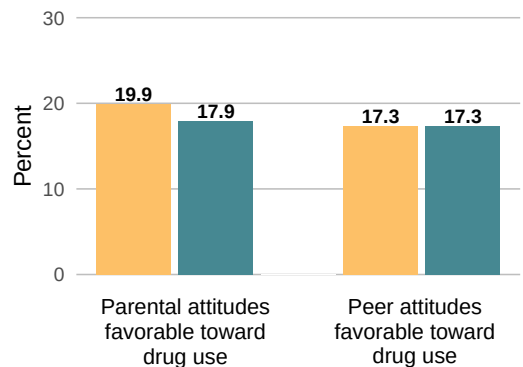
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



CARROLL COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	13.9	11.2	7.2	7.8		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	3.5	2.8	1.9	1.8		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4		1.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	7.6	8.2	3.8	3.4		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.6	3.2	2.4	1.1		2.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	7.1	5.2	3.8	3.1		4.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	8.0	6.2	3.6	3.2		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	12.8	10.2	7.5	7.7		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$56,826	\$55,187	\$54,230				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	16.0	16.3	17.2				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	2.9	2.7	3.4	3.4		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	12.4	13.4	14.2				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	17.4	18.6					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	21.4	21.1	20.0				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	48.5	44.2	41.7	43.5		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	11.3	12.5	11.7				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	12.4						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	69.8	164.8	149.5	167.0		39.5	▲
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	109.3	105.8	108.7	120.4		57.2	▲
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	6.7	37.5	5.1	6.5		6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	16.1	12.4	8.6	8.8		7.8	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	8.1	7.2	5.7	3.9		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	57.1	58.4					--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	13.3						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	26.7	40.3	31.2	33.6		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	30.6	30.0	26.7	28.5		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	27.2	26.9	18.9	19.9		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	25.1	24.3	18.7	17.3		17.3	▼
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	18.9	19.8	15.3	13.7		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	25.4	23.3	17.4	19.0		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	50.0	47.3	37.0	38.8		42.7	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	86.0	80.0	84.3	84.1		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	64.9	64.8	75.3	75.9		69.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	42.1	45.4	50.8	52.2		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	87.8	81.1	83.9	86.8		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	71.4	69.4	77.5	79.9		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	69.8	66.7	75.8	74.1		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	82.3	77.2	82.9	84.5		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	11.1	10.3	5.4				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	47.0	41.2	44.9	44.0		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	58.7	61.9	52.5	57.1		58.0	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	21.5	10.8	13.7	11.5		7.3	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	56.4	57.8	65.1	66.1		64.8	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	47.1	47.1	56.7	57.7		56.7	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 1st highest percentage of youth using heroin, using marijuana, vaping flavor or misusing prescription drugs

Strengths

- 1st lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 1st lowest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs
- 3rd lowest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.0	1.5
18-24	4.9	14.8
25-29	2.2	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



7.4

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



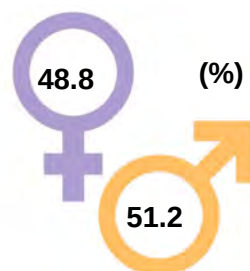
39.1



51.7



6.7



48.8

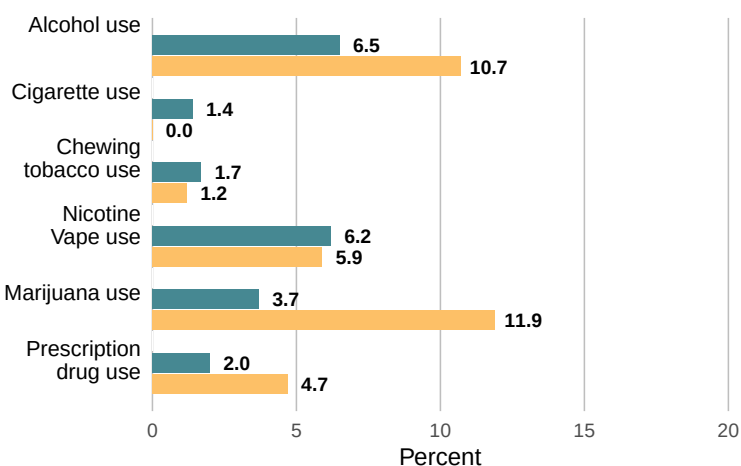
(%)

51.2

Total Population	9,765
Population under 18	2,117
Population 18-24	812
Population 25-29	454
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	12.0

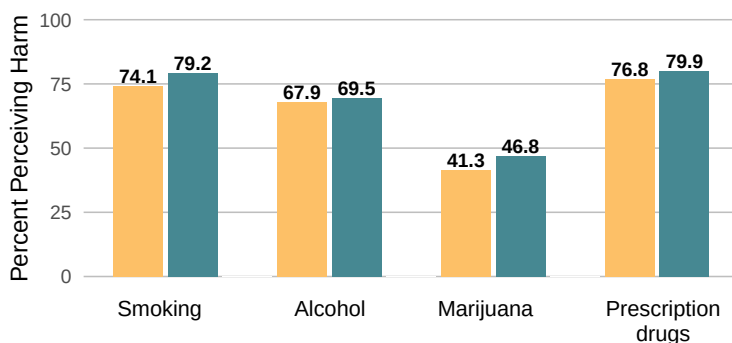
Youth Substance Use

County State



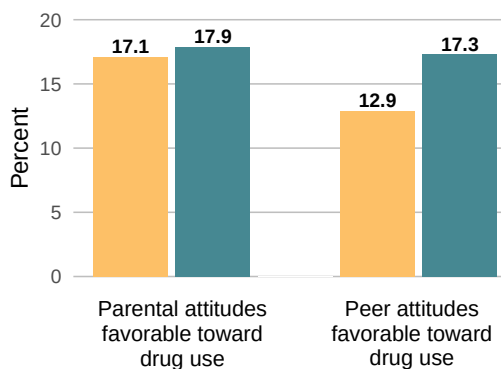
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



CHICOT COUNTY							Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line		2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE								
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	5.6	4.4	5.4	10.7			6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0			1.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	1.4	3.4	0.5	1.2			1.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	5.6	1.1	3.8	11.9			3.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.2			0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.8	2.3	2.7	4.7			2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	7.9	2.2	7.1	9.4			4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	6.5	1.1	2.8	7.1			3.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	6.9	4.4	5.5	5.9			6.2	▼
COMMUNITY								
Median Household Income ²	\$36,593	\$39,683	\$39,045					--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	27.0	24.4	22.6					--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	6.2	5.3	6.3	5.9			4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) ²	9.8	10.5	10.9					--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	21.2	23.0						--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	17.6	17.2	18.0					--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	36.6	43.4	30.6	38.6			48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	12.2	15.6	19.1					--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	41.9							--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	21.5	46.0	41.0	25.6			39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	234.5	224.7	240.1	78.5			57.2	▲
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	0.0	0.0	8.0	2.1			6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	1.3	2.6	3.2	1.7			7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	3.4	3.3	2.7	1.8			7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	152.9						--
FAMILY								
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	8.9							--
Poor family management (%) ¹	45.5	57.1	36.8	19.8			31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	28.5	30.9	25.6	22.6			23.8	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	18.8	21.3	15.8	17.1			17.9	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS								
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	17.3	22.2	20.4	12.9			17.3	▼
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	14.6	16.1	11.8	8.2			11.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	15.2	12.3	16.3	7.2			12.8	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	66.4	64.0	50.3	38.8			42.7	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	52.1	53.9	59.0	74.1			79.2	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	45.6	46.7	57.1	67.9			69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	28.7	32.9	40.1	41.3			46.8	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	49.8	57.6	59.8	76.8			79.9	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	42.1	48.3	54.9	63.6			71.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	40.5	52.4	53.2	69.3			68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	45.4	53.0	57.7	77.3			77.7	▼
SCHOOL								
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	8.6	13.5	7.4					--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	50.8	67.4	47.4	47.1			43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	55.1	55.9	49.2	52.9			58.0	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0			7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	56.5	44.1	66.0	74.7			64.8	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	56.3	50.5	66.0	79.1			56.7	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 4th highest percentage of youth using heroin
- 14th highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

Strengths

- 8th lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 8th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 9th lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.5	1.5
18-24	4.2	14.8
25-29	9.5	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



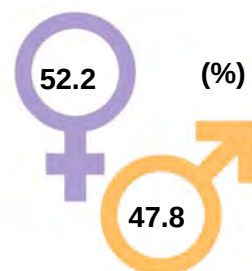
NA 46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



Demographics

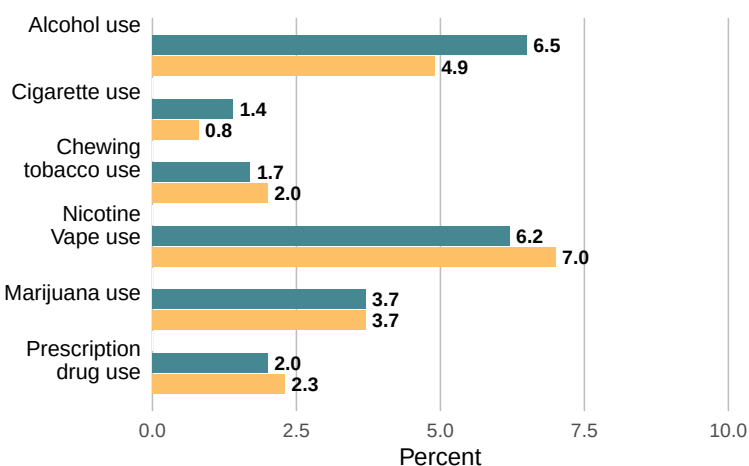
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Total Population	21,125
Population under 18	4,240
Population 18-24	4,505
Population 25-29	1,268
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	12.3

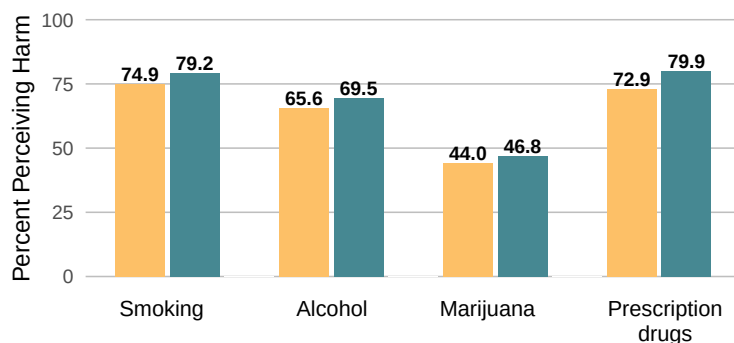
Youth Substance Use

County State



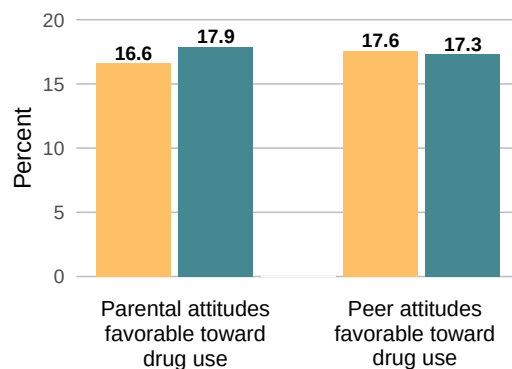
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



CLARK COUNTY Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	Arkansas 2025	Vs. State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	7.5	7.4	6.7	4.9		6.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.8		1.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	1.6	2.3	2.0	2.0		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	6.3	4.3	2.7	3.7		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2		0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.1	4.0	1.3	2.3		2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	3.6	4.5	4.7	5.4		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	4.7	3.4	2.4	3.7		3.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	9.1	7.2	8.0	7.0		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$48,071	\$50,985	\$52,034				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	20.3	20.2	21.6				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	4.5	4.4	4.6	3.9		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	9.3	8.7	10.3				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.0	20.4					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	26.4	25.5	26.2				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	51.8	51.9	44.0	43.8		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	3.5	4.2	3.5				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	12.7						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	11.6	22.5	27.9	11.4		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	158.4	153.7	149.7	71.1		57.2	▲
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	5.3	0.0	12.5	1.1		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	5.0	5.7	6.2	4.8		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	5.1	6.2	5.4	3.5		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	16.4						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	12.5						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	30.5	28.5	33.6	31.5		31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	28.4	28.1	23.4	25.2		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	16.5	19.1	19.1	16.6		17.9	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	20.8	22.4	20.0	17.6		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	12.9	13.0	11.4	8.9		11.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	16.1	21.0	14.8	10.9		12.8	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	48.5	49.2	46.2	46.5		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	78.1	77.0	75.9	74.9		79.2	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.8	65.3	69.8	65.6		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	42.6	42.7	47.2	44.0		46.8	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	78.7	77.8	77.3	72.9		79.9	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.1	67.4	68.5	67.9		71.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	58.4	68.0	67.0	63.7		68.0	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	72.4	74.9	77.6	72.8		77.7	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	7.8	10.6	4.7				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	37.0	35.3	41.9	39.2		43.1	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	58.7	61.2	60.2	60.8		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	0.4	5.1	6.8	10.1		7.3	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	60.0	63.3	58.5	55.6		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	48.5	51.2	51.8	44.8		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 1st highest percentage of youth vaping nicotine
- 2nd highest percentage of youth using alcohol or cigarettes
- 3rd highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 3rd highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco or vaping flavor

Strengths

- N/A

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	2.9	1.5
18-24	28.4	14.8
25-29	17.6	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



0.5

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



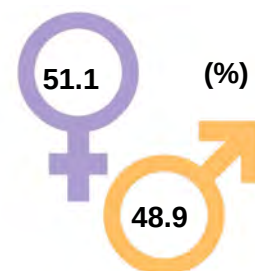
93.6



0.9



2.6



51.1

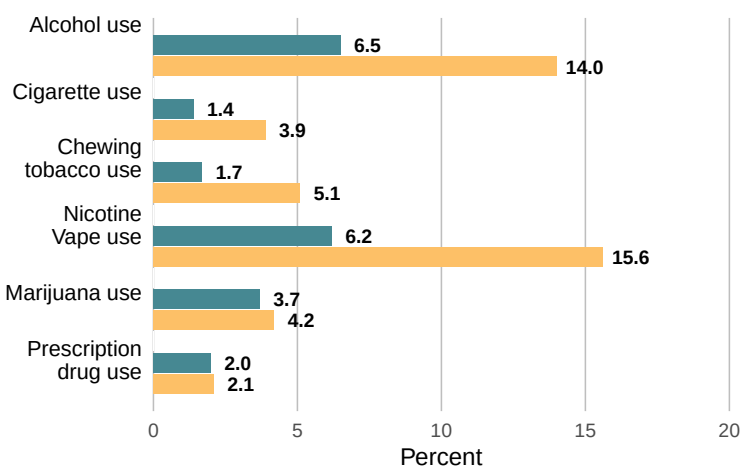
(%)

48.9

Total Population	14,280
Population under 18	3,067
Population 18-24	986
Population 25-29	852
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	8.6

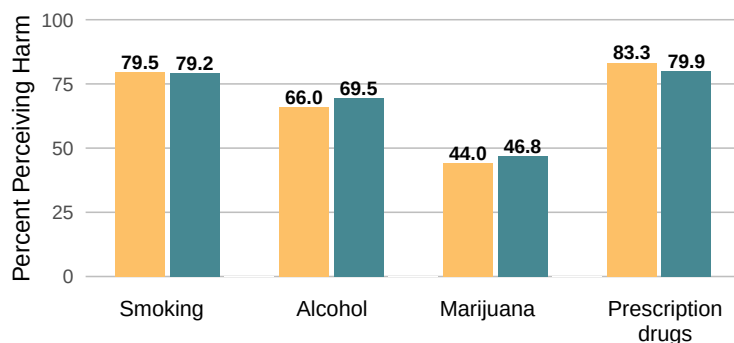
Youth Substance Use

County State



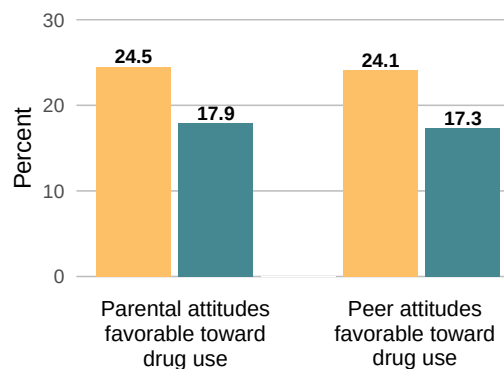
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



CLAY COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	9.8	14.6	3.0	14.0		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	3.8	4.1	0.0	3.9		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	4.6	4.4	1.0	5.1		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	3.0	8.7	0.0	4.2		3.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	1.5	4.8	1.0	2.1		2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	7.5	7.2	2.0	8.4		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	2.3	7.2	0.0	3.6		3.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	16.5	15.7	3.0	15.6		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$44,685	\$48,500	\$51,481				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	20.0	17.2	17.2				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	4.0	3.9	4.3	3.2		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	8.0	8.9	9.8				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	20.7	21.3					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	15.4	15.6	15.3				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	32.6	35.9	35.1	36.7		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	17.5	16.3	15.3				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	29.0						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	6.2	16.0	21.7	14.7		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	3.1	0.0	0.0	11.1		6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	6.2	7.0	9.6	11.9		7.8	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	5.4	5.3	3.4	4.5		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	100.2						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	6.3						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	42.4	33.7	42.6	31.0		31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	36.4	37.5	34.7	32.0		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	25.4	34.8	24.2	24.5		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	28.1	25.6	15.2	24.1		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	14.8	20.8	11.1	19.4		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	28.6	19.8	11.5	15.2		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	47.0	53.8	41.4	45.6		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	86.2	77.7	80.4	79.5		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	59.3	61.4	64.6	66.0		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	41.2	36.0	63.7	44.0		46.8	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	82.0	77.4	81.3	83.3		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	68.5	62.5	74.2	73.0		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	63.6	61.9	74.7	66.4		68.0	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	77.6	72.8	80.0	79.6		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	0.9	0.9	0.5				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	47.3	41.2	52.5	47.0		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	65.9	62.8	78.1	66.3		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	4.2	0.9	1.0	0.5		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	57.1	62.8	56.6	55.6		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	41.4	46.6	40.4	48.5		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 2nd highest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use
- 3rd highest percentage of youth using heroin
- 9th highest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs

Strengths

- 4th highest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of trying prescription drugs once or twice
- 5th highest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of regular vaping or smoking

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	1.2	1.5
18-24	11.9	14.8
25-29	14.5	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



111.2

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000

5.2



9.1



Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



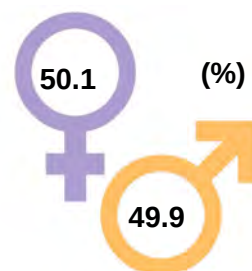
93.1



0.7



3.1



50.1

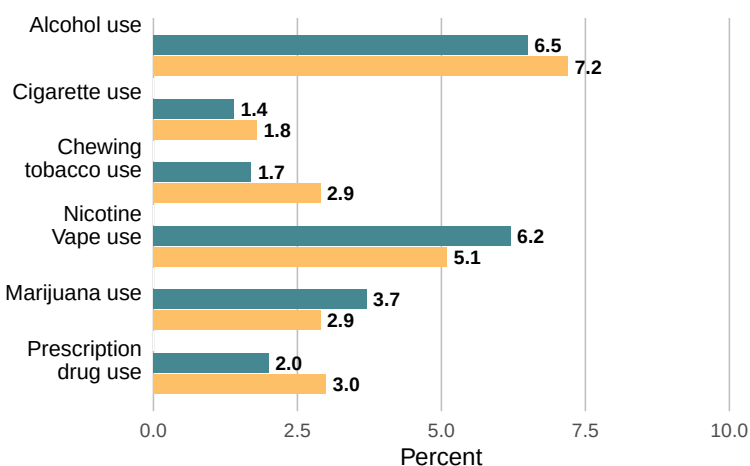
(%)

49.9

Total Population	25,226
Population under 18	4,813
Population 18-24	1,597
Population 25-29	1,101
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	11.9

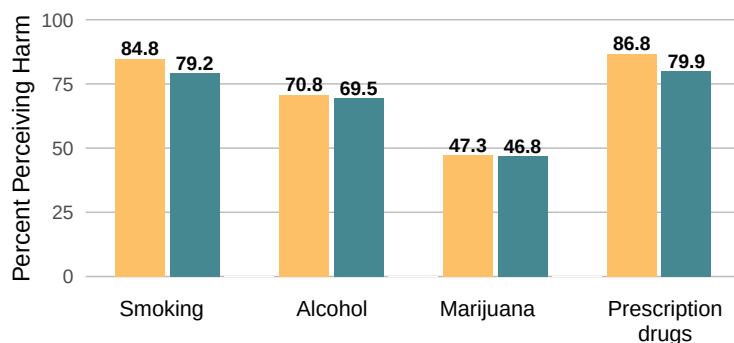
Youth Substance Use

County State



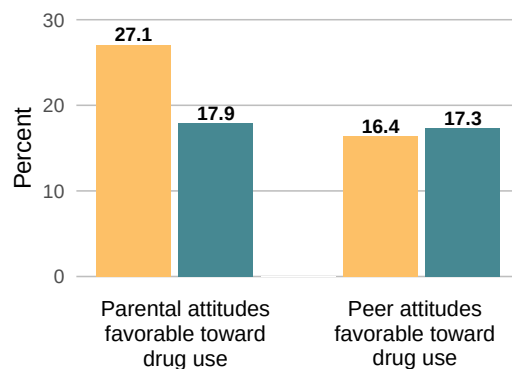
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



CLEBURNE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	8.8	1.9	2.1	7.2		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.1	3.8	1.0	1.8		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	3.2	0.0	2.0	2.9		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	4.0	0.0	2.1	2.9		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3		0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.7	0.0	5.2	3.0		2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	3.4	3.8	3.1	4.0		4.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	3.4	0.0	1.0	3.5		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	8.7	1.9	4.1	5.1		6.2	▼
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$52,780	\$55,979	\$55,798				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	13.0	13.8	13.9				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	4.2	3.7	4.1	3.7		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	7.2	7.2	7.2				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	18.9	19.5					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	17.2	18.3	18.4				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	47.6	29.2	43.5	46.5		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	8.9	12.3	16.2				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	18.0						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	16.8	26.0	34.9	13.1		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	0.0	0.0	3.2	7.7		6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	8.5	10.5	7.8	5.5		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	6.7	7.1	6.1	3.4		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	36.7		111.2				--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	14.0						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	28.6	29.2	36.5	32.6		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	24.7	24.5	28.2	30.2		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	24.0	22.4	22.4	27.1		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	15.7	13.0	11.7	16.4		17.3	▼
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	12.0	7.4	8.7	12.6		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	14.0	23.5	10.1	17.6		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	49.1	49.1	39.0	43.9		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	81.7	73.1	77.4	84.8		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	58.4	56.9	67.0	70.8		69.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	47.0	48.0	54.8	47.3		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	80.3	72.5	76.9	86.8		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	71.2	63.5	72.8	74.3		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	66.3	62.7	77.4	70.4		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	75.6	70.6	77.4	83.9		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	5.3	4.6	5.2				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	44.8	31.5	43.8	45.7		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	51.6	50.0	55.2	56.8		58.0	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	5.8	6.4	2.4	4.4		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	65.5	66.7	74.5	69.6		64.8	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	63.3	72.2	68.2	61.9		56.7	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 18th highest percentage of youth using cigarettes

Strengths

- 3rd lowest percentage of youth vaping flavor
- 9th lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 11th lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	NA	1.5
18-24	NA	14.8
25-29	NA	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



3.3

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



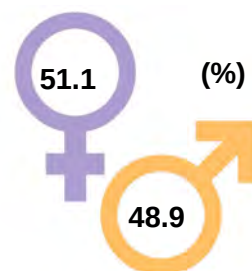
83.3



10.6



2.8



51.1

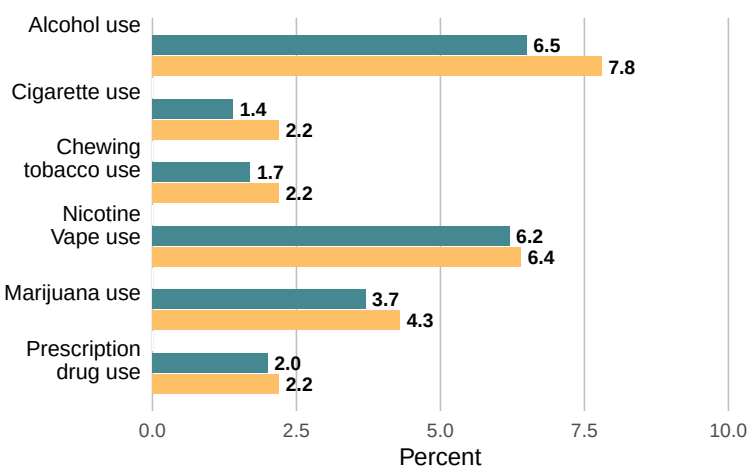
(%)

48.9

Total Population	7,453
Population under 18	1,595
Population 18-24	525
Population 25-29	429
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	9.2

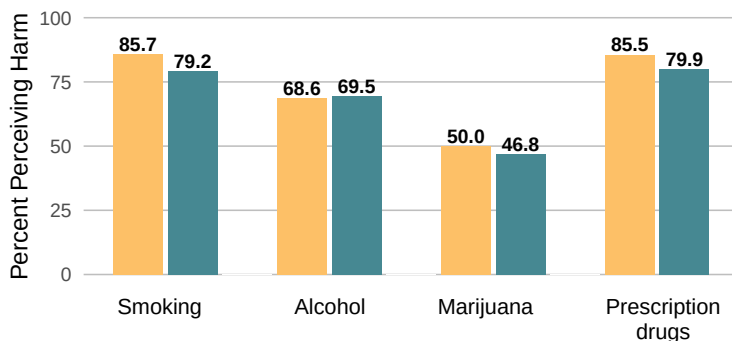
Youth Substance Use

County State



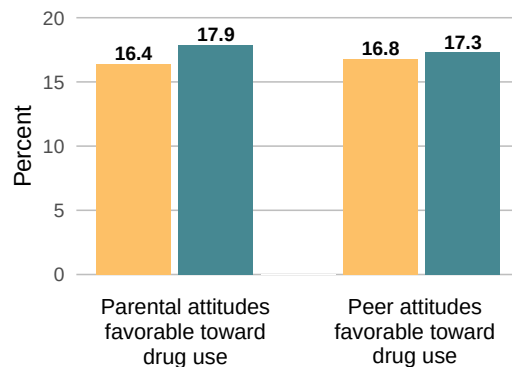
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



CLEVELAND COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	8.9			7.8		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.9			2.2		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	3.0			2.2		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	2.2			4.3		3.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0			0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.0			2.2		2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	1.5			1.4		4.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	1.5			3.5		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	9.0			6.4		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$48,913	\$50,509	\$54,794				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	15.1	15.6	15.8				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.9	3.2	3.8	3.8		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	3.5	4.9	4.0				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	17.5	20.1					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	15.9	16.2	19.7				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	41.1			44.4		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	1.2	0.5	0.0				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	15.4						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	9.3	22.7	32.2	12.1		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	39.8	39.8	40.1	0.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0		6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2.8	0.3	0.0			7.8	--
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2.3	0.9	0.0			7.5	--
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	213.2						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	4.5						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	27.9			24.5		31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	29.6			22.7		23.8	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	14.5			16.4		17.9	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	16.7			16.8		17.3	▼
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	15.2			10.5		11.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	12.5			15.0		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	49.3			39.0		42.7	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	71.0			85.7		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	62.3			68.6		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	43.4			50.0		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	76.0			85.5		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	63.6			73.1		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	59.2			68.7		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	70.1			79.7		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	4.7	2.4	3.3				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	40.1			37.0		43.1	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	54.3			61.6		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	4.7	4.7	1.7	5.0		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	47.8			66.4		64.8	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	46.4			64.3		56.7	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

N/A based on limited data available

Strengths

N/A based on limited data available

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	2.5	1.5
18-24	10.3	14.8
25-29	4.8	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



38.1

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



13.4

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



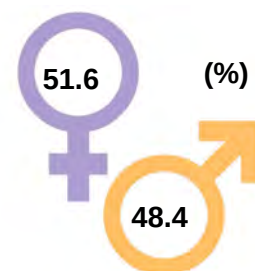
58.2



35.1



3.6



51.6

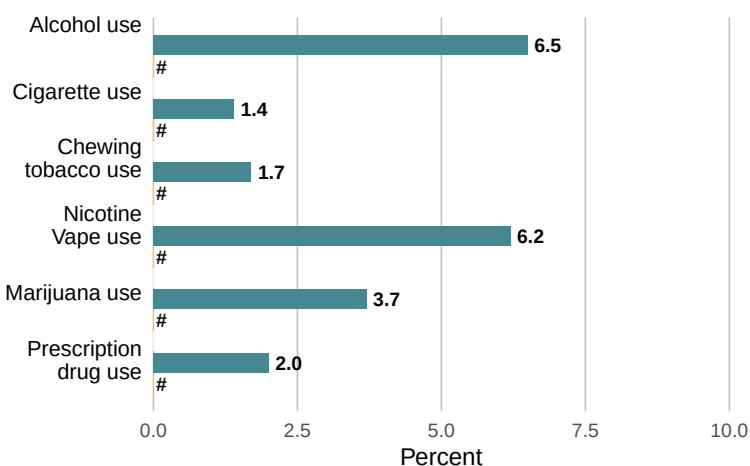
(%)

48.4

Total Population	22,349
Population under 18	4,796
Population 18-24	3,576
Population 25-29	1,675
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	NA

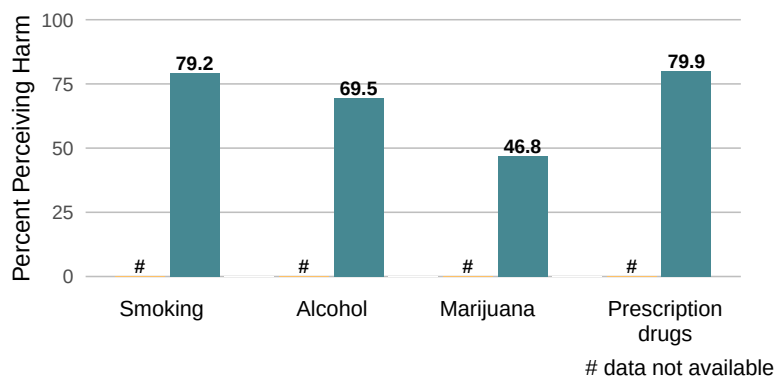
Youth Substance Use

County State



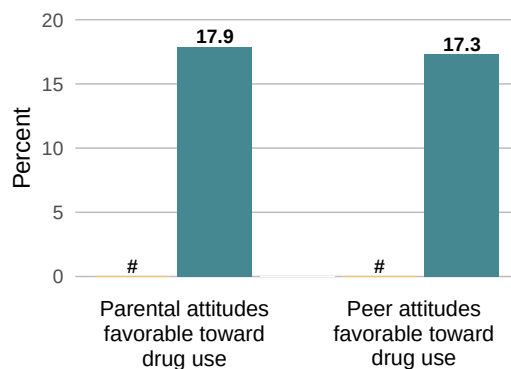
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



COLUMBIA COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	5.4				•	6.5	--
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	1.8				•	1.4	--
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.2				•	1.7	--
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	2.5				•	3.7	--
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0				•	0.1	--
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.9				•	2.0	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	4.7				•	4.0	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	1.1				•	3.5	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	6.2				•	6.2	--
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$47,441	\$47,363	\$55,334				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	22.2	22.7	21.1				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	4.4	4.0	4.1	3.7		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	7.4	6.6	7.5				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.1	21.2					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	19.0	20.4	21.9				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	41.8					48.2	--
Disconnected Youth measure ²	12.2	6.6	7.3				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	33.0				•		--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	18.5	43.1	40.7	19.7		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	132.1	136.5	142.1	68.4		57.2	▲
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	12.9	0.0	4.0	7.8		6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	6.9	7.0	6.4	6.0		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	10.1	10.5	10.4	10.9		7.5	▲
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	91.3		38.1				--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	9.9				•		--
Poor family management (%) ¹	18.2				•	31.9	--
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	25.4				•	23.8	--
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	19.4				•	17.9	--
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	16.3				•	17.3	--
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	8.9				•	11.1	--
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	12.9				•	12.8	--
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	44.3				•	42.7	--
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	82.1				•	79.2	--
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	62.4				•	69.5	--
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	48.7				•	46.8	--
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	81.6				•	79.9	--
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	68.9				•	71.5	--
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	67.3				•	68.0	--
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	79.8				•	77.7	--
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	7.3	12.3	13.4				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	42.7				•	43.1	--
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	47.0				•	58.0	--
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	9.1	1.3	1.6	2.8		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	69.8				•	64.8	--
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	70.7				•	56.7	--
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 11th highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 18th highest percentage of youth using cigarettes

Strengths

- 18th lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.0	1.5
18-24	18.6	14.8
25-29	24.5	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



5.5

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



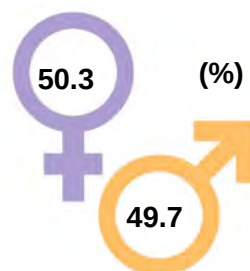
79.6



11.1



5.2



50.3

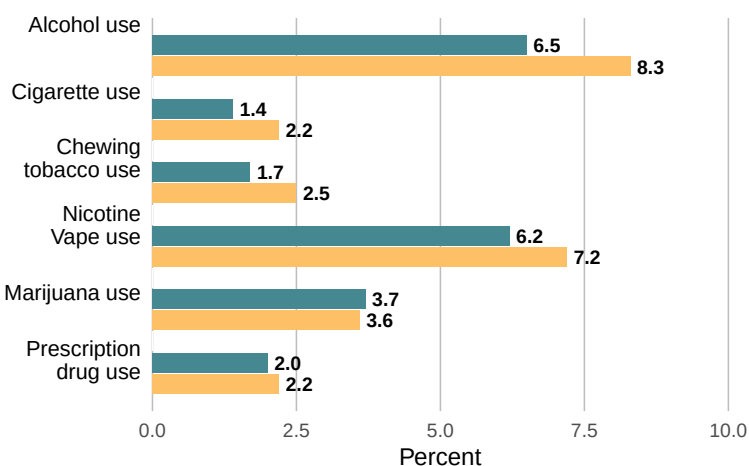
(%)

49.7

Total Population	21,054
Population under 18	4,758
Population 18-24	1,670
Population 25-29	1,185
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	11.6

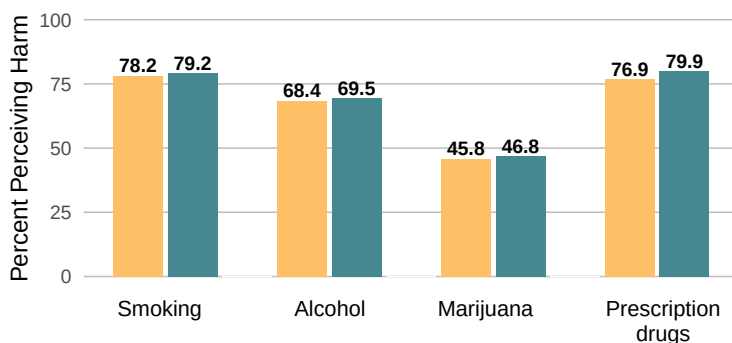
Youth Substance Use

County State



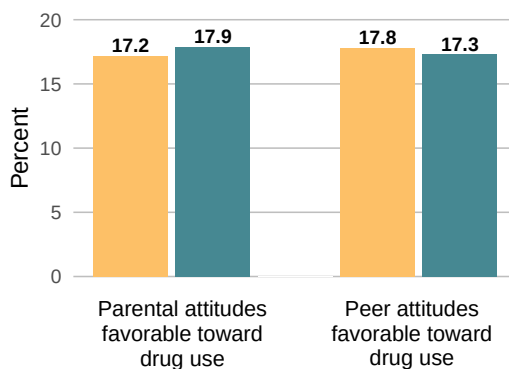
Protective Factors

County State



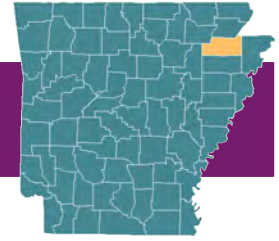
Risk Factors

County State



CONWAY COUNTY							Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line		2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE								
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	9.6	9.5	7.9	8.3			6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	0.6	2.1	0.9	2.2			1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	1.3	2.1	1.6	2.5			1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	4.5	5.0	4.3	3.6			3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.4	2.1	2.3	2.2			2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	5.6	5.5	4.3	4.7			4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	4.1	5.0	3.9	3.6			3.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	9.4	8.5	6.8	7.2			6.2	▲
COMMUNITY								
Median Household Income ²	\$50,282	\$51,212	\$54,187					--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	18.0	20.6	19.7					--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.4			4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	7.3	6.4	5.8					--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	21.1	21.8						--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	19.1	18.2	19.9					--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	53.1	48.9	47.0	37.7			48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	8.1	7.5	9.2					--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	44.8							--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	17.3	46.5	61.3	20.4			39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	125.1	125.1	124.6	43.0			57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	6.5	0.0	0.0	8.0			6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	13.5	16.5	15.3	11.7			7.8	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	9.3	6.3	6.2	6.6			7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	35.3							--
FAMILY								
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	20.1							--
Poor family management (%) ¹	34.6	32.8	34.5	29.1			31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	29.2	27.3	30.6	26.9			23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	20.9	26.8	20.4	17.2			17.9	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS								
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	22.8	21.1	22.4	17.8			17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	14.1	17.2	16.7	16.0			11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	19.3	20.3	16.2	14.2			12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	51.9	51.9	44.6	45.7			42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	80.4	78.6	83.6	78.2			79.2	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	61.7	63.3	70.5	68.4			69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	43.0	42.5	48.1	45.8			46.8	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	80.7	80.5	83.1	76.9			79.9	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	64.3	71.0	74.0	72.8			71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	61.5	65.5	72.0	70.1			68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	73.0	76.2	83.5	75.2			77.7	▼
SCHOOL								
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	6.4	4.5	5.5					--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	43.9	43.3	41.7	39.2			43.1	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	60.0	58.7	60.0	56.8			58.0	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	10.5	10.2	3.9	12.0			7.3	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	58.4	59.8	64.0	64.2			64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	46.6	45.5	50.0	57.3			56.7	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 15th highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 15th highest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use

Strengths

- 17th lowest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs
- 17th lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	1.6	1.5
18-24	28.1	14.8
25-29	28.2	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000

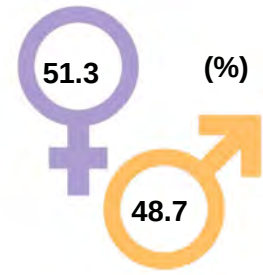


High school dropout rate per 1,000



Demographics

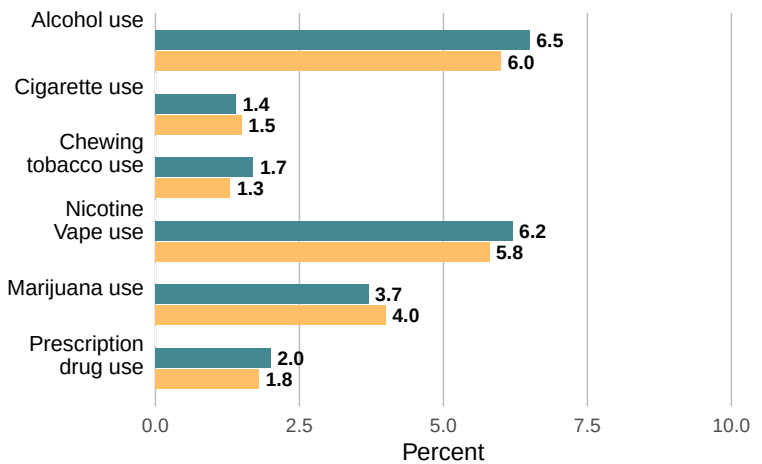
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Total Population	113,249
Population under 18	28,553
Population 18-24	12,148
Population 25-29	8,235
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	9.0

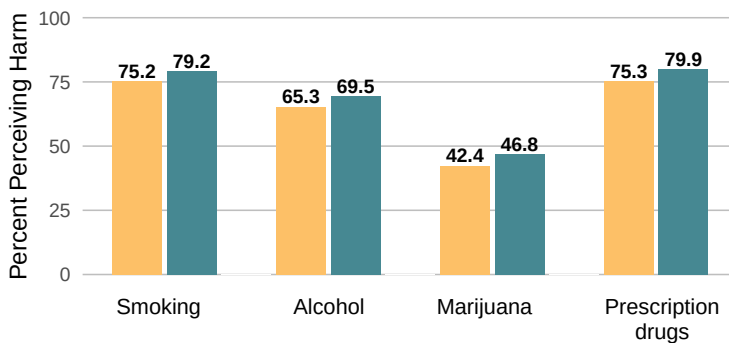
Youth Substance Use

County State



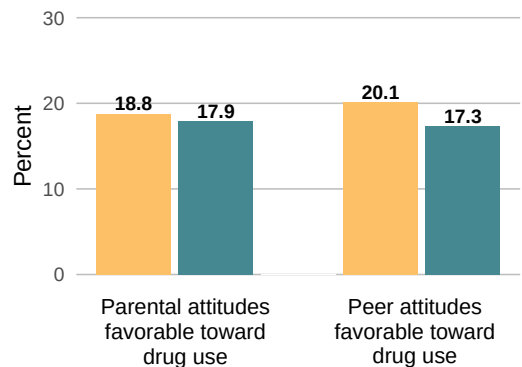
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



CRAIGHEAD COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	8.0	6.7	5.7	6.0		6.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.5		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.3		1.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	4.7	4.4	3.5	4.0		3.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.3	3.0	2.4	1.8		2.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	4.0	5.1	4.4	4.4		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	4.2	4.2	3.5	3.5		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	8.1	7.6	6.4	5.8		6.2	▼
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$55,169	\$57,615	\$59,548				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	17.1	19.1	20.1				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	2.8	2.5	2.9	3.0		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	8.6	8.4	8.2				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	18.7	20.1					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	28.2	27.8	29.7				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	49.6	50.9	50.0	50.4		48.2	▲
Disconnected Youth measure ²	7.8	6.7	5.9				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	33.7						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	25.2	43.9	58.1	38.9		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	6.4	0.0	2.0	11.0		6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	18.7	17.6	15.8	14.3		7.8	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	11.0	11.1	12.3	11.8		7.5	▲
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	77.5	14.8	34.3				--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	5.9						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	31.9	33.1	34.5	32.5		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	25.4	26.6	26.8	22.8		23.8	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	20.8	22.2	21.5	18.8		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	22.3	22.8	20.9	20.1		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	12.3	12.5	11.7	10.8		11.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	17.6	16.4	14.8	12.1		12.8	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	48.8	47.8	44.7	46.4		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	80.1	79.5	79.1	75.2		79.2	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	62.8	64.4	67.6	65.3		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	41.7	44.5	44.8	42.4		46.8	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	78.3	77.8	79.6	75.3		79.9	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.6	67.8	68.7	66.9		71.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	63.2	65.9	66.6	64.7		68.0	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	75.7	75.3	75.3	73.2		77.7	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	5.3	4.8	5.1				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	42.4	39.6	43.7	41.3		43.1	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	57.2	59.7	61.2	60.4		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	4.0	4.8	2.6	5.0		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	65.4	66.0	64.6	66.4		64.8	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	52.7	53.7	52.7	54.8		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 11th highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 14th highest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use

Strengths

- 1st lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 8th lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	1.6	1.5
18-24	9.8	14.8
25-29	9.6	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



