# **Arkansas State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup Annual Profile of Substance Use**











### Arkansas Epidemiological State Profile of Substance Use

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# ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP CHARTER

The Arkansas State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) was developed in 2005. Initially funded through the SPF State Incentive Grant (SIG) with continued support from the (2013-2018) Strategic Prevention Framework-Partnerships for Success (SPF-PFS) Grant from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (SAMHSA/CSAP), SEOW is housed in the Arkansas Department of Human Services' Division of Aging, Adult and Behavioral Health Services (DAABHS). The SEOW is a nexus of state agency representatives, policy makers, researchers, community representatives and other stakeholders committed to engaging in data-driven exchanges of ideas in order to inform unified substance use prevention messaging and priorities across the state. The current charter represents an extension of SEOW's important service to citizens and policymakers in Arkansas. SEOW serves as a forum for policymakers, researchers and community representatives to have a data-driven exchange of ideas.

#### MISSION

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

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

### GOALS

The three primary goals of SEOW are:

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

#### LINKAGE WITH PREVENTION SYSTEM

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

#### WORKGROUP MEMBERS

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

# **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

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

The primary purpose of the State Epidemiological Profile is as a tool for data-driven, informed decision-making pertaining to substance misuse prevention. This report provides information on the incidence, prevalence and consequences of substance use. It also highlights risk factors, protective factors, and mental health or behavioral health problems as they relate to substance use. This report is intended to systematically analyze 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, as well as 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: Mary Bollinger [MJBollinger@uams.edu] or Alison Oliveto [olivetoalison@uams.edu].

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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#### PREPARED BY

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

#### **SUGGESTED CITATION**

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# **KEY FINDINGS**

### SUBSTANCE USE

- Rates of current cigarette and smokeless tobacco use among Arkansas adults are higher than national rates.
- The current rate of vapor product use among Arkansas youth is lower than national rates.
- Students in grades 11 and 12 in Arkansas are more likely to have tried electronic vapor products in 2019 compared with other grades within the state; however, Arkansas seniors reported trying vapor products at lower rates than U.S. seniors.
- 8th, 10th and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas were less likely to use cigarettes and smokeless tobacco compared to U.S. youth.
- Rates of current alcohol use and binge drinking among youth have been declining since 2014.
- Among youth surveyed in Arkansas, the prevalence of drinking 10 or more drinks in a row is higher than that for all U.S. youth (4.3% vs 3.1%). The prevalence among female Arkansas youth is the same as for U.S. females, but higher among Arkansas males compared to U.S. males (6.8% vs 4.5%).<sup>1</sup>
- Since 2014, there has been a decrease in the number of adults who currently use alcohol; however, rates in the state are higher than U.S. rates.
- After a period of increase, binge drinking rates among adults have stabilized in the state and are lower than binge drinking rates in the U.S.
- Rates of current marijuana use declined slightly over the last two years among Arkansas youth.
- Since 2008–2009, the number of adults who use marijuana has increased both nationally and statewide.
- Fewer Arkansas adults have used marijuana in the past year compared with the national average.
- Compared with the national rate, more Arkansas students misused prescription drugs in 2019.
- Rates of prescription drug use among students have declined in the state since 2014.
- Arkansas had the third highest number of prescriptions written for opioids in 2015. At the same time, a lower than national average rate of opioid-related overdose deaths is noted, which may be attributable to the underreporting of opioid-related deaths.
- Rates of current and lifetime drug use among Arkansas youth remained steady over the last four years for LSD, Inhalants, and cocaine.

- The rate of cocaine use among adults in Arkansas is lower than that for U.S. adults. Among adults in the state, cocaine use is higher among those aged 18-25.
- Use of methamphetamine is higher among Arkansas adults compared with the national rate but is at 1.0% statewide and highest among those aged 18-25 (1.6%).

#### CONSEQUENCES

- The use of tobacco while pregnant has decreased in the state since 2012. However, the use of alcohol while pregnant, following a period of decline, doubled between 2017 and 2018 from 2.6% to 5.5%.
- The rate of neonatal abstinence syndrome has continued to increase over time from nearly zero in 2000 to almost 5 cases per 1000 births.
- The rate of angina or coronary heart disease in the state has fluctuated from year to year with rates in 2018 (6.4) nearly equivalent to 2014 rates (6.2).
- Rates of stroke, heart attack, and COPD have remained steady since 2014. Compared to the U.S., Arkansas rates in 2018 were higher for stroke (4.6 vs 3.4), heart attack (6.7 AR, 3.4 US), and COPD (9.8 vs 6.8).
- Rates of lung cancer and alcoholic liver disease were higher in Arkansas compared to the U.S. in 2018. While rates of lung cancer have been decreasing in the state, rates of alcoholic liver disease have been increasing.
- Among Arkansas youth, lower academic achievement is associated with a higher likelihood of cigarette and drug use.
- Among all Arkansans, suicide rates increased between 2010 and 2017, but declined in 2018.
- Among Arkansas high school students, the proportion reporting an attempted suicide decreased from 12.0 percent in 2009 to 11.5 percent in 2019, representing a welcome decrease after a period of steady increase. The proportion of students reporting an attempted suicide is higher in Arkansas than in the U.S.
- The proportion of students reporting an injury during a suicide attempt had increased until 2019, when rates fell from 7 percent to 4.5 percent. These rates are still higher than national rates.
- The primary substance for which drug related arrests were made in 2018 was marijuana, followed by stimulants.
- The rate of fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 has remained stable over time at 23-24 fatal crashes per 100,000.
- The proportion of Arkansas youth who report they rode with a driver who had been drinking or drove when they had been drinking increased between 2013 and 2017, but decreased in 2019. The state-level prevalence of these behaviors is higher than the U.S. prevalence.<sup>1</sup>