23.9

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000

1.5



9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



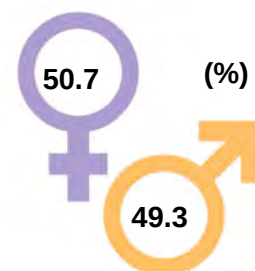
81.1



1.8



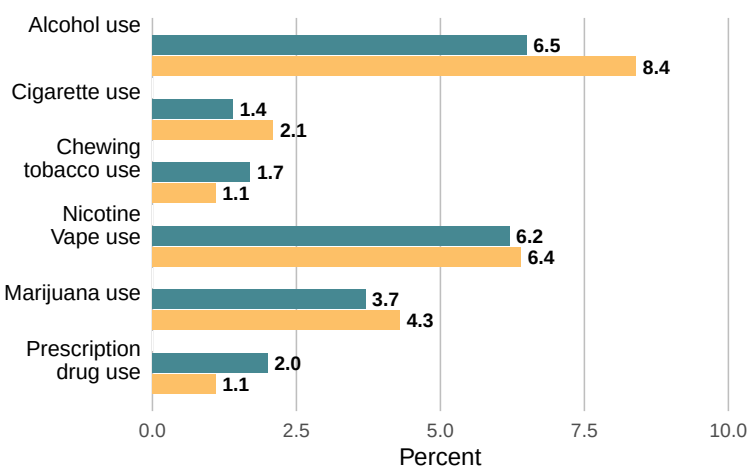
9.5



Total Population	61,139
Population under 18	14,636
Population 18-24	4,814
Population 25-29	3,555
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	13.2

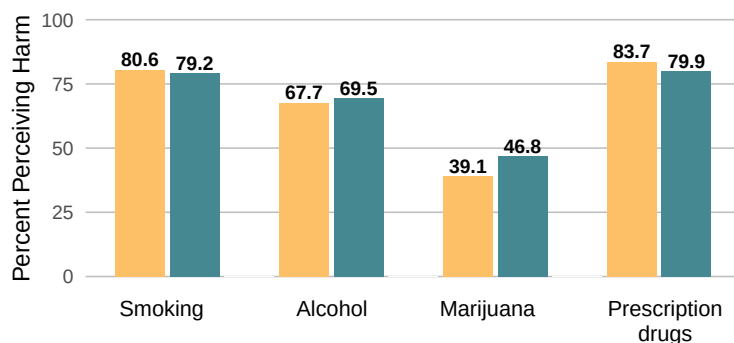
Youth Substance Use

County State



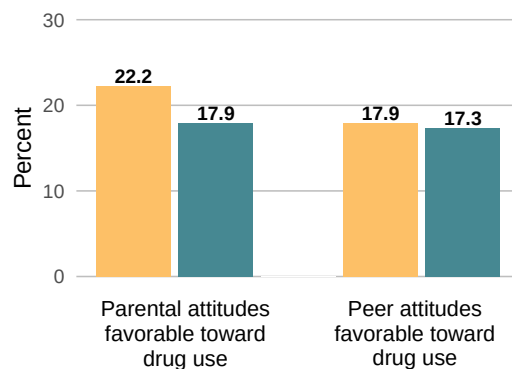
Protective Factors

County State



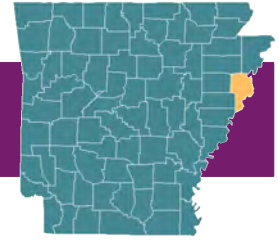
Risk Factors

County State



CRAWFORD COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	10.9		15.4	8.4		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	1.9		0.0	2.1		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	3.7		0.0	1.1		1.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	9.2		0.0	4.3		3.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.9		0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	4.5		4.2	1.1		2.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	4.5		8.3	1.1		4.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	9.1		4.0	4.3		3.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	20.9		11.5	6.4		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$56,702	\$60,362	\$64,132				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	16.1	16.8	14.7				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.3		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	8.9	8.4	9.4				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.3	19.5					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	20.3	19.3	20.0				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	46.3		54.2	48.3		48.2	▲
Disconnected Youth measure ²	10.7	10.2	10.1				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	40.4						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	18.3	66.1	58.6	54.3		39.5	▲
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	15.0	0.0	7.6	2.9		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	6.9	6.3	5.4	5.7		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	5.7	5.8	4.6	4.2		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	23.2		23.9				--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	8.7						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	24.3		17.4	18.2		31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	39.8		56.0	30.8		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	16.7		29.2	22.2		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	20.5		19.2	17.9		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	25.0		12.0	5.3		11.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	23.4		24.0	14.3		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	55.9		12.0	47.4		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	77.8		92.0	80.6		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	57.8		88.5	67.7		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	33.7		58.3	39.1		46.8	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	75.9		100.0	83.7		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	69.4		84.0	73.9		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	59.8		82.6	71.7		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	74.3		87.0	83.7		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	3.7	5.2	1.5				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	37.3		33.3	33.7		43.1	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	53.6		50.0	47.4		58.0	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	9.1	7.0	5.9	4.3		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	67.9		96.3	74.0		64.8	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	50.5		70.4	64.6		56.7	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 1st highest percentage of youth vaping marijuana
- 4th highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 5th highest percentage of youth using marijuana or vaping flavor

Strengths

- 5th lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	1.7	1.5
18-24	23.6	14.8
25-29	26.0	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000

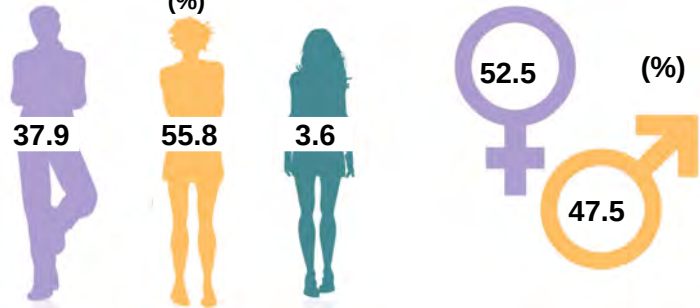


High school dropout rate per 1,000



Demographics

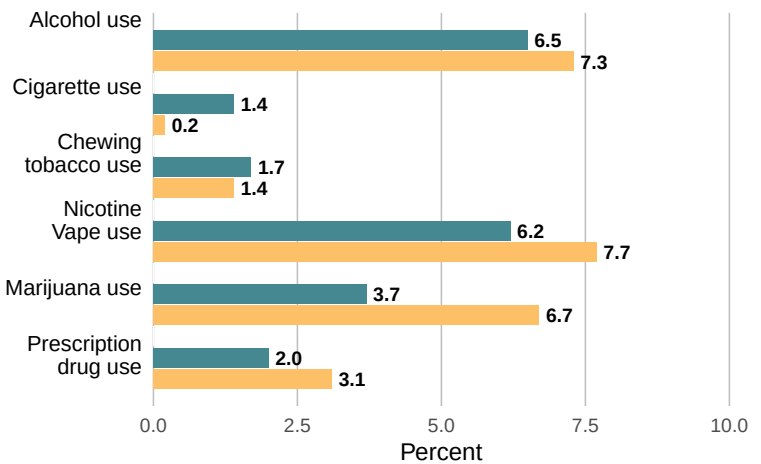
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Total Population	47,266
Population under 18	12,759
Population 18-24	4,149
Population 25-29	3,079
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	10.1

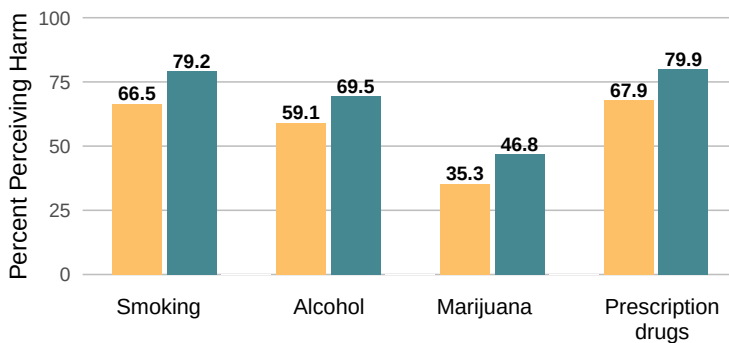
Youth Substance Use

County State



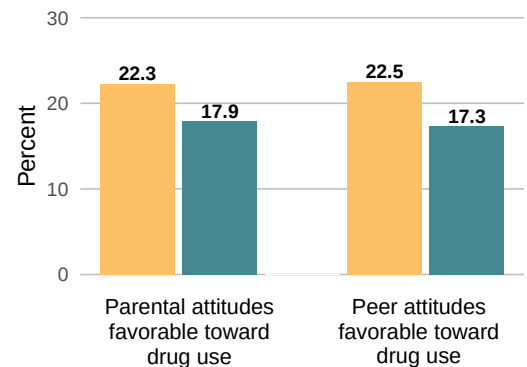
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



CRITTENDEN COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	0.0	2.4		7.3		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0		0.2		1.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0		1.4		1.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0		6.7		3.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0		0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	0.0	2.4		3.1		2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	3.7	0.0		7.8		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	5.6	0.0		8.9		3.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	1.9	2.4		7.7		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$51,860	\$54,271	\$55,358				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	21.8	20.7	21.0				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.4		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) ²	8.6	8.0	9.6				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	17.0	20.0					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	17.6	17.2	17.0				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	46.7	18.4		44.6		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	16.5	14.9	14.1				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	32.8						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	138.3	63.0	112.1	176.4		39.5	▲
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	133.5	133.5	140.7	60.9		57.2	▲
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	3.8	0.0	10.5	8.2		6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	16.3	13.1	16.6	14.1		7.8	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	21.6	17.0	18.2	16.4		7.5	▲
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	66.2	95.8	69.2				--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	8.5						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	31.8	31.6		45.3		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	18.8	20.5		39.8		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	12.8	10.5		22.3		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	13.8	22.7		22.5		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	10.3	4.5		15.9		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	18.0	15.4		15.0		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	58.2	59.1		61.2		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	44.9	61.9		66.5		79.2	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	43.8	58.1		59.1		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	39.1	31.0		35.3		46.8	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	50.0	60.0		67.9		79.9	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	41.7	53.5		57.3		71.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	51.1	54.8		60.5		68.0	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	50.0	59.5		65.5		77.7	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	21.6	19.2	17.4				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	36.1	29.5		37.0		43.1	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	39.7	55.8		63.1		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	7.3	5.7	6.0	6.3		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	69.8	59.1		59.6		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	71.0	52.3		58.7		56.7	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

N/A based on limited data available

Strengths

N/A based on limited data available

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	2.8	1.5
18-24	25.8	14.8
25-29	25.3	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



7.2

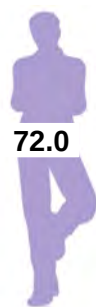
9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



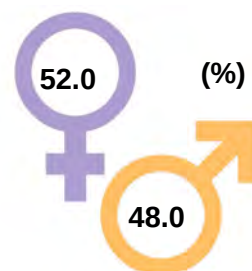
72.0



22.6



2.5



52.0

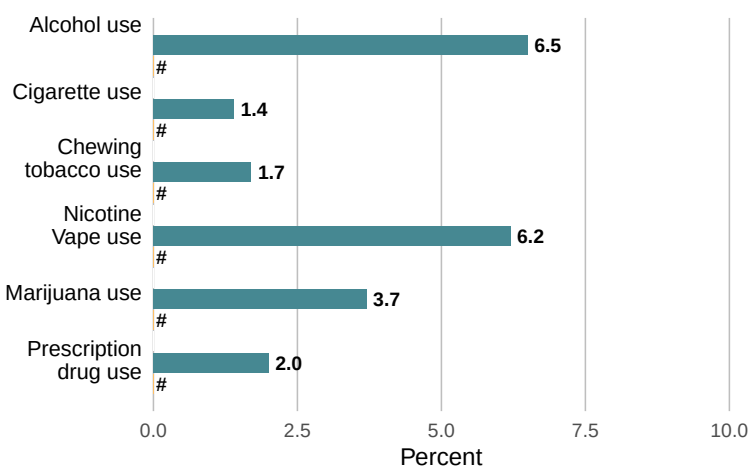
(%)

48.0

Total Population	16,543
Population under 18	3,925
Population 18-24	1,122
Population 25-29	1,027
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	NA

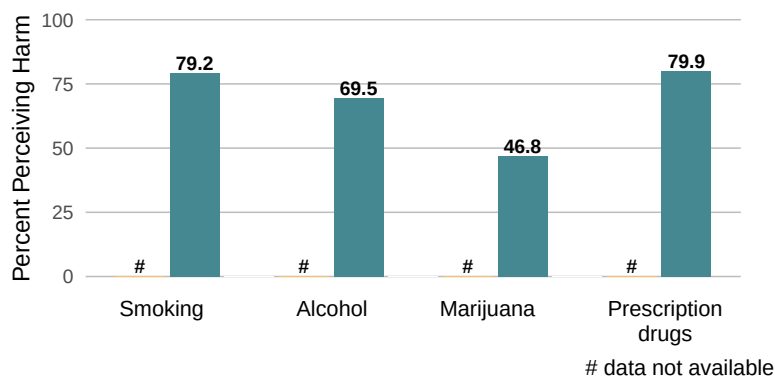
Youth Substance Use

County State



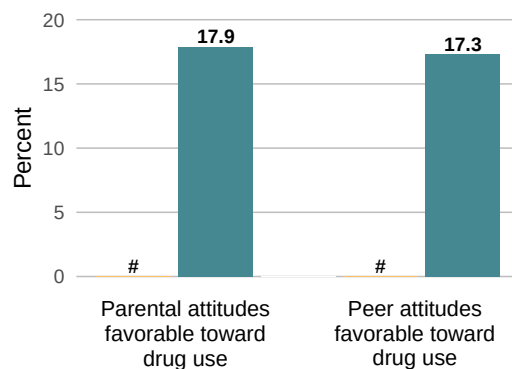
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



CROSS COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	7.8	7.1	8.3			6.5	--
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	1.3	0.8	1.3			1.4	--
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	1.1	1.8	2.5			1.7	--
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	4.4	4.2	5.3			3.7	--
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.2	0.3	0.0			0.1	--
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.7	3.7	1.8			2.0	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	6.5	5.2	8.1			4.0	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	4.0	3.1	4.8			3.5	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	9.6	7.3	11.4			6.2	--
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$48,129	\$47,012	\$50,863				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	21.9	20.1	19.7				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.7	3.2	3.8	3.8		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	7.4	7.5	8.7				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.5	20.7					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	16.1	14.8	18.4				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	47.8	44.2	42.1			48.2	--
Disconnected Youth measure ²	5.2	2.8	2.2				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	40.8						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	13.1	13.8	21.2	5.4		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	142.6	124.8	119.9	87.2		57.2	▲
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	4.0	0.0	2.6	5.6		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	10.9	8.1	11.7	12.7		7.8	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.0		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	0.0						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	17.1						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	34.0	36.6	39.5			31.9	--
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	26.4	25.3	27.7			23.8	--
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	18.2	20.8	17.2			17.9	--
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	20.4	22.2	22.2			17.3	--
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	13.0	12.3	16.8			11.1	--
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	17.8	18.7	14.6			12.8	--
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	53.8	55.1	48.7			42.7	--
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	75.8	74.1	73.7			79.2	--
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	59.7	53.9	66.1			69.5	--
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	39.1	39.9	39.8			46.8	--
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	75.4	73.4	72.8			79.9	--
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	63.4	61.4	66.6			71.5	--
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	59.7	62.2	64.2			68.0	--
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	68.7	71.3	69.7			77.7	--
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	6.4	5.8	7.2				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	47.9	42.0	45.6			43.1	--
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	68.4	65.7	67.1			58.0	--
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	4.8	3.9	2.3	5.8		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	58.8	64.3	64.3			64.8	--
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	42.6	42.4	38.8			56.7	--
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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 based on limited data available

Strengths

N/A based on limited data available

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	1.6	1.5
18-24	62.2	14.8
25-29	133.3	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



11.0

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



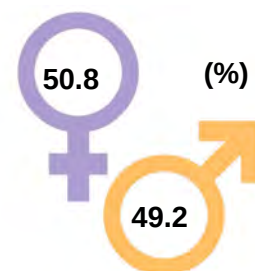
52.0



39.8



4.6



50.8

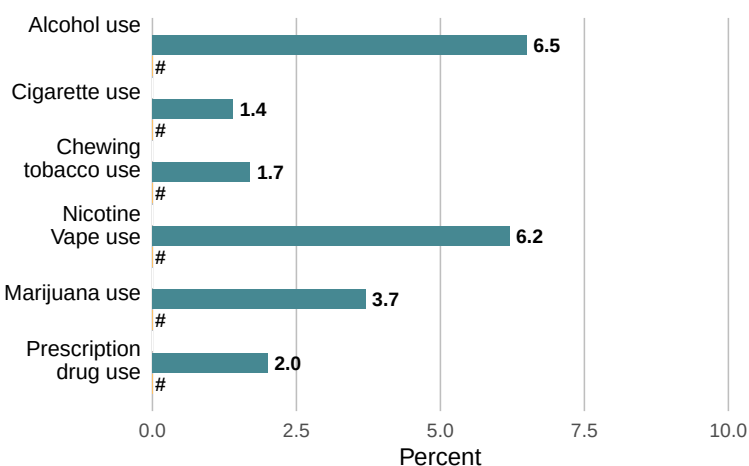
(%)

49.2

Total Population	6,242
Population under 18	1,256
Population 18-24	466
Population 25-29	210
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	NA

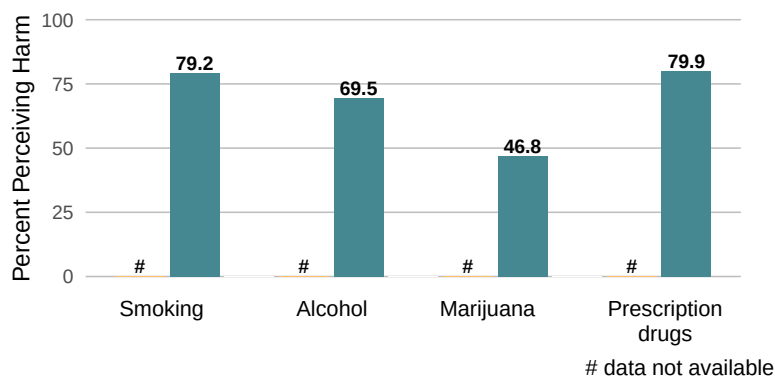
Youth Substance Use

County State



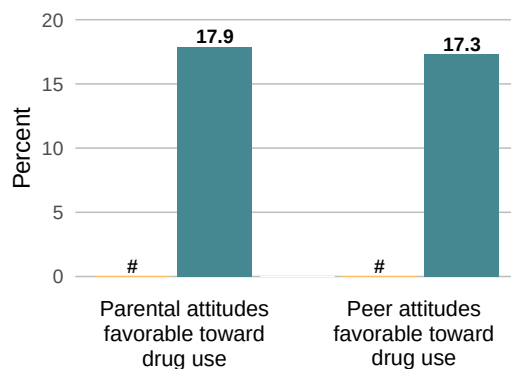
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



DALLAS COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	4.7	2.5	4.2			6.5	--
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	1.6	0.0	1.4			1.4	--
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	3.2	0.0	1.4			1.7	--
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	3.1	2.5	1.4			3.7	--
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.1	--
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.3	7.5	0.0			2.0	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	3.1	2.5	5.6			4.0	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	2.3	2.5	1.4			3.5	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	5.4	2.5	12.9			6.2	--
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$40,085	\$44,694	\$42,500				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	20.1	11.2	13.9				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.6		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	5.4	4.7	3.9				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	16.6	19.4					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	13.0	11.1	11.3				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	36.1	35.9	28.1			48.2	--
Disconnected Youth measure ²	19.9	10.6	12.5				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	12.5						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	17.0	23.6	35.2	38.4		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	247.2	231.8	220.4	20.1		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	10.9	0.0	5.9	0.0		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	0.9	4.1	16.8	26.6		7.8	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	4.3	6.5	8.3	9.8		7.5	▲
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	302.6					--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	16.7						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	35.0	30.8	21.2			31.9	--
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	26.4	43.6	25.8			23.8	--
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	16.5	23.1	21.2			17.9	--
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	17.9	20.5	12.5			17.3	--
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	9.7	7.5	5.0			11.1	--
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	16.3	25.0	9.1			12.8	--
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	64.3	55.0	42.3			42.7	--
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	68.0	78.9	88.2			79.2	--
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	56.7	65.8	69.3			69.5	--
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	32.8	43.2	44.6			46.8	--
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.6	70.3	79.5			79.9	--
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	61.3	71.1	73.6			71.5	--
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	55.4	62.2	68.6			68.0	--
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	63.7	72.2	82.6			77.7	--
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	5.6	5.7	11.0				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	36.4	42.5	33.7			43.1	--
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	57.5	80.0	64.3			58.0	--
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	7.1	20.0	1.6	0.0		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	63.2	46.2	57.1			64.8	--
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	47.8	35.0	46.4			56.7	--
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

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

Strengths

- 1st lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 2nd lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 3rd lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 6th lowest percentage of youth with parental or peer attitudes favorable to drug use

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.0	1.5
18-24	8.1	14.8
25-29	8.3	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000

2.8



9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



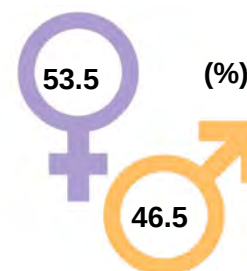
42.5



46.7



7.8



53.5

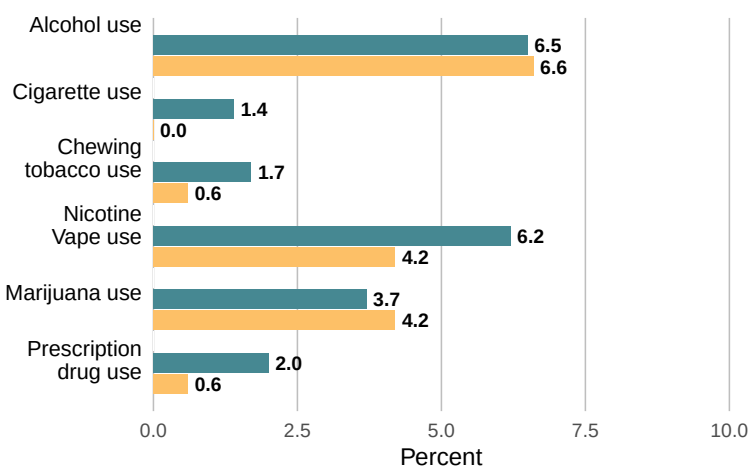
(%)

46.5

Total Population	10,786
Population under 18	2,690
Population 18-24	739
Population 25-29	599
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	8.0

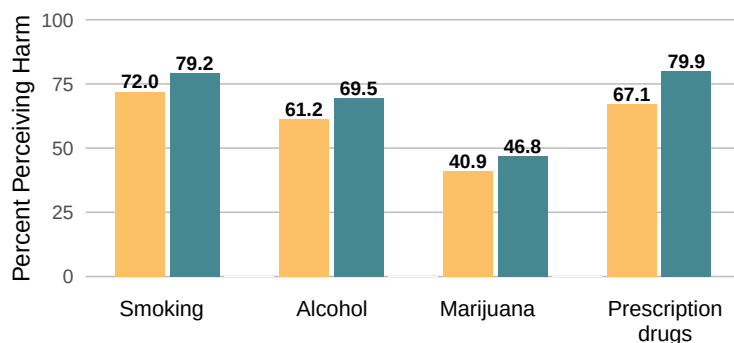
Youth Substance Use

County State



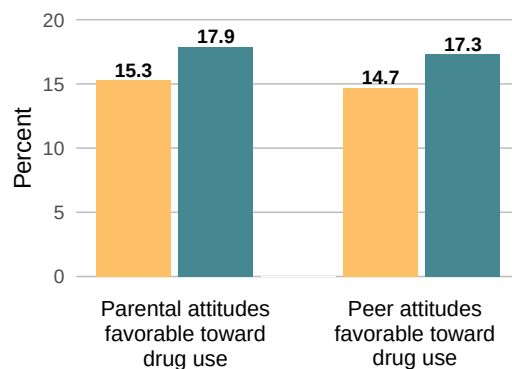
Protective Factors

County State



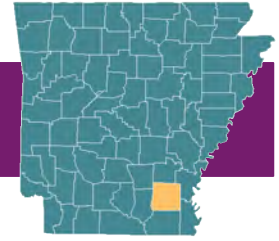
Risk Factors

County State



DESHA COUNTY Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	Arkansas 2025	Vs. State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	9.1	7.1		6.6		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	0.6	0.0		0.0		1.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	3.6	0.9		0.6		1.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	6.7	8.6		4.2		3.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.5		0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	6.1	1.4		0.6		2.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	7.8	7.3		4.2		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	7.8	7.8		4.2		3.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	7.8	8.3		4.2		6.2	▼
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$38,067	\$36,064	\$37,662				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	27.9	28.9	28.3				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	5.3	4.3	5.7	6.4		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) ²	8.9	8.5	7.7				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	20.6	23.6					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	13.1	13.0	12.6				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	39.2	42.6		44.5		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	15.9	24.0	14.3				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	41.7						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	30.1	86.9	81.6	58.4		39.5	▲
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	265.8	248.1	271.7	123.5		57.2	▲
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	0.0	0.0	8.7	10.6		6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	5.5	10.5	8.0	5.5		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	6.6	8.2	10.1	7.2		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	67.0						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	5.3						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	45.3	39.4		36.6		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	35.7	20.7		21.5		23.8	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	20.3	21.4		15.3		17.9	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	23.3	16.7		14.7		17.3	▼
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	15.1	12.3		7.1		11.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	21.4	9.0		10.3		12.8	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	54.8	58.7		54.2		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	68.6	66.5		72.0		79.2	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	60.7	53.3		61.2		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	37.7	31.1		40.9		46.8	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	68.4	61.5		67.1		79.9	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	60.5	54.7		62.0		71.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	60.8	51.7		62.3		68.0	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.6	57.6		64.9		77.7	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	7.5	8.2	2.8				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	36.8	36.2		33.3		43.1	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	60.2	54.6		48.5		58.0	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	2.6	1.0	5.5	3.5		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	49.4	51.7		61.0		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	46.6	50.4		57.3		56.7	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

DREW COUNTY



Key Findings

Weakness

N/A based on limited data available

Strengths

N/A based on limited data available

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.5	1.5
18-24	18.7	14.8
25-29	15.0	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



92.3

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



3.7

9.1

Demographics

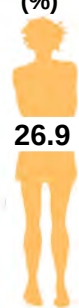
Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



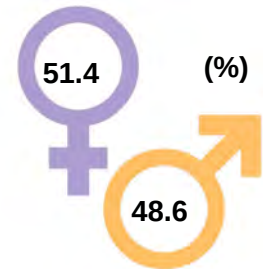
64.7



26.9



5.4



51.4

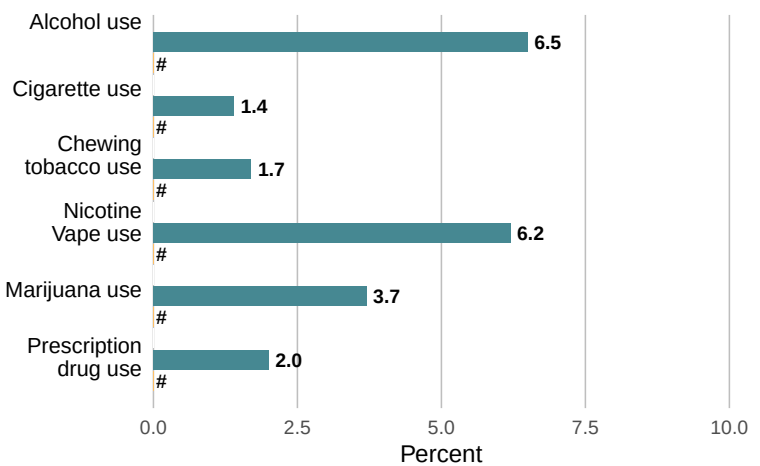
(%)

48.6

Total Population	17,046
Population under 18	3,743
Population 18-24	2,248
Population 25-29	1,003
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	NA

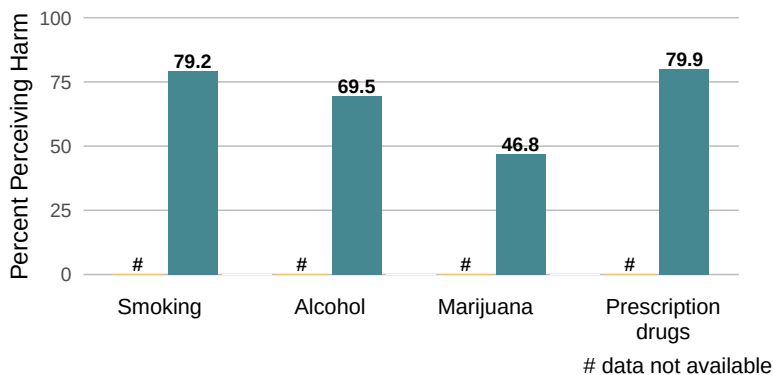
Youth Substance Use

County State



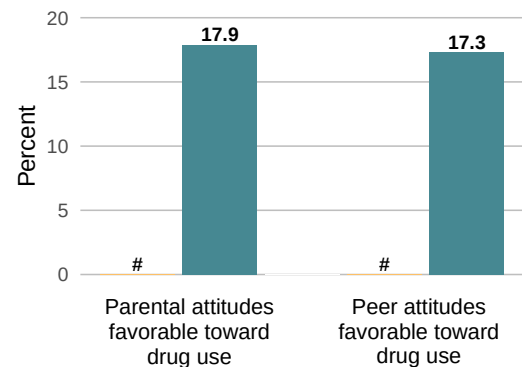
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



DREW COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	9.2				•	6.5	--
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.5				•	1.4	--
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	3.1				•	1.7	--
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	7.8				•	3.7	--
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0				•	0.1	--
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	4.3				•	2.0	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	5.6				•	4.0	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	7.2				•	3.5	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	12.9				•	6.2	--
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$44,968	\$41,071	\$42,824				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	20.8	22.7	22.4				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	4.4	3.8	4.3	3.9		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	4.7	7.1	8.3				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	18.6	21.8					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	25.0	23.3	25.6				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	43.6				•	48.2	--
Disconnected Youth measure ²	2.8	13.9	8.1				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	29.5				•		--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	31.2	63.0	66.9	65.1		39.5	▲
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	17.3	17.3	17.5	0.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	17.7	0.0	7.2	4.2		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	6.2	7.4	9.5	9.6		7.8	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	6.2	5.2	5.3	4.7		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	30.4	61.7	92.3				--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	4.3				•		--
Poor family management (%) ¹	34.5				•	31.9	--
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	29.6				•	23.8	--
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	22.5				•	17.9	--
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	22.2				•	17.3	--
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	16.7				•	11.1	--
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	15.5				•	12.8	--
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	52.4				•	42.7	--
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	78.1				•	79.2	--
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	59.6				•	69.5	--
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	43.3				•	46.8	--
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	77.7				•	79.9	--
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	69.3				•	71.5	--
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	62.1				•	68.0	--
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	74.2				•	77.7	--
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	6.4	9.1	3.7				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	40.5				•	43.1	--
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	61.6				•	58.0	--
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	2.6	4.4	2.9	2.7		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	53.6				•	64.8	--
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	46.9				•	56.7	--
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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 misusing prescription drugs

Strengths

- 6th lowest percentage of youth vaping nicotine
- 7th and 10th lowest percentage of youth vaping and using marijuana, respectively
- 8th lowest percentage of youth vaping flavor

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	3.8	1.5
18-24	8.7	14.8
25-29	12.5	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



14.3

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



6.3

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



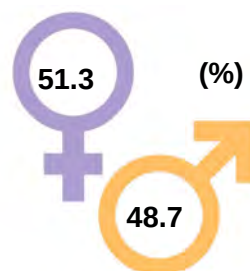
77.1



12.6



6.0



51.3

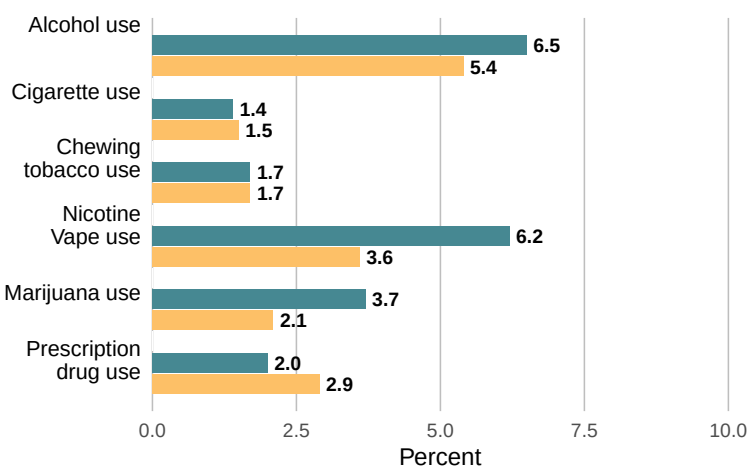
(%)

48.7

Total Population	127,717
Population under 18	28,894
Population 18-24	18,986
Population 25-29	8,929
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	11.9

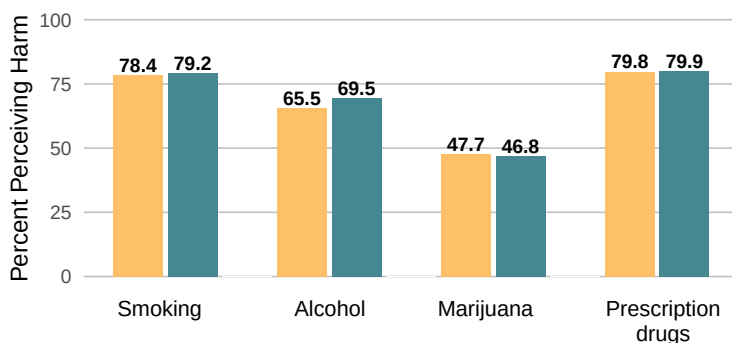
Youth Substance Use

County State



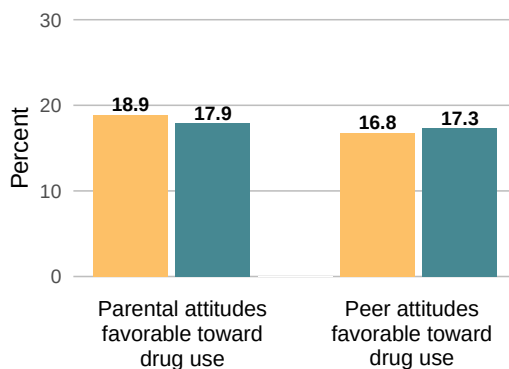
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



FAULKNER COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	8.2	7.6	9.7	5.4		6.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	1.1	1.0	2.0	1.5		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	1.4	1.3	3.5	1.7		1.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	4.2	4.0	4.4	2.1		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.2	3.6	2.5	2.9		2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	4.6	4.2	4.1	2.2		4.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	3.3	4.1	3.7	1.8		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	8.7	6.9	7.7	3.6		6.2	▼
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$61,273	\$65,071	\$67,289				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	14.6	15.0	14.5				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.8		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	7.8	7.5	7.1				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	16.6	17.5					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	32.5	33.2	35.0				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	43.3	48.0	44.4	50.4		48.2	▲
Disconnected Youth measure ²	6.6	7.8	7.7				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	21.7						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	14.0	29.8	21.5	15.5		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	9.2	0.0	4.3	5.2		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	7.2	6.4	6.9	7.6		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	7.5	5.7	7.5	7.5		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	35.4	25.2	14.3				--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	8.9						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	36.6	32.5	33.5	34.0		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	30.8	27.4	29.0	21.6		23.8	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	26.1	22.8	25.2	18.9		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	20.6	19.8	22.4	16.8		17.3	▼
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	17.0	15.6	16.0	11.8		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	17.1	17.6	16.1	14.1		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	49.6	45.3	48.1	45.9		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	82.5	81.7	79.7	78.4		79.2	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	62.3	65.4	66.0	65.5		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	44.0	47.9	40.6	47.7		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	84.6	82.9	79.4	79.8		79.9	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	70.9	76.5	71.5	72.4		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	64.8	71.5	65.3	68.6		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	78.7	81.9	76.7	77.1		77.7	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	8.1	6.4	6.3				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	48.0	49.2	41.4	43.4		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	66.1	61.1	67.7	66.6		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	6.1	7.0	9.0	10.8		7.3	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	58.3	59.9	59.0	57.2		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	51.9	49.6	54.2	53.3		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 10th highest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 13th highest percentage of youth using alcohol

Strengths

- 2nd lowest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 4th lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 6th lowest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.3	1.5
18-24	18.3	14.8
25-29	15.3	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



0.3

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



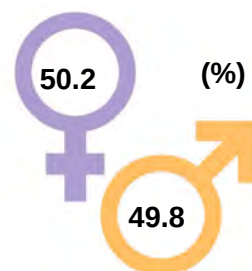
90.3



1.0



3.6



50.2

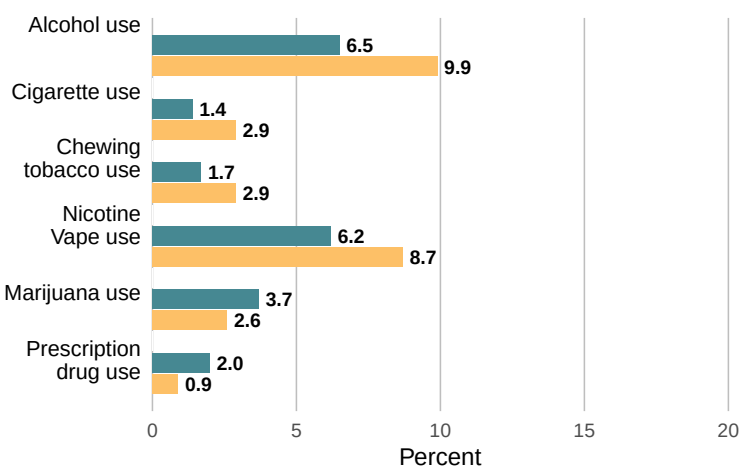
(%)

49.8

Total Population	17,326
Population under 18	3,871
Population 18-24	1,255
Population 25-29	914
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	13.6

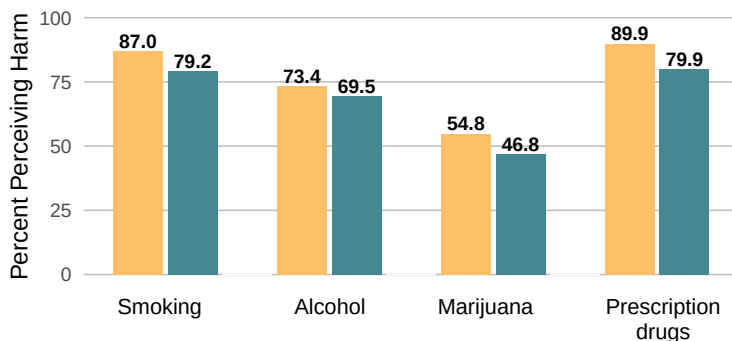
Youth Substance Use

County State



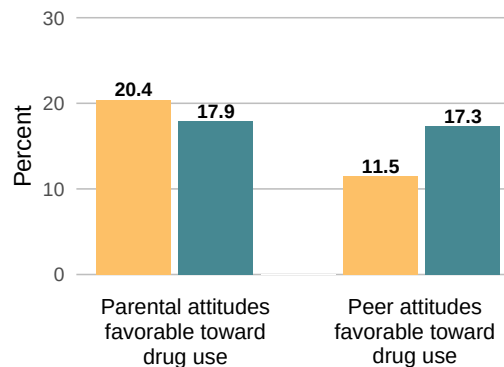
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



FRANKLIN COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	11.4	9.7	7.4	9.9		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.9		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.9		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	4.1	4.5	2.3	2.6		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.0	2.3	1.3	0.9		2.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	4.5	4.0	2.9	4.2		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	4.3	3.0	2.2	2.4		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	10.7	8.6	5.4	8.7		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$47,695	\$51,919	\$55,886				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	16.8	18.9	18.0				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	6.7	8.3	9.4				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	21.3	21.0					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	12.3	13.2	14.5				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	45.4	47.3	46.1	40.4		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	26.6	14.0	19.5				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	40.3						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	30.9	116.7	91.2	58.3		39.5	▲
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	128.2	128.2	122.0	96.6		57.2	▲
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	11.9	0.0	6.3	8.6		6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	9.4	15.4	11.0	8.3		7.8	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	8.7	5.9	6.5	5.9		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	0.0						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	13.9						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	27.9	30.0	24.9	20.9		31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	29.0	30.3	24.3	22.3		23.8	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	20.6	23.9	19.3	20.4		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	17.9	20.1	14.1	11.5		17.3	▼
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	13.8	16.1	10.5	12.9		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	17.1	19.0	14.4	12.7		12.8	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	41.5	42.6	41.3	38.3		42.7	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	83.4	85.1	83.2	87.0		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	66.8	62.1	67.4	73.4		69.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	48.9	49.2	48.4	54.8		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	83.9	87.8	84.1	89.9		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	71.3	77.9	77.4	80.4		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	69.6	71.7	71.8	78.0		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	79.3	83.1	79.8	85.9		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	3.8	3.2	0.3				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	48.4	42.9	49.2	43.4		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	52.9	57.2	62.1	56.8		58.0	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	3.9	4.2	3.3	0.3		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	63.7	62.1	60.2	65.6		64.8	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	52.5	49.5	48.2	54.4		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 7th highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco, using marijuana, or vaping flavor
- 11th highest percentage of youth vaping marijuana

Strengths

- 6th highest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of smoking
- 10th highest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of regular vaping

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	2.0	1.5
18-24	7.0	14.8
25-29	3.5	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



1.3

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



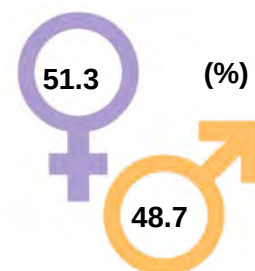
92.8



1.1



2.4



51.3

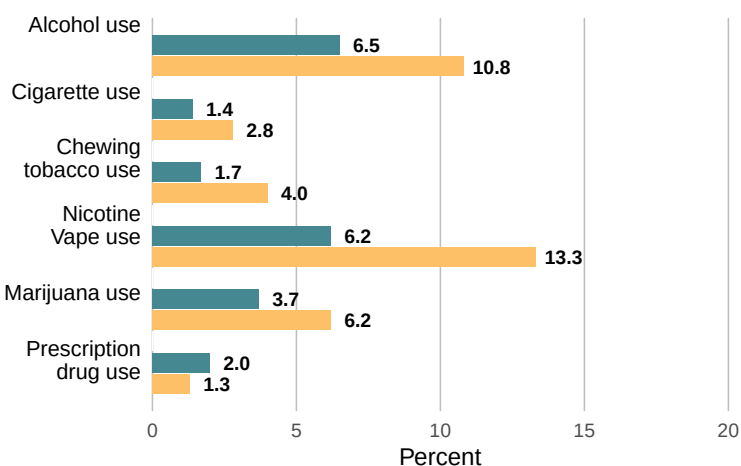
(%)

48.7

Total Population	12,302
Population under 18	2,541
Population 18-24	715
Population 25-29	573
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	9.7

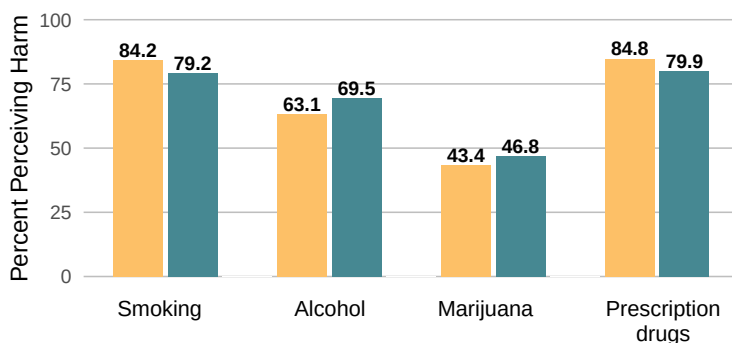
Youth Substance Use

County State



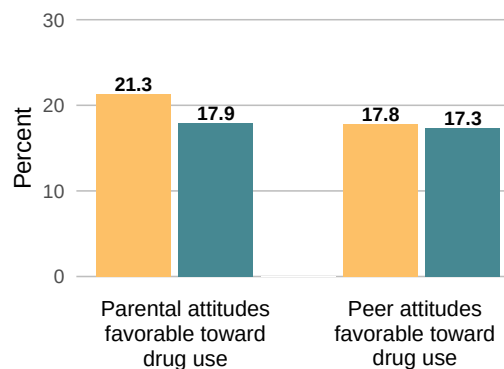
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