#### **CONTRIBUTING FACTORS**

- Compared with the U.S., Arkansas adults are less likely to perceive a "great risk" for smoking one or more packs per day or drinking five or more alcoholic beverages once or twice per week.
- The percentage of students who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a great risk has declined over time. However, the perception of risk decreases as grade level increases.
- The percentage of adults who perceive risk in smoking marijuana varies by age. Among Arkansans aged 26 and older, the perception of risk is twice as high as those among aged 18-25. The proportion reporting great risk in the state is higher than among U.S. adults.
- Among Arkansas youth, the proportion reporting great risk in using marijuana once or twice per week or trying marijuana decreases as grade level increases. In 2019, only 14.7 percent of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students reported using marijuana was a great risk compared to 34.7 percent of 6<sup>th</sup> grade students. Youth's perception of the risk has declined over the past few years.
- After reaching a high in 2017, the prevalence of feeling sad or hopeless among 9<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> grade students in the state has declined. Still, 35.9 percent of Arkansas high school students in 2019 reported feeling sad or hopeless.
- Among Arkansas adults, 22.5 percent reported being depressed compared to 18.3 percent of U.S. adults.
- In terms of age, having a major depressive episode is reported more frequently for the youngest age group (12-17 years) for both state-level and national survey participants.
- Reported bullying declined in 2019 after increasing steadily since 2011. Arkansas youth reported bullying more frequently than U.S. youth.
- The proportion of students reporting parents with attitudes favorable to drugs use has remained steady over time for Arkansas youth.
- The proportion of Arkansas youth reporting that peers have favorable attitudes toward drug use has increased over time for grades 6 and 8, but has decreased since 2016 for students in grades 10 and 12.
- The rate of homeless students increased from 18.6 in 2013 to 28.9 in 2018.
- Tobacco sales to minors in Arkansas have decreased since 2014.
- The unemployment rate in the state has steadily declined over time and is lower than the U.S. unemployment rate.
- The percentage of the Arkansas population in poverty began to decrease in 2015, but jumped up slightly in 2018. Poverty rates in the state are higher than U.S. rates.

#### TREATMENT ADMISSIONS FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- The rate of juveniles in alcohol or drug treatment declined between 2014 and 2019 (1.7 vs 0.2 per 1,000).
- The rate of adults in alcohol or drug treatment also declined between 2014 and 2019 (9.2 vs 6.9 per 1,000).
- The number of pregnant women in treatment increased between 2014 and 2019 from 3.9 to 6.5 per 1,000 births. While births have declined over time, the number of pregnant women in treatment has increased.
- The proportion of the Arkansas population needing, but not receiving, treatment for illicit drugs is comparable to U.S. figures.
- The Arkansas prevalence of those needing, but not receiving, treatment for alcohol use disorders is also comparable to the U.S. for those 17 and younger and 26 and older.

# DATA-DRIVEN PREVENTION PLANNING

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

#### HOW TO USE THIS REPORT

The previous Arkansas state profile focused on the consumption and consequences of substance use, which is the first step towards developing effective prevention strategies. This information is used to identify the types of substance use disorders and their consequences specific to Arkansas. For instance, a smaller proportion of those in higher grade-levels perceive great risk in marijuana use or drinking compared to those in lower grade-levels.

Arkansas should put more resources into educating parents and students about the dangers related to these substances. 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 has been 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 social determinants of health means decreasing the likelihood individuals will develop substance use or mental health disorders.

Policymakers and community leaders can use the data presented here to help support legislation regarding the funding of prevention programs or to justify the need to fund specific local programs aimed at increasing prevention. This report is divided into sections related to the process of developing substance use disorders and the end results. These sections include the consumption of substances in both youth and adults, the consequences related to the current levels of usage in the state of Arkansas, the contributing factors specifically associated with the likelihood of either youth or adults developing substance use disorders, and treatment for substance abuse.

For more information related to data-driven prevention planning, please see SAMHSA's Data-Based Planning for Effective Prevention: State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroups, SMA No. 12-4724, first printed 2012.