FULTON COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	5.8	12.0	9.1	10.8		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.3	3.2	1.9	2.8		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	1.6	4.0	2.7	4.0		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	3.5	4.0	3.8	6.2		3.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6		0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.9	6.0	2.3	1.3		2.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	4.5	6.4	5.3	7.4		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	3.2	4.0	3.0	4.9		3.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	8.4	11.6	9.8	13.3		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$38,917	\$38,941	\$42,241				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	17.2	14.8	18.0				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.9		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	10.6	11.4	6.6				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.1	19.9					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	14.4	15.7	16.0				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	44.5	43.9	45.1	46.7		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	15.3	6.2	0.7				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	20.4						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	1.6	10.6	12.2	9.8		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	8.2	8.2	8.2	0.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	6.2	2.5	2.8	2.8		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	6.2	5.4	3.9	6.6		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	136.2						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	10.1						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	26.8	32.2	27.6	29.7		31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	31.0	32.6	25.7	37.6		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	21.9	32.8	24.1	21.3		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	20.4	24.3	19.3	17.8		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	10.8	14.3	13.7	17.4		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	19.1	23.0	16.8	17.9		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	43.7	45.9	45.3	46.3		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	81.0	80.8	83.3	84.2		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	66.4	61.8	67.8	63.1		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	48.6	46.4	45.0	43.4		46.8	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	86.3	83.2	85.0	84.8		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	69.5	68.3	74.7	74.8		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	62.4	59.9	68.0	70.0		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	76.8	74.7	77.9	82.8		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.7	3.0	1.3				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	42.5	47.5	48.7	46.6		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	57.2	66.0	63.9	57.4		58.0	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	4.8	8.4	3.8	5.6		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	57.6	62.5	59.6	63.3		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	54.7	42.9	52.4	56.8		56.7	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

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

Strengths

- 10th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol or smokeless tobacco
- 12th lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 13th lowest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.9	1.5
18-24	15.0	14.8
25-29	20.6	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



57.0

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



6.4

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



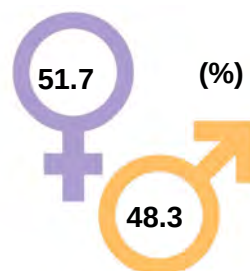
79.6



8.3



8.0



51.7

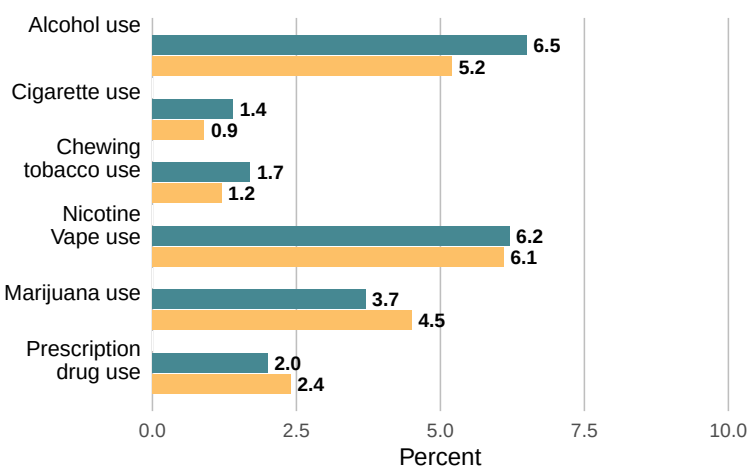
(%)

48.3

Total Population	100,035
Population under 18	19,821
Population 18-24	7,090
Population 25-29	5,198
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	9.4

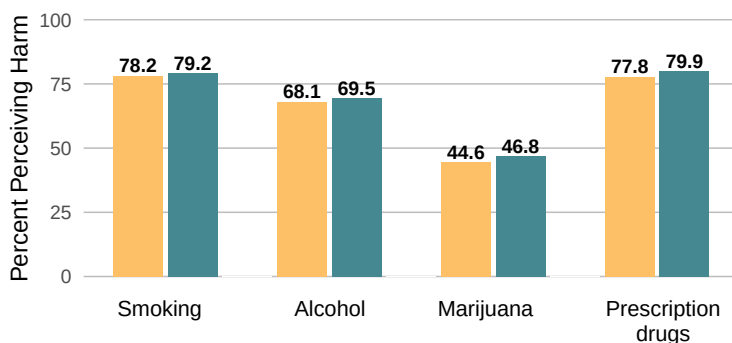
Youth Substance Use

County State



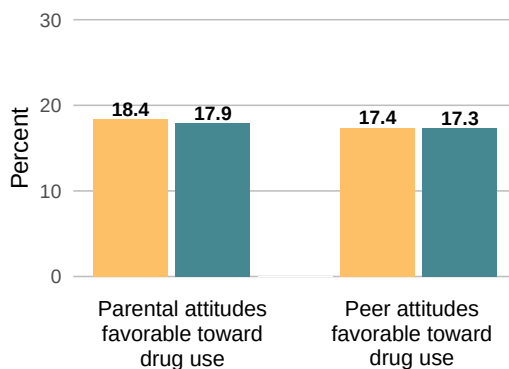
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



GARLAND COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	8.7	5.7	5.6	5.2		6.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.0	1.5	0.7	0.9		1.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.2		1.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	6.2	4.9	4.4	4.5		3.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.6	2.4	3.2	2.4		2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	4.7	3.8	4.6	4.3		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	5.9	4.7	4.0	4.3		3.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	9.5	6.4	6.5	6.1		6.2	▼
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$54,229	\$55,409	\$57,181				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	17.3	16.5	15.8				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.4		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	9.2	9.5	9.5				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.6	20.3					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	25.2	26.2	25.3				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	51.6	48.8	46.5	46.3		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	10.4	12.4	10.8				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	16.5						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	34.6	48.6	51.4	45.7		39.5	▲
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	131.0	132.0	137.9	133.4		57.2	▲
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	6.2	2.9	5.9	4.9		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	8.1	10.5	7.9	8.8		7.8	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	7.1	9.5	9.4	8.4		7.5	▲
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	47.0	48.3	57.0				--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	19.2						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	38.9	42.2	44.5	37.6		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	28.8	28.5	30.8	24.7		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	23.7	19.5	21.4	18.4		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	22.8	21.7	22.0	17.4		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	16.2	14.7	14.8	12.8		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	20.4	16.9	16.7	11.6		12.8	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	53.6	51.3	51.9	43.7		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	74.4	74.0	75.0	78.2		79.2	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	60.6	60.5	64.9	68.1		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	40.9	42.6	39.0	44.6		46.8	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	75.7	75.0	74.9	77.8		79.9	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.1	65.6	67.4	69.7		71.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	60.7	62.9	64.5	65.8		68.0	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	72.1	70.7	74.0	75.5		77.7	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	4.8	7.0	6.4				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	43.9	39.2	46.7	44.1		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	59.9	61.9	64.3	60.0		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	13.4	10.1	11.1	10.7		7.3	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	59.0	63.8	59.3	64.0		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	47.8	52.1	52.0	58.5		56.7	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 8th highest percentage of youth vaping marijuana

Strengths

- 2nd lowest percentage of youth vaping nicotine
- 5th lowest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs
- 10th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	5.7	1.5
18-24	5.2	14.8
25-29	7.2	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



5.8

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



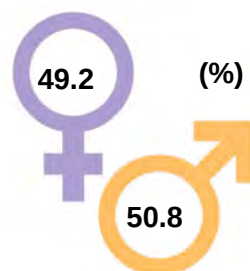
90.8



3.3



3.2



49.2

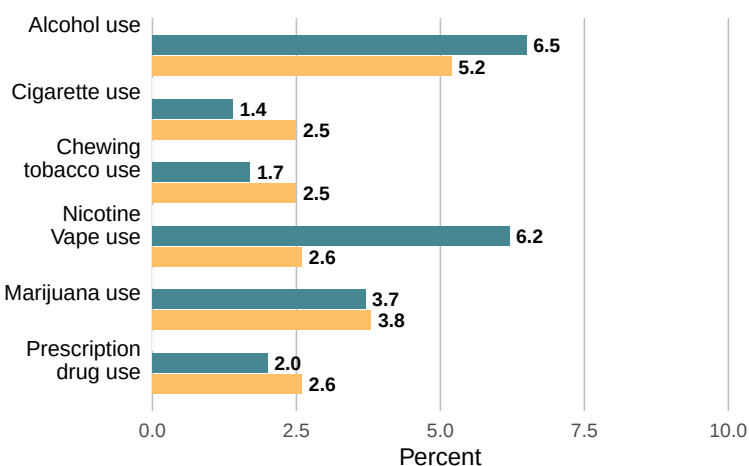
(%)

50.8

Total Population	18,242
Population under 18	3,847
Population 18-24	1,544
Population 25-29	1,110
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	5.6

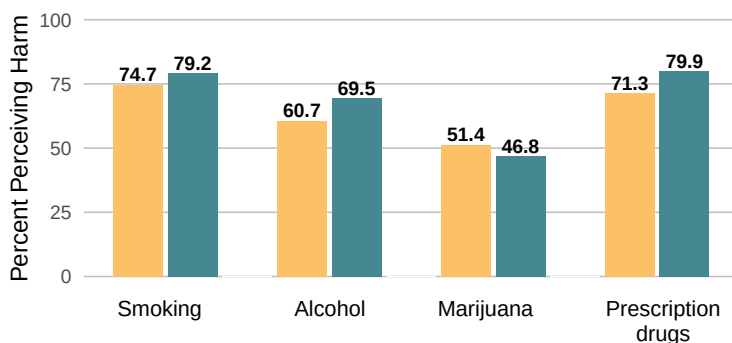
Youth Substance Use

County State



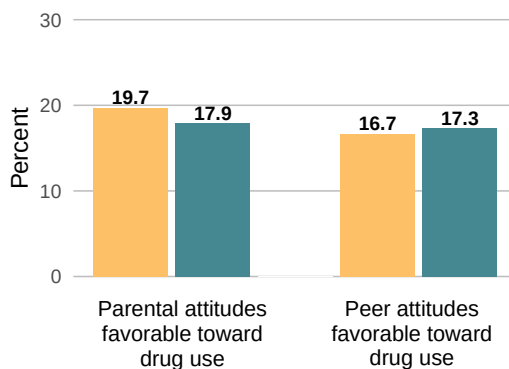
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



GRANT COUNTY Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	Arkansas 2025	Vs. State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	14.7	8.1	10.7	5.2		6.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.6	2.3	1.6	2.5		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	3.5	1.8	5.4	2.5		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	10.3	3.7	6.2	3.8		3.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	0.9	2.7	3.1	2.6		2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	5.2	4.3	6.8	2.6		4.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	9.5	3.8	6.1	5.2		3.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	18.1	8.2	10.6	2.6		6.2	▼
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$68,598	\$72,512	\$71,549				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	13.3	12.3	13.1				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.6		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	6.1	6.7	6.6				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	17.5	17.4					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	18.8	20.9	21.5				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	38.9	47.7	38.9	36.6		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	6.0	5.5	8.3				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	19.0						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	8.9	44.2	47.1	25.2		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	3.9	25.0	0.0	5.0		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	6.8	7.5	6.9	6.6		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	6.8	4.6	5.7	4.0		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	76.9						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	10.2						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	43.6	33.5	36.5	31.9		31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	27.7	28.1	37.4	29.2		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	34.8	20.5	19.1	19.7		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	31.0	19.9	19.5	16.7		17.3	▼
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	21.6	12.5	19.5	13.1		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	22.8	17.2	15.5	9.6		12.8	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	47.9	47.3	45.9	46.4		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	88.2	79.7	79.2	74.7		79.2	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.5	64.8	64.8	60.7		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	50.0	42.6	45.5	51.4		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	88.1	78.2	83.9	71.3		79.9	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	68.2	70.0	75.6	65.4		71.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	57.8	64.6	66.1	60.3		68.0	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	80.4	76.6	76.9	73.0		77.7	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	5.5	3.8	5.8				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	40.5	45.7	47.4	43.9		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	58.3	59.6	53.0	53.6		58.0	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	4.9	8.0	11.2	9.9		7.3	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	53.4	58.7	71.6	57.6		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	47.8	43.2	62.2	49.4		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 4th highest percentage of youth using heroin

Strengths

- 4th lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 6th lowest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 7th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol or vaping marijuana

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	2.9	1.5
18-24	12.2	14.8
25-29	12.9	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000

4.8



9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



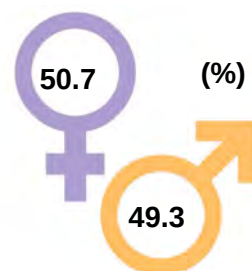
90.4



2.5



3.9



50.7

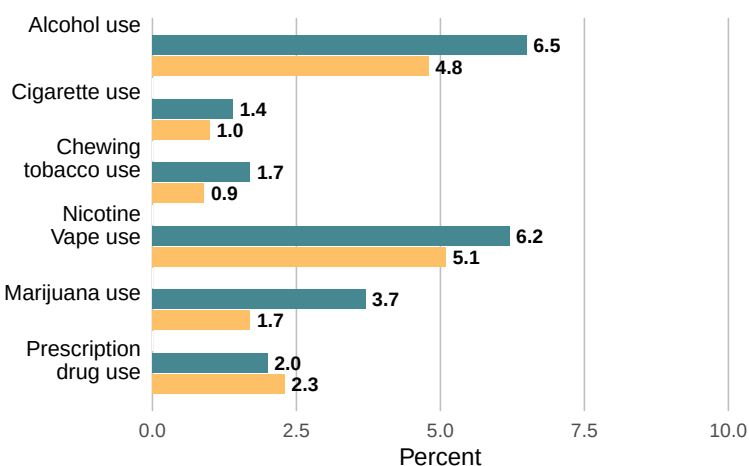
(%)

49.3

Total Population	46,432
Population under 18	11,123
Population 18-24	3,847
Population 25-29	2,946
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	9.8

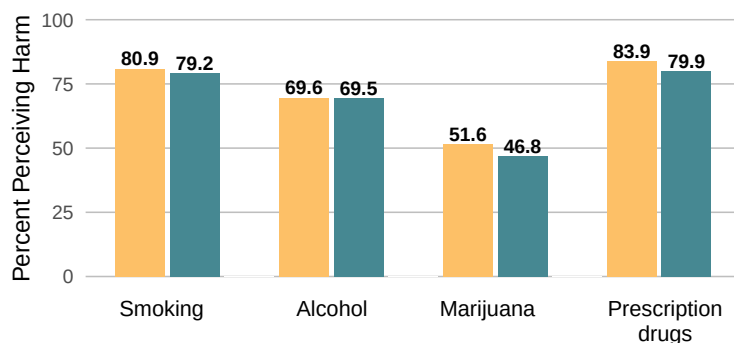
Youth Substance Use

County State



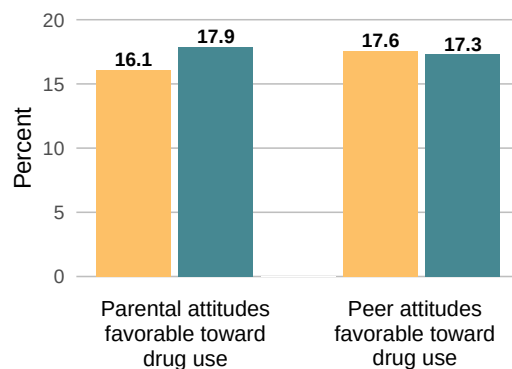
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



GREENE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	6.3	5.7	7.5	4.8		6.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	0.9	1.9	1.7	1.0		1.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	1.1	1.7	2.0	0.9		1.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	5.1	2.9	3.4	1.7		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2		0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.3		2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	4.6	3.3	3.8	2.8		4.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	4.0	2.5	3.1	1.8		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	7.6	6.0	7.5	5.1		6.2	▼
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$54,879	\$56,793	\$57,839				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	16.3	17.0	17.4				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.5		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	9.1	9.0	8.9				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.9	20.4					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	16.6	16.5	16.9				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	57.1	52.4	51.9	49.7		48.2	▲
Disconnected Youth measure ²	8.6	8.3	10.7				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	30.3						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	38.7	62.4	49.3	25.8		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	89.2	91.4	90.9	56.6		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	8.7	0.0	0.0	2.5		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	14.5	11.5	6.3	8.7		7.8	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	10.7	11.5	10.3	11.0		7.5	▲
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	57.5						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	19.1						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	37.8	38.0	31.0	36.4		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	28.9	26.4	25.8	24.3		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	20.9	19.4	19.2	16.1		17.9	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	21.3	19.7	17.4	17.6		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	10.7	11.2	12.3	9.8		11.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	21.1	16.8	15.0	13.6		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	52.8	45.6	43.4	41.7		42.7	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	76.1	79.9	82.2	80.9		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	59.9	65.6	69.1	69.6		69.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	36.4	46.9	49.4	51.6		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	75.3	79.9	83.1	83.9		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	66.3	72.0	73.7	74.0		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	60.2	68.2	70.5	71.6		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	71.1	78.7	79.5	81.1		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	4.8	5.0	4.8				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	47.5	42.9	45.0	44.2		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	62.2	59.0	56.8	60.5		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	9.5	8.5	9.8	5.5		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	61.0	58.5	64.3	63.1		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	42.4	44.3	48.1	51.3		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

N/A based on limited data available

Strengths

N/A based on limited data available

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.2	1.5
18-24	6.3	14.8
25-29	9.3	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000

5.9



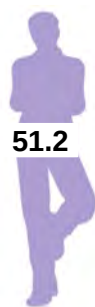
9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



51.2



29.2



15.9



51.7

(%)

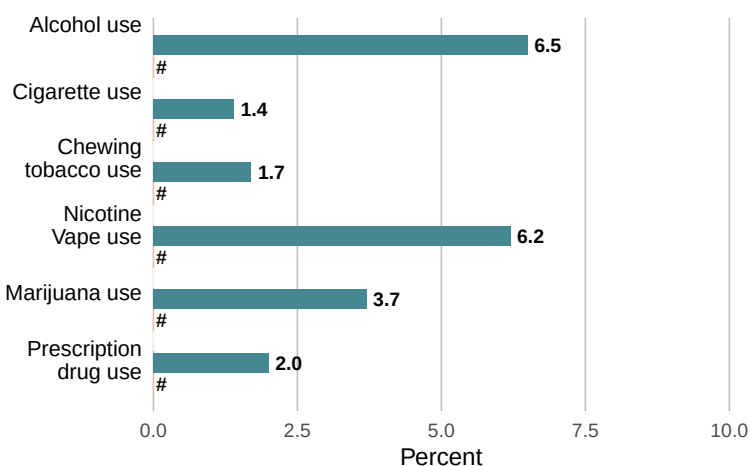


48.3

Total Population	19,508
Population under 18	4,933
Population 18-24	1,426
Population 25-29	1,189
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	NA

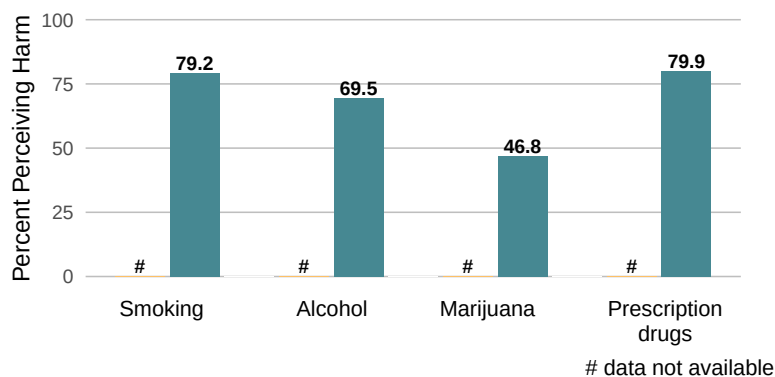
Youth Substance Use

County State



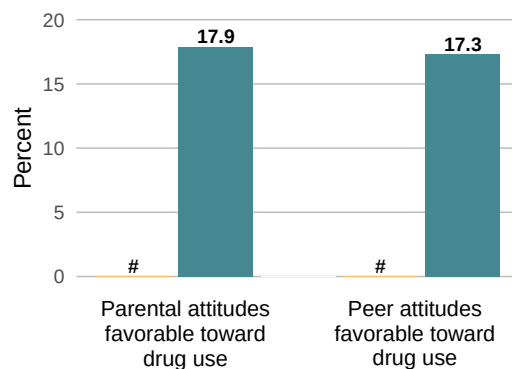
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



HEMPSTEAD COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	12.3	11.9				6.5	--
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.5	1.3				1.4	--
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.5	2.0				1.7	--
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	5.4	7.5				3.7	--
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0				0.1	--
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.4	3.8				2.0	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	7.8	6.4				4.0	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	5.2	5.6				3.5	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	7.7	9.4				6.2	--
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$45,049	\$47,654	\$46,787				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	20.9	19.0	20.2				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.6		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	11.3	10.1	8.3				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.3	20.2					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	15.8	14.6	16.3				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	40.1	41.1				48.2	--
Disconnected Youth measure ²	3.5	2.1	3.4				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	36.3						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	27.4	27.8	25.6	14.4		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	8.9	0.0	9.8	11.1		6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	7.7	7.2	6.8	3.7		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	14.7	13.8	14.9	12.7		7.5	▲
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	71.2	74.9					--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	11.7						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	41.7	40.8				31.9	--
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	33.6	34.0				23.8	--
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	27.1	24.1				17.9	--
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	26.4	28.6				17.3	--
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	21.3	18.0				11.1	--
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	24.1	19.4				12.8	--
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	50.0	57.2				42.7	--
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	75.9	71.2				79.2	--
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.1	54.9				69.5	--
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	45.5	36.7				46.8	--
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	79.3	72.1				79.9	--
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	63.2	62.3				71.5	--
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	69.1	62.4				68.0	--
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	76.6	68.5				77.7	--
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	6.3	9.2	5.9				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	44.4	46.3				43.1	--
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	65.4	69.4				58.0	--
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	12.4	10.2	12.2	8.8		7.3	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	55.2	57.2				64.8	--
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	39.7	39.1				56.7	--
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 11th highest percentage of youth vaping marijuana
- 15th highest percentage of youth using marijuana or vaping flavor

Strengths

- 14th lowest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 15th lowest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.5	1.5
18-24	4.6	14.8
25-29	6.2	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



85.1

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



5.3

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



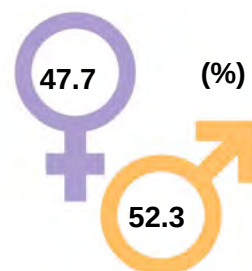
81.2



11.0



4.4



47.7

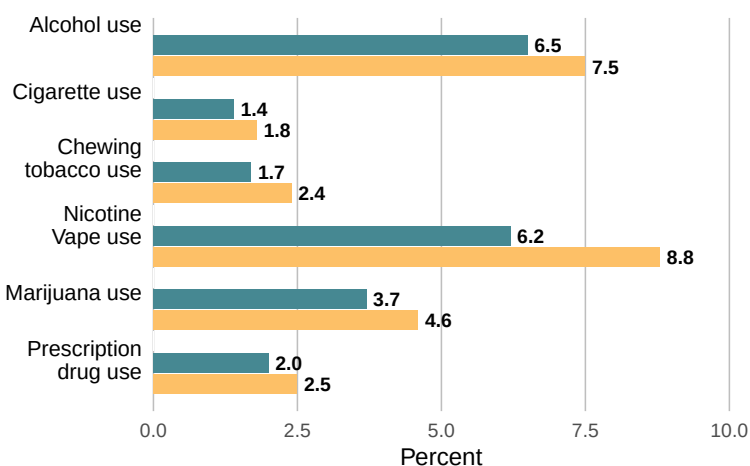
(%)

52.3

Total Population	33,180
Population under 18	6,539
Population 18-24	2,588
Population 25-29	2,111
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	9.8

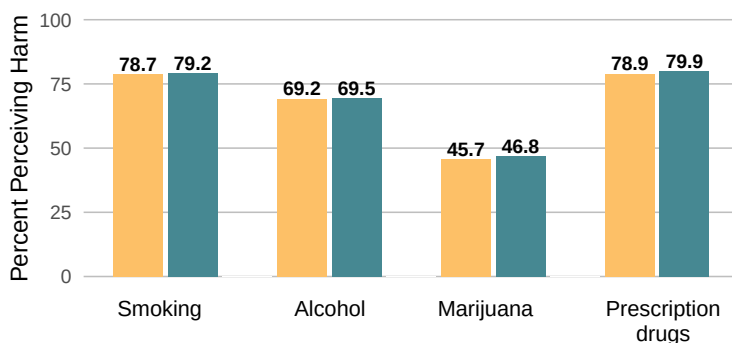
Youth Substance Use

County State



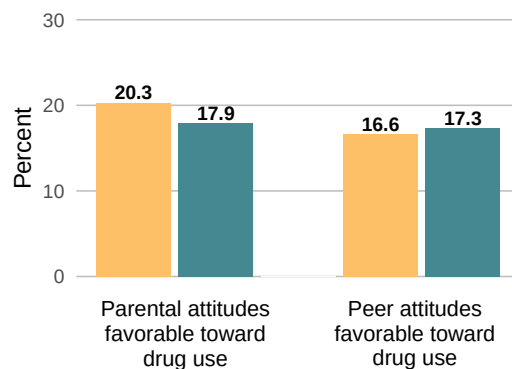
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



HOT SPRING COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	10.8	7.8	6.1	7.5		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.8		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.1	1.3	2.5	2.4		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	8.7	4.4	4.5	4.6		3.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.6	1.6	3.2	2.5		2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	8.3	5.1	4.3	5.8		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	8.5	3.9	3.6	4.9		3.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	14.9	8.1	6.8	8.8		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$50,260	\$52,644	\$55,405				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	17.4	17.1	15.1				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.6		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	7.7	8.0	7.2				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	20.4	20.5					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	15.5	15.8	17.5				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	47.8	46.8	38.8	40.5		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	9.2	6.2	1.9				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	24.2						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	26.6	33.8	29.5	16.3		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	60.4	81.5	60.1		57.2	▲
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	6.3	0.0	9.6	0.0		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	1.8	2.7	2.3	2.5		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	7.5	4.7	4.9	5.9		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	168.7	62.8	85.1				--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	10.2						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	31.4	36.4	32.9	32.9		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	29.0	27.7	25.9	27.3		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	23.1	23.4	18.1	20.3		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	21.5	19.6	18.7	16.6		17.3	▼
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	17.1	15.7	13.0	13.3		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	19.6	15.0	11.8	11.7		12.8	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	49.3	49.7	46.5	45.8		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	81.8	77.7	80.1	78.7		79.2	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	64.8	62.0	68.0	69.2		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	42.2	40.4	42.3	45.7		46.8	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	83.0	76.8	77.4	78.9		79.9	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	66.1	67.4	67.4	69.2		71.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	60.0	62.6	64.2	65.4		68.0	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	74.4	73.2	73.4	76.0		77.7	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	6.0	6.2	5.3				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	44.5	42.1	45.9	39.3		43.1	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	56.9	59.2	65.4	55.5		58.0	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	5.4	4.0	2.0	3.3		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	58.5	57.8	58.4	65.9		64.8	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	45.9	48.3	46.4	60.7		56.7	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 1st highest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 3rd highest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 5th highest percentage of youth using alcohol

Strengths

- 1st lowest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs
- 1st lowest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	1.9	1.5
18-24	68.7	14.8
25-29	36.8	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000

2.2



9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



62.9



20.0

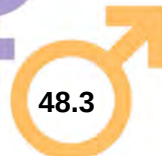


13.1



51.7

(%)

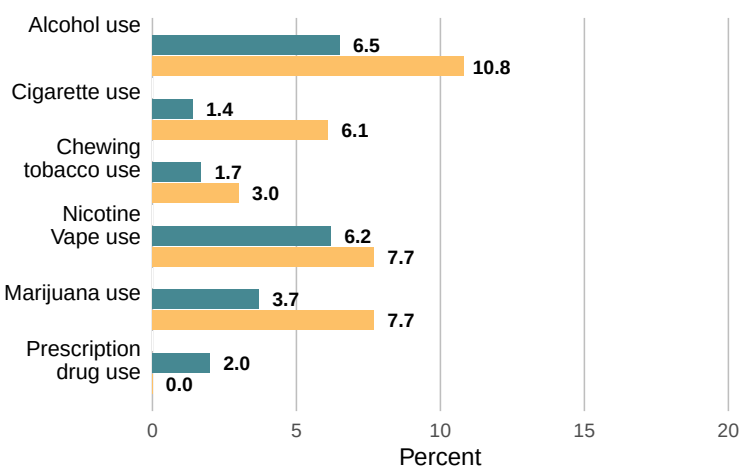


48.3

Total Population	12,583
Population under 18	3,234
Population 18-24	1,034
Population 25-29	679
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	4.9

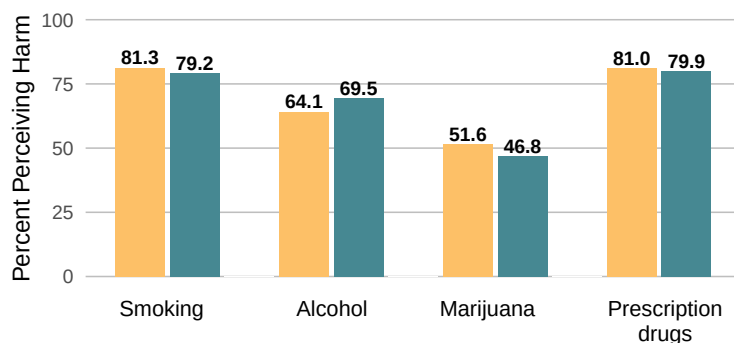
Youth Substance Use

County State



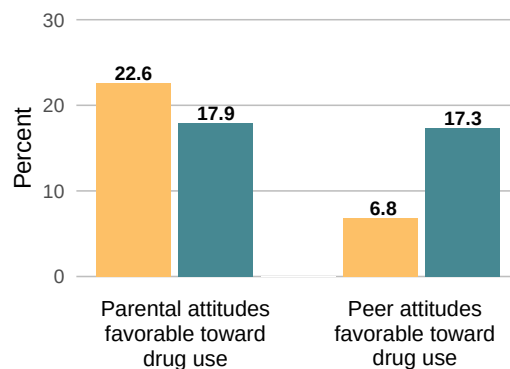
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



HOWARD COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	14.2	6.9	6.0	10.8		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.0	2.1	1.1	6.1		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	3.7	1.1	1.9	3.0		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	7.6	2.5	3.2	7.7		3.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.0	1.1	1.9	0.0		2.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	9.5	4.4	5.0	4.6		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	6.5	1.9	3.4	4.6		3.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	14.1	6.3	7.1	7.7		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$44,824	\$44,492	\$45,603				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	17.9	19.8	22.5				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	12.4	11.7	9.9				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	18.0	19.9					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	15.0	16.7	16.2				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	43.0	40.8	42.3	37.1		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	10.3	11.9	14.8				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	27.8						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	12.5	43.3	29.4	23.0		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	7.6	0.0	3.1	8.6		6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	13.4	12.3	9.3	18.0		7.8	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	7.8	6.1	5.3	6.4		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	0.0						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	8.8						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	38.1	30.3	34.4	23.0		31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	27.3	23.5	22.6	24.2		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	26.1	19.4	20.7	22.6		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	23.5	15.2	21.4	6.8		17.3	▼
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	18.2	10.6	14.9	9.5		11.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	20.2	13.6	11.8	15.6		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	49.7	45.7	47.7	40.6		42.7	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	78.9	75.3	74.8	81.3		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	62.1	61.2	63.4	64.1		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	43.8	47.9	47.1	51.6		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	79.8	75.1	77.7	81.0		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	62.8	63.3	66.2	69.8		71.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	58.3	64.7	63.1	65.6		68.0	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	69.2	70.6	72.5	76.2		77.7	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	2.1	1.8	2.2				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	47.6	43.4	41.8	42.9		43.1	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	59.9	55.2	58.7	56.6		58.0	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	1.8	0.4	2.2	1.1		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	61.4	58.4	59.3	81.8		64.8	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	49.7	51.2	57.9	68.8		56.7	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 13th highest percentage of youth vaping nicotine
- 15th highest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs

Strengths

- 3rd lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 10th highest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of trying marijuana once or twice
- 11th highest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of drinking 1 or 2 alcoholic beverages daily

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.6	1.5
18-24	5.2	14.8
25-29	8.1	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



69.4

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000

2.3

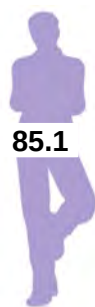
9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



85.1



2.3

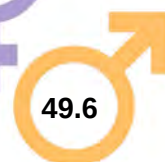


9.1



50.4

(%)

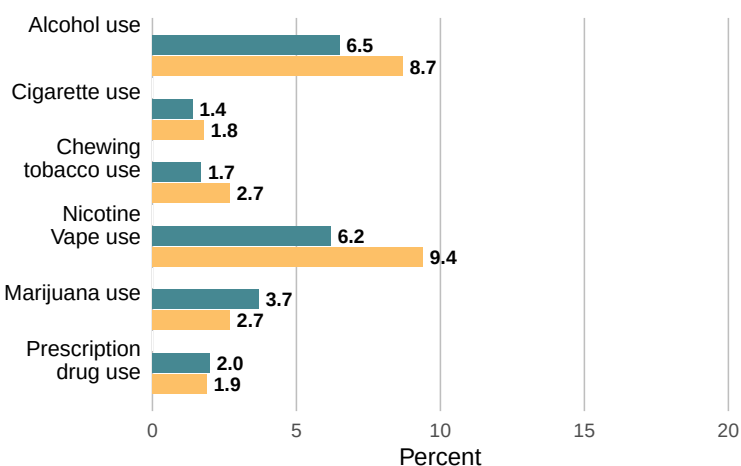


49.6

Total Population	38,175
Population under 18	9,283
Population 18-24	3,656
Population 25-29	2,107
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	8.1

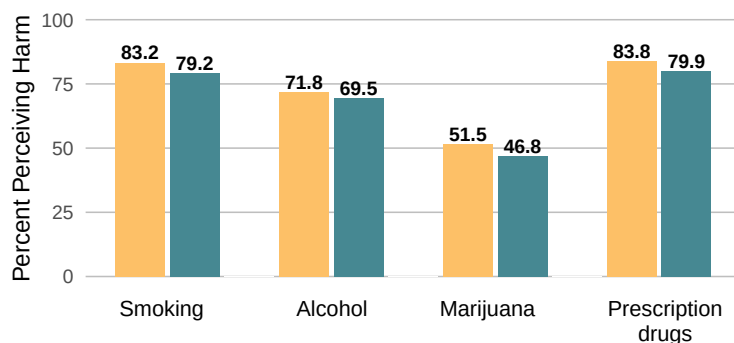
Youth Substance Use

County State



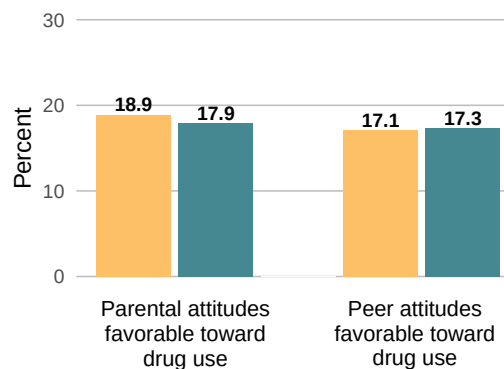
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



INDEPENDENCE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	8.2	7.8	10.2	8.7		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	4.1	1.6	2.2	1.8		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.7	2.0	2.1	2.7		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	6.1	3.1	3.3	2.7		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.4	2.8	1.9	1.9		2.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	6.0	3.2	4.9	6.4		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	5.6	2.6	3.1	2.9		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	12.1	6.6	9.7	9.4		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$52,361	\$56,009	\$56,609				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	15.0	19.6	20.4				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.9		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	10.1	10.3	10.0				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	20.2	21.2					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	17.1	16.9	18.1				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	51.4	43.2	49.7	45.5		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	6.9	8.7	9.9				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	21.5						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	19.8	39.3	36.9	22.3		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	3.3	0.0	2.7	7.2		6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	4.3	3.5	3.4	4.0		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	4.2	3.1	4.3	3.5		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	55.2	54.2	69.4				--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	9.8						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	35.0	32.3	32.7	30.9		31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	29.9	26.6	27.2	28.8		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	21.9	19.8	26.7	18.9		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	22.7	17.9	22.2	17.1		17.3	▼
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	16.5	11.1	15.4	12.6		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	21.0	16.7	16.8	16.2		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	48.8	43.5	44.0	38.2		42.7	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	80.7	79.7	81.5	83.2		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	61.5	66.2	69.8	71.8		69.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	43.6	47.1	43.8	51.5		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	80.3	80.0	83.4	83.8		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.7	70.8	73.4	73.2		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	62.6	67.6	68.4	70.3		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	74.8	76.4	79.6	81.9		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.9	2.1	2.3				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	44.7	45.5	43.9	45.0		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	55.1	56.1	60.0	58.4		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	4.1	6.2	6.2	4.0		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	61.6	61.6	62.8	64.3		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	50.9	46.7	51.4	53.8		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 6th highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 6th highest percentage of youth vaping flavor
- 8th and 9th highest percentage of youth vaping and using marijuana, respectively
- 10th highest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs

Strengths

N/A

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.0	1.5
18-24	3.1	14.8
25-29	1.3	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



1.7

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



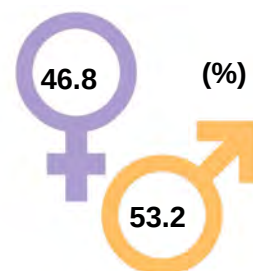
91.1



3.0



3.3



46.8

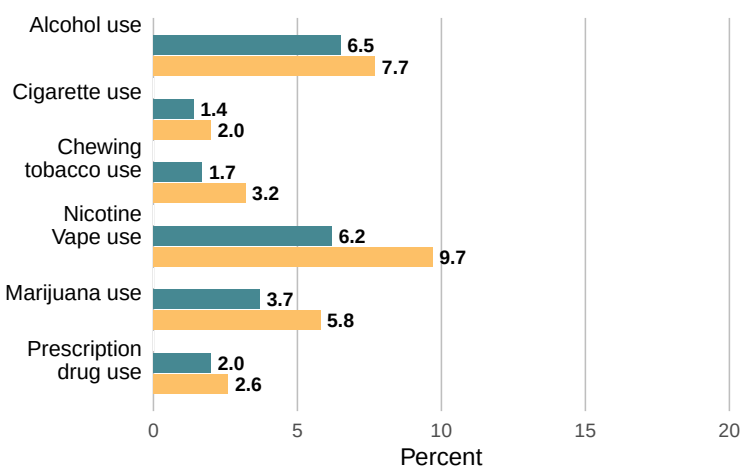
(%)

53.2

Total Population	14,009
Population under 18	2,490
Population 18-24	971
Population 25-29	791
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	16.7

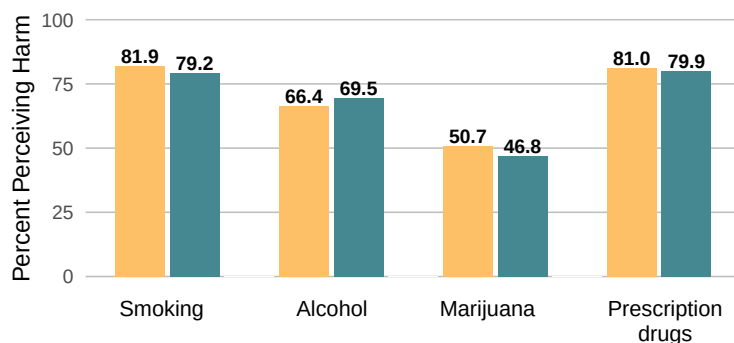
Youth Substance Use

County State



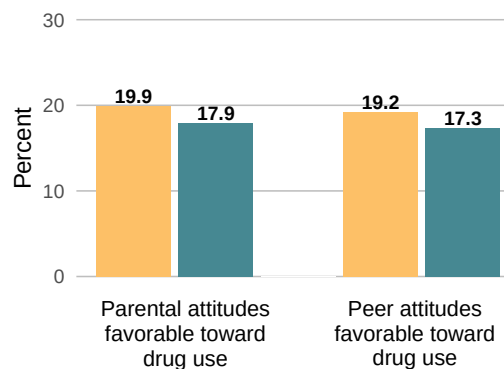
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



IZARD COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	8.0	6.3	8.2	7.7		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.0		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	3.0	1.9	3.5	3.2		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	5.2	3.5	3.0	5.8		3.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.5	4.5	2.5	2.6		2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	5.0	5.1	5.2	7.7		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	5.0	3.2	2.7	5.2		3.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	11.5	8.9	10.2	9.7		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$46,159	\$47,728	\$49,405				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	22.4	21.1	22.3				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	5.2	4.7	4.9	5.9		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) ²	6.8	6.6	8.4				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	22.2	23.2					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	18.9	18.7	19.7				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	45.9	43.7	48.3	41.8		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	5.6	8.2	8.1				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	28.2						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	6.5	16.6	27.8	13.6		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	2.6	0.0	0.0			6.4	--
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.6		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.6		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	0.0						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	27.8						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	31.3	31.3	37.2	31.5		31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	31.8	32.2	28.5	32.9		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	24.1	26.8	24.6	19.9		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	21.8	17.7	23.6	19.2		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	14.6	14.3	19.1	18.6		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	21.6	20.7	14.2	17.3		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	46.8	43.7	44.1	44.9		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	83.1	82.6	82.1	81.9		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	62.0	64.7	65.0	66.4		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	48.4	45.9	48.7	50.7		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	84.4	84.5	83.8	81.0		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	72.4	73.3	71.9	70.6		71.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	68.8	71.2	65.7	66.0		68.0	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	80.7	80.4	77.0	79.3		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.7	3.4	1.7				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	45.0	43.7	50.3	50.3		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	56.5	54.5	60.2	52.3		58.0	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	9.2	4.0	1.7	0.6		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	62.9	64.0	65.4	66.7		64.8	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	56.9	55.0	53.3	67.9		56.7	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 3rd highest percentage of youth using alcohol or vaping nicotine
- 6th highest percentage of youth using cigarettes or vaping marijuana
- 10th highest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs
- 10th highest percentage of youth using marijuana

Strengths

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

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	4.2	1.5
18-24	29.8	14.8
25-29	19.0	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



7.2

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



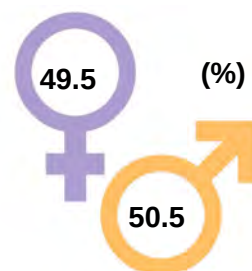
75.3



17.7



3.6



49.5

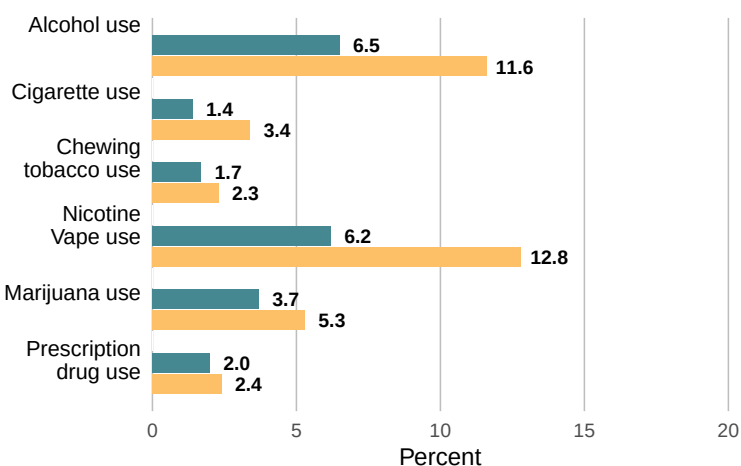
(%)

50.5

Total Population	16,712
Population under 18	3,336
Population 18-24	1,477
Population 25-29	1,158
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	11.1

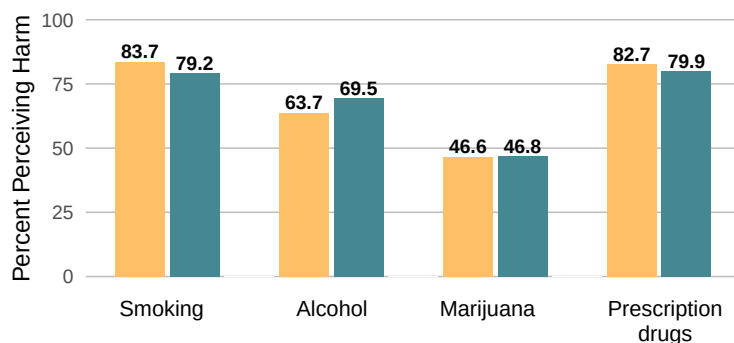
Youth Substance Use

County State



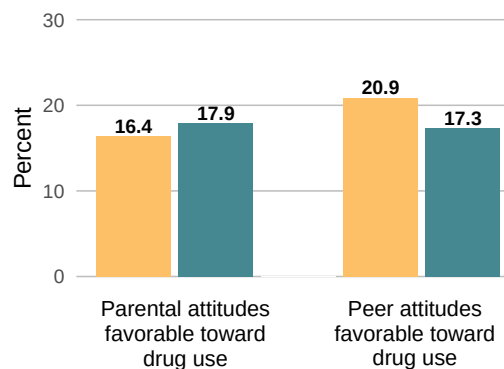
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



JACKSON COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	17.5	5.6		11.6		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	3.8	6.3		3.4		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	4.3	4.2		2.3		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	6.3	4.9		5.3		3.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0		0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.7	2.1		2.4		2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	6.3	4.9		4.0		4.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	5.3	5.6		6.4		3.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	16.4	7.7		12.8		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$41,929	\$41,215	\$44,218				▼
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	24.7	21.2	21.7				▲
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	5.0	4.8	4.5	3.9		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	8.4	8.9	9.7				▼
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	21.6	23.1					▲
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	11.9	13.3	14.7				▲
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	44.1	42.6		45.6		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	5.5	4.0	8.7				▼
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	22.2						▲
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	19.7	54.2	51.5	34.7		39.5	▲
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	166.8	160.9	161.0	44.9		57.2	▲
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	5.4	0.0	6.2	4.9		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	11.9	21.2	19.8	17.0		7.8	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	5.5	10.7	11.4	11.2		7.5	▲
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	146.6	112.4					▲
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	26.9						▲
Poor family management (%) ¹	33.0	39.1		32.5		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	31.9	25.7		24.7		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	28.6	19.1		16.4		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	28.8	24.8		20.9		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	23.6	11.8		13.6		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	17.3	19.7		17.3		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	58.9	54.9		42.0		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	75.1	79.4		83.7		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	48.9	56.0		63.7		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	38.1	37.9		46.6		46.8	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	82.3	77.6		82.7		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	60.7	62.6		68.5		71.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	61.2	56.5		66.3		68.0	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	72.7	71.0		80.4		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	8.6	4.7	7.2				▼
Low academic performance (%) ¹	54.8	45.8		43.8		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	64.6	57.6		63.6		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	4.7	2.1	5.1	1.1		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	67.4	59.7		65.5		64.8	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	48.9	48.3		52.6		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 9th highest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use
- 13th highest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 13th and 17th highest percentage of youth vaping and using marijuana, respectively

Strengths

N/A

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	1.5	1.5
18-24	13.2	14.8
25-29	12.0	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



46.9

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000

8.1



9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



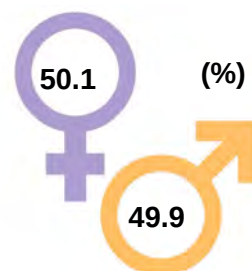
36.9



57.1



3.0



50.1

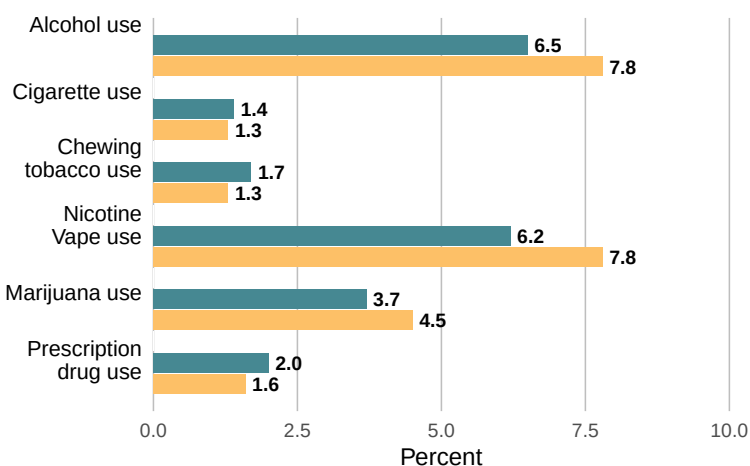
(%)

49.9

Total Population	64,802
Population under 18	13,906
Population 18-24	6,500
Population 25-29	4,158
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	10.7

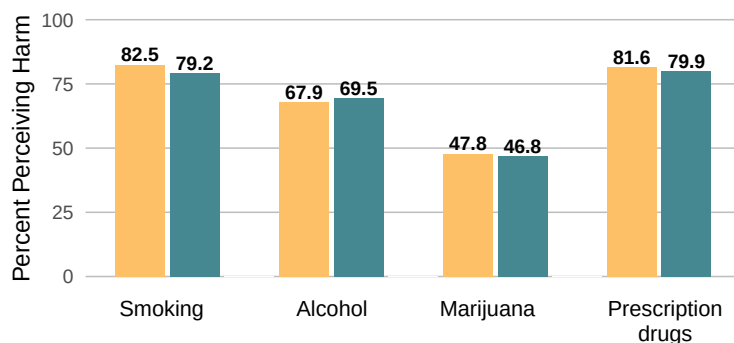
Youth Substance Use

County State



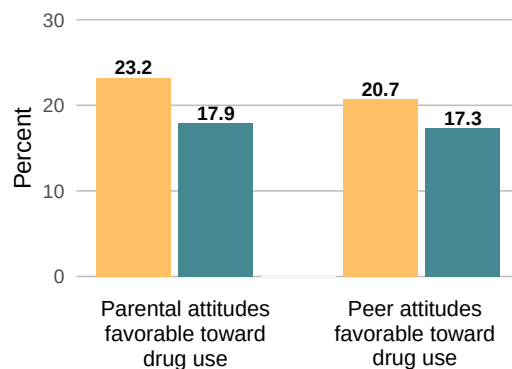
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



JEFFERSON COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	8.4	8.0	5.2	7.8		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.3		1.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	0.7	2.2	1.5	1.3		1.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	8.3	6.0	5.1	4.5		3.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.7	2.5	1.5	1.6		2.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	4.2	6.8	5.7	4.0		4.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	5.2	5.2	4.1	4.7		3.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	6.8	10.1	5.7	7.8		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$46,855	\$48,552	\$51,096				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	22.2	20.6	18.6				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	5.2	4.3	4.8	4.8		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) ²	6.2	5.5	5.1				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	17.0	20.1					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	20.2	20.6	20.1				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	51.1	51.4	49.7	44.5		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	13.0	15.1	14.8				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	33.4						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	23.5	55.6	60.6	63.9		39.5	▲
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	149.4	146.4	145.9	41.3		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	7.1	22.2	18.8	5.9		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	3.5	3.3	3.8	5.5		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	9.7	8.7	12.9	12.7		7.5	▲
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	44.0	36.8	46.9				--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	16.1						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	38.1	37.5	39.4	25.1		31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	32.3	31.7	29.6	29.2		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	19.5	18.1	16.9	23.2		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	24.6	22.8	20.5	20.7		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	16.8	16.4	14.1	10.2		11.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	18.2	19.0	13.6	14.9		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	56.3	50.1	49.6	41.9		42.7	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	69.3	75.8	69.1	82.5		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	59.3	65.8	63.6	67.9		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	35.5	39.9	45.4	47.8		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	71.4	75.1	71.9	81.6		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	59.7	65.2	65.2	73.0		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	59.8	63.1	64.2	70.1		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	67.7	71.0	70.8	80.9		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	9.8	11.1	8.1				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	37.9	38.6	42.3	35.3		43.1	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	57.8	62.6	62.6	60.3		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	6.4	12.4	5.6	7.4		7.3	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	54.2	51.3	52.0	63.4		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	38.1	37.5	34.8	44.7		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

N/A

Strengths

- 5th lowest percentage of youth using prescription drugs or vaping flavor
- 7th lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes or vaping nicotine
- 10th lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 12th highest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of drinking 1 or 2 alcoholic beverages daily or e-cigarette use

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.3	1.5
18-24	13.5	14.8
25-29	18.8	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



1.4

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



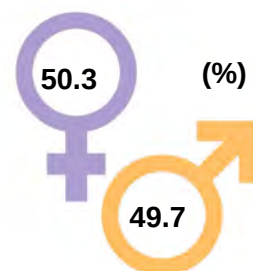
76.7



1.7



14.3



50.3

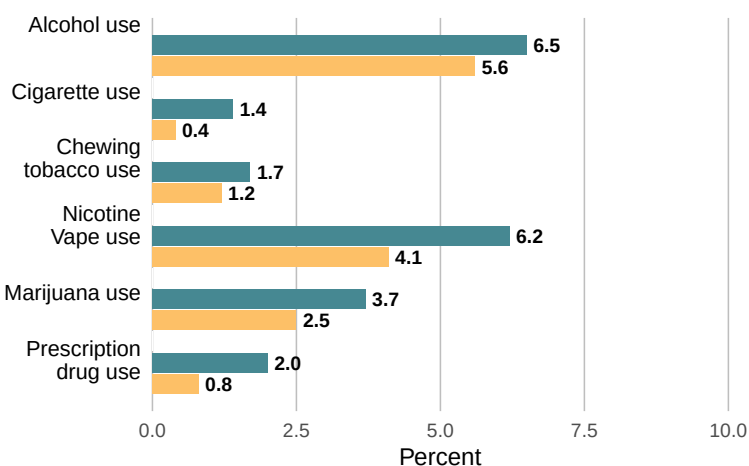
(%)

49.7

Total Population	26,003
Population under 18	6,299
Population 18-24	2,452
Population 25-29	1,386
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	7.0

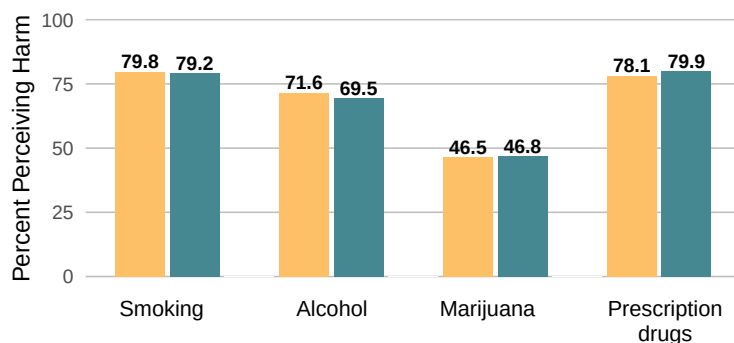
Youth Substance Use

County State



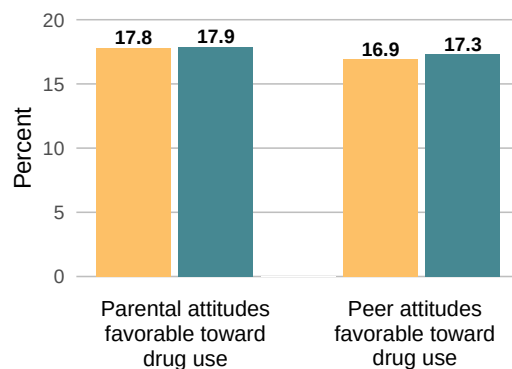
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



JOHNSON COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	7.8	8.6	7.5	5.6		6.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.4		1.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	1.6	2.1	3.1	1.2		1.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	3.7	2.7	2.5	2.5		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	1.9	2.2	1.7	0.8		2.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	4.1	3.2	4.5	1.9		4.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	4.1	2.7	2.3	2.9		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	8.2	6.6	7.1	4.1		6.2	▼
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$42,470	\$44,808	\$45,995				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	18.9	19.4	19.8				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	4.1	4.0	5.3	4.4		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) ²	8.2	7.8	8.2				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	21.2	21.1					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	15.0	18.1	17.8				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	48.0	50.6	49.3	44.6		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	7.7	6.3	4.9				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	25.8						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	33.9	106.8	102.3	71.9		39.5	▲
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	8.1	0.0	14.4			6.4	--
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	11.5	9.8	6.4	6.8		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	6.4	8.1	6.1	5.7		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	0.0						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	9.2						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	30.1	29.5	30.7	33.9		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	24.4	25.5	27.6	21.1		23.8	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	20.9	19.2	19.2	17.8		17.9	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	23.6	19.9	18.1	16.9		17.3	▼
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	14.3	13.3	15.4	11.4		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	19.6	16.1	16.8	12.8		12.8	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	50.3	43.9	40.8	41.3		42.7	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	76.1	79.7	82.6	79.8		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	60.1	64.4	71.6	71.6		69.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	42.2	44.9	47.4	46.5		46.8	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	75.4	80.9	81.3	78.1		79.9	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	63.1	70.2	72.4	75.1		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	60.9	66.4	72.5	71.3		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	68.5	78.0	79.6	78.5		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	5.7	3.3	1.4				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	50.3	44.5	42.4	41.6		43.1	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	56.3	52.5	53.1	56.5		58.0	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	5.8	9.5	5.4	3.7		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	59.6	62.7	63.1	65.0		64.8	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	56.6	52.3	57.3	59.5		56.7	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

LAFAYETTE COUNTY



Key Findings

Weakness

N/A based on limited data available

Strengths

N/A based on limited data available

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.0	1.5
18-24	0.0	14.8
25-29	0.0	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



17.7

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



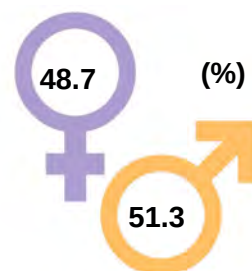
58.6



33.9



4.3



48.7

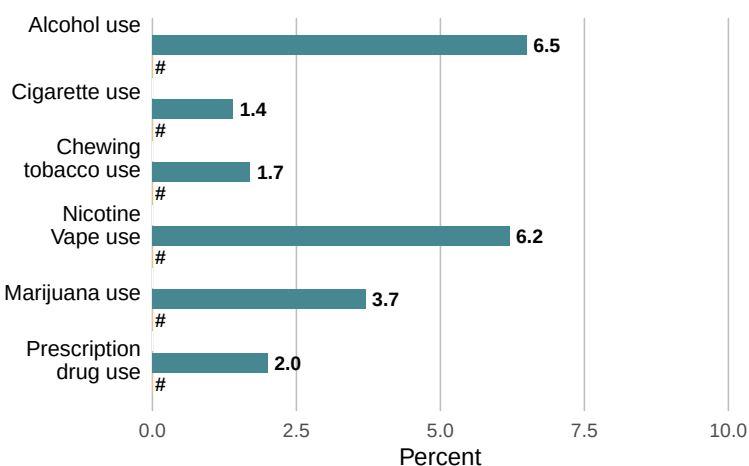
(%)

51.3

Total Population	6,136
Population under 18	1,120
Population 18-24	522
Population 25-29	267
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	NA

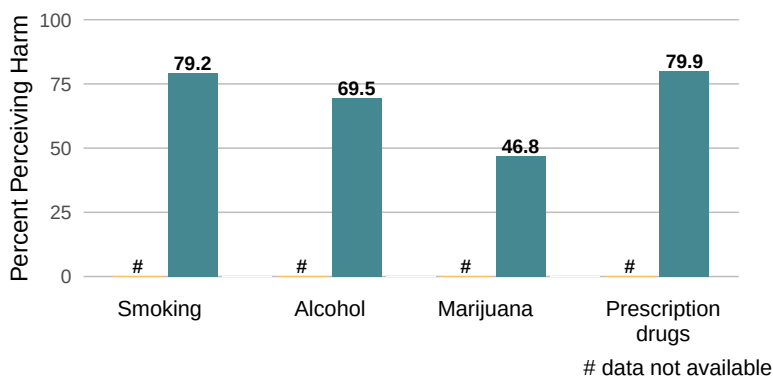
Youth Substance Use

County State



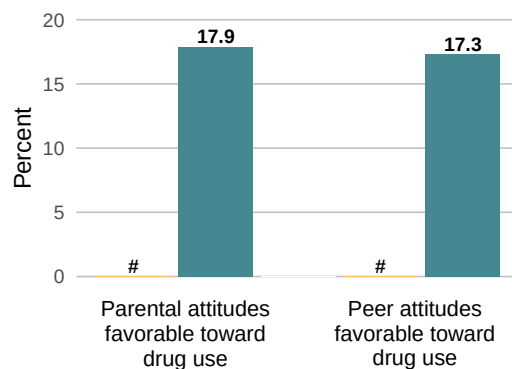
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



LAFAYETTE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	11.5	12.5	9.5			6.5	--
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	1.2	1.6	3.8			1.4	--
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.4	6.5	2.6			1.7	--
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	5.0	4.8	2.8			3.7	--
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.1	--
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	1.4	1.6	1.5			2.0	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	13.7	14.3	4.5			4.0	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	4.2	4.8	5.7			3.5	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	11.7	15.9	3.0			6.2	--
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$40,262	\$37,237	\$41,278				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	23.7	27.2	22.3				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	4.8	4.5	5.1	4.7		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) ²	9.3	8.6	8.8				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.4	23.4					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	10.6	9.2	9.0				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	40.3	33.8	31.6			48.2	--
Disconnected Youth measure ²	6.7	13.7	16.9				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	22.5						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	31.9	41.9	26.1	13.0		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	14.3	0.0	15.4	9.4		6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2.4	1.9	3.4	0.8		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	3.3	1.8	1.1	1.0		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	0.0						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	8.4						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	40.9	47.4	37.7			31.9	--
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	31.6	35.6	21.7			23.8	--
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	25.7	22.4	20.6			17.9	--
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	17.1	25.0	20.5			17.3	--
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	16.3	20.6	11.4			11.1	--
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	15.1	16.7	11.4			12.8	--
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	65.3	62.1	50.0			42.7	--
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	61.8	56.5	63.1			79.2	--
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	46.7	53.2	61.9			69.5	--
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	30.6	27.4	39.7			46.8	--
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	64.9	55.0	59.4			79.9	--
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	48.1	47.5	53.1			71.5	--
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	50.0	45.8	60.0			68.0	--
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	53.3	52.5	67.2			77.7	--
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	14.0	6.3	17.7				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	40.8	41.2	27.0			43.1	--
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	58.8	62.1	53.8			58.0	--
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	2.1	10.4	2.2	5.1		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	48.8	49.3	65.0			64.8	--
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	53.1	39.7	51.3			56.7	--
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 4th highest percentage of youth using alcohol or vaping nicotine
- 5th highest percentage of youth using cigarettes

Strengths

- 1st lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 10th lowest percentage of youth using prescription drugs

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	1.7	1.5
18-24	9.0	14.8
25-29	4.3	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



1.3

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



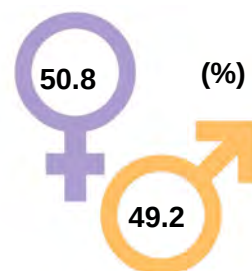
93.1



1.5



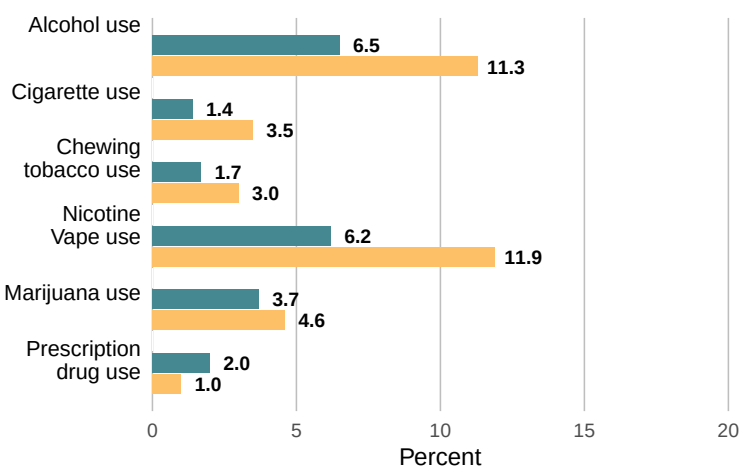
2.5



Total Population	16,238
Population under 18	3,624
Population 18-24	1,668
Population 25-29	922
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	8.4

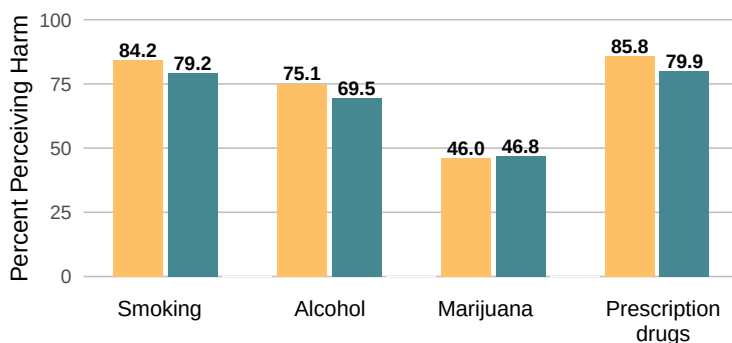
Youth Substance Use

County State



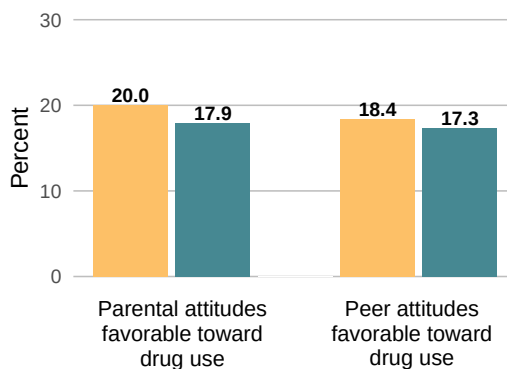
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



LAWRENCE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	10.9	10.4	8.5	11.3		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.6	1.3	2.6	3.5		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	3.3	1.3	2.6	3.0		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	7.0	4.2	4.3	4.6		3.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.5	2.3	1.7	1.0		2.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	4.7	4.2	5.6	5.2		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	6.0	4.9	3.4	4.2		3.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	15.6	9.4	11.1	11.9		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$43,606	\$44,164	\$44,882				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	19.1	18.2	20.1				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.6	3.1	3.6	3.4		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	8.8	9.3	11.5				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	20.8	21.5					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	12.9	14.0	14.5				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	39.3	39.1	48.7	38.8		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	8.7	8.8	9.0				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	45.0						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	37.5	51.6	35.1	20.3		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	1.9	0.0	0.0	8.5		6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	4.9	8.1	5.7	6.2		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2.6	2.4	2.5	3.4		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	37.2						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	16.1						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	26.1	26.9	23.5	19.8		31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	29.5	29.9	24.8	28.1		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	25.9	20.1	14.2	20.0		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	24.5	19.4	16.5	18.4		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	15.4	12.3	14.0	16.2		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	20.0	12.3	11.5	13.0		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	51.9	38.5	45.1	35.7		42.7	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	83.2	86.9	79.8	84.2		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	62.4	68.9	61.6	75.1		69.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	40.7	50.0	43.9	46.0		46.8	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	87.4	85.9	80.7	85.8		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	66.7	75.1	70.6	72.3		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	60.8	74.5	67.0	68.6		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	77.9	84.6	79.3	81.8		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	4.4	4.3	1.3				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	42.2	40.7	45.1	41.8		43.1	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	56.6	46.3	57.6	60.2		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	6.0	7.0	4.5	3.9		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	59.7	68.1	67.4	62.0		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	51.6	56.3	47.3	51.5		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 1st highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

Strengths

- 1st lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco or misusing prescription drugs
- 2nd lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use
- 1st and 3rd lowest percentage of youth vaping nicotine and flavor, respectively
- 4th lowest percentage of youth using marijuana

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.6	1.5
18-24	6.9	14.8
25-29	16.5	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



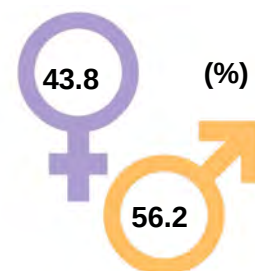
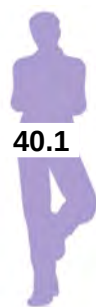
NA 46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



Demographics

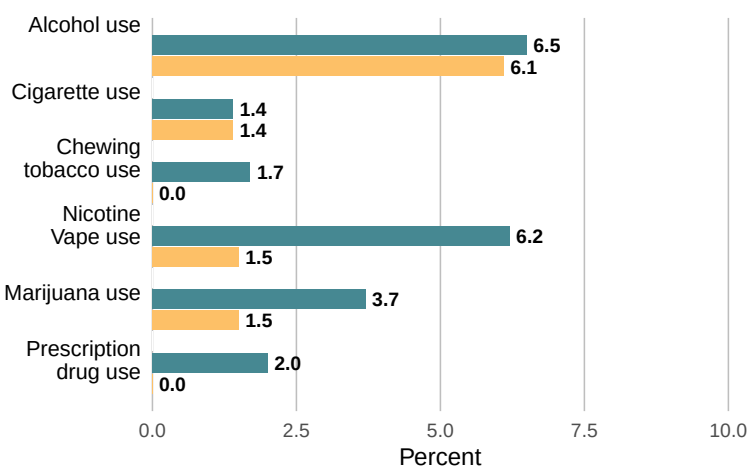
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Total Population	8,359
Population under 18	1,581
Population 18-24	865
Population 25-29	363
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	15.8

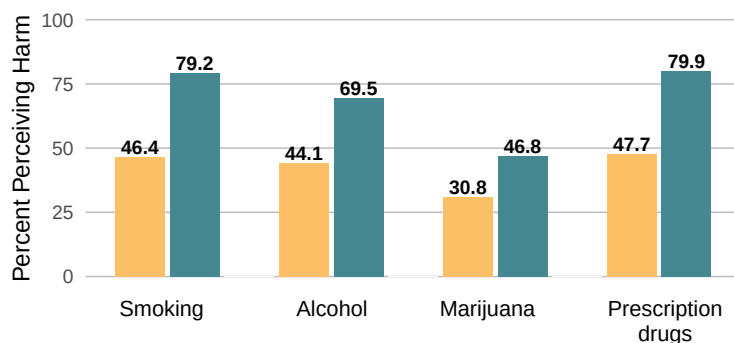
Youth Substance Use

County State



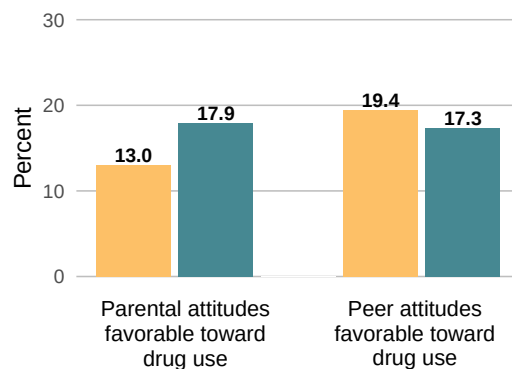
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



LEE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹		4.4		6.1		6.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹		1.5		1.4		1.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹		1.5		0.0		1.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹		3.0		1.5		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹		0.0		0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹		0.0		0.0		2.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹		4.5		1.5		4.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹		4.5		3.1		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹		4.4		1.5		6.2	▼
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$33,801	\$36,860	\$34,375				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	35.1	27.7	39.4				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) ²	7.6	6.5	6.4				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	20.9	23.8					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	7.7	6.9	7.2				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹		54.8		44.8		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	16.7	20.0	15.8				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	31.2						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	8.1	11.7	16.7	14.4		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	103.9	92.3	105.8	44.3		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2.8	1.4	4.8	5.0		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	10.8	7.3	9.3	6.1		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	0.0						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	3.1						--
Poor family management (%) ¹		40.0		56.6		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹		30.6		30.4		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹		19.7		13.0		17.9	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹		12.2		19.4		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹		5.5		13.9		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹		9.4		8.9		12.8	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹		52.1		68.6		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		63.2		46.4		79.2	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		60.6		44.1		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		47.8		30.8		46.8	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		64.6		47.7		79.9	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		54.4		43.1		71.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		61.8		41.3		68.0	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		63.2		42.9		77.7	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	22.4	17.7	25.0				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹		42.9		33.8		43.1	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹		57.7		47.9		58.0	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	1.6	6.4	12.5	10.7		7.3	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹		57.1		52.7		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹		53.2		61.8		56.7	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

N/A based on limited data available

Strengths

N/A based on limited data available

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	1.5	1.5
18-24	7.3	14.8
25-29	2.4	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



6.4

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



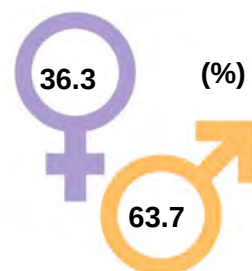
61.9



30.3



5.4



36.3

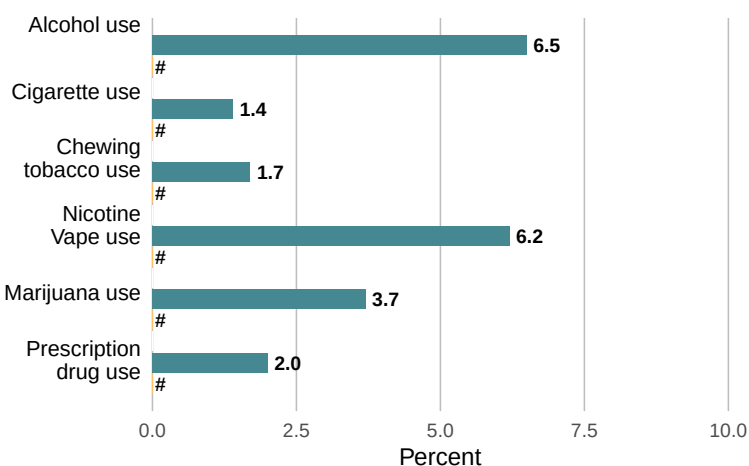
(%)

63.7

Total Population	12,950
Population under 18	2,038
Population 18-24	1,094
Population 25-29	1,242
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	NA

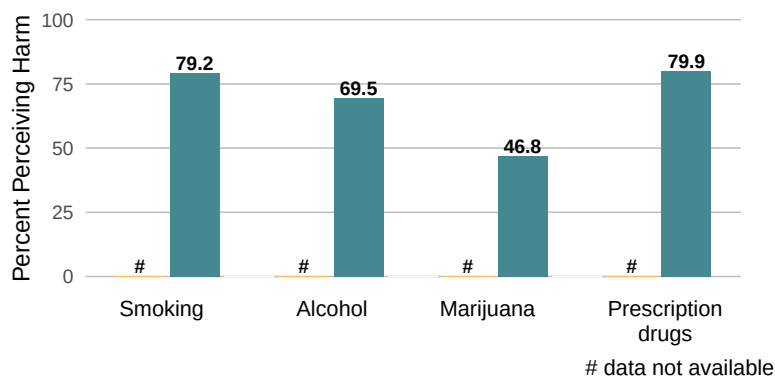
Youth Substance Use

County State



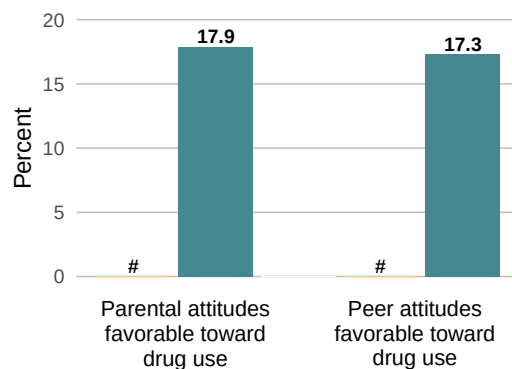
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



LINCOLN COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹						6.5	--
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹						1.4	--
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹						1.7	--
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹						3.7	--
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹						0.1	--
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹						2.0	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹						4.0	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹						3.5	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹						6.2	--
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$50,526	\$51,667	\$51,778				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	25.2	17.7	15.4				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	4.5	3.7	4.8	5.1		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) ²	8.2	7.9	8.1				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	17.1	18.7					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	8.1	10.9	12.0				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹						48.2	--
Disconnected Youth measure ²	19.0	21.4	7.3				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	27.4						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	10.0	23.1	32.4	28.6		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	13.3	0.0	3.9	4.5		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2.4	3.9	1.4	2.8		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	3.8	3.9	3.3	3.6		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	46.1						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	7.8						--
Poor family management (%) ¹						31.9	--
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹						23.8	--
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹						17.9	--
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹						17.3	--
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹						11.1	--
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹						12.8	--
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹						42.7	--
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹						79.2	--
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹						69.5	--
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹						46.8	--
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹						79.9	--
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹						71.5	--
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹						68.0	--
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹						77.7	--
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	5.8	5.8	6.4				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹						43.1	--
Low commitment to school (%) ¹						58.0	--
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	0.7	5.8	2.9	10.4		7.3	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹						64.8	--
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹						56.7	--
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 2nd highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs
- 5th highest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use

Strengths

- 1st lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes or smokeless tobacco
- 3rd lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.0	1.5
18-24	21.1	14.8
25-29	16.8	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000

1.1



9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



71.6



18.8

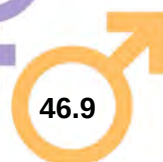


4.6



53.1

(%)

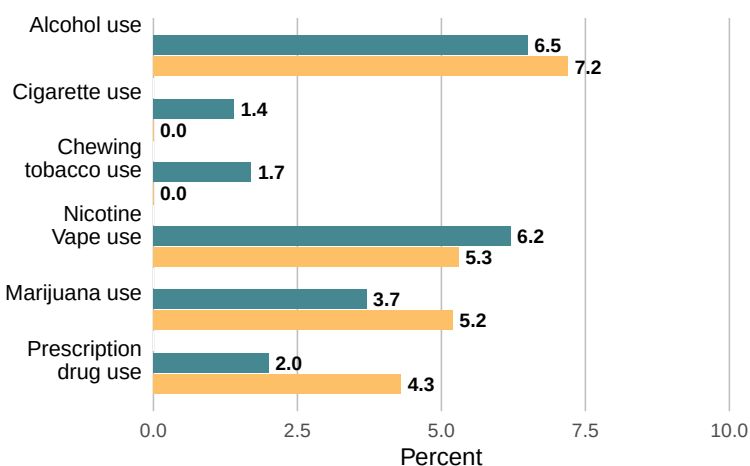


46.9

Total Population	11,821
Population under 18	2,589
Population 18-24	902
Population 25-29	654
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	8.9

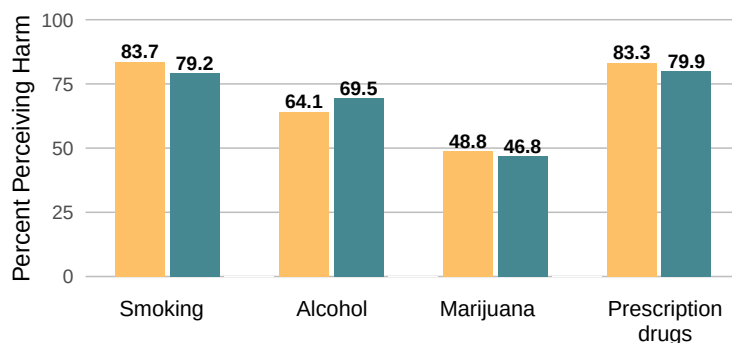
Youth Substance Use

County State



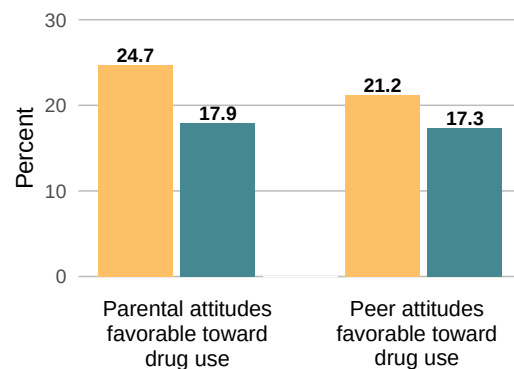
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



LITTLE RIVER COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	10.2	13.2	11.2	7.2		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.1	3.2	2.0	0.0		1.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	3.0	2.3	1.9	0.0		1.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	6.7	6.6	4.5	5.2		3.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.8	3.1	2.5	4.3		2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	5.9	11.3	7.1	4.2		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	7.9	6.1	5.0	3.2		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	14.6	14.1	12.6	5.3		6.2	▼
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$58,627	\$52,241	\$53,344				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	17.0	16.5	15.5				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.9	3.2	3.8	3.5		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	4.9	5.6	4.0				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	15.7	18.1					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	15.9	17.4	17.2				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	40.7	41.8	39.1	34.4		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	21.3	16.0	18.5				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	16.7						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	26.6	46.0	23.7	21.1		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	91.5	83.2	83.6	32.5		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	11.1	0.0	0.0	9.5		6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	16.4	15.1	8.7	7.0		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	4.1	4.7	5.1	3.6		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	0.0						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	24.5						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	31.0	32.1	39.9	29.1		31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	30.0	26.2	30.8	25.6		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	26.0	23.3	23.3	24.7		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	23.4	25.6	23.4	21.2		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	20.6	18.5	19.8	8.1		11.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	19.5	19.8	18.4	16.5		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	56.9	50.7	45.7	45.5		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	74.3	76.8	78.6	83.7		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	57.1	59.2	55.1	64.1		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	39.4	40.9	45.2	48.8		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	80.2	74.9	78.3	83.3		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	61.1	66.0	67.5	76.7		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	58.8	60.9	65.8	71.6		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	67.1	71.7	70.9	84.1		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	8.3	6.2	1.1				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	42.8	44.0	42.8	46.0		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	62.5	72.8	67.2	73.3		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.3		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	63.0	57.5	54.3	63.0		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	44.7	42.3	48.3	56.1		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 4th highest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 6th highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 7th highest percentage of youth using prescription drugs
- 13th highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15

Strengths

N/A

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.7	1.5
18-24	6.9	14.8
25-29	4.2	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



1.9

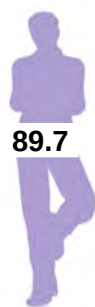
9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



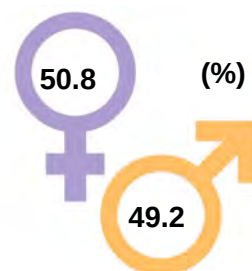
89.7



1.4



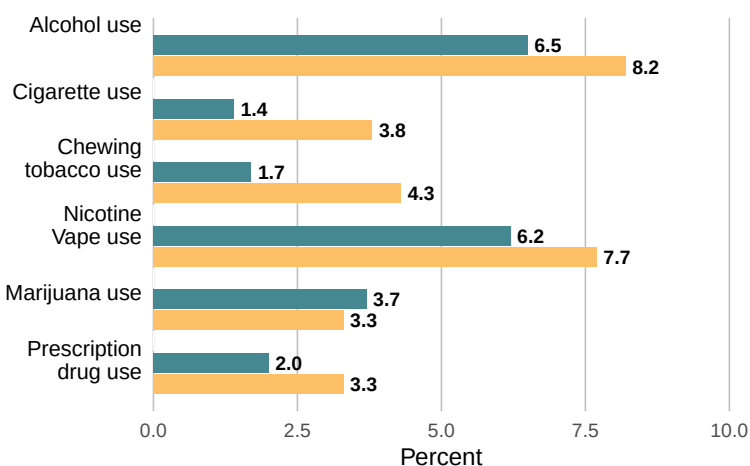
3.9



Total Population	21,277
Population under 18	4,590
Population 18-24	1,444
Population 25-29	1,197
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	12.1

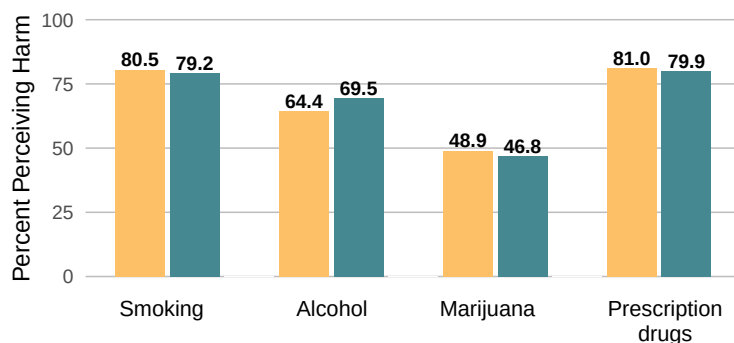
Youth Substance Use

County State



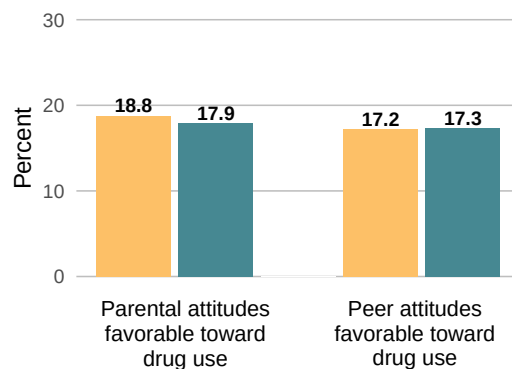
Protective Factors

County State



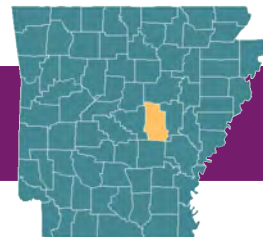
Risk Factors

County State



LOGAN COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	6.5	7.6	7.1	8.2		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	1.6	2.0	1.6	3.8		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.1	3.3	2.1	4.3		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	1.8	4.9	1.6	3.3		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.9	2.4	1.9	3.3		2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	3.6	3.8	4.8	5.1		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	1.3	4.4	1.6	2.9		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	4.4	9.4	5.5	7.7		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$51,131	\$54,237	\$58,555				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	18.7	14.4	13.9				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.8	3.7	4.1	3.7		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	6.7	7.7	7.1				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.2	19.9					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	14.3	15.5	16.7				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	43.6	39.1	44.6	37.4		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	12.7	8.5	3.4				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	37.5						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	30.1	64.0	80.4	47.5		39.5	▲
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	89.4	89.4	84.8	30.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	7.1	0.0	9.1	7.1		6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	4.7	6.6	6.7	5.9		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	3.9	4.6	4.2	4.9		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	72.8						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	23.2						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	36.4	32.7	33.6	32.3		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	28.2	27.6	28.7	29.1		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	21.0	22.6	21.5	18.8		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	16.7	19.7	17.7	17.2		17.3	▼
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	17.8	16.9	18.0	15.8		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	19.0	21.3	14.3	14.7		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	42.1	45.4	40.9	44.3		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	83.2	80.9	82.6	80.5		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	63.4	62.6	69.5	64.4		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	55.0	45.3	50.9	48.9		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	84.9	80.4	84.6	81.0		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	69.7	71.5	72.4	72.0		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	69.6	69.2	73.8	69.5		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	79.6	77.3	83.4	76.9		77.7	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.6	1.3	1.9				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	43.2	45.9	44.4	37.2		43.1	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	55.8	56.8	54.3	51.4		58.0	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	7.2	1.6	1.9	5.0		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	64.0	62.8	62.0	70.8		64.8	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	47.1	53.6	57.9	62.7		56.7	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 7th highest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 14th highest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs
- 16th highest percentage of youth vaping flavor

Strengths

- 17th lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.4	1.5
18-24	12.5	14.8
25-29	13.3	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



36.8

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000

6.4



9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



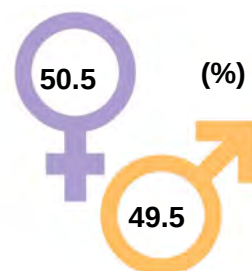
83.3



6.7



5.8



50.5

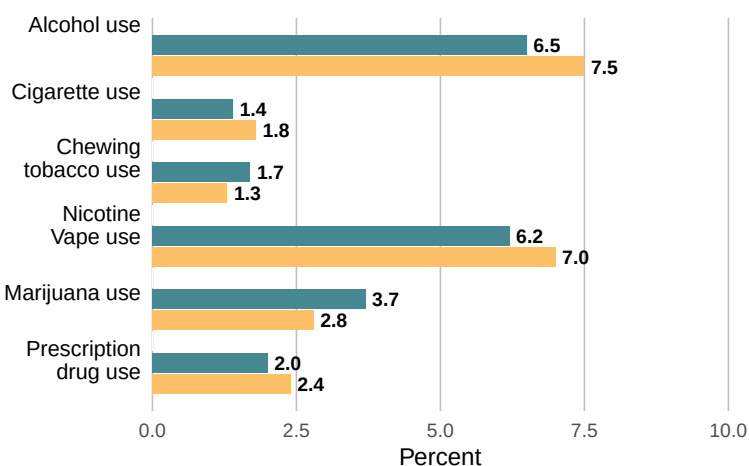
(%)