# DATA INDICATORS AND SOURCES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Indicator	Source
Arkansas Population Profile (Population, Education, Income)	US Census Bureau, American Community Survey <u>https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=United%20</u> <u>States&amp;tid=ACSDP1Y2018.DP05&amp;hidePreview=false</u>
Arkansas Unemployment	Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics <u>https://data.bls.gov/timeseries/</u> <u>LASST050000000000003?amp%253bdata_tool=XGtable&amp;output_</u> <u>view=data&amp;include_graphs=true</u>
Arkansas Uninsured	US Census Bureau, American Community Survey https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=United%20 States&tid=ACSDP1Y2018.DP05&hidePreview=false
Poverty rates	Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html
Arkansas Rural Population	US Department of Agriculture, ERS <u>https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-</u> <u>codes.aspx</u>
Self Rated Health Status	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS)) <u>https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/</u>
Adult Hypertension	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS))/United Health Foundation, America's Health Rankings <u>https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/</u> and <u>https://www.americashealthrankings.org/</u>
Adult High Cholesterol	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS))/United Health Foundation, America's Health Rankings <u>https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/</u> and <u>https://www.americashealthrankings.org/</u>
Adult Arthritis	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS))/United Health Foundation, America's Health Rankings <u>https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/</u> and <u>https://www.americashealthrankings.org/</u>
Youth Age of first cigarette use	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS)) <u>https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx</u>
Cigarettes and smokeless tobacco	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment
lifetime use Cigarettes and smokeless tobacco current use	https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/ Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/
Youth Electronic Vapor Product Use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/
Electronic vapor product lifetime use	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS)) <u>https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx</u>

Lifetime alcohol use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment/Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) <u>https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/</u> <u>https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx</u>
Average age of first alcohol use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/
Current alcohol use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment/Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) <u>https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/</u> <u>https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx</u>
Current binge drinking	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment/Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) <u>https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/</u> <u>https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx</u>
Current marijuana use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment/Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) <u>https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/</u> <u>https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx</u>
Lifetime marijuana use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment/Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) <u>https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/</u> <u>https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx</u>
Average age of first marijuana use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/
Lifetime prescription drug misuse	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx
Current prescription drug misuse	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/
Age of first misuse of prescription drugs	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/
Youth current drug abuse	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/
Youth lifetime drug abuse	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/
Youth lifetime illegal drug injected	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx
Adult current smokers	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/
Smoking 3 months prior to pregnancy	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System <u>https://www.cdc.gov/prams/index.htm</u>
Smoking last 3 months of pregnancy	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System https://www.cdc.gov/prams/index.htm
Smoking after delivery	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System https://www.cdc.gov/prams/index.htm

Adult current drinking	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/
Adult Binge drinking	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/
Adult heavy drinking	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/
Adult current marijuana use	National Survey on Drug Use and Health https://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/info/analyze-data-nid6
Adult past year marijuana use	National Survey on Drug Use and Health https://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/info/analyze-data-nid6
Drug related arrests for marijuana/ hashish	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC) https://www.dps.arkansas.gov/crime-info-support/arkansas-crime- information-center/crime-statistics/
Drug overdose deaths in the US	Centers for Disease Control https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/data/index.html
Opioid related overdose deaths per 100,000	Centers for Disease Control https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/data/index.html
Opioid prescriptions per 100 persons	Centers for Disease Control https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/data/index.html
Adult cocaine use	National Survey on Drug Use and Health https://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/info/analyze-data-nid6
Adult methamphetamine use	National Survey on Drug Use and Health <u>https://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/info/analyze-data-nid6</u>
Adult illicit drug use in the past 3 months	National Survey on Drug Use and Health https://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/info/analyze-data-nid6
Tobacco use during pregnancy	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System https://www.cdc.gov/prams/index.htm
Alcohol use during pregnancy	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System https://www.cdc.gov/prams/index.htm
Rate of neonatal abstinence syndrome	Arkansas Department of Health
Percentage with angina or coronary heart disease	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/
Percentage with stroke	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/
Percentage with heart attack	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/
Percentage with COPD	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/
Age adjusted mortality rate for lung, bronchus, trachea cancer	Centers for Disease Control https://wonder.cdc.gov/
Age adjusted mortality rate for alcoholic fatty liver disease	Centers for Disease Control https://wonder.cdc.gov/

Academic Performance	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/
Suicide rates in Arkansas	Arkansas Department of Health http://healthstats.adh.arkansas.gov/scripts/broker.exe?
Rate of attempted suicide	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx
Rate of injurious suicide	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) <u>https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx</u> v
Drug and alcohol related arrests in Arkansas	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC) <u>https://www.dps.arkansas.gov/crime-info-support/arkansas-crime-information-center/crime-statistics/</u>
Alcohol related crash fatalities	US Department of Transportation, Fatality Analysis Reporting System <u>https://www.nhtsa.gov/research-data/fatality-analysis-reporting-</u> <u>system-fars</u>
Risk perception - tobacco, marijuana, alcohol	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/
Youth feeling sad or hopeless	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx
Adult depression	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/
Major depressive episode by age	National Survey on Drug Use and Health https://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/info/analyze-data-nid6
Percentage of students protected by religiosity	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/
Poor mental health in adults	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/
Parents/Peers with attitudes favorable to drug use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/
Students bullied at school	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx
Students bullied electronically	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx
Transitions and mobility	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment https://arkansas.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
People needing but not receiving treatment	National Survey on Drug Use and Health <u>https://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/info/analyze-data-nid6</u>