49.5

Total Population	75,272
Population under 18	18,587
Population 18-24	5,992
Population 25-29	4,886
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	13.1

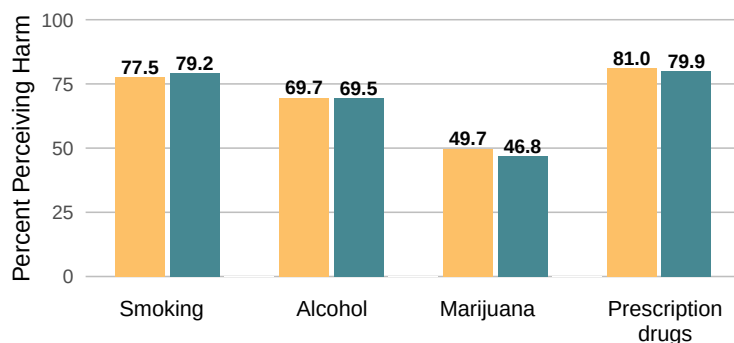
Youth Substance Use

County State



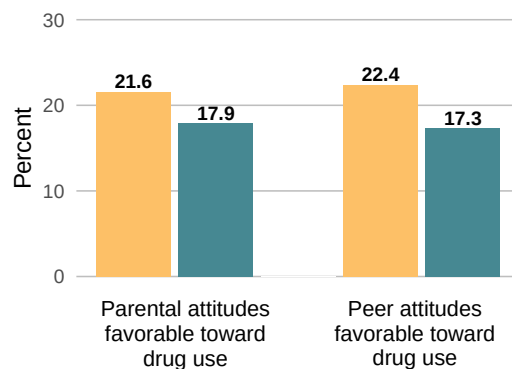
Protective Factors

County State



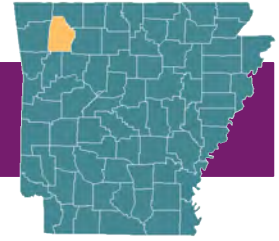
Risk Factors

County State



LONOKE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹			7.0	7.5		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹			1.9	1.8		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹			0.5	1.3		1.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹			1.5	2.8		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹			0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹			2.5	2.4		2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹			4.5	5.7		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹			1.5	3.4		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹			7.5	7.0		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$68,078	\$71,449	\$72,828				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	11.5	11.1	10.4				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.7		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	7.5	6.7	6.2				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	16.2	16.7					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	19.9	21.0	22.1				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹			37.4	45.5		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	8.5	7.0	7.7				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	9.0						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	22.6	36.4	32.2	18.2		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	18.4	0.0	4.3	5.8		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	5.5	5.6	6.6	6.9		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	5.5	5.8	5.6	7.7		7.5	▲
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	36.2	27.7	36.8				--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	8.6						--
Poor family management (%) ¹			34.8	32.7		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹			32.1	31.6		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹			21.0	21.6		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹			21.4	22.4		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹			20.1	12.9		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹			17.9	16.4		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹			41.1	42.9		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			81.7	77.5		79.2	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			64.4	69.7		69.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			51.1	49.7		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			79.8	81.0		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			70.3	71.0		71.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			70.3	72.0		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹			77.4	78.1		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	8.6	6.4	6.4				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹			42.7	44.9		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹			63.2	64.8		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	8.3	12.3	8.9	10.1		7.3	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹			56.6	60.9		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹			47.5	49.3		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

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

Strengths

- 3rd lowest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 6th lowest percentage of youth using prescription drugs
- 7th lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 7th lowest percentage of youth vaping nicotine

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.0	1.5
18-24	8.6	14.8
25-29	9.4	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



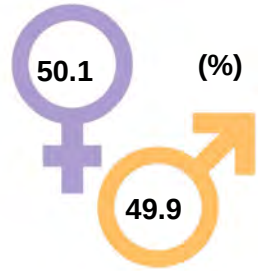
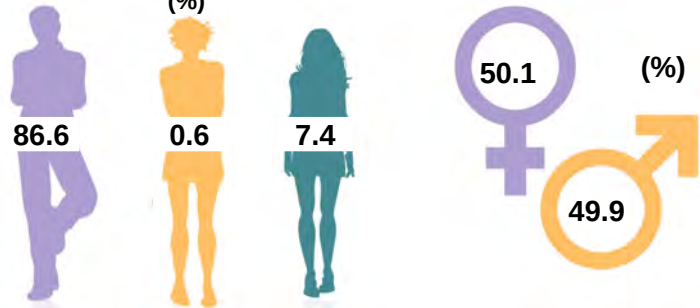
NA 46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



Demographics

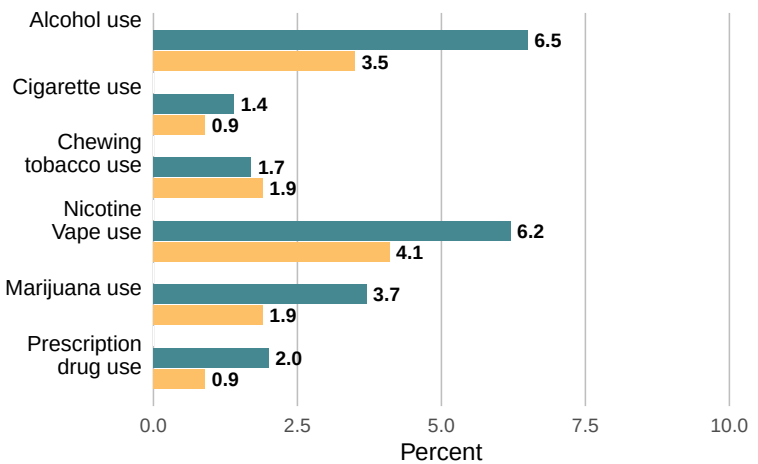
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Total Population	17,329
Population under 18	3,952
Population 18-24	1,157
Population 25-29	1,069
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	6.2

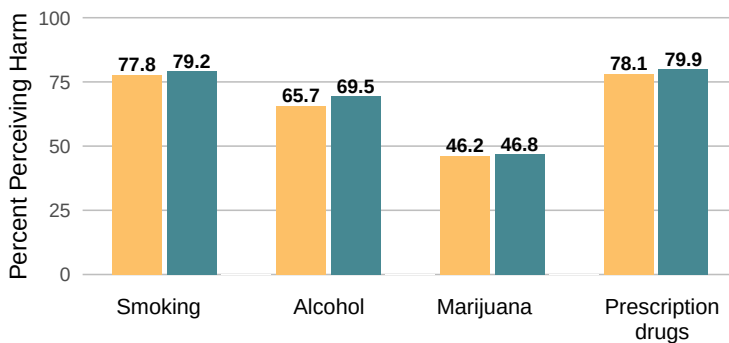
Youth Substance Use

County State



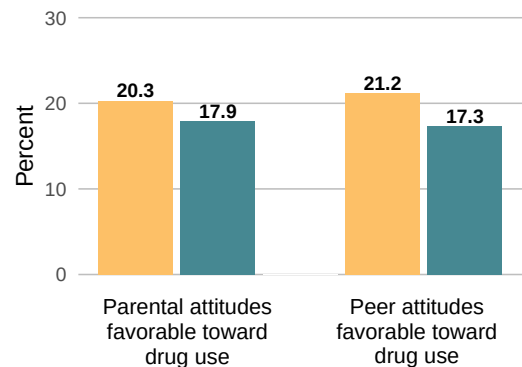
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



MADISON COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	9.3	3.3	3.2	3.5		6.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	1.4	0.8	1.4	0.9		1.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.9		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	4.0	3.1	3.2	1.9		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	1.2	1.8	2.8	0.9		2.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	5.6	2.6	2.3	2.2		4.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	3.5	3.4	2.8	2.5		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	10.9	3.3	4.1	4.1		6.2	▼
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$51,514	\$53,888	\$56,798				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	16.5	15.0	14.1				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.8		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	10.4	12.5	12.6				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	18.4	18.2					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	12.3	12.8	12.9				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	49.5	44.5	45.5	43.5		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	12.5	8.1	12.1				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	28.7						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	14.9	34.6	19.0	23.7		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	113.5	107.6	111.6	7.5		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	3.8	0.0	0.0	15.4		6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	4.1	5.2	4.8	5.1		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	4.4	4.1	4.4	3.9		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	0.0						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	16.3						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	37.3	41.2	45.4	39.2		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	28.5	24.5	32.0	23.2		23.8	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	22.1	21.8	16.3	20.3		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	25.2	19.0	18.5	21.2		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	16.9	12.0	9.0	8.7		11.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	21.9	18.0	22.0	13.7		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	49.8	54.5	44.1	44.7		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	78.2	69.8	84.3	77.8		79.2	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	60.7	54.9	73.9	65.7		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	44.8	40.3	53.5	46.2		46.8	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	79.9	73.2	84.7	78.1		79.9	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	67.8	64.6	77.2	73.4		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	64.8	63.3	79.3	71.8		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	72.6	70.1	84.8	79.7		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	11.5	7.9	7.7				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	50.5	48.1	52.5	49.5		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	64.3	58.8	68.3	61.5		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	5.3	8.4	2.7	3.3		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	49.9	56.1	57.7	57.3		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	42.3	49.9	38.9	49.1		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 15th lowest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of trying marijuana once or twice

Strengths

- 4th highest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of drinking 1 or 2 alcoholic beverages daily
- 10th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 12th and 13th lowest percentage of youth vaping marijuana and flavor, respectively
- 14th lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.6	1.5
18-24	8.8	14.8
25-29	11.1	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000

2.9



9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



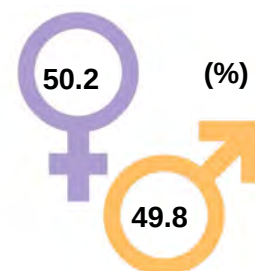
92.7



0.7



3.0



50.2

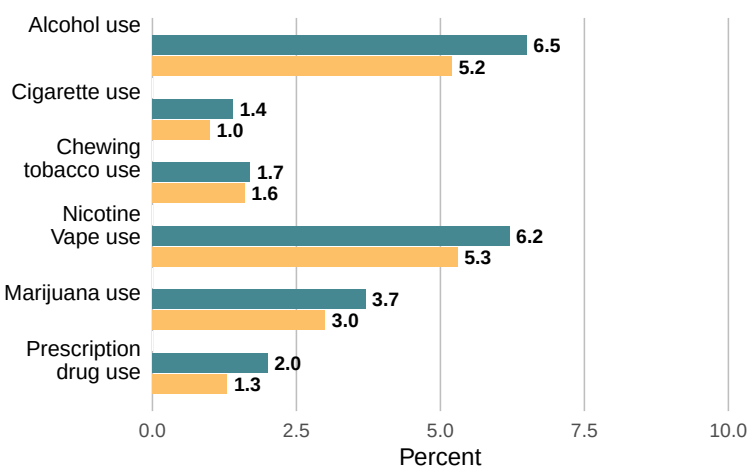
(%)

49.8

Total Population	17,228
Population under 18	3,197
Population 18-24	906
Population 25-29	718
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	8.2

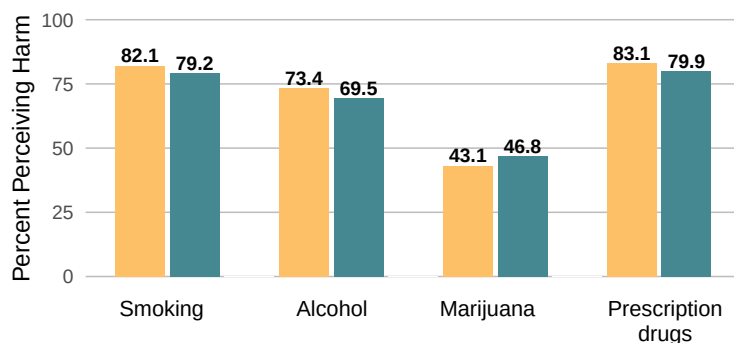
Youth Substance Use

County State



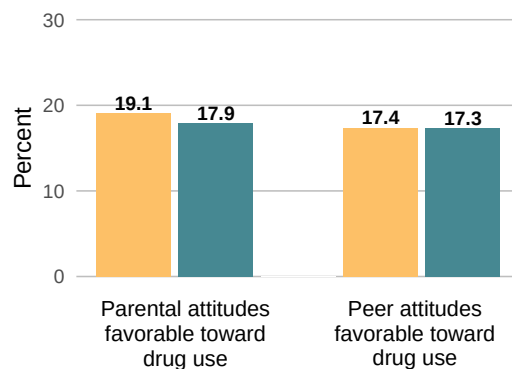
Protective Factors

County State



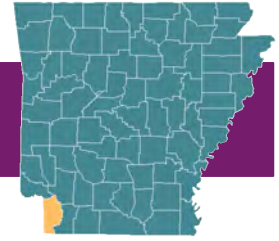
Risk Factors

County State



MARION COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	7.3	9.2	9.7	5.2		6.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.8	2.9	2.9	1.0		1.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	1.4	2.2	2.4	1.6		1.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	6.7	5.1	5.0	3.0		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.0	3.2	2.1	1.3		2.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	6.2	8.6	6.0	3.0		4.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	6.5	5.4	5.2	2.3		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	11.9	12.4	11.5	5.3		6.2	▼
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$42,891	\$46,953	\$48,619				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	15.6	17.8	18.0				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.7	3.8	4.3	4.4		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) ²	7.3	7.2	6.7				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	20.6	21.0					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	15.2	15.4	14.9				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	46.9	42.5	45.4	42.8		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	18.2	18.7	15.8				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	15.1						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	5.3	14.6	11.6	9.9		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	136.1	142.0	123.0	7.1		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	3.7	6.7	0.0	0.0		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	3.8	2.8	3.4	2.9		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	6.1	4.3	3.5	3.5		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	0.0						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	10.3						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	34.7	37.3	33.5	31.6		31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	33.4	32.4	35.8	29.0		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	27.1	25.2	24.0	19.1		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	24.7	25.5	21.1	17.4		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	16.5	19.6	19.0	13.9		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	22.0	23.6	24.4	12.2		12.8	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	56.4	45.1	42.7	45.8		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	79.6	85.2	88.1	82.1		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	59.0	65.6	71.4	73.4		69.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	34.3	41.8	46.1	43.1		46.8	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	79.2	83.0	87.7	83.1		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	67.8	68.7	78.3	72.7		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	61.0	64.4	70.0	68.2		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	74.2	77.9	83.3	81.5		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	3.4	4.6	2.9				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	54.2	46.3	43.0	43.2		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	58.2	62.5	59.7	61.0		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	18.9	8.0	6.4	1.2		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	64.7	66.4	66.8	63.4		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	54.3	50.5	57.1	61.6		56.7	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 2nd highest percentage of youth using or vaping marijuana
- 4th highest percentage of youth using heroin or vaping flavor
- 6th highest percentage of youth vaping nicotine
- 7th highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

Strengths

N/A

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.6	1.5
18-24	9.6	14.8
25-29	13.5	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



32.4

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



7.0

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



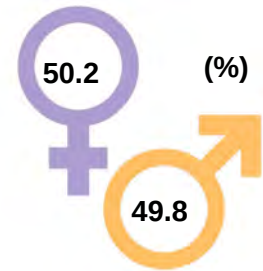
65.8



26.1



4.6



50.2

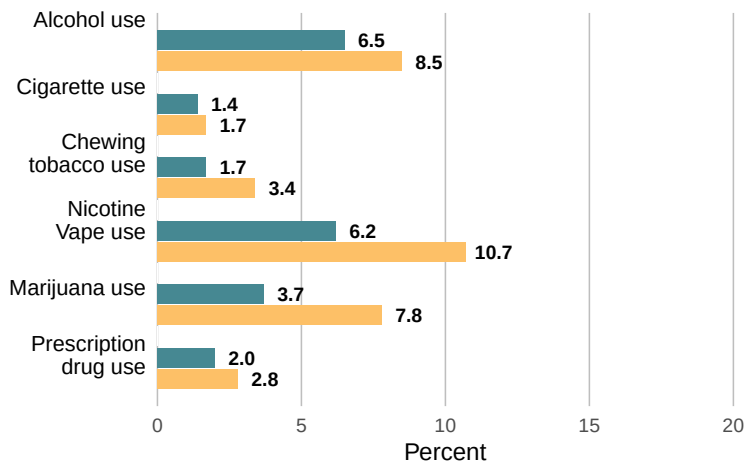
(%)

49.8

Total Population	42,360
Population under 18	9,899
Population 18-24	3,655
Population 25-29	2,519
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	11.7

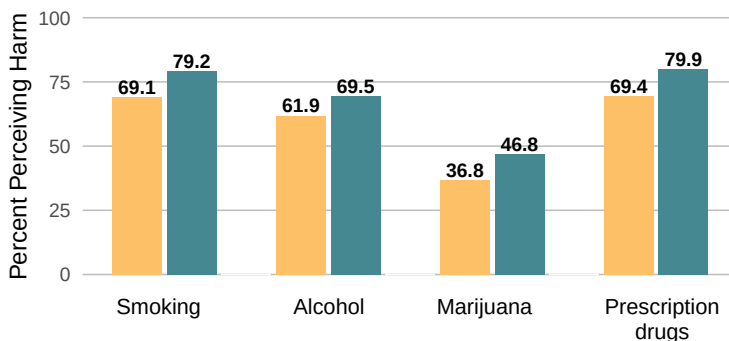
Youth Substance Use

County State



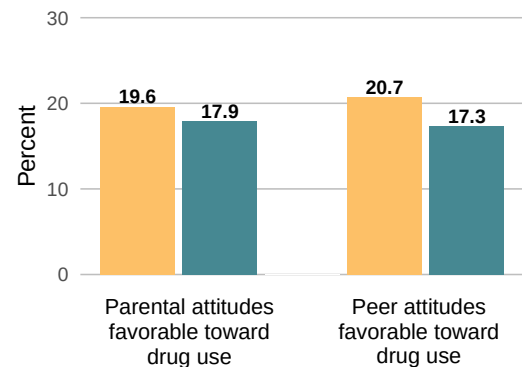
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



MILLER COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	7.7		8.9	8.5		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	1.6		1.8	1.7		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.7		3.1	3.4		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	6.6		9.8	7.8		3.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.1		0.1	0.2		0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.4		1.9	2.8		2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	7.7		7.2	8.0		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	7.0		8.1	8.3		3.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	10.4		8.6	10.7		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$47,613	\$49,983	\$48,836				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	22.9	21.0	24.6				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.9	3.4	3.8	3.9		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	10.2	11.3	11.5				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.2	21.1					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	15.6	16.0	15.0				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	58.2		57.8	54.8		48.2	▲
Disconnected Youth measure ²	17.9	17.2	18.5				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	23.1						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	197.3	60.8	51.9	40.4		39.5	▲
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	140.6	133.6	133.8	92.4		57.2	▲
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	12.3	0.0	8.5	8.7		6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	9.0	15.1	10.3	7.0		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	16.0	21.3	20.9	12.1		7.5	▲
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	47.3	32.1	32.4				--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	21.9						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	39.2		43.6	38.1		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	32.8		27.9	31.2		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	21.4		21.7	19.6		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	24.8		23.6	20.7		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	16.4		14.4	14.8		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	16.0		14.4	12.8		12.8	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	59.1		55.8	52.6		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	70.2		67.6	69.1		79.2	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	56.2		62.0	61.9		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	35.1		34.5	36.8		46.8	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	68.9		69.9	69.4		79.9	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	51.9		57.0	58.4		71.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	51.5		55.7	58.1		68.0	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	63.3		64.3	65.8		77.7	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	14.4	9.3	7.0				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	45.5		41.8	43.2		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	62.4		68.7	64.8		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	7.8	5.2	9.2	4.9		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	58.3		49.3	53.0		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	44.0		46.4	52.0		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

N/A

Strengths

- 5th lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 11th lowest percentage of youth vaping nicotine
- 13th lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use
- 13th lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.9	1.5
18-24	11.5	14.8
25-29	11.8	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



66.5

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



9.0

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



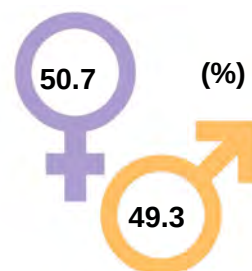
57.0



35.3



5.2



50.7

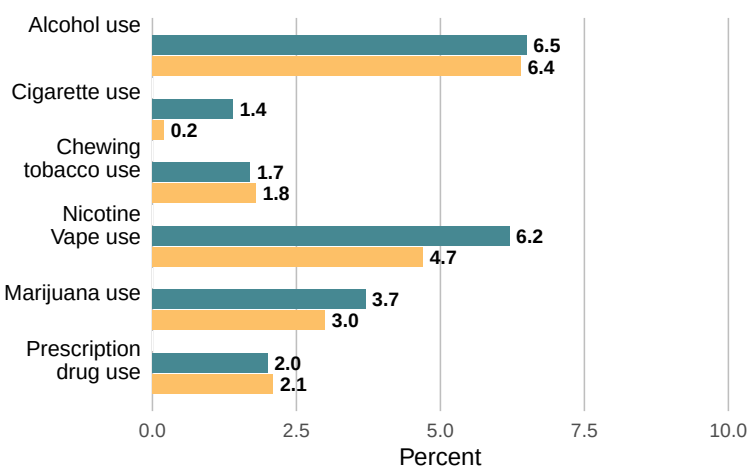
(%)

49.3

Total Population	39,126
Population under 18	10,126
Population 18-24	3,393
Population 25-29	2,625
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	6.9

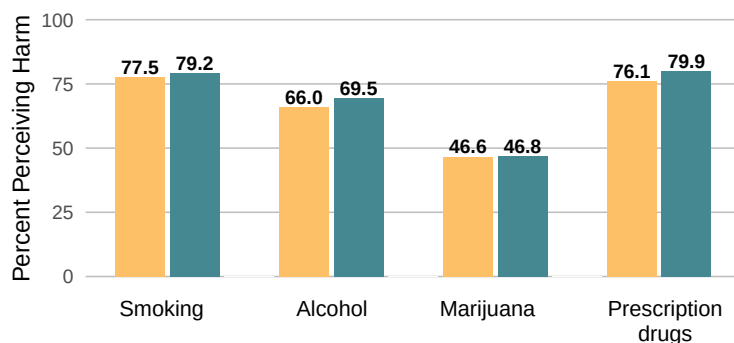
Youth Substance Use

County State



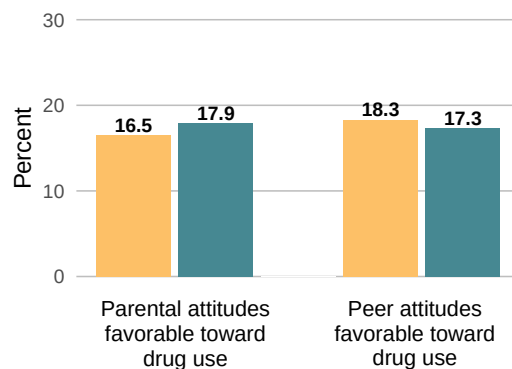
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



MISSISSIPPI COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	5.7	4.5	10.7	6.4		6.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.2		1.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	1.7	0.8	3.1	1.8		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	3.5	5.7	3.9	3.0		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.9	0.4	7.9	2.1		2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	5.0	3.8	9.1	3.6		4.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	3.1	3.4	4.0	2.5		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	8.1	6.8	10.3	4.7		6.2	▼
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$50,012	\$53,428	\$52,548				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	21.8	21.0	21.1				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	5.2	4.6	4.7	3.6		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	8.3	9.5	8.4				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	20.1	21.8					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	14.8	14.2	13.7				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	38.5	40.2	34.9	37.3		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	5.7	4.7	7.1				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	40.3						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	91.4	72.7	73.9	111.2		39.5	▲
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	131.3	133.8	143.4	93.1		57.2	▲
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	11.2	20.0	5.3	6.2		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	6.3	12.1	8.7	6.9		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	7.9	9.8	8.5	5.5		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	78.1	49.2	66.5				--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	8.3						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	38.8	30.8	22.1	31.2		31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	26.0	23.9	28.6	24.6		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	18.4	17.8	26.4	16.5		17.9	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	20.5	20.7	17.1	18.3		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	11.6	11.5	14.0	9.6		11.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	11.9	11.4	13.4	12.9		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	59.1	48.3	41.4	44.7		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	67.3	75.3	81.9	77.5		79.2	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	52.5	63.9	59.3	66.0		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	36.6	44.9	44.9	46.6		46.8	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	67.4	75.1	86.1	76.1		79.9	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	57.0	62.7	70.2	68.8		71.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	56.0	60.7	65.5	66.7		68.0	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	64.3	68.8	80.4	74.7		77.7	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	12.5	9.3	9.0				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	46.1	45.5	43.4	47.9		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	59.0	64.0	61.7	63.2		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	3.5	6.4	4.1	6.1		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	62.2	58.0	73.8	60.3		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	50.7	50.0	65.6	55.2		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 2nd highest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 3rd highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 5th highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 7th highest percentage of youth using alcohol

Strengths

- 2nd lowest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.6	1.5
18-24	9.5	14.8
25-29	33.8	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



8.6

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



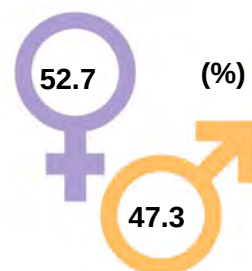
52.3



40.3



3.1



52.7

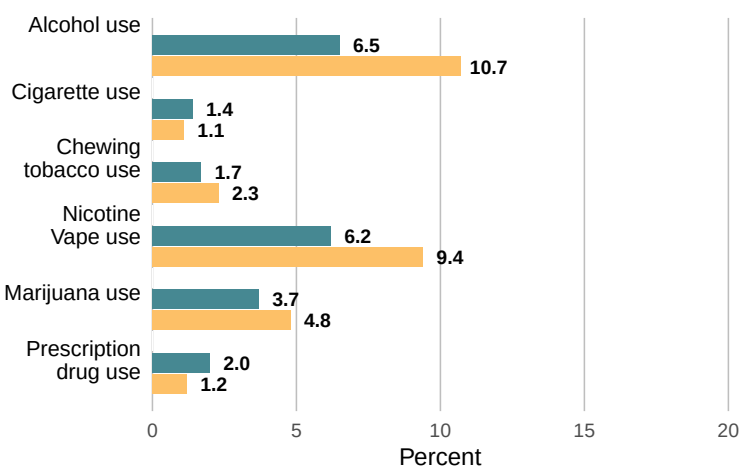
(%)

47.3

Total Population	6,589
Population under 18	1,552
Population 18-24	420
Population 25-29	266
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	14.1

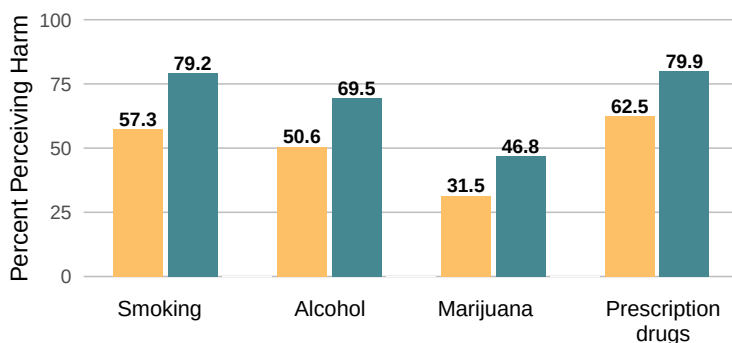
Youth Substance Use

County State



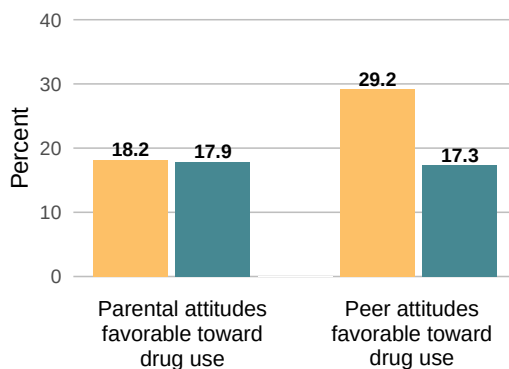
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



MONROE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	4.9	5.1	8.0	10.7		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	0.0	3.6	2.0	1.1		1.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.3		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	3.7	6.8	8.0	4.8		3.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.2		2.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	2.5	3.4	8.0	7.1		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	5.0	6.9	10.0	2.4		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	6.1	11.9	10.0	9.4		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$41,786	\$43,955	\$43,214				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	24.9	22.2	20.6				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	4.4	3.6	4.6	4.7		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) ²	8.7	7.0	7.5				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	20.3	21.5					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	14.2	15.6	12.7				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	40.0	24.5	32.6	44.9		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	1.7	2.1	9.7				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	51.0						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	13.3	23.9	16.7	9.1		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	280.0	265.2	314.3	139.0		57.2	▲
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	11.3	0.0	28.6	1.9		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	5.0	6.9	5.8	7.0		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	4.3	8.5	9.3	5.2		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	116.3						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	12.3						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	36.6	51.0	54.5	48.1		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	22.8	24.5	20.0	20.8		23.8	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	14.5	16.3	20.0	18.2		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	19.0	26.2	25.0	29.2		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	11.5	23.0	5.7	18.8		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	10.3	14.6	0.0	7.7		12.8	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	61.0	59.0	60.8	61.7		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	56.0	54.4	54.0	57.3		79.2	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	49.3	55.4	46.9	50.6		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	32.9	32.1	33.3	31.5		46.8	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	53.6	58.5	57.4	62.5		79.9	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	38.4	49.1	52.1	56.2		71.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	43.1	49.1	52.1	51.7		68.0	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	45.8	55.6	48.9	57.0		77.7	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	17.0	15.1	8.7				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	46.3	46.7	51.9	43.8		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	63.2	59.3	57.4	70.1		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	2.5	7.5	4.9	9.4		7.3	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	66.3	41.9	61.1	46.4		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	52.4	42.6	41.5	47.9		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 8th highest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use

Strengths

- 1st lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 2nd and 3rd lowest percentage of youth using and vaping marijuana, respectively
- 4th lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.0	1.5
18-24	3.9	14.8
25-29	2.2	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



205.1

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000

4.2



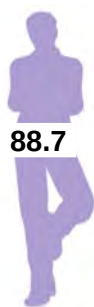
9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



88.7



0.8

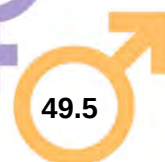


5.4



50.5

(%)

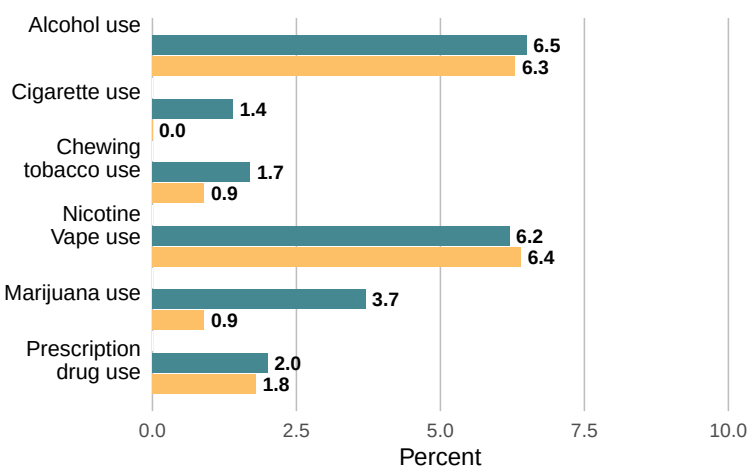


49.5

Total Population	8,553
Population under 18	1,601
Population 18-24	515
Population 25-29	460
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	9.5

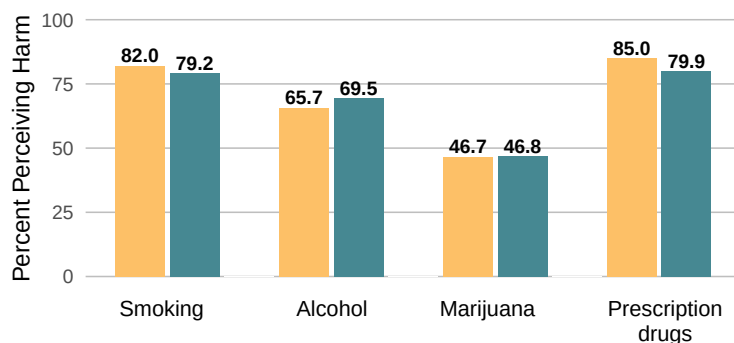
Youth Substance Use

County State



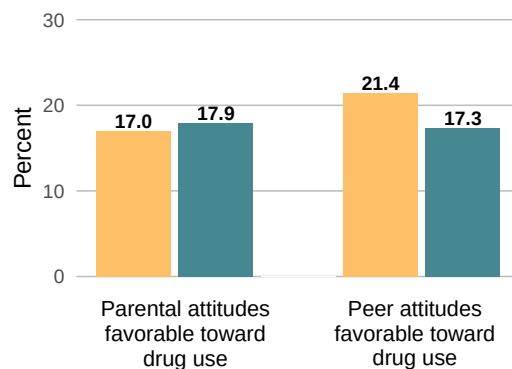
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



MONTGOMERY COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	13.0	6.6	8.1	6.3		6.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	4.9	2.9	2.4	0.0		1.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	5.4	3.7	3.8	0.9		1.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	9.6	2.2	2.9	0.9		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.9	4.4	1.9	1.8		2.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	9.1	4.4	6.2	5.5		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	8.2	2.2	3.3	0.9		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	18.8	9.6	10.0	6.4		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$47,103	\$49,015	\$48,906				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	20.0	20.8	22.4				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.2		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	11.7	11.2	10.2				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	21.6	23.6					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	16.4	16.8	16.7				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	43.1	43.6	42.1	39.0		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	8.7	5.8	7.7				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	6.9						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	21.0	17.5	17.5	17.5		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹		1.4	0.6	0.5		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹		1.3	1.5	0.4		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	0.0		205.1				--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	9.1						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	30.5	39.4	32.5	27.6		31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	32.5	36.3	25.9	29.2		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	29.3	26.9	19.1	17.0		17.9	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	24.4	22.1	23.6	21.4		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	20.1	14.3	23.5	12.6		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	18.0	21.6	16.1	15.9		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	50.5	44.9	43.9	41.1		42.7	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	77.8	78.0	78.8	82.0		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	59.1	64.9	67.9	65.7		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	39.1	54.6	49.5	46.7		46.8	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	80.0	82.4	77.2	85.0		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	62.9	74.4	72.4	74.1		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	63.4	68.9	62.7	72.6		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	71.9	78.5	75.9	78.8		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	4.0	5.1	4.2				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	47.1	39.6	42.2	34.5		43.1	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	52.0	57.7	59.7	66.7		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	5.1	0.0	6.3	0.0		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	67.9	61.3	67.6	71.4		64.8	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	55.8	54.7	59.6	60.4		56.7	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

N/A based on limited data available

Strengths

N/A based on limited data available

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.0	1.5
18-24	0.0	14.8
25-29	0.0	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



3.1

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



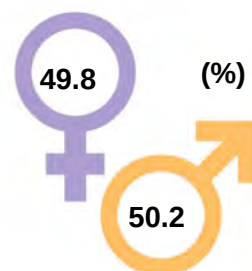
62.2



29.5



5.3



49.8

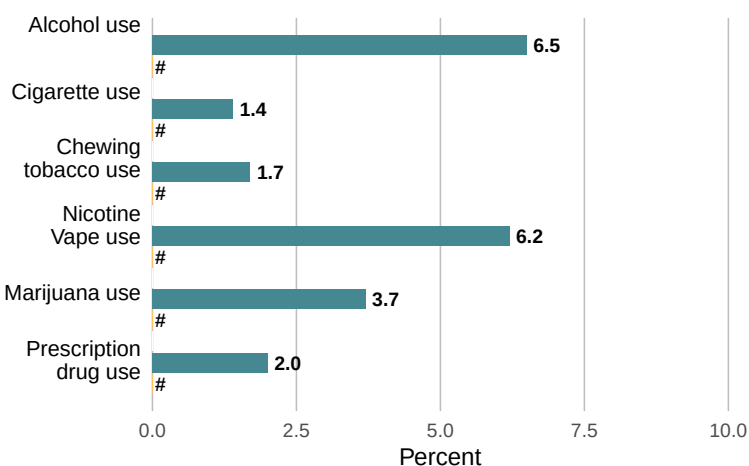
(%)

50.2

Total Population	8,159
Population under 18	1,807
Population 18-24	796
Population 25-29	238
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	NA

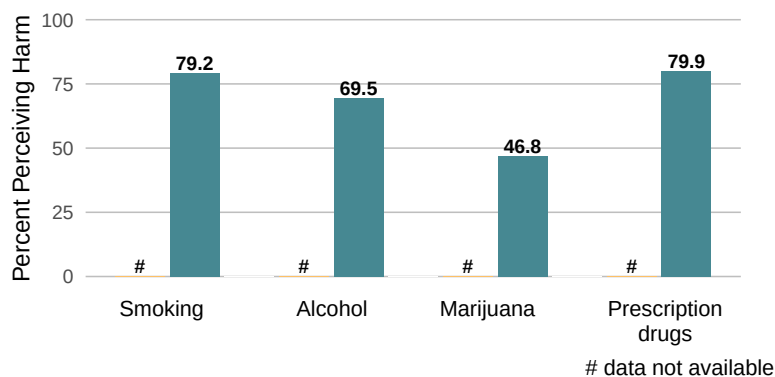
Youth Substance Use

County State



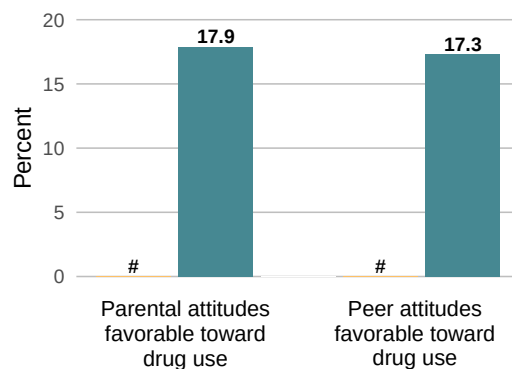
Protective Factors

County State



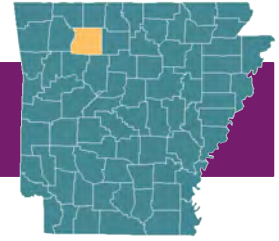
Risk Factors

County State



NEVADA COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	8.0	3.0	12.8			6.5	--
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	1.2	2.4	2.0			1.4	--
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	1.9	3.2	3.2			1.7	--
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	5.7	5.5	4.7			3.7	--
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.1	--
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.3	3.7	3.5			2.0	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	7.7	6.7	10.9			4.0	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	5.8	3.7	4.7			3.5	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	12.2	10.4	15.2			6.2	--
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$43,421	\$41,761	\$53,886				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	21.9	28.5	20.3				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.9	3.4	3.8	4.8		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) ²	4.9	6.2	6.7				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	21.5	23.8					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	10.9	11.7	13.8				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	37.5	39.4	41.8			48.2	--
Disconnected Youth measure ²	3.7	5.8	3.6				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	18.2						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	15.7	43.8	24.5	25.7		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	17.1	0.0	0.0	8.7		6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2.2	2.3	0.7	0.5		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2.5	1.8	0.7	0.1		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	187.1						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	10.2						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	43.7	45.9	36.3			31.9	--
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	26.2	27.7	27.6			23.8	--
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	17.6	18.8	19.5			17.9	--
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	24.4	17.0	19.8			17.3	--
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	12.8	18.7	15.8			11.1	--
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	13.4	9.7	16.6			12.8	--
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	58.2	46.1	52.0			42.7	--
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	69.1	71.5	74.1			79.2	--
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	53.4	59.4	58.0			69.5	--
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	35.2	48.4	37.1			46.8	--
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	68.6	73.5	72.4			79.9	--
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	52.4	68.4	62.7			71.5	--
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	50.2	63.0	56.9			68.0	--
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	61.0	72.5	65.0			77.7	--
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	8.4	8.2	3.1				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	44.9	37.3	48.3			43.1	--
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	56.3	57.3	64.6			58.0	--
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	12.7	6.0	3.1	0.8		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	58.2	56.4	60.4			64.8	--
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	46.8	54.1	51.9			56.7	--
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

NEWTON COUNTY



Key Findings

Weakness

- 7th highest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 8th highest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use

Strengths

- 6th lowest percentage of youth vaping marijuana
- 10th lowest percentage of youth using marijuana

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.8	1.5
18-24	4.9	14.8
25-29	7.0	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



0.0

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



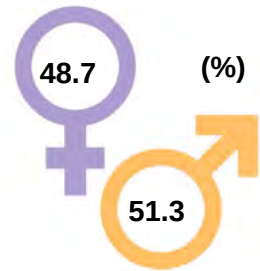
93.0



0.6



1.6



48.7

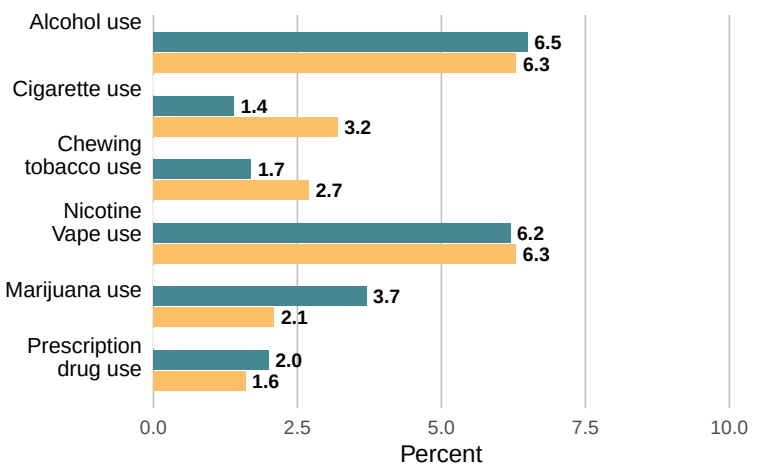
(%)

51.3

Total Population	7,112
Population under 18	1,332
Population 18-24	607
Population 25-29	142
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	5.3

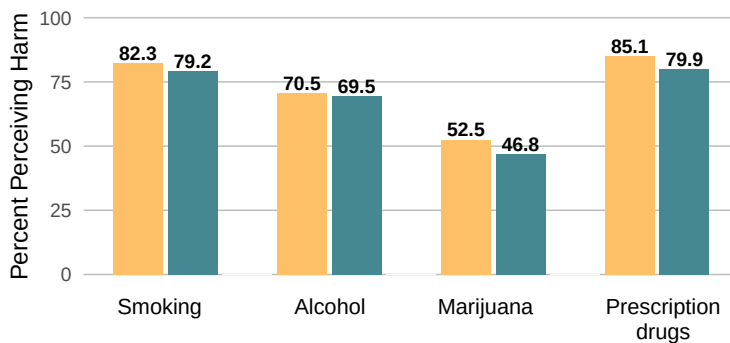
Youth Substance Use

County State



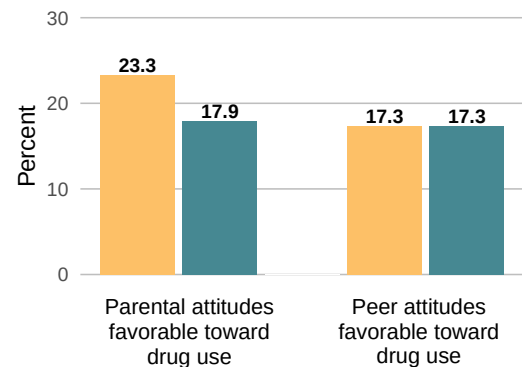
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