# DATA LIMITATIONS AND GAPS

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

#### Important limitations include:

- Some data lack granular detail on minority populations. Currently these groups comprise 27.3 percent of the state population with Non-Hispanic Blacks constituting 56.1 percent of the minority population. As minorities are the fastest growing population in the U.S., paying closer attention to the mental health, drug use, and social determinants of health of these populations is gaining in importance.
- Lack of information on special populations, such as LGBTQ, military families and veterans.
- Small sample sizes often restrict detailed analyses particularly at the county level and may not fully represent actual population characteristics.
- Compiled data is from different surveys that don't use the same methods, populations, or measures.
- The time periods of data collection vary. For instance, data from most surveys are two years behind and mortality/morbidity data are frequently at least 3 years behind the current year.
- Due to privacy concerns, data at the county or community level are not publicly available.
- Many of the measures in this report are derived from surveys and based on self-report. While
  research shows self-reported information is usually reliable, in some cases such as substance
  use, respondents may give the socially desirable response. Thus, the reliability of a measure
  might be questionable.
- Suicide rates for counties are not included in this report. Data obtained from the state was provisional and data available from the Centers for Disease Control was missing for over half of the counties in the state.

Data Deficiency	Why Data Are Needed									
Adult-level data (ages 18 and older)										
Young Adults (age 18-25)	Young adults increasingly report past month illicit drug use and are seen increasingly in emergency departments for both illicit drug use and abuse of prescription drugs. Obtaining county-level data on the incidence and prevalence of substance use is a critical need.									
Older population (age 65 and over)	Substance use in the elderly is an emerging public health issue. It is driven, in part, by injuries and health problems commonly suffered in older ages that lead to treatment with opioids. There is insufficient data at the county- and state-level to calculate the prevalence and incidence of substance use/misuse in this population.									

-

Youth-level data (ages <	18)
LGBTQ youth data	LGBTQ youth are at greater risk of harassment and violence. As a result of these and other stressors, sexual minorities are at increased risk for various behavioral health issues including substance use/misuse and suicide. Data are needed on these populations to determine the incidence and prevalence of mental health disorders at the state and county level.
Home school and private school students	Understanding the impact of different educational environments on substance use/ misuse will allow SEOW to effectively target interventions.
All Populations	
Substance use/misuse data on minority populations	Data on minority populations, a rising proportion of the state's population, are needed to ensure substance use/misuse interventions account for cultural, racial and ethnic differences.
Substance use/misuse related suicide data	Substance use not only increases the likelihood that a person will take their own life, but also is used as a means for committing suicide. There is a 3-year lag in cause of death data meaning that yesterday's issue is often targeted. Also, suicide is frequently miscoded so state and county suicide rates may appear lower than they actually are.
Military families and Veterans	The needs of these populations are unknown, particularly family members. We do know that Veterans and military members have higher rates of suicide compared to the US population. There is insufficient information on mental health and substance use/misuse, particularly at state and county levels.
Over-the-counter (OTC) medication use/misuse	Over the counter (OTC) drugs are medications available without a prescription at drugstores or supermarkets. They are typically safe when used appropriately but can still be misused and pose a risk for addiction. There is not a data source for tracking OTC medication purchases and possible misuse.
Incarcerated population	Many of those imprisoned have co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders. To effectively intervene, we must be able to measure the prevalence at the state and county-level in this specific population.
Co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders or service utilization	The coexistence of a mental health and substance use disorder is referred to as a co-occurring disorder. According to National Institutes of Health, nearly 40% of those with a substance use disorder have a co-occurring mental health disorder. Understanding how best to target intervention means we must know the co-occurrence rate at the county-level https://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/topics/substance-use-and-mental-health/index.shtml
County-level data	Due to privacy concerns, county-level data are not always publicly available. These data are needed to determine the prevalence and incidence of substance use/misuse in counties and regions to allow for specific targeting of prevention strategies.

#### Strategies to address these data deficiencies include the following:

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

# **DISSEMINATION PLAN**

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

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

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

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

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

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

# **ARKANSAS OVERVIEW**

#### POPULATION

- Of the 75 counties in Arkansas, 55 are considered rural. Among rural counties, over 90 percent have fewer than 20,000 persons. In 2018, the total population of Arkansas was nearly 3 million, placing the state in the bottom half of all states in terms of population. Arkansas is in the bottom third in terms of population per square mile at 56.2 compared to New Jersey at 1,018.2 and Alaska at 1.1 per square mile.
- Non-Hispanic Whites comprise most of the population of the state (72.7%) but minority groups are rapidly increasing in Arkansas. In 2018, Hispanics were 7.3 percent of the population while non-Hispanic Blacks represented 15.3 percent of the population.
- The population greater than 17 years of age represents 76.4 percent of the Arkansas population. Median age is 37.9 for the state which is the same as it is for the U.S. While this may seem young, in 1960, the median age in the U.S. was 29.5. The chart below shows the population distribution of the state by age and sex arranged as a population pyramid. The value in depicting age in this way is that it tells us quite a bit about the age structure Arkansas. In a growing population, more of the population is concentrated in younger age groups while there are fewer persons in the older age groups. The shape resembles a pyramid. In the pyramid for Arkansas, the shape is essentially square indicating the population will not change very much over time barring any changes in fertility or mortality trends.



#### **Arkansas Population Pyramid**

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

#### **EDUCATION**

- Arkansas' public school system enrollment is approaching 500,000 students, with slightly more than 50 percent in middle or high school in the 2019–2020 school year.
- Approximately 1.5 percent of Arkansas students drop out or withdraw from schools in grades 6-12 due to incarceration, failing grades, suspension or expulsion, lack of interest, conflict with school, economic hardship, pregnancy or marriage, peer conflict, alcohol or drugs, health problems and other reasons.
- Among the population aged 25 and older, 86.2 percent have graduated from high school or obtained a GED. In the U.S. overall, 88.3 percent have graduated from high school or have obtained a GED. In the U.S., 32.6 percent have Bachelor's degree or higher compared to only 22.5 percent of Arkansans.



#### Education Level of Arkansas Adults Ages 25 Years and Older

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

#### **ECONOMY**

• The median income in Arkansas is \$45,726 compared to \$60,293 for the U.S. Arkansas ranks the third lowest in the country, with median income higher only than that in Mississippi and West Virginia. Given this, it is unsurprising that the poverty rate in Arkansas is higher than that of the U.S. overall (17.6 vs 14.1 percent). Unemployment in the state has remained stable over the last 4 years, averaging 3.7 over that time. This compares favorably to the unemployment rate in the U.S. which has averaged 4.1 over the same time period.

#### Income

Arkansas was the third lowest in the nation for median household income.



Highest and lowest county income level for 2019



#### Poverty

Population below poverty level



Highest and lowest county poverty level for 2019



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

#### Unemployment



Highest and lowest county unemployment level for 2019



#### Uninsured

 The rate of uninsured individuals in Arkansas was 8.2 in 2018 compared to 8.5 for the U.S., with the difference probably attributable to the expansion of Medicaid eligibility in the state. Among children, the uninsured rate in the state was lower than that of the U.S. (4.7 vs 5.5 percent). While rates are lower than the national average, Arkansas has seen an increase in the number of uninsured for both children and adults in recent years. This increase has been attributed to changes in Medicaid programs as well as an increase in the number of uninsured infants and toddlers.<sup>2</sup>



#### **Uninsurance Rate for Children**

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

#### HEALTH

- In overall health, Arkansas has slipped from 46th in 2017 to 48th in 2018 among all states. This change appears to be driven by higher chronic disease prevalence compared to the U.S. as well as lower rates of physical activity.
  - Compared with the general U.S. population in 2018, the proportion of Arkansans reporting a chronic condition was higher for hypertension (41.3 vs 32.2), high cholesterol (36.8 vs 33.0), arthritis (33.0 vs 26.3), and depression (22.5 vs 19.6). Most of these conditions are driven by obesity and the prevalence of obesity in the state which, at 35.0%, places the state at number 44 compared to all other states. By comparison, Colorado has the lowest obesity prevalence at 22.9% while Mississippi has the high

#### **Overall Health**



Source: America's Health Rankings, 2018

the lowest obesity prevalence at 22.9% while Mississippi has the highest prevalence at 39.5%.<sup>3</sup>

- In 2018, 31.0% of Arkansans reported being physically inactive compared to 23.8% of all persons in the U.S. In comparison, Colorado reported the lowest inactivity prevalence at 16.4% while Kentucky had the highest prevalence at 32.4%. Still, there is some positive news. The 2018 physical inactivity prevalence is lower than the 2017 rate which was 32.5%.
- The leading causes of death in Arkansas were heart disease, cancer, chronic lower respiratory disease, accidents, and stroke. Excluding accidents, all of these diseases can be attributed to tobacco use, physical inactivity, air pollution, and obesity.
- The prevalence of depression in the state was 22.5% in 2018. This is an improvement from 2017 when the prevalence was 24.8%. Depression and other mental conditions can have a significant impact on quality of life and are associated with physical inactivity, housing and food insecurity, insomnia, and substance use.
- Arkansans are less likely than the U.S. population to rate their health as excellent or very good. Self-rated health has been shown to be highly correlated with actual health status.<sup>4</sup> Persons reporting high health status have lower mortality rates. This is a good predictor of future healthcare utilization and mortality.<sup>3</sup>
- Accident or unintentional injury mortality is a leading cause of death in the U.S. and in Arkansas. The leading causes of accidents include motor vehicle traffic, drug overdose, and falls. Rates of unintentional injury deaths are more than twice as high for men as they are for women and are higher in rural areas compared to urban areas.<sup>5</sup>