NEWTON COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	4.5	8.4	5.8	6.3		6.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	4.0	0.6	2.6	3.2		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.7	1.8	5.1	2.7		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	3.9	4.2	5.2	2.1		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.6	3.6	2.6	1.6		2.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	1.9	4.1	5.1	4.2		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	4.5	4.7	4.5	1.6		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	7.7	10.7	8.3	6.3		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$50,699	\$47,395	\$48,986				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	19.4	13.3	15.9				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.5		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	6.1	6.1	6.5				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	17.1	18.7					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	14.8	14.3	15.7				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	36.9	36.7	37.3	39.2		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	24.7	20.8	20.4				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	14.4						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	1.4	9.8	5.6	7.0		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	6.1	0.0	0.0	20.0		6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	4.0	2.2	2.4	3.5		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2.3	2.4	2.2	3.0		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	361.0						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	4.3						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	40.4	30.4	34.0	33.0		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	21.6	28.8	18.7	25.5		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	17.6	22.7	29.1	23.3		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	22.4	16.9	24.1	17.3		17.3	▼
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	12.4	15.1	14.0	15.2		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	15.0	17.9	15.2	12.8		12.8	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	53.8	49.7	51.3	40.3		42.7	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	73.1	73.0	74.5	82.3		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	56.5	59.1	63.5	70.5		69.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	43.9	39.5	47.9	52.5		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	73.3	72.5	77.6	85.1		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.8	64.4	64.6	78.2		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.8	56.2	68.0	77.0		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	70.3	67.3	74.7	82.6		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.8	1.7	0.0				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	50.9	42.1	52.5	47.4		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	58.2	54.1	60.1	57.1		58.0	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	5.1	4.2	1.8	2.0		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	63.0	67.7	69.6	71.9		64.8	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	59.5	73.0	65.0	69.8		56.7	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

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

Strengths

- 1st lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use
- 2nd lowest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 3rd lowest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs
- 5th lowest percentage of youth vaping nicotine

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	1.0	1.5
18-24	1.9	14.8
25-29	4.7	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



8.6

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



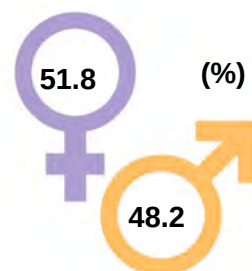
53.7



40.1



2.8



51.8

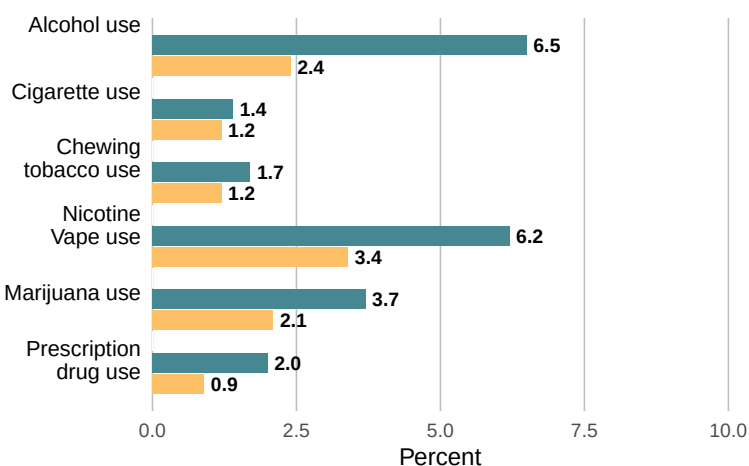
(%)

48.2

Total Population	22,085
Population under 18	4,909
Population 18-24	1,611
Population 25-29	1,267
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	11.5

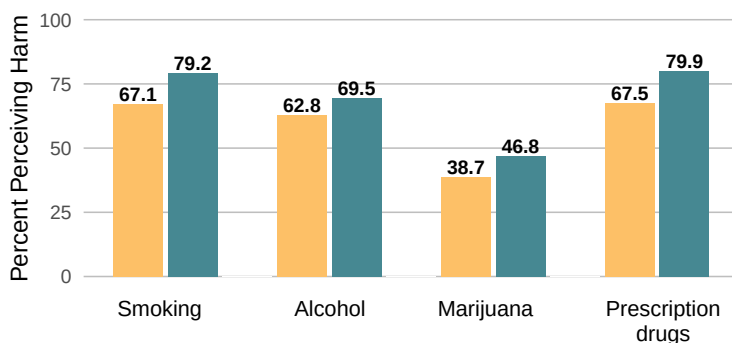
Youth Substance Use

County State



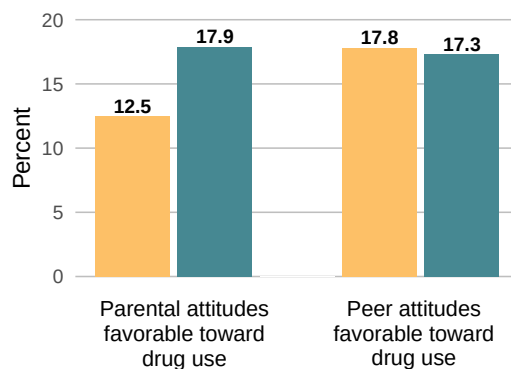
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

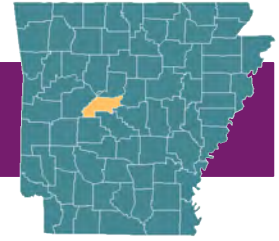
County State



OUACHITA COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	4.5	18.1		2.4		6.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	0.7	4.0		1.2		1.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.6	5.4		1.2		1.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	1.9	14.1		2.1		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0		0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.6	1.4		0.9		2.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	4.5	12.7		4.0		4.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	0.6	10.6		3.1		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	5.8	20.6		3.4		6.2	▼
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$47,348	\$49,838	\$49,268				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	18.1	17.9	18.9				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.0		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	6.5	5.8	6.9				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	18.5	20.4					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	15.0	15.1	16.3				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	38.7	47.0		46.8		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	2.0	2.3	3.5				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	28.7						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	20.3	44.4	51.6	48.0		39.5	▲
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	150.4	146.0	152.4	58.2		57.2	▲
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	15.5	0.0	4.6	10.1		6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2.1	3.0	3.9	2.3		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	8.1	7.3	8.6	5.9		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	133.2	101.0					--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	10.5						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	32.4	32.2		39.9		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	35.8	35.2		23.1		23.8	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	17.3	32.1		12.5		17.9	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	21.2	23.9		17.8		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	14.7	17.5		9.0		11.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	15.9	17.3		8.8		12.8	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	42.9	57.5		51.0		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	84.9	73.5		67.1		79.2	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	64.3	54.9		62.8		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	55.1	30.2		38.7		46.8	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	83.6	71.6		67.5		79.9	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	77.0	54.8		56.7		71.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	73.8	47.8		55.1		68.0	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	84.9	62.6		63.3		77.7	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	6.7	13.1	8.6				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	50.7	28.2		37.0		43.1	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	48.1	55.3		60.3		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	7.9	4.9	4.1	3.7		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	71.4	61.3		55.0		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	59.4	40.9		46.1		56.7	▼

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide

PERRY COUNTY



Key Findings

Weakness

- 1st highest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use
- 1st highest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 3rd highest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs

Strengths

- 1st lowest percentage of youth vaping marijuana

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.0	1.5
18-24	3.0	14.8
25-29	7.5	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



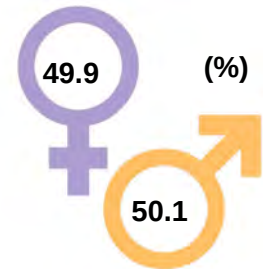
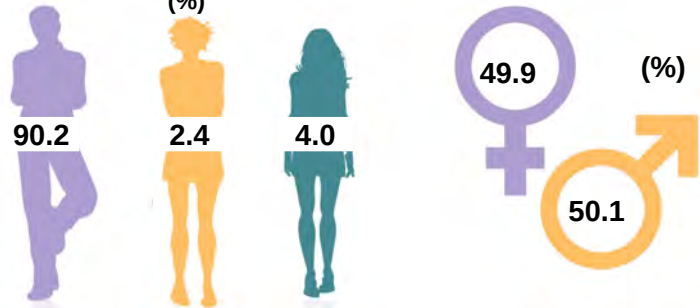
NA 46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



Demographics

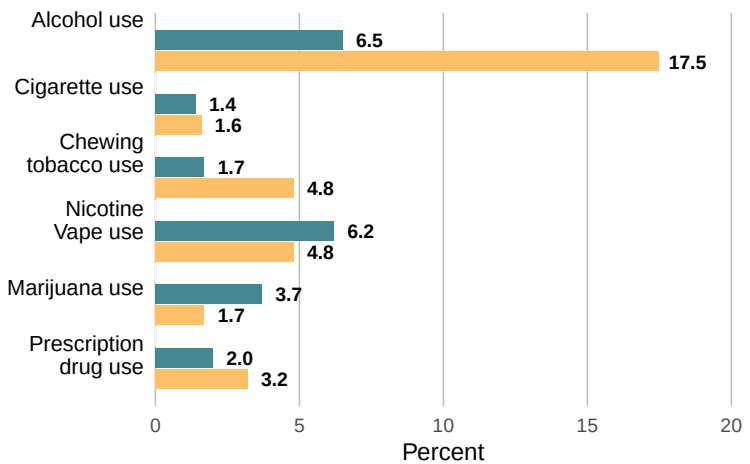
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Total Population	10,101
Population under 18	2,202
Population 18-24	661
Population 25-29	531
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	17.2

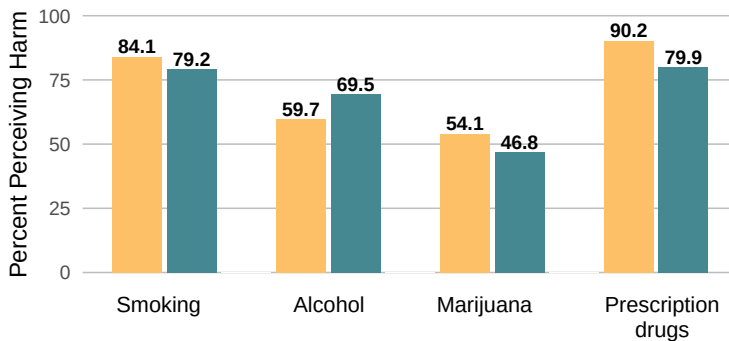
Youth Substance Use

County State



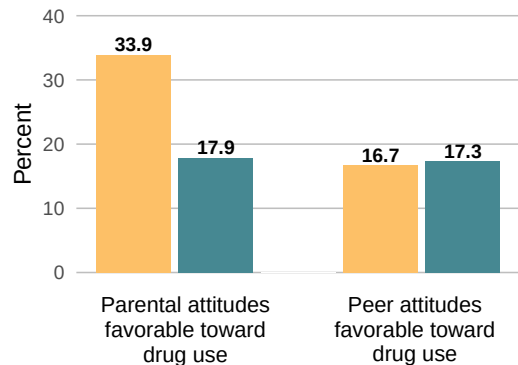
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



PERRY COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	4.7			17.5		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	3.8			1.6		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	0.5			4.8		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	3.7			1.7		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0			0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	1.6			3.2		2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	4.2			1.6		4.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	3.1			0.0		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	7.3			4.8		6.2	▼
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$53,980	\$60,078	\$55,764				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	16.2	15.6	14.2				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.5		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	5.3	5.3	9.2				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.3	19.9					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	15.2	17.1	16.5				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	40.0			43.1		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	9.1	11.1	8.8				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	34.8						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	11.9	36.7	20.8	22.8		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	4.0	0.0	18.2	0.0		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	6.5	6.1	3.2	2.4		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2.3	2.7	1.4	0.1		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	85.2						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	12.0						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	34.2			30.8		31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	34.7			39.0		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	24.2			33.9		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	22.9			16.7		17.3	▼
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	23.6			16.7		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	23.8			19.3		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	48.4			48.4		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	81.5			84.1		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.4			59.7		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	48.9			54.1		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	81.5			90.2		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	70.8			86.0		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	69.1			78.6		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	76.7			89.1		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	5.8	8.4	6.6				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	45.7			43.8		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	56.3			67.7		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	4.5	25.9	12.0	4.8		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	56.8			60.9		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	41.7			47.0		56.7	▼

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

N/A based on limited data available

Strengths

N/A based on limited data available

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.5	1.5
18-24	5.0	14.8
25-29	11.5	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000

6.4



9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



33.3



61.1

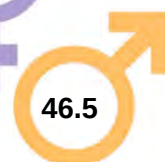


2.5



53.5

(%)

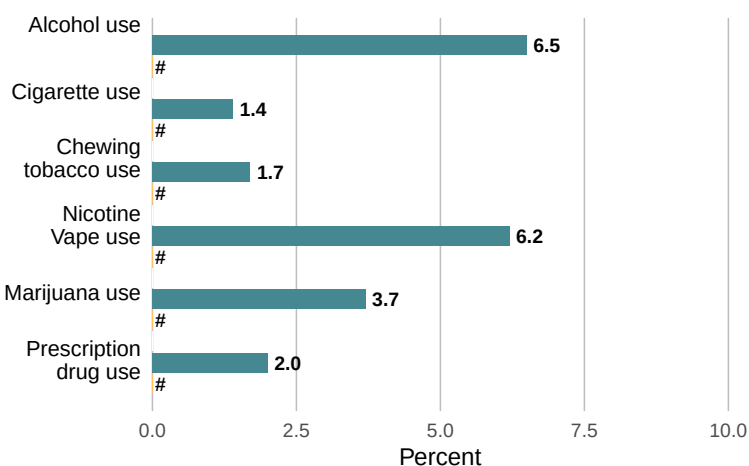


46.5

Total Population	15,450
Population under 18	4,054
Population 18-24	1,208
Population 25-29	784
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	NA

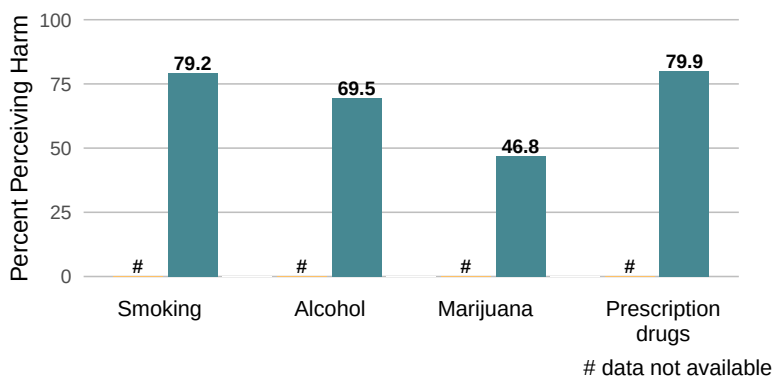
Youth Substance Use

County State



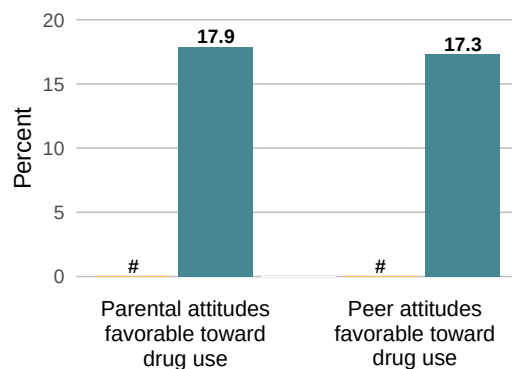
Protective Factors

County State



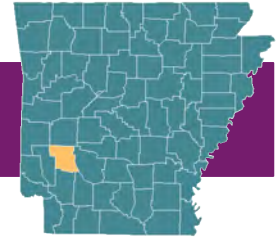
Risk Factors

County State



PHILLIPS COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	9.3				•	6.5	--
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	4.8				•	1.4	--
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	4.5				•	1.7	--
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	7.1				•	3.7	--
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0				•	0.1	--
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.4				•	2.0	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	7.3				•	4.0	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	2.4				•	3.5	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	2.4				•	6.2	--
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$37,458	\$38,874	\$40,134				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	34.9	28.7	29.3				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.7		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) ²	7.6	8.4	7.6				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	22.2	24.4					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	15.2	14.5	15.0				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	42.9				•	48.2	--
Disconnected Youth measure ²	8.7	7.7	2.6				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	49.2				•		--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	7.3	13.8	16.8	12.3		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	171.0	164.9	157.1	105.3		57.2	▲
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	15.0	0.0	0.0			6.4	--
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	3.5	4.7	3.3	3.3		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	11.9	14.1	11.0	7.4		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	87.9	95.3					--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	5.6				•		--
Poor family management (%) ¹	52.4				•	31.9	--
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	38.1				•	23.8	--
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	16.7				•	17.9	--
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	18.2				•	17.3	--
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	9.3				•	11.1	--
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	7.1				•	12.8	--
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	77.3				•	42.7	--
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	35.9				•	79.2	--
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	28.2				•	69.5	--
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	21.1				•	46.8	--
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	31.6				•	79.9	--
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	25.6				•	71.5	--
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	28.2				•	68.0	--
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	41.0				•	77.7	--
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	12.5	10.0	6.4				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	40.5				•	43.1	--
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	55.8				•	58.0	--
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	3.0	3.7	5.7	9.6		7.3	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	50.0				•	64.8	--
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	52.3				•	56.7	--
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

N/A based on limited data available

Strengths

N/A based on limited data available

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.0	1.5
18-24	2.5	14.8
25-29	3.4	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



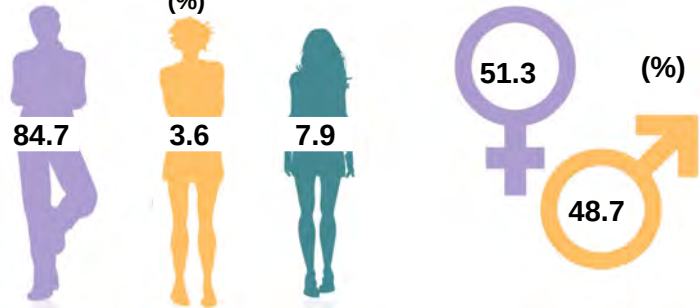
NA 46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



Demographics

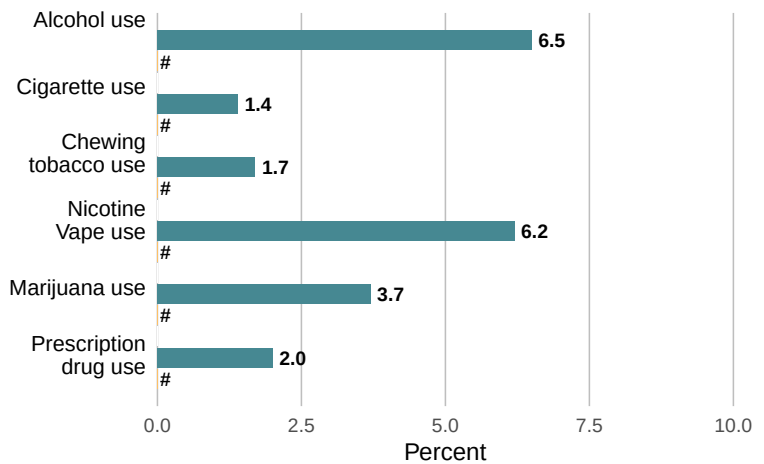
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Total Population	10,115
Population under 18	2,253
Population 18-24	814
Population 25-29	587
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	NA

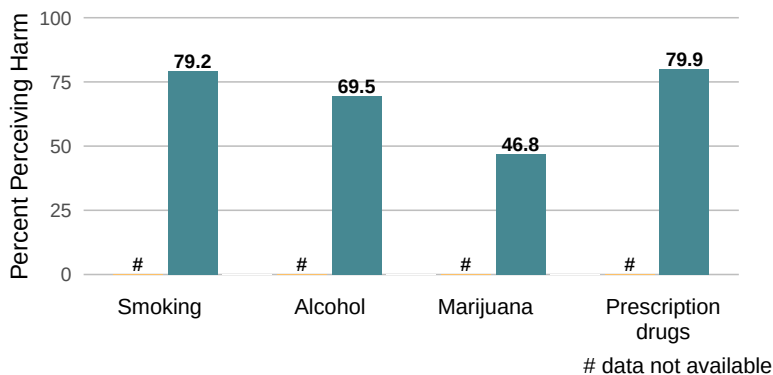
Youth Substance Use

County State



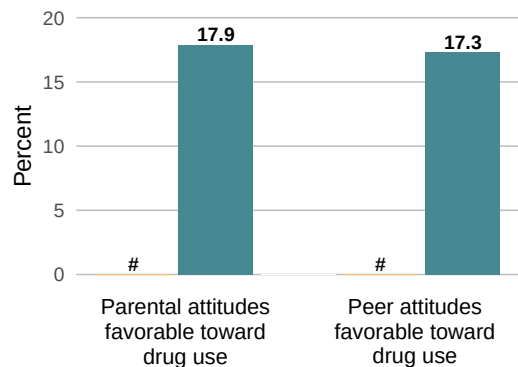
Protective Factors

County State



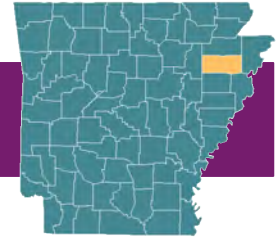
Risk Factors

County State



PIKE COUNTY Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	Arkansas 2025	Vs. State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	8.6	17.7	3.5			6.5	--
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	5.7	6.0	2.3			1.4	--
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.3	4.6	3.5			1.7	--
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	4.3	6.6	0.0			3.7	--
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	2.2	0.0	0.0			0.1	--
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	4.3	3.2	2.4			2.0	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	5.4	9.7	4.7			4.0	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	4.3	6.7	0.0			3.5	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	7.5	14.8	5.9			6.2	--
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$49,248	\$51,000	\$49,269				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	19.1	18.8	20.7				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.7	3.2	3.7	3.3		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	10.2	11.5	11.9				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	20.1	20.8					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	18.5	19.6	19.1				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	41.1	50.9	43.0			48.2	--
Disconnected Youth measure ²	8.7	8.6	15.1				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	7.0						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	7.8	21.6	20.8	15.8		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7		6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.4		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.8		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	0.0						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	14.5						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	43.3	22.4	39.2			31.9	--
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	34.8	40.7	23.1			23.8	--
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	24.2	40.8	14.3			17.9	--
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	22.3	28.8	9.9			17.3	--
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	17.0	21.2	9.9			11.1	--
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	17.2	23.6	16.5			12.8	--
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	54.3	50.8	46.0			42.7	--
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	75.3	85.0	85.7			79.2	--
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	60.0	59.3	76.2			69.5	--
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	38.8	40.0	51.2			46.8	--
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	76.7	82.5	85.5			79.9	--
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	67.8	71.9	79.3			71.5	--
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	60.0	67.8	75.3			68.0	--
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	73.8	86.0	81.3			77.7	--
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.5	3.0	0.5				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	45.2	45.9	37.4			43.1	--
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	73.0	67.7	65.6			58.0	--
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	1.5	9.4	2.5	8.9		7.3	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	54.3	30.3	48.4			64.8	--
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	48.9	52.9	45.1			56.7	--
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 13th highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 16th highest percentage of youth vaping nicotine

Strengths

- 5th lowest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs
- 10th lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	1.3	1.5
18-24	18.2	14.8
25-29	13.2	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



65.4

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



5.4

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



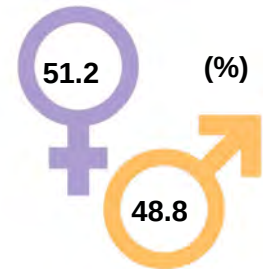
84.1



8.7



4.0



51.2

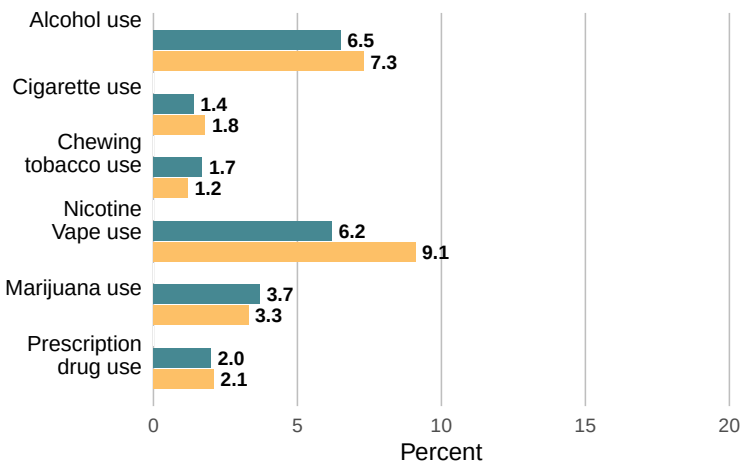
(%)

48.8

Total Population	22,543
Population under 18	5,455
Population 18-24	1,699
Population 25-29	1,361
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	9.7

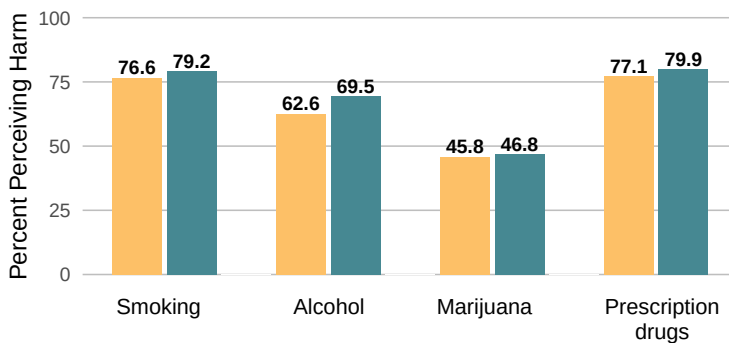
Youth Substance Use

County State



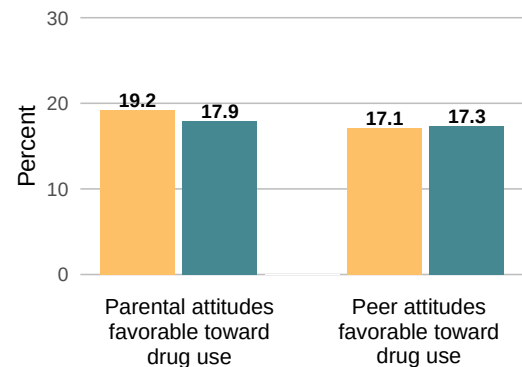
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

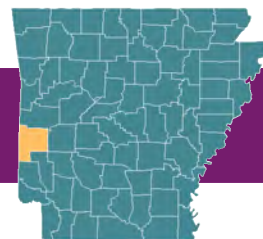
County State



POINSETT COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	7.2			7.3		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	1.7			1.8		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	1.9			1.2		1.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	3.0			3.3		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0			0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.6			2.1		2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	5.7			4.5		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	2.7			3.0		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	11.4			9.1		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$43,440	\$47,188	\$46,707				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	20.0	20.1	20.1				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.4	3.1	3.6	3.4		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	9.3	9.9	8.7				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	21.6	22.2					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	11.5	11.9	11.4				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	40.0			41.8		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	10.8	14.3	10.4				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	27.4						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	13.0	41.3	49.2	28.8		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	143.5	143.5	145.1	64.4		57.2	▲
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	0.0	0.0	1.7	14.7		6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	19.4	20.8	14.3	9.8		7.8	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	15.3	17.1	10.6	9.7		7.5	▲
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	30.1	126.9	65.4				--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	21.5						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	34.8			28.5		31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	29.8			27.0		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	18.4			19.2		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	19.0			17.1		17.3	▼
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	14.1			12.4		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	14.8			9.6		12.8	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	54.3			47.2		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	76.3			76.6		79.2	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	57.3			62.6		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	39.4			45.8		46.8	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	78.5			77.1		79.9	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	64.4			65.7		71.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	61.8			58.4		68.0	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	72.8			70.5		77.7	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	8.9	9.3	5.4				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	47.9			48.7		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	59.8			58.3		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	8.8	7.6	6.3	4.4		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	56.0			57.6		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	49.8			50.4		56.7	▼

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 3rd highest percentage of youth using prescription drugs
- 4th highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 6th highest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs
- 7th and 8th highest percentage of youth vaping nicotine and flavor, respectively

Strengths

- N/A

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.0	1.5
18-24	9.5	14.8
25-29	7.2	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



5.2

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



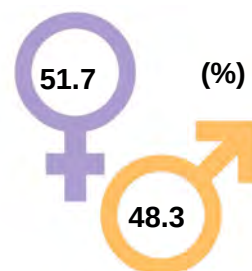
86.5



0.7



7.3



51.7

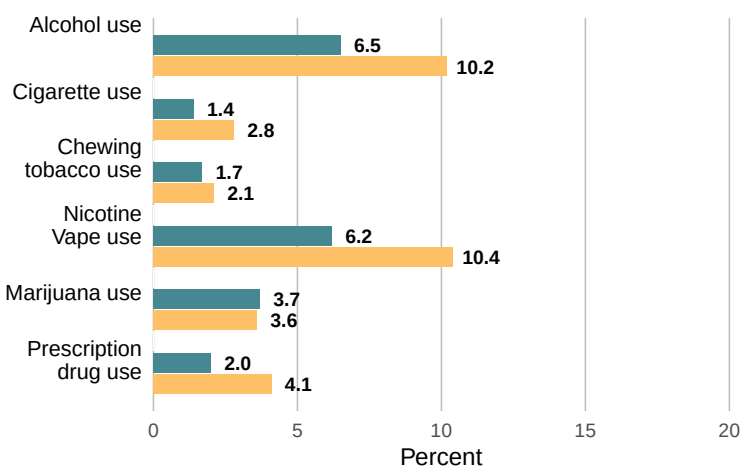
(%)

48.3

Total Population	19,361
Population under 18	4,360
Population 18-24	1,469
Population 25-29	968
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	11.7

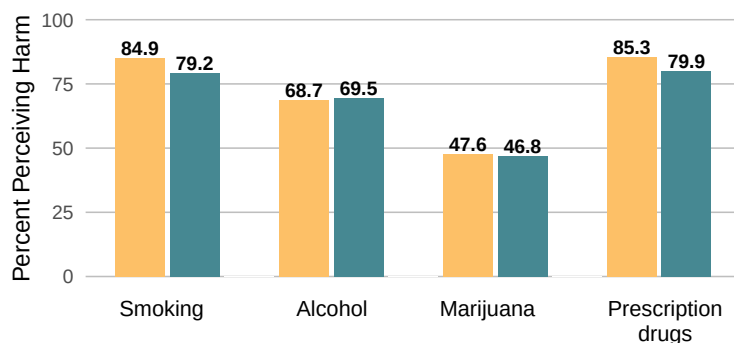
Youth Substance Use

County State



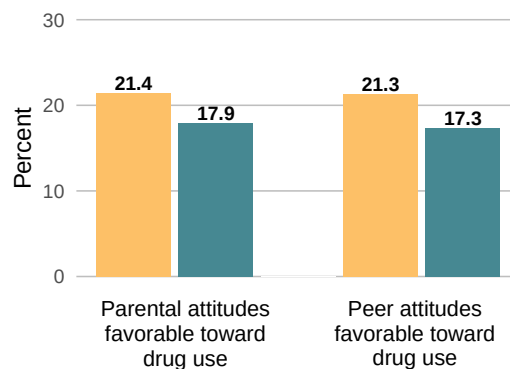
Protective Factors

County State



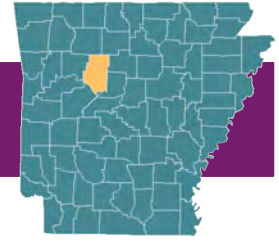
Risk Factors

County State



POLK COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	11.0	7.9	8.4	10.2		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	3.6	2.8	2.8	2.8		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.8	2.2	1.5	2.1		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	7.3	3.6	3.5	3.6		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.9	3.0	1.3	4.1		2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	8.4	5.2	3.7	7.2		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	6.5	3.6	3.3	4.0		3.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	15.0	10.0	8.0	10.4		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$48,449	\$49,252	\$49,191				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	17.3	19.0	15.9				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.7	3.4	4.1	3.7		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	9.5	9.7	9.0				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.7	20.6					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	16.3	17.2	17.8				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	50.7	48.1	48.0	46.3		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	24.0	19.3	13.0				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	30.0						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	23.7	43.9	46.5	28.4		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	72.2	77.5	40.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	4.5	0.0	0.0	3.2		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	5.5	4.7	4.5	4.3		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	3.7	6.2	4.1	5.5		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	81.2						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	10.7						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	29.0	33.7	26.2	33.0		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	29.8	30.9	24.0	28.9		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	24.2	25.5	22.4	21.4		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	24.3	21.4	18.9	21.3		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	18.5	17.2	13.3	19.2		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	21.7	18.1	14.1	17.9		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	47.0	42.9	37.5	42.0		42.7	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	84.7	82.6	89.2	84.9		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	63.2	65.6	72.8	68.7		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	44.7	52.1	52.3	47.6		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	86.4	85.0	87.3	85.3		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	69.1	73.8	80.0	76.7		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	64.8	69.3	71.4	71.1		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	79.3	81.6	86.4	83.5		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	2.7	2.7	5.2				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	46.8	44.8	46.2	42.4		43.1	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	48.2	54.2	58.8	60.3		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	3.0	10.0	3.3	3.1		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	69.4	65.2	67.7	67.1		64.8	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	55.8	53.0	53.2	53.5		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 4th and 5th highest percentage of youth using heroin and prescription drugs, respectively
- 9th and 10th highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco and vaping nicotine, respectively

Strengths

- 9th 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		
Under 18	1.1	1.5
18-24	11.8	14.8
25-29	13.8	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



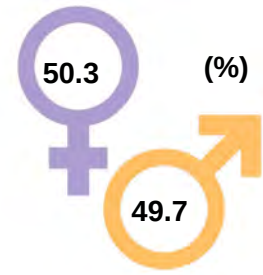
NA 46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



Demographics

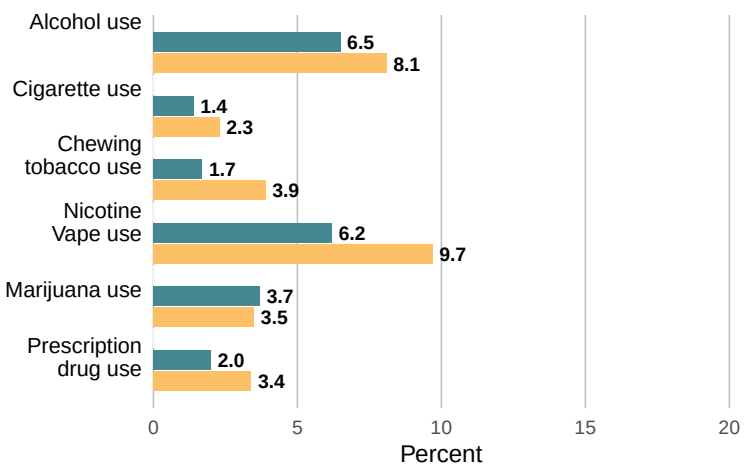
Non-Hispanic White African-American (%) Hispanic or Latino



Total Population	64,131
Population under 18	14,816
Population 18-24	7,396
Population 25-29	3,991
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	11.3

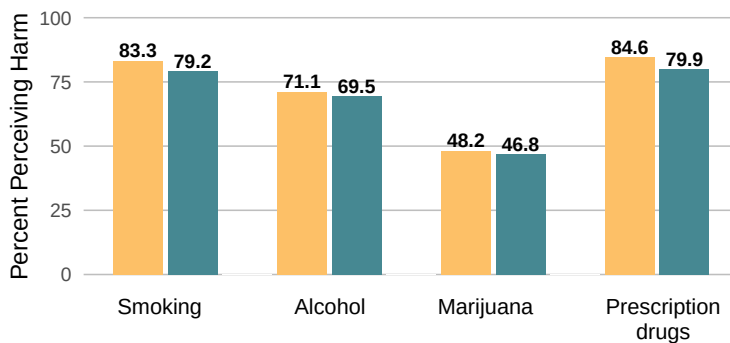
Youth Substance Use

County State



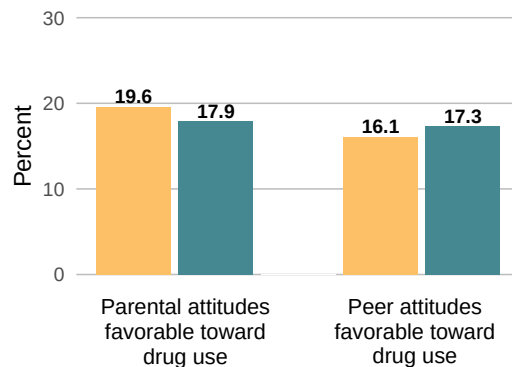
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



POPE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	8.7	11.5	5.2	8.1		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	0.7	2.1	1.0	2.3		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.0	3.0	1.0	3.9		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	5.6	3.8	1.9	3.5		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2		0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.2	3.8	1.4	3.4		2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	4.4	5.0	3.0	4.4		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	5.4	4.1	1.8	3.4		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	8.8	8.6	5.1	9.7		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$51,678	\$54,606	\$57,344				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	15.3	17.6	16.9				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.7		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	8.5	7.5	7.3				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.2	19.8					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	23.9	24.6	24.7				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	44.7	46.6	48.7	41.1		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	5.6	5.4	5.4				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	25.6						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	48.8	62.5	48.0	31.5		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	11.7	4.4	3.9	11.8		6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	10.8	7.5	5.7	7.1		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	5.2	3.8	2.8	3.8		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	60.8					--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	8.9						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	25.4	24.9	36.6	25.5		31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	23.9	27.9	22.7	22.5		23.8	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	17.9	23.5	17.5	19.6		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	19.0	20.8	17.3	16.1		17.3	▼
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	12.9	15.2	11.2	14.1		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	17.8	20.0	13.9	15.0		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	42.9	47.4	41.1	39.0		42.7	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	89.1	86.1	79.8	83.3		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.8	65.5	69.7	71.1		69.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	53.9	43.4	54.4	48.2		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	88.1	84.7	81.3	84.6		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	77.7	72.7	75.4	74.9		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	69.9	67.3	72.8	68.1		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	86.6	81.9	79.3	82.4		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	6.4	7.3	4.0				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	36.3	48.4	45.5	42.3		43.1	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	52.7	59.0	63.3	58.5		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	10.4	3.3	6.6	5.9		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	71.0	67.1	58.6	69.4		64.8	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	61.0	57.6	46.9	60.3		56.7	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

PRAIRIE COUNTY



Key Findings

Weakness

N/A based on limited data available

Strengths

N/A based on limited data available

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.0	1.5
18-24	18.3	14.8
25-29	32.3	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



6.2

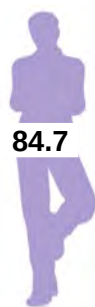
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Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



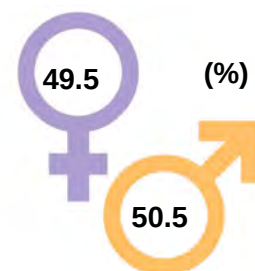
84.7



10.2



2.9



49.5

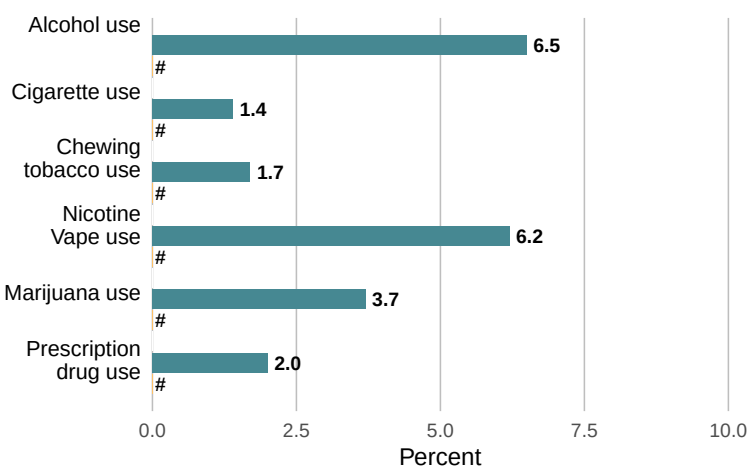
(%)

50.5

Total Population	8,064
Population under 18	1,660
Population 18-24	601
Population 25-29	402
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	NA

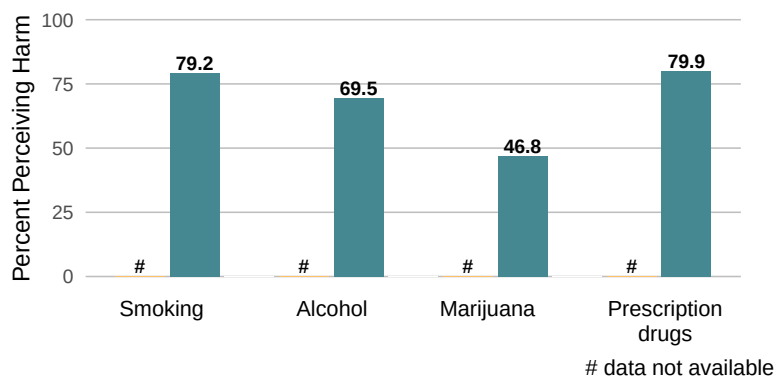
Youth Substance Use

County State



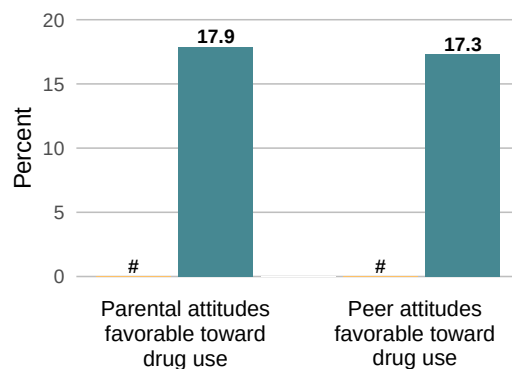
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



PRAIRIE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹						6.5	--
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹						1.4	--
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹						1.7	--
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹						3.7	--
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹						0.1	--
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹						2.0	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹						4.0	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹						3.5	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹						6.2	--
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$47,045	\$51,094	\$51,646				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	14.9	9.4	11.8				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.2		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	7.2	6.0	6.0				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	16.7	17.2					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	16.0	16.7	18.2				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹						48.2	--
Disconnected Youth measure ²	16.7	23.9	8.8				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	13.6						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	17.0	12.3	12.4	17.4		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	158.2	158.2	159.3	109.3		57.2	▲
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	7.3	0.0	0.0	3.7		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	5.1	12.3	13.9	13.5		7.8	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2.2	4.2	3.6	3.7		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	0.0						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	9.1						--
Poor family management (%) ¹						31.9	--
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹						23.8	--
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹						17.9	--
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹						17.3	--
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹						11.1	--
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹						12.8	--
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹						42.7	--
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹						79.2	--
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹						69.5	--
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹						46.8	--
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹						79.9	--
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹						71.5	--
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹						68.0	--
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹						77.7	--
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	7.1	6.1	6.2				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹						43.1	--
Low commitment to school (%) ¹						58.0	--
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	13.1	2.6	2.6	0.0		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹						64.8	--
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹						56.7	--
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 4th highest percentage of youth using heroin
- 12th highest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 14th highest percentage of youth using prescription drugs

Strengths

- 12th lowest percentage of youth vaping nicotine

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	1.3	1.5
18-24	17.7	14.8
25-29	17.6	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



204.1

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



28.9

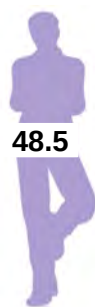
9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



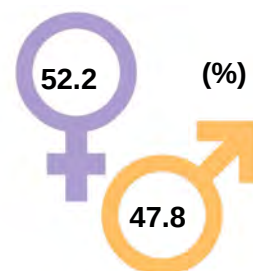
48.5



37.9



8.5



52.2

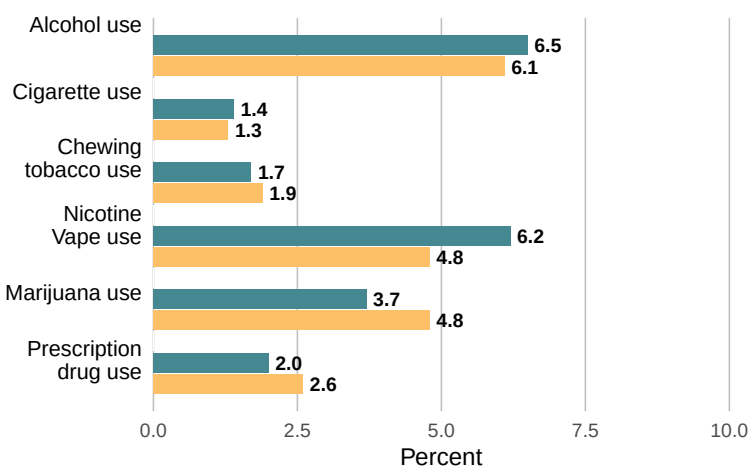
(%)

47.8

Total Population	399,818
Population under 18	93,178
Population 18-24	35,151
Population 25-29	28,556
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	13.6

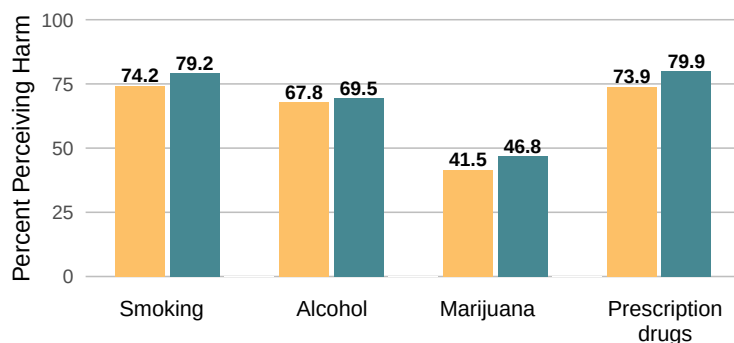
Youth Substance Use

County State



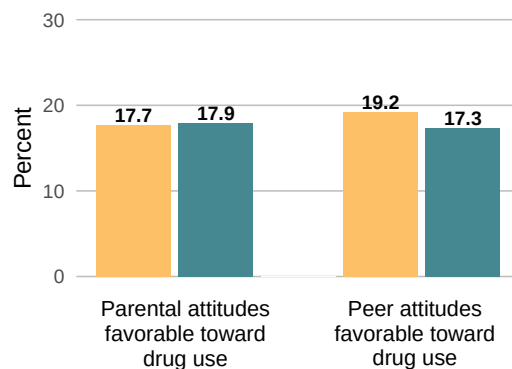
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



PULASKI COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	6.2	4.3	4.4	6.1		6.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.3		1.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.9		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	6.0	4.3	3.8	4.8		3.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2		0.1	▲
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.6		2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	4.5	3.6	3.7	3.3		4.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	5.3	4.2	3.4	4.2		3.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	5.6	4.3	4.4	4.8		6.2	▼
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$58,326	\$60,385	\$62,873				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	17.3	16.2	16.7				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.5	3.0	3.4	3.4		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	8.8	9.6	9.7				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	16.3	18.4					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	37.0	37.4	37.9				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	58.2	56.1	56.0	59.4		48.2	▲
Disconnected Youth measure ²	11.2	13.5	13.9				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	11.4						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	57.8	66.6	72.4	61.6		39.5	▲
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	107.5	105.4	104.5	111.2		57.2	▲
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	11.1	15.6	10.7	7.0		6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	8.6	8.0	7.5	9.7		7.8	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	12.7	12.9	13.1	13.5		7.5	▲
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	46.2	58.0	204.1				--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	10.7						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	38.6	40.7	37.4	32.8		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	25.4	22.6	21.9	24.2		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	18.9	17.8	16.5	17.7		17.9	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	21.7	22.4	19.7	19.2		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	13.4	11.7	10.8	10.3		11.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	15.9	14.2	12.6	13.3		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	55.4	54.3	50.7	46.1		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	71.1	68.7	71.6	74.2		79.2	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	59.9	59.1	63.4	67.8		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	36.3	35.2	39.2	41.5		46.8	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	70.3	66.8	71.0	73.9		79.9	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	60.0	59.1	63.2	66.8		71.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	57.2	56.6	61.4	61.8		68.0	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	66.4	64.7	68.9	72.1		77.7	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	28.4	28.0	28.9				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	50.0	50.3	48.1	44.9		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	60.8	63.9	63.1	63.1		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	9.9	8.9	6.4	8.1		7.3	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	56.8	56.2	57.3	61.2		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	45.5	45.5	47.7	51.8		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 12th highest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use
- 13th highest percentage of youth using prescription drugs

Strengths

- 12th lowest percentage of youth vaping marijuana
- 15th lowest percentage of youth using marijuana

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.2	1.5
18-24	8.1	14.8
25-29	3.5	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



4.5

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



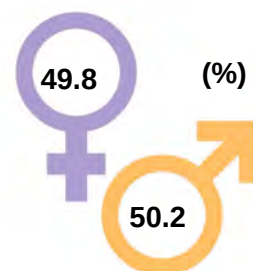
88.9



1.4



2.8



49.8

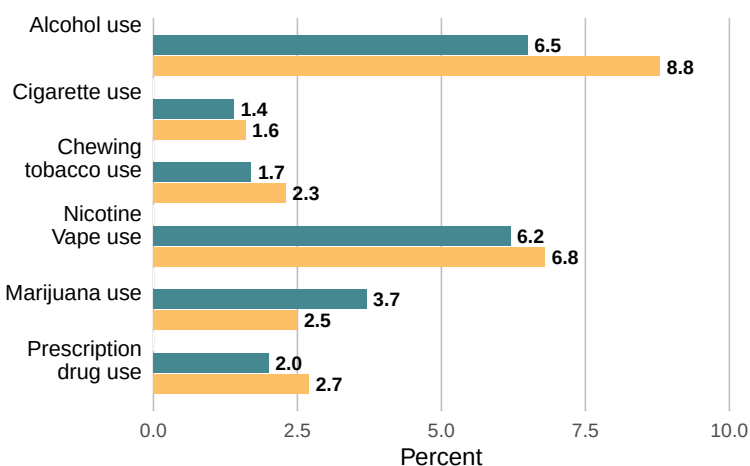
(%)

50.2

Total Population	18,838
Population under 18	4,613
Population 18-24	1,365
Population 25-29	1,137
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	9.1

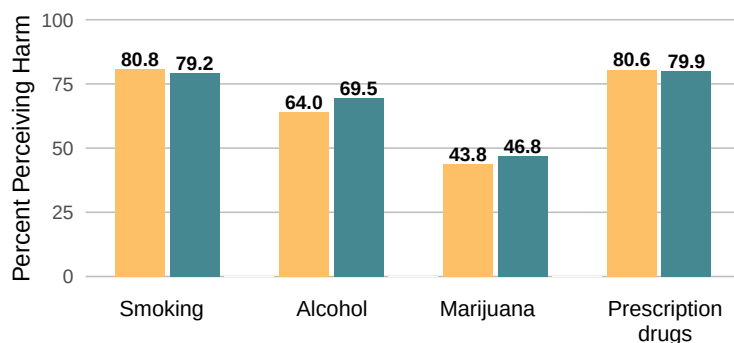
Youth Substance Use

County State



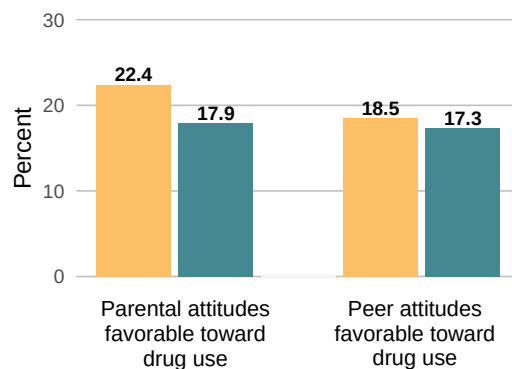
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



RANDOLPH COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	12.7	19.7	9.7	8.8		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	3.4	8.3	1.3	1.6		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.8	5.6	2.6	2.3		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	7.4	7.2	4.8	2.5		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.0	10.3	1.1	2.7		2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	5.5	6.0	5.9	3.5		4.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	7.0	3.0	3.7	2.3		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	12.7	11.6	7.7	6.8		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$45,993	\$52,838	\$50,911				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	19.9	21.1	22.4				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.2		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	7.5	7.1	7.2				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	20.5	21.8					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	15.5	14.5	12.1				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	51.3	40.3	53.5	48.2		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	8.9	4.4	5.1				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	47.0						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	20.9	33.1	35.6	18.6		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	64.5	64.5	74.7	49.2		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	0.0	0.0	4.2	6.7		6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	5.9	6.4	7.5	5.6		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	3.2	4.0	4.2	4.0		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	40.2						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	7.2						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	37.9	25.0	38.9	32.8		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	30.5	27.9	30.7	26.4		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	22.5	27.9	23.3	22.4		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	25.6	30.6	23.8	18.5		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	16.4	20.3	20.3	11.8		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	19.0	27.1	18.6	14.4		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	54.7	46.5	49.9	43.4		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	78.5	84.5	77.6	80.8		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	56.7	62.1	66.2	64.0		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	37.5	43.1	45.7	43.8		46.8	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	79.4	90.5	81.0	80.6		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	62.9	80.9	73.8	72.0		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	59.0	67.2	71.3	65.6		68.0	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	73.6	83.1	80.4	78.2		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	4.8	2.8	4.5				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	47.6	34.3	57.6	47.7		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	63.6	66.2	70.1	66.5		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.8		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	58.8	53.5	56.4	65.5		64.8	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	42.1	44.9	42.3	52.7		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

ST. FRANCIS COUNTY



Key Findings

Weakness

- 7th highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 9th highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

Strengths

- 4th lowest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 9th lowest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.2	1.5
18-24	1.7	14.8
25-29	1.9	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



19.9

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



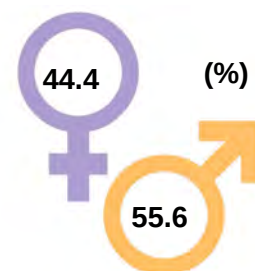
39.4



53.3



4.4



44.4

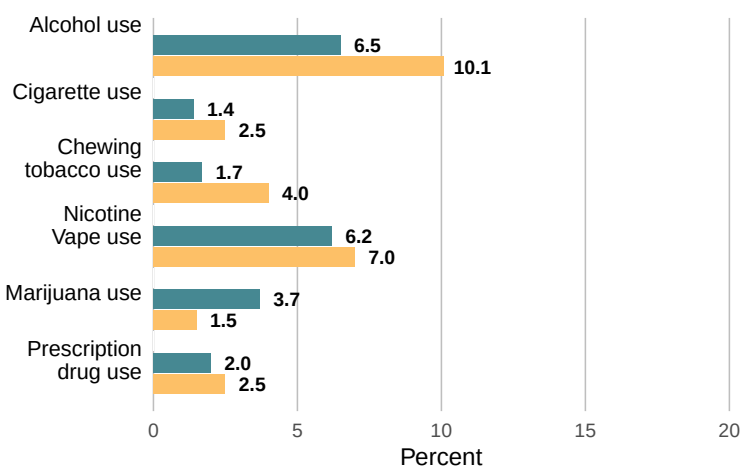
(%)

55.6

Total Population	22,400
Population under 18	4,753
Population 18-24	1,722
Population 25-29	1,620
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	7.5

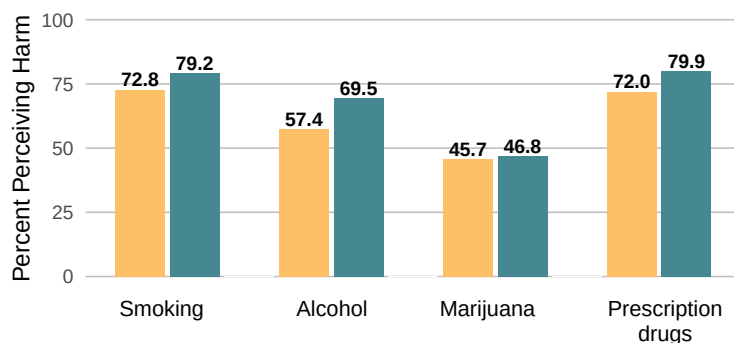
Youth Substance Use

County State



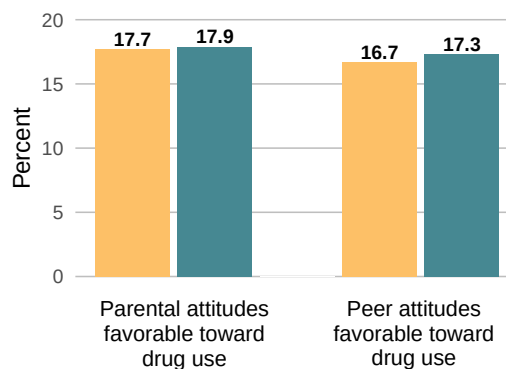
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



ST. FRANCIS COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	12.1	17.2		10.1		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	4.5	4.1		2.5		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	5.4	6.1		4.0		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	3.8	5.2		1.5		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	1.0		0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	0.8	5.2		2.5		2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	8.3	13.3		3.5		4.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	3.0	4.1		2.5		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	15.9	20.4		7.0		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$39,822	\$41,784	\$42,574				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	34.4	27.8	28.5				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	4.9	4.7	5.5	5.0		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) ²	8.7	7.9	6.0				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	20.9	23.7					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	13.3	12.9	14.2				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	38.6	32.6		30.3		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	17.3	11.6	17.3				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	27.4						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	8.6	13.6	20.1	19.6		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	146.9	142.6	145.1	79.3		57.2	▲
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	9.4	0.0	13.8	6.8		6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	3.3	3.4	2.9	2.0		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	5.3	7.5	5.6	5.0		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	134.4						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	9.9						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	19.7	22.6		32.1		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	31.1	39.6		29.8		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	14.5	33.7		17.7		17.9	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	20.5	29.3		16.7		17.3	▼
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	15.2	15.5		14.8		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	20.9	19.4		10.6		12.8	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	52.3	42.9		48.8		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	80.6	83.2		72.8		79.2	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	59.1	68.8		57.4		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	37.2	49.5		45.7		46.8	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	79.5	93.4		72.0		79.9	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	62.9	70.5		62.7		71.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	60.2	68.8		56.5		68.0	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	71.5	80.9		65.4		77.7	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	10.4	12.2	19.9				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	32.8	39.6		41.4		43.1	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	43.5	61.5		59.4		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	4.5	9.0	15.4	1.5		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	60.6	65.7		60.8		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	55.3	45.5		57.0		56.7	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- N/A

Strengths

- 5th lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 6th and 7th lowest percentage of youth using vaping flavor and nicotine, respectively
- 8th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 9th lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	1.2	1.5
18-24	10.1	14.8
25-29	12.2	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



35.9

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000

0.2



9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



78.3



10.3

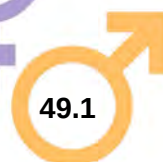


7.8



50.9

(%)

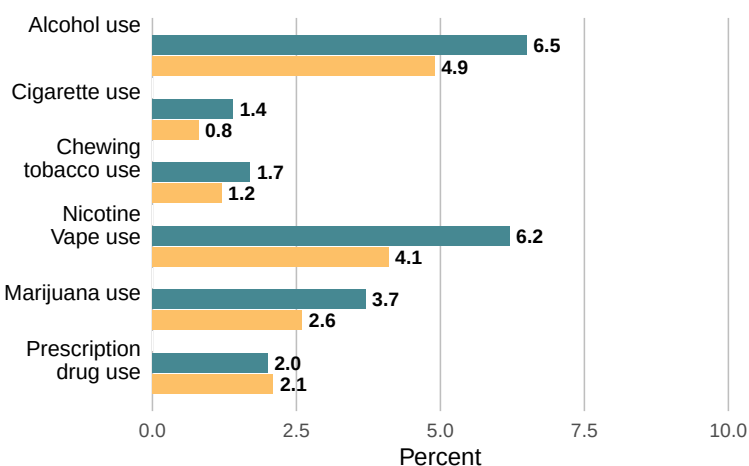


49.1

Total Population	127,479
Population under 18	29,643
Population 18-24	9,284
Population 25-29	7,444
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	11.8

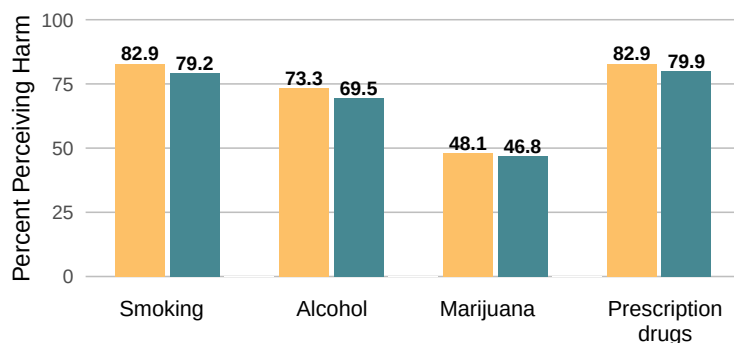
Youth Substance Use

County State



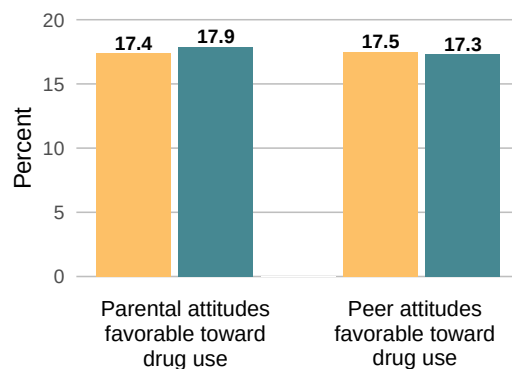
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



SALINE COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	9.8	6.2	5.7	4.9		6.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.8		1.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.2		1.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	6.6	4.0	3.3	2.6		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.7	3.1	1.8	2.1		2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	4.4	2.4	2.9	2.1		4.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	5.3	3.8	3.1	2.3		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	9.2	5.3	5.0	4.1		6.2	▼
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$73,236	\$76,534	\$79,046				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	9.8	9.1	8.8				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	5.8	6.0	11.3				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	14.9	15.6					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	28.5	28.5	29.4				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	59.7	63.7	59.8	60.3		48.2	▲
Disconnected Youth measure ²	8.8	12.8	14.0				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	23.2						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	17.5	24.0	20.7	12.9		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	78.2	82.3	81.1	53.2		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	7.7	12.5	8.4	9.1		6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	8.6	7.9	7.5	6.4		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	8.5	7.7	8.1	7.8		7.5	▲
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	36.1	72.8	35.9				--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	5.1						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	28.0	28.5	27.8	26.7		31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	25.0	23.0	21.6	20.0		23.8	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	20.2	22.3	19.5	17.4		17.9	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	21.3	21.3	18.7	17.5		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	10.9	10.4	9.6	9.4		11.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	18.7	17.0	14.3	11.6		12.8	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	47.1	43.5	41.1	38.7		42.7	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	82.4	83.0	83.0	82.9		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.1	68.5	71.0	73.3		69.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	41.1	44.2	47.6	48.1		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	81.6	82.0	82.1	82.9		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	71.1	72.4	73.6	75.2		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	64.8	68.4	70.7	70.3		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	79.5	80.0	81.2	81.3		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	5.1	3.3	0.2				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	36.4	36.6	33.3	35.1		43.1	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	56.1	57.8	57.6	57.5		58.0	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	90.8	2.6	11.8	10.5		7.3	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	63.0	63.3	64.5	66.8		64.8	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	46.0	48.8	49.9	54.0		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 8th highest percentage of youth vaping nicotine
- 14th highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 14th highest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use

Strengths

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

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.9	1.5
18-24	2.6	14.8
25-29	8.0	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



1.5

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



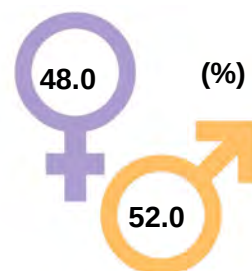
82.8



1.1



8.3



48.0

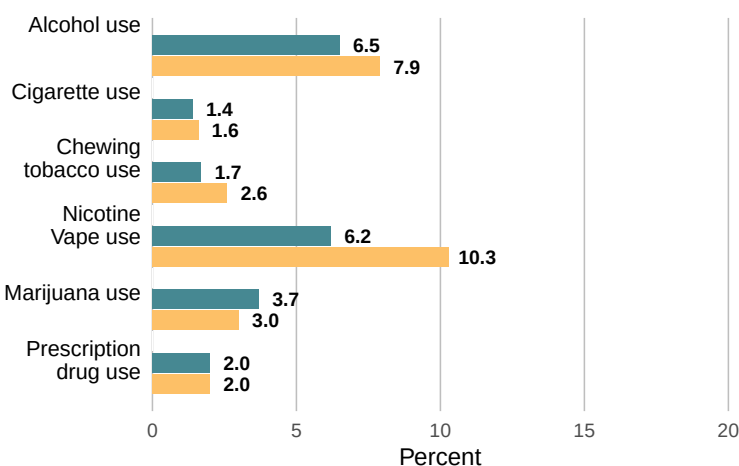
(%)

52.0

Total Population	9,816
Population under 18	2,218
Population 18-24	760
Population 25-29	500
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	9.5

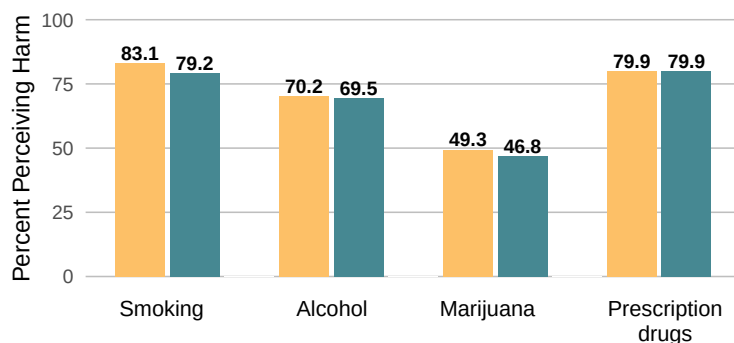
Youth Substance Use

County State



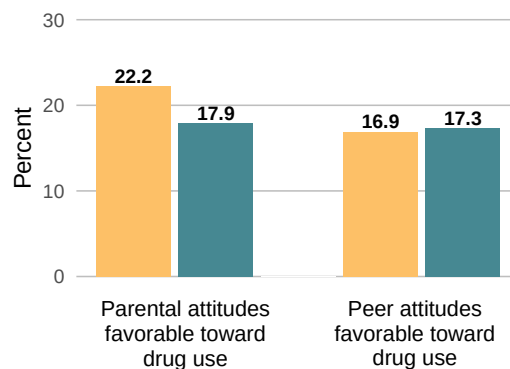
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



SCOTT COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	14.1	12.1	7.7	7.9		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	4.7	2.5	2.4	1.6		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	4.5	5.0	3.4	2.6		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	6.6	7.8	3.5	3.0		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.3	2.5	1.7	2.0		2.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	5.9	4.4	4.5	5.6		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	4.6	5.6	5.2	3.0		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	12.8	12.5	7.6	10.3		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$45,340	\$45,955	\$43,270				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	21.2	17.2	18.7				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.8		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	10.5	9.8	8.2				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.5	20.1					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	12.0	10.8	13.0				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	39.0	40.5	33.2	39.5		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	15.1	16.8	16.2				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	40.6						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	33.4	65.0	59.1	45.8		39.5	▲
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	10.9	0.0	0.0	3.2		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	8.5	14.8	9.1	5.2		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	5.2	6.6	3.6	2.9		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	161.3	249.0					--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	26.2						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	33.7	38.7	33.0	36.4		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	33.1	33.6	30.1	25.7		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	26.4	23.7	23.3	22.2		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	26.1	23.8	16.1	16.9		17.3	▼
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	22.8	19.9	17.8	15.3		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	22.2	20.5	18.5	14.9		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	52.7	46.9	39.5	39.0		42.7	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	80.7	82.0	80.1	83.1		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	56.3	60.9	67.1	70.2		69.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	43.8	51.5	54.3	49.3		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	79.4	83.4	81.8	79.9		79.9	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	71.0	70.8	73.3	76.4		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	68.8	70.3	72.5	71.1		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	77.3	81.8	80.4	79.5		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	15.6	2.9	1.5				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	40.6	39.1	42.7	45.0		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	57.8	54.2	56.2	50.0		58.0	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	0.2	12.3	5.2	3.1		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	59.7	62.7	66.4	69.7		64.8	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	46.5	42.6	49.2	56.5		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 4th highest percentage of youth with parental and peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 6th highest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs

Strengths

- 4th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 5th and 6th lowest percentage of youth vaping and using marijuana, respectively

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.0	1.5
18-24	40.5	14.8
25-29	41.9	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



151.3

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



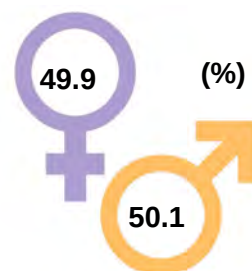
92.6



0.8



2.2



49.9

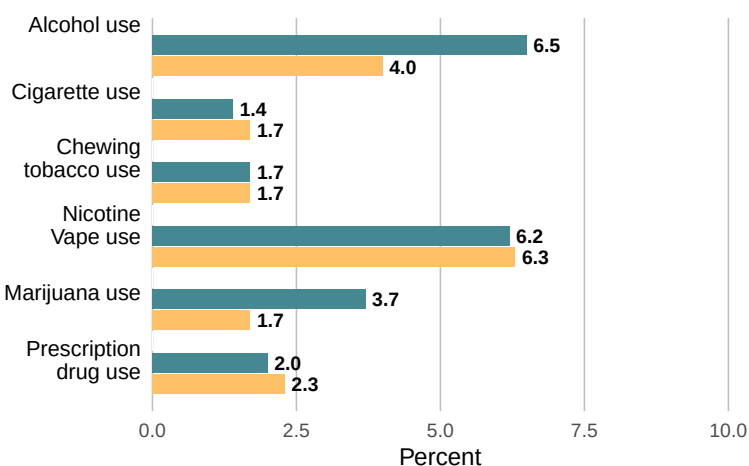
(%)

50.1

Total Population	7,859
Population under 18	1,594
Population 18-24	494
Population 25-29	358
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	7.1

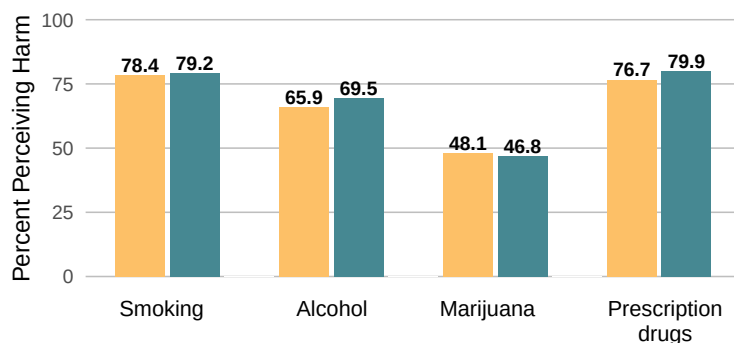
Youth Substance Use

County State



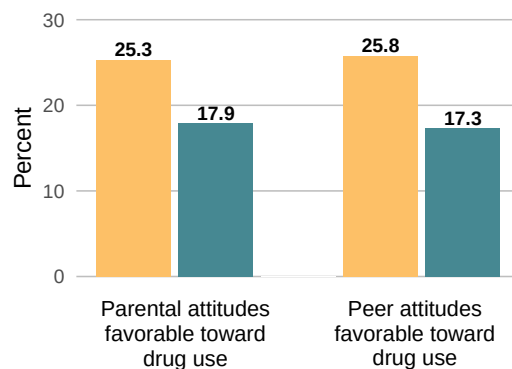
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



SEARCY COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	5.5	10.8	4.1	4.0		6.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.4	4.5	2.9	1.7		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	3.6	4.9	0.4	1.7		1.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	3.6	7.9	0.8	1.7		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.0	2.0	4.1	2.3		2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	2.0	6.4	1.2	3.4		4.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	3.2	5.9	0.4	1.1		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	11.5	12.6	5.4	6.3		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$42,063	\$41,978	\$44,426				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	21.7	24.5	23.0				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	4.5	4.1	4.2	3.6		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	5.7	5.8	10.5				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	24.5	24.3					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	14.9	13.7	15.0				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	44.6	44.2	41.8	43.2		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	17.6	9.4	8.3				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	45.3						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	16.5	19.1	15.3	10.2		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	11.2	0.0	9.4	0.0		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	13.1	15.4	12.3	13.6		7.8	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	4.2	3.4	4.7	3.7		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	0.0						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	13.2						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	32.9	27.0	25.8	43.3		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	26.6	26.0	19.5	28.2		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	21.5	22.2	20.9	25.3		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	21.2	20.2	15.4	25.8		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	13.1	14.4	6.9	16.9		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	19.0	19.1	12.2	17.9		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	56.0	48.8	39.8	45.2		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	78.9	81.6	80.3	78.4		79.2	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	56.7	64.1	69.9	65.9		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	41.4	44.4	49.8	48.1		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	80.6	82.1	81.4	76.7		79.9	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	64.2	68.1	76.7	71.9		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	59.1	62.0	75.1	69.4		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	75.5	75.3	79.8	79.9		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	0.0	0.0	151.3				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	52.2	49.7	45.9	50.6		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	70.2	64.8	68.3	70.1		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	9.4	2.2	0.0	0.8		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	52.3	50.7	54.7	51.4		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	43.8	46.3	43.1	41.1		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 4th highest percentage of youth vaping or using marijuana
- 17th highest percentage of youth using alcohol

Strengths

- 10th lowest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 13th lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	2.9	1.5
18-24	11.5	14.8
25-29	12.2	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



24.8

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000

0.6



9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



66.3



6.6



16.8



50.8

(%)

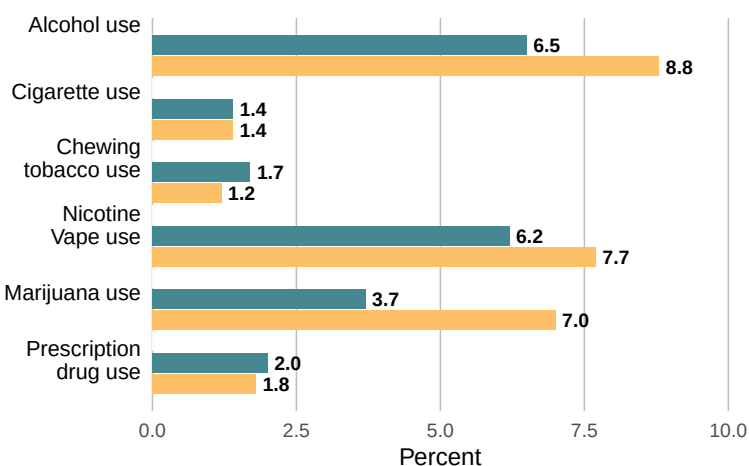


49.2

Total Population	128,900
Population under 18	30,628
Population 18-24	11,563
Population 25-29	8,600
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	9.8

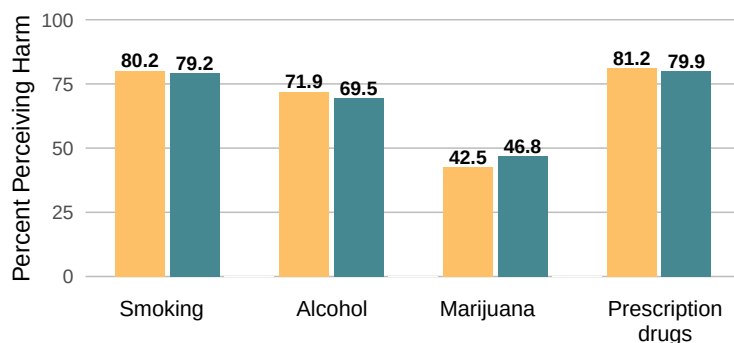
Youth Substance Use

County State



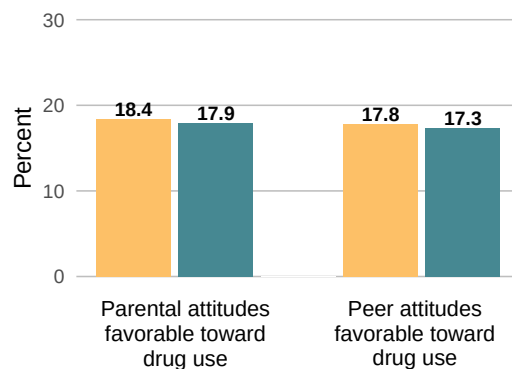
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



SEBASTIAN COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	7.2	6.5	8.7	8.8		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.4		1.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	1.6	2.8	3.3	1.2		1.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	6.0	7.2	4.3	7.0		3.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.0	2.6	3.6	1.8		2.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	4.3	5.0	3.9	4.4		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	5.6	6.7	4.5	6.6		3.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	6.9	10.3	6.6	7.7		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$54,047	\$56,450	\$57,790				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	17.1	16.3	16.0				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.1		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	11.2	10.5	14.9				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.6	20.7					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	23.9	24.4	23.3				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	54.6	53.4	51.4	49.5		48.2	▲
Disconnected Youth measure ²	14.4	12.0	11.3				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	49.9						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	38.1	85.5	69.4	65.2		39.5	▲
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	81.9	81.1	84.9	63.1		57.2	▲
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	11.3	0.0	3.4	7.2		6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	10.1	11.5	8.1	6.8		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	8.3	8.0	8.0	7.1		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	34.4	20.0	24.8				--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	23.6						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	34.1	25.7	26.2	23.9		31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	25.3	27.7	27.6	22.1		23.8	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	19.7	25.9	22.8	18.4		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	19.7	20.0	18.2	17.8		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	11.7	14.5	13.6	9.6		11.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	17.8	15.6	15.2	13.4		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	51.1	49.5	41.9	44.1		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	78.8	86.7	88.3	80.2		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.2	66.3	71.9	71.9		69.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	41.0	42.0	47.6	42.5		46.8	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	79.9	83.9	89.0	81.2		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	67.1	72.8	75.1	70.0		71.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	64.0	68.7	74.3	65.8		68.0	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	75.9	81.3	85.1	78.7		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	6.4	8.8	0.6				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	48.8	42.1	44.1	50.8		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	56.6	58.0	58.4	53.8		58.0	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	215.3	3.1	10.8	10.8		7.3	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	59.9	62.0	62.5	68.2		64.8	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	46.6	56.2	53.3	53.9		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

N/A

Strengths

- 3rd and 9th lowest percentage of youth vaping nicotine and marijuana, respectively
- 5th and 9th lowest percentage of youth with peer and parental attitudes favorable to drug use, respectively
- 6th lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	2.5	1.5
18-24	13.2	14.8
25-29	19.3	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



1.7

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



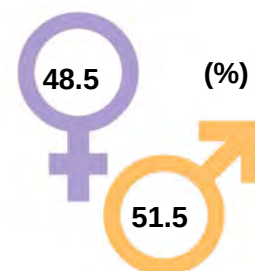
53.0



3.7



36.3



48.5

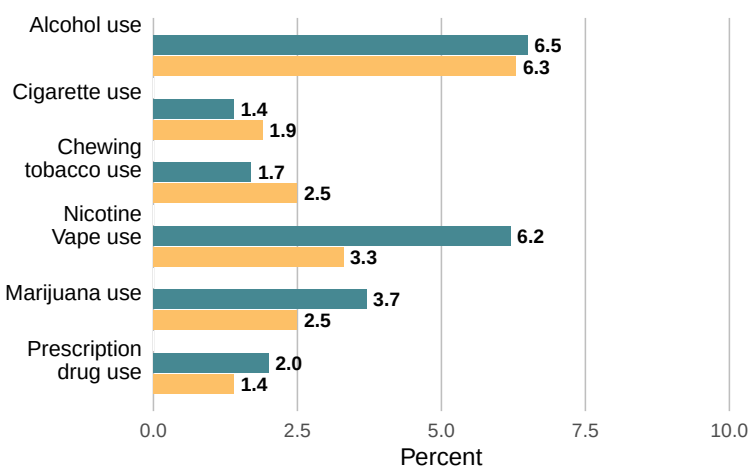
(%)

51.5

Total Population	15,712
Population under 18	4,456
Population 18-24	1,596
Population 25-29	935
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	6.2

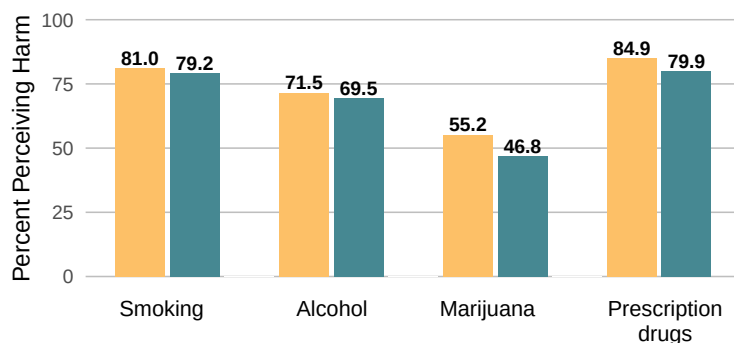
Youth Substance Use

County State



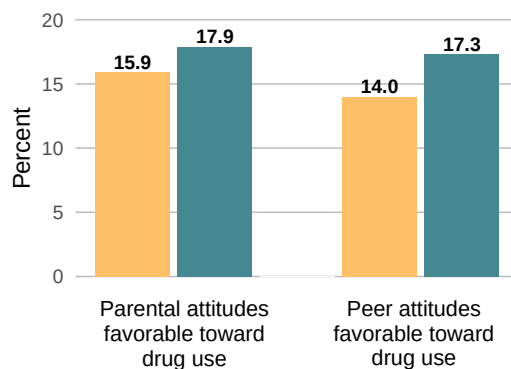
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



SEVIER COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	16.3	7.5	8.8	6.3		6.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.1	0.6	1.0	1.9		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.3	1.3	1.0	2.5		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	5.6	3.3	2.7	2.5		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.5	1.6	1.5	1.4		2.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	4.9	3.2	4.0	3.5		4.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	4.9	3.3	3.1	1.9		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	10.7	6.2	6.9	3.3		6.2	▼
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$53,567	\$51,641	\$53,527				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	20.6	19.6	17.3				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.9	3.5	3.8	2.8		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	18.4	18.9	8.2				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.9	20.8					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	11.7	10.9	9.3				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	38.9	36.9	34.9	40.8		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	9.0	7.3	7.3				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	18.9						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	27.7	24.7	24.2	14.6		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	119.4	119.4	126.6	71.1		57.2	▲
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	5.3	0.0	1.5	0.0		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	7.0	6.6	6.9	6.4		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.5		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	119.4					--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	16.9						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	31.2	38.9	33.9	33.2		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	29.5	27.5	23.2	23.8		23.8	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	29.7	24.0	19.2	15.9		17.9	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	23.9	18.7	15.5	14.0		17.3	▼
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	17.9	14.4	10.2	10.9		11.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	24.1	17.1	15.0	12.2		12.8	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	48.9	44.8	41.3	38.8		42.7	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	84.8	79.7	79.8	81.0		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.9	64.2	68.7	71.5		69.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	43.6	45.5	50.1	55.2		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	85.6	79.5	79.6	84.9		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	69.6	71.1	72.1	75.9		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	67.1	69.7	69.9	74.1		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	80.7	77.9	78.3	83.6		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	4.0	4.7	1.7				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	51.1	48.4	48.9	44.0		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	54.7	57.2	53.6	50.1		58.0	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	1.0	16.5	3.3	2.4		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	71.5	63.7	68.2	68.7		64.8	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	54.8	55.2	53.9	62.1		56.7	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 2nd highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 4th highest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs
- 4th highest percentage of youth misusing prescription drugs or vaping nicotine
- 7th highest percentage of youth using cigarettes

Strengths

N/A

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.0	1.5
18-24	4.0	14.8
25-29	8.2	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



13.8

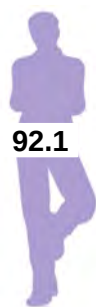
9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



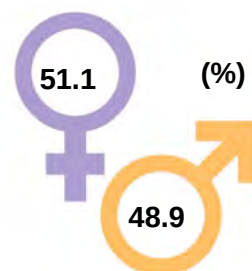
92.1



1.3



2.8



51.1

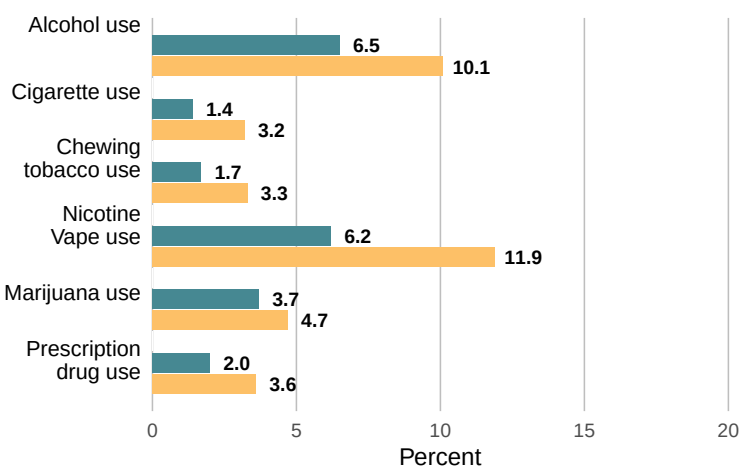
(%)

48.9

Total Population	17,773
Population under 18	3,622
Population 18-24	1,257
Population 25-29	858
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	13.7

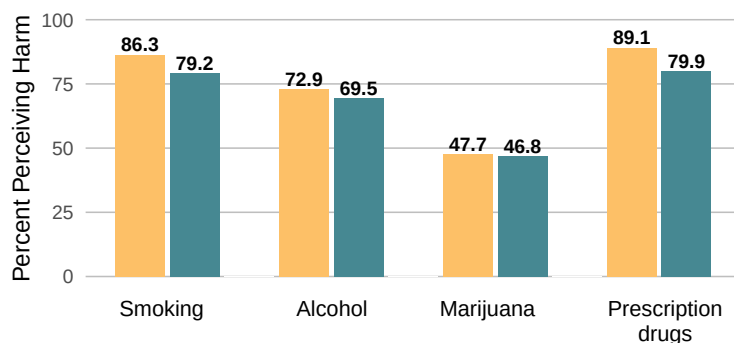
Youth Substance Use

County State



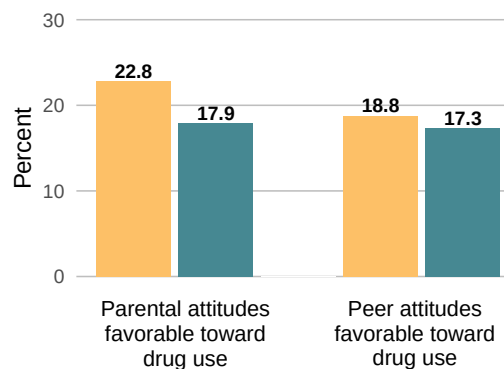
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



SHARP COUNTY Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	Arkansas 2025	Vs. State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	12.9	16.5	8.2	10.1		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.6	6.9	2.0	3.2		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	4.4	6.5	3.1	3.3		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	6.8	9.4	4.7	4.7		3.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.0	4.2	3.5	3.6		2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	5.8	10.5	5.4	6.9		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	5.8	9.0	3.5	5.1		3.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	13.7	19.5	9.3	11.9		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$43,332	\$42,950	\$44,637				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	19.5	17.3	16.5				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	4.1	3.7	4.0	3.5		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	5.8	6.0	8.2				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	19.9	21.0					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	11.5	11.9	13.9				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	45.0	49.4	38.9	50.2		48.2	▲
Disconnected Youth measure ²	7.4	8.4	16.6				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	33.6						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	10.9	31.8	37.1	13.5		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	149.2	137.8	159.1	56.5		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	4.7	0.0	2.0	2.1		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	4.0	4.1	5.3	3.4		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2.0	2.8	4.3	6.8		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	0.0	98.0					--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	20.5						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	37.7	33.9	39.2	38.3		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	32.9	40.6	37.5	37.9		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	29.5	29.8	25.4	22.8		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	25.5	27.3	22.1	18.8		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	21.6	25.8	16.7	20.3		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	22.2	24.7	20.2	19.2		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	54.2	50.6	47.9	43.8		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	81.5	83.4	82.0	86.3		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	61.7	59.6	67.7	72.9		69.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	39.9	39.0	46.6	47.7		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	80.0	85.0	82.7	89.1		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	68.4	67.1	75.2	76.7		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	61.7	59.8	75.8	70.8		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	74.2	74.2	80.7	83.5		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	4.4	3.7	13.8				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	43.5	49.6	43.1	46.8		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	65.8	65.9	64.3	63.5		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	8.0	11.0	5.4	4.4		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	64.0	61.0	67.2	68.4		64.8	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	50.5	55.4	54.1	51.1		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 10th highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 12th highest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs

Strengths

- 9th lowest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 11th lowest percentage of youth vaping marijuana