#### **Percentage of Physical Inactivity**

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, 2018

#### Prevalence of Chronic Conditions Arkansas vs. U.S.

#### 45 35 32.6 32.3 • 41.3 40 30 31.9 36.8• 35 33.0 29.3<sup>•</sup> 25 32.2 30 33.0 Percent Percent 20 25 26.3 17.1 18.0 22.5 20 15 19.6 13.7 • 13.0 15 10 10 7.6 5 4.4 5 0 0 US US Arkansas Arkansas Hypertension - High cholesterol Excellent - Very good - Good - Arthritis - Depression - Fair - Poor

Source: America's Health Rankings, 2018 and Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, 2018

Source: America's Health Rankings, 2018

**Rating of General Health** 

Arkansas vs. U.S.



Source: National Center for Health Statistics

### 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.

Substance dependence is a physical condition in which the body has adapted to the presence of a drug as a result 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.

Data related to youth use came from the Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA),<sup>6</sup> Monitoring the Future (MTF),<sup>7</sup> and Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)<sup>1</sup> surveys.

In reading the data:

"Lifetime use" indicates the rate of children and adolescents who have tried a specific substance.

"Current use" gives a snapshot of youth actively using that substance (30-day).

"Binge drinking" is when men consume five or more drinks and women consume four or more drinks in about two hours.

#### YOUTH TOBACCO

#### Why this is important

- According to a new report by the U.S. surgeon general, nicotine use primes the adolescent brain for other addictions and electronic vapor products are still strongly linked to the use of other tobacco products.<sup>8</sup>
- Children and adolescents who have tried tobacco products have a higher risk for trying alcohol and marijuana.
- Ideally, education and prevention efforts should begin before the average age of initiation.
- 88% of adult regular tobacco users started tobacco use by age 18 and tobacco use increases risk of developing cancer, cardiovascular disease and chronic respiratory diseases.<sup>9</sup>





**Electronic Vapor Products'** 

Source: APNA

source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2019



**Cigarettes and Smokeless Tobacco Lifetime Use** 

#### Source: APNA

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#### Cigarette Use, 2019

#### Source: APNA and Monitoring the Future

Smokeless Tobacco Use, 2019



### What to take away

- In 2019, the average age of first tobacco use in Arkansas remained unchanged from 2017 at 12.5.
- There has been a steady increase over time in the lifetime use of electronic vaping products with half of 9<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> graders indicating having ever used vapor products. Compared to the U.S., a smaller proportion of Arkansans in grades 9 through 11 report having used these products. Reports of current use are much more variable over time suggesting these data are not trustworthy.
- Lifetime and current smoking of tobacco products have decreased both over time and across all grades. Nearly one in four 12<sup>th</sup> grade students report lifetime use, but this decreased from nearly one in three in 2018. Compared to the U.S, a lower proportion of Arkansans report smoking.
- Both lifetime and current use of smokeless tobacco have declined over time. Current use has
  remained stable for those in grades 6, 8 and 10 in the last few years. Compared to the U.S.,
  smokeless tobacco use is lower in Arkansas except for Grade 12 where smokeless tobacco use
  is slightly higher in the state relative to the U.S.

#### **YOUTH ALCOHOL**

Alcohol is one of the most highly misused substances among youth in the U.S.<sup>10</sup> Binge drinking is also more common among youth than among adults. Youth who engage in alcohol misuse and binge drinking are more likely to engage in risky behavior such as driving while impaired or riding with someone who is impaired, causing unintentional injuries, and tobacco use among others.<sup>11</sup>

#### Why this is important

- People who start drinking before age 15 are four times more likely to have an alcohol use disorder later in life.<sup>12</sup>
- Drinking alcohol can lead to poor decisions about engaging in risky behavior such as drinking and driving, sexual activity (such as unprotected sex), and aggressive or violent behavior.<sup>12</sup>
- Youth are more likely to carry out or be the victim of a physical or sexual assault after drinking than others their age who do not drink.<sup>12</sup>

L	Average Age of First Use by Grade Surveyed	10.4 6th grade	11.6 8th grade	13.2 10th grade	14.5 12th grade
	Lifetime Alcoho	l Use			
Y	Arkansas	6th grade 9.0%	8th grade 21.3%	10th grade 35.5%	12th grade 45.8%