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	1.2	1.5
18-24	25.5	14.8
25-29	20.0	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000

0.0



9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



93.4



0.7

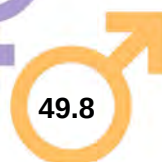


2.5



50.2

(%)

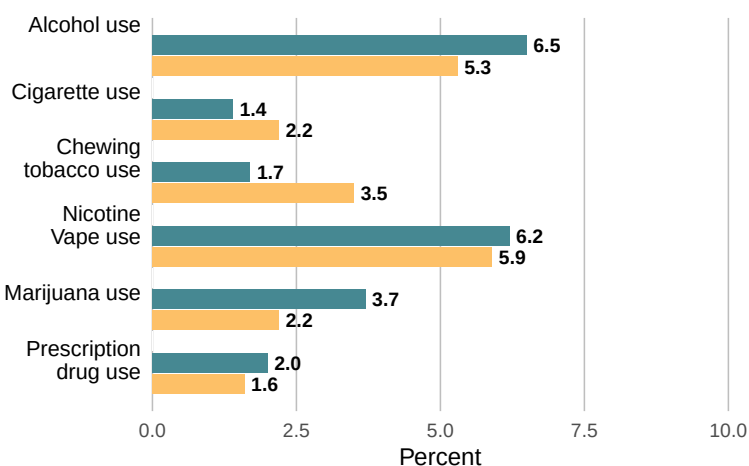


49.8

Total Population	12,568
Population under 18	2,471
Population 18-24	824
Population 25-29	549
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	7.7

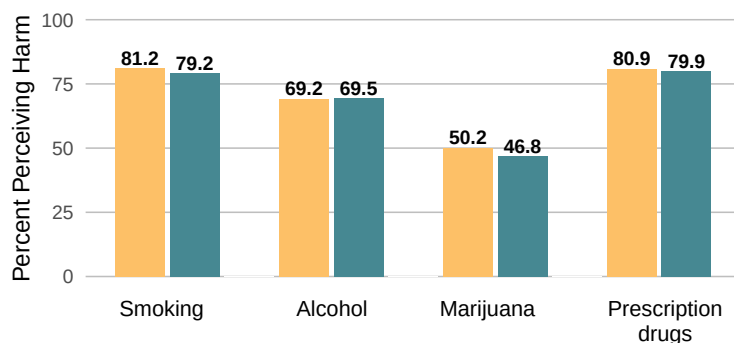
Youth Substance Use

County State



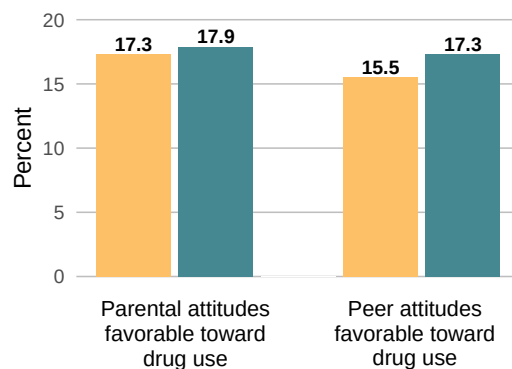
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



STONE COUNTY	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	Arkansas 2025	Vs. State
Indicator							
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	7.1	6.0	5.1	5.3		6.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	1.7	0.9	2.3	2.2		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.4	3.3	2.4	3.5		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	4.1	2.4	2.8	2.2		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.4	1.5	1.4	1.6		2.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	5.1	3.0	4.5	4.3		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	3.1	2.7	1.7	2.2		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	7.5	6.9	6.9	5.9		6.2	▼
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$37,664	\$38,531	\$40,943				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	20.4	21.6	19.3				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.4		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) ²	8.6	9.1	8.0				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	23.0	23.3					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	14.4	15.4	15.8				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	43.6	45.3	39.4	38.3		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	2.8	2.1	2.5				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	41.6						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	16.1	24.9	24.7	15.1		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	5.0	0.0	2.1	2.1		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	3.7	6.5	6.6	7.8		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	3.8	5.1	3.7	3.4		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	138.6						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	14.3						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	34.2	35.7	36.7	38.1		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	29.8	29.7	28.9	25.8		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	22.1	27.5	24.0	17.3		17.9	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	23.6	24.0	23.1	15.5		17.3	▼
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	16.0	16.3	15.6	13.7		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	17.1	16.5	15.7	16.6		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	47.3	47.5	47.0	44.3		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	81.7	83.1	79.2	81.2		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	66.8	69.0	67.5	69.2		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	44.0	43.9	47.2	50.2		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	82.1	84.3	80.0	80.9		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	68.2	73.6	65.9	72.9		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	61.8	68.2	64.6	69.8		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	75.9	83.8	73.3	79.4		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	1.3	0.0	0.0				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	47.5	46.9	47.0	44.0		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	57.5	60.6	59.4	59.6		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	0.0	5.2	2.7	4.1		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	58.9	60.2	60.5	62.0		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	51.3	56.2	56.3	53.5		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 7th and 8th highest percentage of youth vaping and using marijuana, respectively
- 8th and 13th highest percentage of youth vaping nicotine or flavor
- 9th highest percentage of youth using alcohol or heroin

Strengths

N/A

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	2.9	1.5
18-24	14.6	14.8
25-29	13.8	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



4.9

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



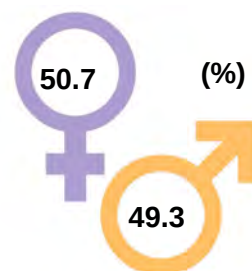
59.4



32.7



5.1



50.7

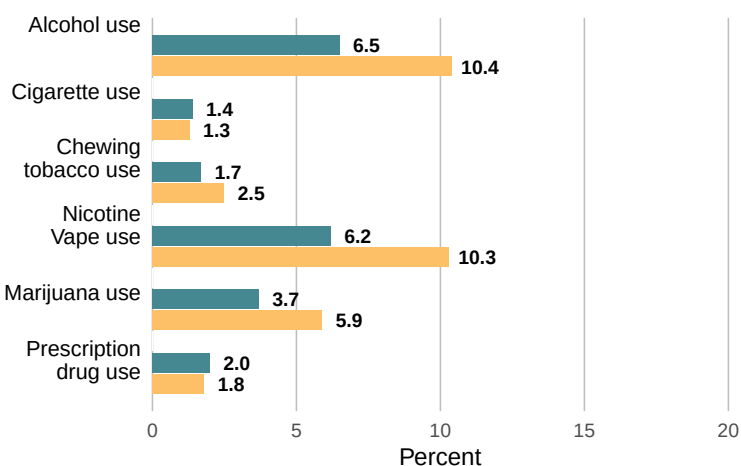
(%)

49.3

Total Population	37,900
Population under 18	8,984
Population 18-24	3,005
Population 25-29	2,392
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	7.9

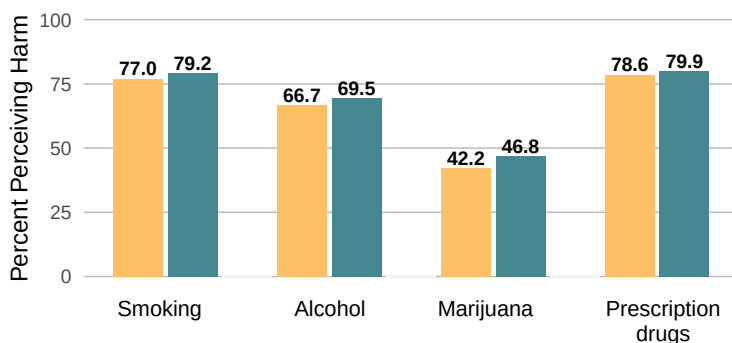
Youth Substance Use

County State



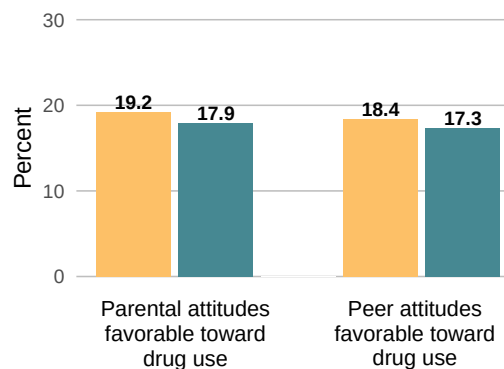
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



UNION COUNTY Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	Arkansas 2025	Vs. State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	10.4	13.5	11.5	10.4		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.1	2.2	3.0	1.3		1.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	1.8	3.2	2.9	2.5		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	8.6	6.0	5.4	5.9		3.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	3.7	4.2	2.7	1.8		2.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	7.8	7.4	6.3	6.7		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	7.1	5.6	5.5	5.8		3.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	11.8	12.6	10.8	10.3		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$49,745	\$50,221	\$55,259				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	18.9	19.4	19.5				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	4.8	4.3	5.3	5.1		4.2	▲
Uninsurance (%) ²	6.2	5.8	5.6				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	17.4	19.4					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	18.5	18.9	19.1				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	44.5	40.0	40.8	39.3		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	3.8	10.8	12.0				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	35.6						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	28.1	63.1	106.6	95.0		39.5	▲
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	152.0	144.3	151.2	69.2		57.2	▲
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	11.2	0.0	12.0	7.6		6.4	▲
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	5.8	7.5	10.9	9.4		7.8	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	11.1	11.5	13.6	10.8		7.5	▲
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	36.5						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	8.3						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	31.8	40.1	32.4	27.5		31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	32.4	30.1	28.3	25.4		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	21.8	23.2	19.7	19.2		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	23.9	26.3	19.6	18.4		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	13.9	18.9	14.9	11.7		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	18.6	16.4	15.4	12.3		12.8	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	52.2	58.6	47.1	43.8		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	77.9	67.1	73.4	77.0		79.2	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	63.9	48.0	63.9	66.7		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	40.6	36.7	38.9	42.2		46.8	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	78.4	65.7	74.8	78.6		79.9	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	62.6	54.7	65.8	66.5		71.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	58.9	52.4	60.7	63.9		68.0	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	70.7	58.8	70.4	74.8		77.7	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	4.5	5.7	4.9				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	41.7	44.4	40.1	42.1		43.1	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	57.7	64.1	58.7	57.5		58.0	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	3.6	5.4	5.7	2.9		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	60.7	60.8	64.1	65.7		64.8	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	49.4	51.1	53.1	59.4		56.7	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

VAN BUREN COUNTY



Key Findings

Weakness

- 5th highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco
- 8th and 12th highest percentage of youth vaping flavor or nicotine
- 14th highest percentage of youth using prescription drugs
- 15th highest percentage of youth using alcohol

Strengths

- 13th lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.0	1.5
18-24	21.6	14.8
25-29	25.9	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



4.6

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



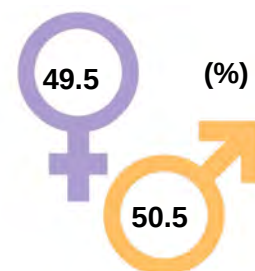
91.9



0.8



3.6



49.5

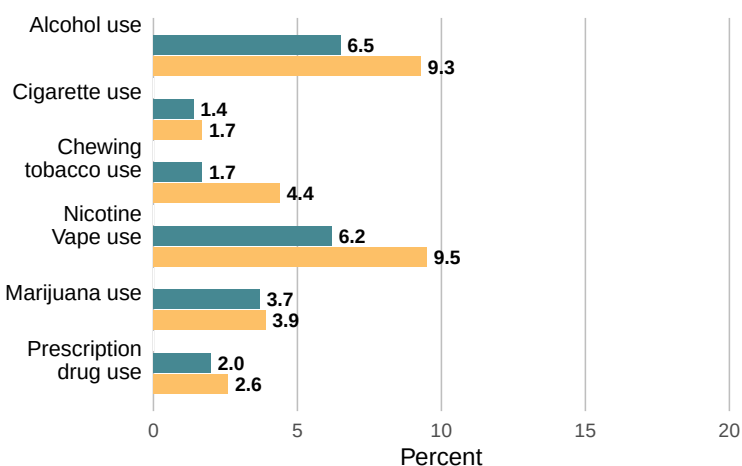
(%)

50.5

Total Population	15,998
Population under 18	3,076
Population 18-24	972
Population 25-29	657
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	9.8

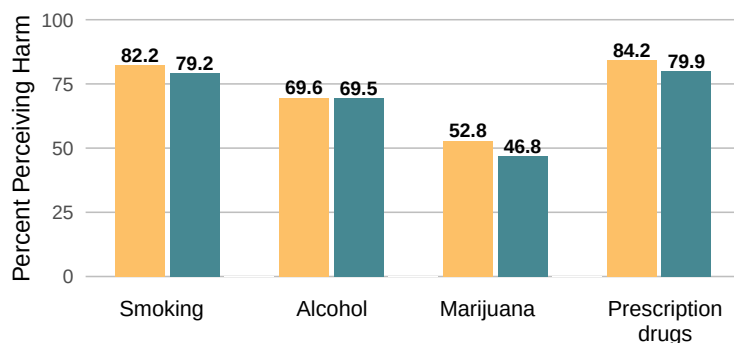
Youth Substance Use

County State



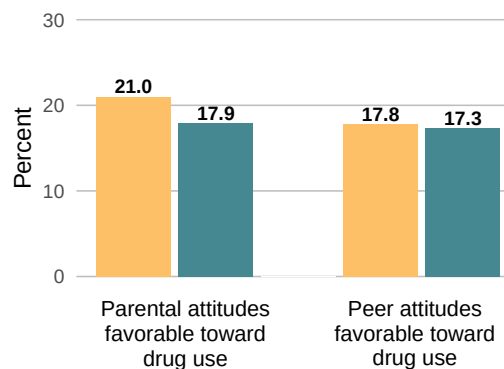
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



VAN BUREN COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	8.7	6.9	7.1	9.3		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.7		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	2.8	2.2	2.6	4.4		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	4.1	3.5	2.6	3.9		3.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	4.1	1.3	3.1	2.6		2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	4.3	2.8	3.1	7.2		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.6		3.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	8.7	5.7	6.4	9.5		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$45,768	\$47,266	\$50,354				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	19.6	19.5	19.1				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	4.3	3.7	4.2	4.2		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	9.4	9.9	8.2				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	21.2	22.2					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	16.8	15.8	15.0				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	42.7	43.4	38.9	42.8		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	10.8	9.4	7.1				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	25.5						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	14.5	20.7	27.5	16.3		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	125.8	132.1	131.8	201.2		57.2	▲
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	3.1	0.0	2.4	4.0		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	3.8	4.3	5.7	9.3		7.8	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	1.5	2.9	3.5	6.5		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	57.7						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	15.2						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	34.7	28.5	33.6	28.1		31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	31.7	32.9	26.4	29.8		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	20.9	23.6	20.1	21.0		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	21.9	17.2	19.4	17.8		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	18.9	11.7	12.3	13.3		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	19.1	18.7	17.5	15.9		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	51.6	36.8	46.0	39.8		42.7	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	79.3	86.8	81.6	82.2		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	59.6	71.5	66.2	69.6		69.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	43.8	55.9	50.8	52.8		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	79.2	87.9	77.7	84.2		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	70.2	81.3	77.9	75.0		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	64.5	77.0	72.8	74.2		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	76.8	86.4	82.4	82.3		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	3.4	1.0	4.6				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	45.6	43.7	43.9	40.9		43.1	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	58.6	53.3	56.7	62.4		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	10.4	4.9	2.6	1.1		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	57.7	68.0	73.1	66.9		64.8	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	54.5	59.4	58.9	61.8		56.7	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 4th and 7th lowest percentage of youth with parental and peer attitudes favorable to drug use, respectively
- 3rd lowest percentage of youth vaping nicotine
- 4th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol or smokeless tobacco
- 6th lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.7	1.5
18-24	14.5	14.8
25-29	10.2	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



13.8

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000

5.8



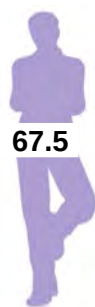
9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



67.5



3.7

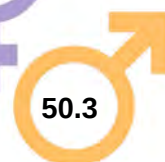


19.2



49.7

(%)

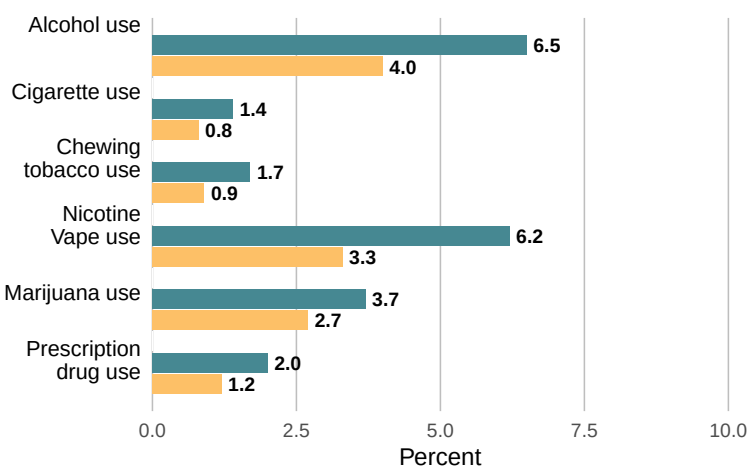


50.3

Total Population	256,765
Population under 18	60,304
Population 18-24	38,115
Population 25-29	19,892
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	7.6

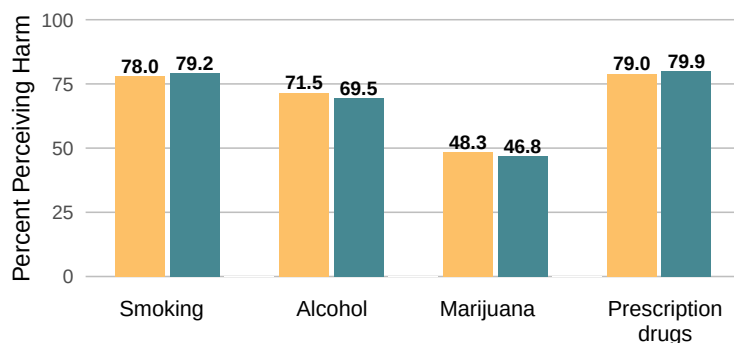
Youth Substance Use

County State



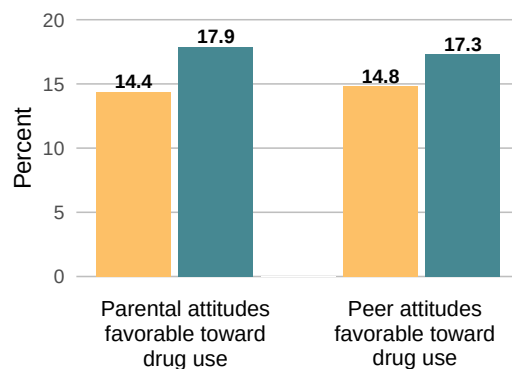
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



WASHINGTON COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	6.1	5.2	4.9	4.0		6.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8		1.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9		1.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	4.6	4.0	3.4	2.7		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.2		2.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	3.3	2.6	2.8	2.3		4.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	4.3	3.7	3.3	2.6		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	5.4	3.7	3.7	3.3		6.2	▼
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$61,985	\$66,426	\$70,639				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	14.3	14.8	14.6				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.5		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	12.2	12.3	12.4				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	16.6	17.4					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	34.5	34.6	35.2				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	58.3	57.1	56.0	54.6		48.2	▲
Disconnected Youth measure ²	5.6	6.2	6.6				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	22.6						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	17.7	42.3	32.6	15.0		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	72.0	69.5	68.7	82.0		57.2	▲
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	9.5	3.1	5.8	5.8		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	15.1	11.1	9.8	6.1		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	10.6	10.7	8.7	4.3		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	33.5	22.9	13.8				--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	7.5						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	36.7	35.7	35.2	35.6		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	22.7	21.3	21.8	18.4		23.8	▼
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	17.3	18.1	16.9	14.4		17.9	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	18.1	19.8	17.3	14.8		17.3	▼
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	10.5	10.1	9.9	8.4		11.1	▼
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	17.1	15.7	13.7	10.9		12.8	▼
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	47.5	45.8	41.8	40.7		42.7	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	78.1	77.7	79.6	78.0		79.2	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	66.3	66.8	71.7	71.5		69.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	44.0	44.4	48.7	48.3		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	78.7	77.0	80.3	79.0		79.9	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	69.7	69.9	73.3	72.7		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	66.9	67.0	70.8	69.4		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	75.9	75.9	78.8	77.5		77.7	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	8.3	9.8	5.8				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	47.4	46.1	44.0	44.1		43.1	▲
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	56.2	56.7	57.3	53.2		58.0	▼
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	19.8	13.6	9.6	11.4		7.3	▲
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	64.7	64.5	63.7	66.4		64.8	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	54.2	55.2	55.2	61.9		56.7	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 13th lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 15th lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use
- 17th lowest percentage of youth vaping flavor or marijuana
- 18th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol or cigarettes

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.4	1.5
18-24	7.3	14.8
25-29	10.5	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



39.6

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000

5.3



9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



86.4



4.6

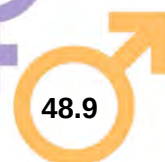


5.3



51.1

(%)

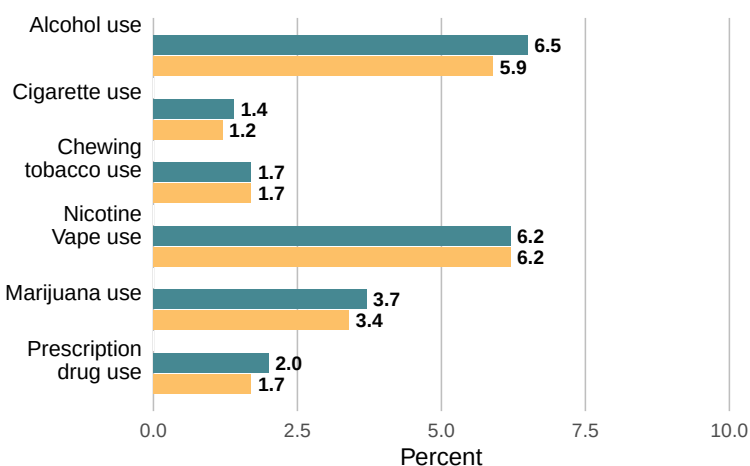


48.9

Total Population	77,838
Population under 18	18,039
Population 18-24	8,344
Population 25-29	4,295
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	10.5

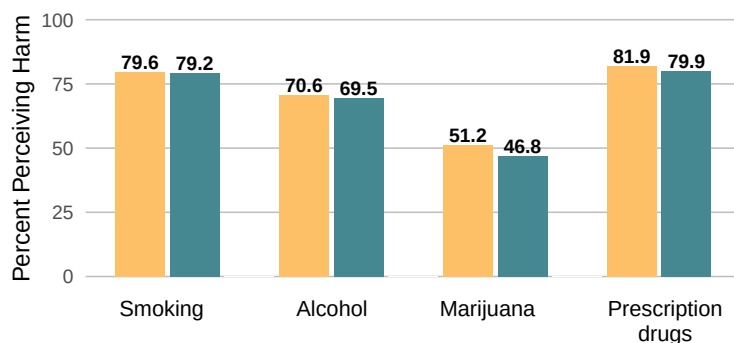
Youth Substance Use

County State



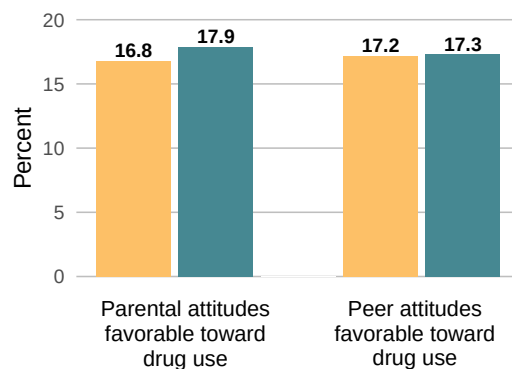
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



WHITE COUNTY Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	Arkansas 2025	Vs. State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	6.6	5.9	5.2	5.9		6.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.2		1.4	▼
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.7		1.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	4.9	3.8	2.8	3.4		3.7	▼
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	2.5	2.8	2.4	1.7		2.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	3.8	3.2	3.1	3.3		4.0	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	4.5	3.4	2.7	2.5		3.5	▼
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	8.4	6.3	4.2	6.2		6.2	▼
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$51,144	\$53,435	\$55,249				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	15.9	16.4	17.5				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.5		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	9.6	9.7	9.8				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	18.7	19.6					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	20.5	19.8	20.4				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	45.9	47.7	49.0	44.0		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	6.0	5.4	5.4				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	11.4						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	40.7	55.4	51.3	41.9		39.5	▲
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	5.3	0.0	5.3	4.5		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	6.4	6.4	5.0	4.9		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	5.7	5.1	5.0	4.1		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	53.8	71.0	39.6				--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	10.2						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	32.0	34.2	28.4	32.1		31.9	▲
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	25.3	26.9	23.4	25.2		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	19.2	20.1	17.2	16.8		17.9	▼
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	20.4	21.0	18.2	17.2		17.3	▼
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	14.7	15.1	10.3	13.6		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	17.7	16.5	12.3	13.5		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	46.7	45.6	39.9	39.8		42.7	▼
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	80.5	79.8	86.3	79.6		79.2	▲
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	67.4	64.9	76.0	70.6		69.5	▲
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	47.6	47.7	52.6	51.2		46.8	▲
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	80.0	79.7	85.1	81.9		79.9	▲
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	69.7	70.5	76.8	72.9		71.5	▲
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	65.3	67.2	74.6	71.0		68.0	▲
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	75.5	77.5	81.5	79.3		77.7	▲
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	7.5	6.0	5.3				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	43.8	46.9	37.6	42.9		43.1	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	58.7	60.5	59.7	61.5		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	5.2	6.3	4.0	5.5		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	57.2	58.0	55.3	57.4		64.8	▼
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	46.5	47.2	42.8	53.6		56.7	▼
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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

- 1st highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 1st highest percentage of youth perceiving availability of drugs
- 2nd highest percentage of youth using smokeless tobacco, using cigarettes or vaping flavor
- 3rd highest percentage of youth with parental or peer attitudes favorable to drug use

Strengths

N/A

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.8	1.5
18-24	0.0	14.8
25-29	6.8	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000



2.3

9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



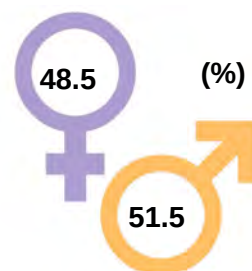
69.9



24.1



2.3



48.5

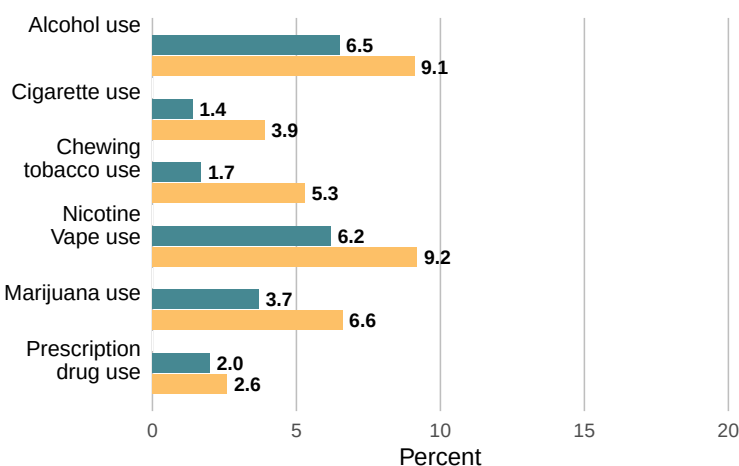
(%)

51.5

Total Population	6,026
Population under 18	1,303
Population 18-24	460
Population 25-29	293
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	12.0

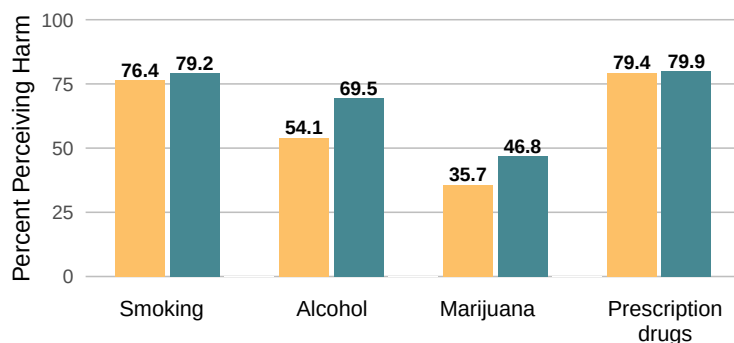
Youth Substance Use

County State



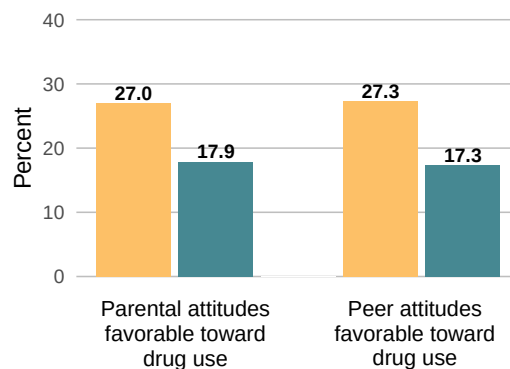
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



WOODRUFF COUNTY						Arkansas	Vs.
Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	2025	State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹		13.5	7.8	9.1		6.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹		1.4	3.4	3.9		1.4	▲
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹		2.7	3.4	5.3		1.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹		5.7	1.7	6.6		3.7	▲
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	▼
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹		3.5	1.7	2.6		2.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹		5.8	0.9	9.1		4.0	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹		5.7	0.9	6.6		3.5	▲
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹		9.7	9.6	9.2		6.2	▲
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$49,608	\$49,982	\$48,158				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	22.6	22.8	24.1				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.6		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	6.9	8.0	9.2				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	17.6	20.8					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	16.5	15.9	16.2				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹		40.9	26.7	34.7		48.2	▼
Disconnected Youth measure ²	22.4	27.2	18.0				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	24.0						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	11.2	27.6	18.3	13.3		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	175.8	159.8	194.9	84.7		57.2	▲
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	4.2	0.0	8.3	3.7		6.4	▼
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	1.3	1.6	4.0	2.7		7.8	▼
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2.7	3.9	3.2	4.6		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	0.0						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	27.5						--
Poor family management (%) ¹		29.3	28.3	31.0		31.9	▼
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹		34.4	20.8	33.8		23.8	▲
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹		33.9	18.9	27.0		17.9	▲
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹		24.3	15.0	27.3		17.3	▲
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹		15.4	10.1	22.1		11.1	▲
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹		26.0	8.0	21.1		12.8	▲
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹		60.4	42.4	57.1		42.7	▲
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		67.4	78.8	76.4		79.2	▼
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		48.2	65.8	54.1		69.5	▼
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		35.3	44.3	35.7		46.8	▼
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		72.9	79.1	79.4		79.9	▼
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		55.5	65.5	63.8		71.5	▼
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		55.6	64.7	61.2		68.0	▼
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹		67.2	72.1	71.2		77.7	▼
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	7.8	3.4	2.3				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹		52.1	45.4	41.9		43.1	▼
Low commitment to school (%) ¹		60.9	67.8	60.5		58.0	▲
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	3.4	4.5	2.3	0.0		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹		59.1	59.8	66.2		64.8	▲
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹		59.2	55.7	59.2		56.7	▲
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 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 based on limited data available

Strengths

N/A based on limited data available

Consequences

County State

Substance-use related arrests per 1,000 population		
Under 18	0.6	1.5
18-24	13.4	14.8
25-29	14.5	14.9

Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities with drivers aged 18-29 per 100,000



NA

46.3

High school dropout rate per 1,000

2.6



9.1

Demographics

Non-Hispanic White

African-American (%)

Hispanic or Latino



72.3



1.8

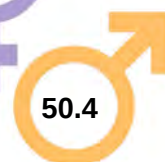


21.9



49.6

(%)

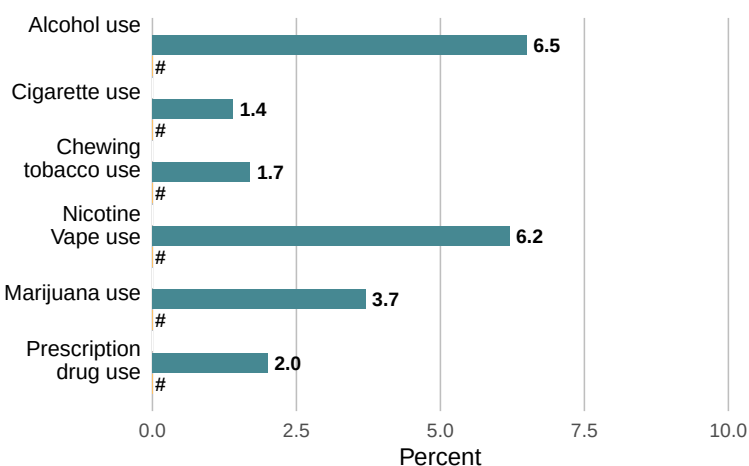


50.4

Total Population	20,134
Population under 18	4,835
Population 18-24	1,562
Population 25-29	1,170
Youth with a guardian currently in the military (%)	NA

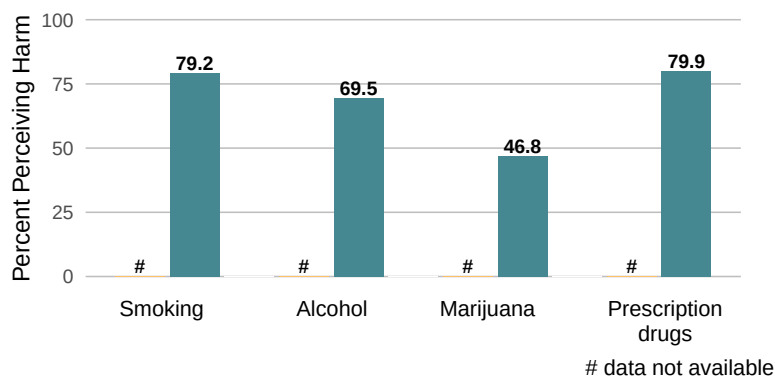
Youth Substance Use

County State



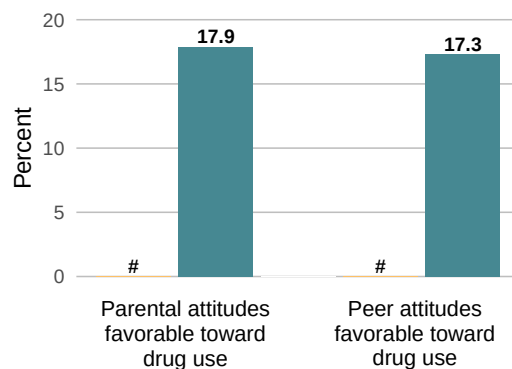
Protective Factors

County State



Risk Factors

County State



YELL COUNTY Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend Line	Arkansas 2025	Vs. State
SUBSTANCE USE							
Past 30-day Youth alcohol use (%) ¹	10.0	8.7	17.3			6.5	--
Past 30-day Youth cigarette use (%) ¹	2.6	1.5	2.6			1.4	--
Past 30-day Youth chewing tobacco use (%) ¹	1.3	2.9	3.9			1.7	--
Past 30-day Youth marijuana use (%) ¹	6.3	2.9	2.7			3.7	--
Past 30-day Youth heroin use (%) ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.1	--
Past 30-day Youth prescription drug use (%) ¹	1.3	1.4	4.0			2.0	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: flavoring only (%) ¹	8.9	8.7	0.0			4.0	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: marijuana (%) ¹	6.3	1.4	2.7			3.5	--
Past 30-day Youth vape use: nicotine (%) ¹	16.7	7.2	13.3			6.2	--
COMMUNITY							
Median Household Income ²	\$55,879	\$58,870	\$55,934				--
Persons below poverty level (%) ³	16.3	13.3	15.6				--
Unemployment rates (%) ⁴	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.0		4.2	▼
Uninsurance (%) ²	8.2	8.3	10.2				--
Food Insecurity (%) ⁵	18.0	18.9					--
BA/BS or higher among those 25 or older (%) ²	13.8	14.3	14.9				--
Transitions and Mobility (%) ¹	50.7	36.9	39.2			48.2	--
Disconnected Youth measure ²	1.9	1.2	4.3				--
Mental Health Center clients (per 1,000 population) ⁶	21.2						--
Substance use treatment admissions (per 10,000 population) ⁶	30.5	40.1	46.2	23.8		39.5	▼
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 100,000 population) ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		57.2	▼
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ⁸	3.5	0.0	4.1			6.4	--
Substance use-related arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁹	8.3	12.0	16.8	10.6		7.8	▲
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁹	5.3	4.5	3.6	3.2		7.5	▼
Fatal crashes with drivers aged 18-29 (per 100,000 population 18-29 years old) ¹⁰	104.2						--
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁶	17.4						--
Poor family management (%) ¹	26.9	33.8	28.2			31.9	--
Family history of anti-social behavior (%) ¹	38.5	31.8	31.5			23.8	--
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use (%) ¹	23.1	24.2	21.9			17.9	--
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Peer attitudes favorable to drug use (%) ¹	20.5	21.9	19.7			17.3	--
Early initiation of drug use (%) ¹	20.7	15.1	15.8			11.1	--
Perceived availability of drugs (%) ¹	25.6	16.7	17.8			12.8	--
Low perceived risk of drug use (%) ¹	53.7	48.6	56.6			42.7	--
Youth who perceive smoking on or more packs of cigarettes per day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	70.0	84.3	77.3			79.2	--
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	59.5	64.3	54.8			69.5	--
Youth who perceive trying marijuana once or twice as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	48.1	48.5	37.8			46.8	--
Youth who perceive trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	70.1	79.4	75.7			79.9	--
Youth who perceive using a vaping product like e-cigarettes, e-cigars, and e-hookahs as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	61.3	75.0	69.6			71.5	--
Youth who perceive occasionally vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	53.2	73.1	63.2			68.0	--
Youth who perceive regularly vaping an e-liquid with nicotine as "moderate" or "great risk" (%) ¹	64.6	78.8	70.1			77.7	--
SCHOOL							
High school dropouts (%) ¹¹	2.9	2.9	2.6				--
Low academic performance (%) ¹	57.8	50.7	42.1			43.1	--
Low commitment to school (%) ¹	64.2	61.6	62.2			58.0	--
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹¹	10.0	6.3	4.5	2.5		7.3	▼
School opportunities for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	60.0	63.0	48.7			64.8	--
School rewards for pro-social involvement (%) ¹	59.5	51.4	56.6			56.7	--
Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Department; 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 5. Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America; 6. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 10. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide							

TECHNICAL NOTES

Transforming raw numbers to rates

Each measure included in this report is based on the number (or frequency) of events taking place during a given time and in a specific place (e.g., the total number of arrests for substance use in Arkansas during 2022). 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-related arrests in County A is 250 and the number in County B is 100. From these counts, we might assume that County A has a larger substance use problem. A fair comparison, however, means accounting for the total population in each county. What if we knew that County A had 10,000 residents while County B had 1,000? Would that change our assumption that County A had a bigger substance use problem? We first convert the frequencies into rates by relating the number of arrests to the size of the population in the counties.

$$\text{County A: } 250/10,000 = 0.025$$

$$\text{County B: } 100/2,000 = 0.050$$

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

$$\text{County A: } 250/10,000 = 0.025 * 1,000 = 25$$

$$\text{County B: } 100/2,000 = 0.050 * 1,000 = 50$$

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

ARKANSAS REGIONAL MAP

Arkansas is divided into 13 regions as listed below:

Region 1

Benton
Carroll
Madison
Washington

Region 2

Baxter
Boone
Marion
Newton
Searcy

Region 3

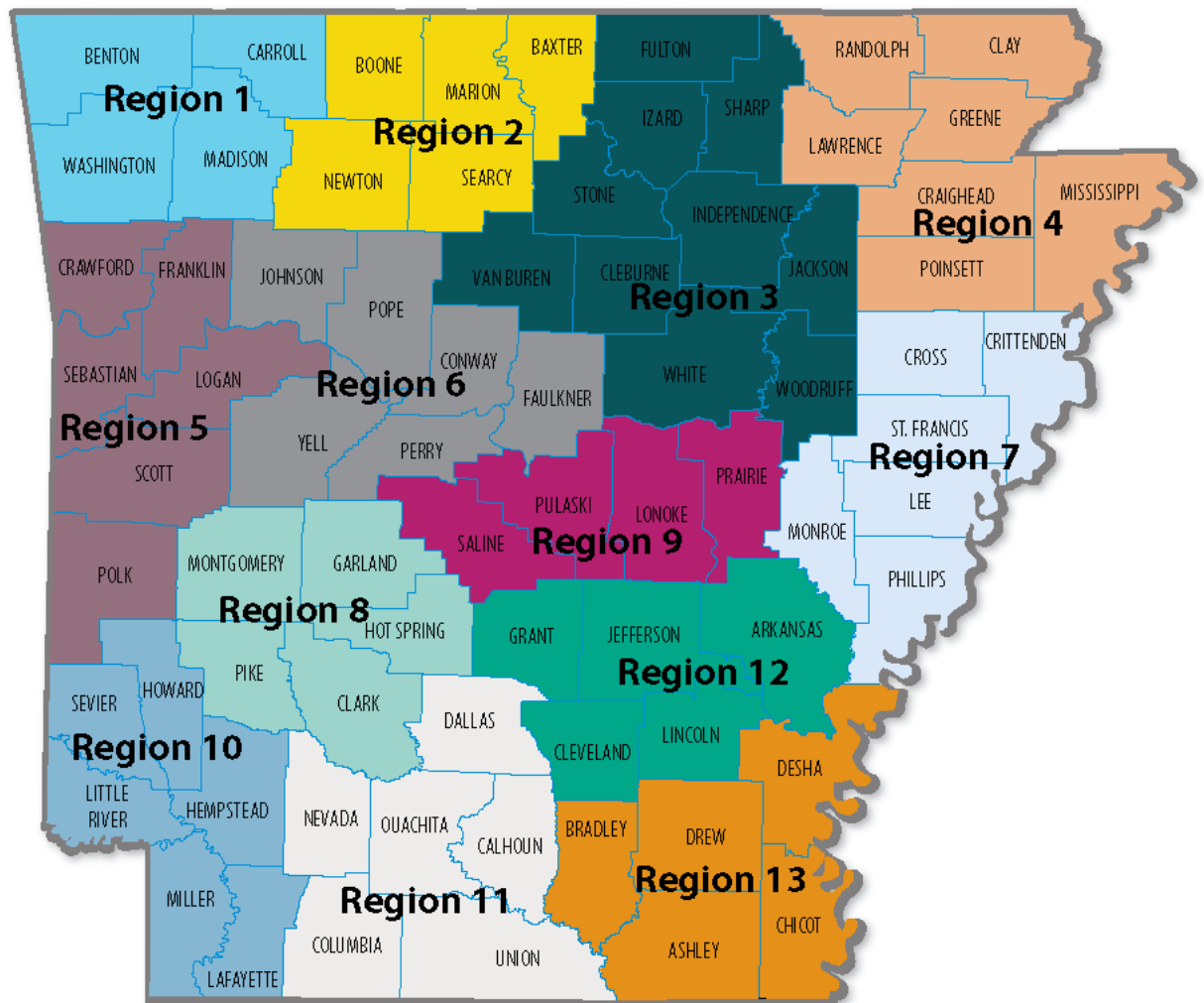
Cleburne
Fulton
Independence
Izard
Jackson
Sharp
Stone
Van Buren
White
Woodruff

Region 4

Clay
Craighead
Greene
Lawrence
Mississippi
Poinsett
Randolph

Region 5

Crawford
Franklin
Logan
Polk
Scott
Sebastian



Region 6

Conway
Faulkner
Johnson
Perry
Pope
Yell

Region 8

Clark
Garland
Hot Spring
Montgomery
Pike

Region 10

Hempstead
Howard
Lafayette
Little River
Miller
Sevier

Region 12

Arkansas
Cleveland
Grant
Jefferson
Lincoln

Region 7

Crittenden
Cross
Lee
Monroe
Phillips
St. Francis

Region 9

Lonoke
Prairie
Pulaski
Saline

Region 11

Calhoun
Columbia
Dallas
Nevada
Ouachita
Union

Region 13

Ashley
Bradley
Chicot
Desha
Drew

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