Source: APNA

#### **YOUTH ALCOHOL**



**Current Binge Drinking, 2015-2019** 



#### What to take away

- Data indicate that the average age of first alcohol use is 10 years for those in 6<sup>th</sup> grade. The average age increases at each grade level until it reaches 14.5 in Grade 12. These numbers are consistent with the ages reported in the last report and suggest that prevention efforts should begin before age 10.
- The proportions in high school reporting lifetime alcohol use declined from the previous report from 39.2 percent to 35.5 percent for 10<sup>th</sup> graders and from 51.4 percent to 45.8 percent for 12<sup>th</sup> graders. Unfortunately, the proportions of 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> graders reporting lifetime alcohol use have remained stable.
- After a period of decline, the proportion of middle and high school students reporting current alcohol use has remained stable in the last two years at 9.7 percent. Current alcohol use varies by grade with the prevalence stable and low for 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grade students and decreasing for 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students. Still, more than one in five 12<sup>th</sup> grade students indicate they are current users. In contrast, more than one in three 12<sup>th</sup> grade students throughout the U.S. report current drinking.
- Overall, binge drinking among Arkansas students has decreased since 2014. The percentage reporting binge drinking in 2019 was 5.6 compared to 13.7 for the U.S. The prevalence of binge drinking increases as grade-level increases and was 13.6 percent for high school seniors in Arkansas in 2019 vs 22.4 percent for the U.S. In 2018 and 2019, rates of binge drinking were stable within all grade-levels.

#### YOUTH AND MARIJUANA

Current Marijuana Use, 2015-2019

#### Why this is important

- Marijuana dulls safe-driving skills, like judgment, coordination, and reaction time, increasing risk
  of motor vehicle crashes while under the influence.<sup>13</sup>
- Marijuana weakens attention, memory, and learning skills and young people who use marijuana are less likely to finish high school or get a college degree than those who do not.<sup>13</sup>
- Large doses of marijuana may also cause acute psychosis including hallucinations, delusions and a loss of the sense of personal identity.<sup>13</sup>



Lifetime Marijuana Use, 2015-2019

Source: APNA

#### YOUTH AND MARIJUANA

Average Age of First Use by Grade Surveyed	10.9 6th grade	12.2 8th grade	13.7 10th grade	14.9 12th grade
Lifetime Marijua	ana Use			
Arkansas United States	9th grade 25.1% 24.3%	10th grade 24.6% 34.3%	11th grade 41.4% 41.4%	12th grade 44.3% 48.7%

Average age of first use by grade: Source: APNA

Lifetime marijuana use by grade: Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2019

#### What to take away

- Current marijuana use among Arkansas youth has declined since 2014. The prevalence has remained stable and very low for 6<sup>th</sup> grade students while there has been consistent downward trend for those in grades 8, 10, and 12. Slightly more than 1 in 10 high school seniors report current marijuana use.
- Lifetime marijuana use has also declined since 2014. As with current marijuana use, the prevalence of lifetime marijuana use increases as grade level increases. While the prevalence among 6<sup>th</sup> graders has remained low and stable over time, the prevalence among 8<sup>th</sup> graders has increased since 2017. Still, fewer than one in ten 8<sup>th</sup> grade students report lifetime marijuana use. Both 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students show a decreasing pattern of lifetime marijuana use over time. Despite this downward trend, nearly one in three high school seniors report lifetime marijuana use.
- The average age at first use of marijuana has remain unchanged from the last report and increases with grade level, with 6<sup>th</sup> graders indicating first using marijuana at 11 years old. These data suggest that prevention activities need to start prior to 6<sup>th</sup> grade.
- Comparing the U.S. and Arkansas, the prevalence of lifetime marijuana use in 2019 was lower for all Arkansas youth (36.8% vs 33.9%) and for those in in grades 9, 10, and 12. The prevalence for lifetime marijuana use in Grade 11 was approximately equivalent for the U.S. and Arkansas. Of concern is that 4 in 10 high school juniors and seniors report lifetime use.

#### YOUTH OPIOIDS AND PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

#### Why this is important

- In 2018, Arkansas had the second highest opioid prescribing rate in the country,<sup>14</sup> suggesting that prescription opioid availability is likely high.
- Opioids are implicated in the majority of drug overdose deaths in the United States, with 69.5% of all drug overdose deaths involving an opioid in 2018.<sup>15</sup>
- Both adolescents and young adults most commonly obtain opioids free from friends or relatives.<sup>16</sup>
- People who misuse prescription opioids are more likely to transition to heroin use than those who do not.<sup>17</sup>



#### Lifetime Prescription Drug Misuse by Grade, 2019

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2019

Average Age of First Use by Grade Surveyed	10.6 6th grade	11.8 8th grade	13.2 10th grade	14.4 12th grade
Current Prescription Drug Misuse				
	6th grade	8th grade	10th grade	12th grade
2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019	0.9% 1.1% 1.1% 1.4% 1.3% 1.6%	2.5% 2.3% 2.4% 2.7% 2.7% 2.4%	5.1% 4.8% 4.0% 4.1% 3.3% 2.8%	6.4% 5.8% 5.2% 4.3% 3.2% 2.8%

Source: APNA

#### What to take away

- Arkansas high school students report higher rates of lifetime prescription drug use compared to the U.S. While most differences were 3 percentage points or less, the prevalence among high school seniors in Arkansas was 7 points higher than for all U.S. seniors.
- The average age at first misuse of prescription drugs among 6<sup>th</sup> grade students was 10.6 years, really emphasizing that prevention programs must begin early.
- Overall, the prevalence of current prescription drug misuse is low in the state. However, the prevalence among 6<sup>th</sup> grade students, while still low, has been increasing. In contrast, the prevalence for all other students has either remained stable or is decreasing.
## YOUTH OTHER SUBSTANCES

#### Why this is important

- In 2018, approximately 1.7 million people ages 12 or older currently reported using stimulants, including methamphetamine, in the past month for nonmedical reasons.<sup>18</sup>
- Inhalants when used inappropriately can produce a "high." These are more commonly misused by children and teens than adults.<sup>18</sup>
- Misuse of over-the-counter drugs can be addictive and put abusers at risk for other adverse health effects.<sup>19</sup>



Youth Current Drug Use, 2014-2019

Source: APNA



Youth Lifetime Drug Use, 2014-2019

Source: APNA



Youth Lifetime Illegal Drug Injected, 2019

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2019

- Current and lifetime use of LSD and cocaine are low among Arkansas youth and usage has remained stable over time.
- Arkansas youth most frequently indicated current and lifetime use/misuse of inhalants and prescription drugs. The misuse of prescription drugs has decreased over time while the use of inhalants has remained the same over time.
- Injection drug use is nearly 3 times higher among Arkansas high school students compared to all U.S. students. While the prevalence among U.S. students has remained stable over time, the proportion of Arkansas students reporting injection drug use jumped in 2019 from 3.7 percent to 5.7 percent. Prevention efforts should address this change.

# ADULT SUBSTANCE USE

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

## **ADULT TOBACCO USE**

## Why this is important

- Measuring cigarette use among adults allows tobacco control programs to monitor the effectiveness of prevention efforts in the community.
- Tobacco use puts individuals at greater risk of developing cancer, cardiovascular disease and chronic respiratory diseases.
- Lowering the prevalence of tobacco use is critical to tobacco-related disease prevention.
- Mothers who smoke during pregnancy put their babies at risk for premature birth, birth defects and infant death.
- Smoking harms nearly every organ of the body and leads to disease and disability.<sup>20</sup>
- Smoking is the leading cause of preventable death.<sup>20</sup>
- Smoking costs the United States billions of dollars each year.<sup>20</sup>
- States do not spend much of the money they get from tobacco taxes and lawsuits to prevent smoking and help smokers quit. CDC recommends that states spend 12% of those funds on tobacco control.<sup>20</sup>
- In 2018, 13.7% of all adults (34.2 million people) currently smoked cigarettes: 15.6% of men and 12.0% of women.<sup>20</sup>
- Many adult cigarette smokers want to quit smoking.<sup>20</sup>



#### ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

## Mothers smoking in Arkansas



3 Months Before Pregnancy, 2014-2017

Source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

- The prevalence of smoking among Arkansas adults continues to slowly decline. However, smoking rates in the state are 10 points higher than rates among adults in the U.S. Further, Arkansas ranks third highest in the country in smoking prevalence along with Kentucky (23.4 percent) and West Virginia (25.3 percent).<sup>21</sup>
- Over time, the proportion of Arkansas adults who indicate they have never smoked has been slowly increasing from 48.0 percent in 2011 to 53.0 percent in 2018.<sup>21</sup>
- Smoking rates among women who become pregnant show some promising improvement. The prevalence of smoking before and during pregnancy is declining and evidence suggests a substantial number of Arkansas women stop smoking while pregnant. Still, rates increase again after delivery and are universally higher than U.S. rates. Prevention efforts should address this.

## **ADULT ALCOHOL**

#### Why this is important

- Alcohol is the most commonly used substance in adults in the United States, with 70.0 and 55.3 percent of people ages 18 and older having consumed alcohol in the past year and past month, respectively.<sup>18</sup>
- In Arkansas, from 2014–2018, 690 driving deaths involved alcohol.<sup>22</sup>
- Drinking alcohol affects every organ in the body and can damage a developing fetus.<sup>23</sup>
- Heavy alcohol use can increase risk of certain cancers, stroke and liver disease.<sup>23</sup>
- "At-risk" drinking is:<sup>24</sup>
  - More than four drinks per day or more than 14 drinks per week for men
  - More than three drinks per day or more than seven drinks per week for women
- Binge drinking typically happens when men consume five or more drinks or women consume four or more drinks in about two hours.<sup>24</sup>
- Drinking can impair judgment, leading to aggressive behaviors, high-risk sex and car crashes.<sup>25</sup>
- Drinking heavily over a long time or too much on a single occasion can damage the heart, causing problems such as cardiomyopathy, arrhythmias, stroke and high blood pressure.<sup>26</sup>

#### Adult Current Alcohol Use, 2018



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey and National Survey on Drug Use and Health

#### Drinking Behaviors, 2014-2018





Source:Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey

- Among those aged 18 to 25, current alcohol use is lower than for the U.S., while among those aged 25 and older, U.S. and Arkansas rates are similar.
- Current alcohol use has declined over time in Arkansas and now approximates US rates.
- Rates of binge and heavy drinking among Arkansas adults have remained stable over time and are lower than U.S. rates.

## ADULT MARIJUANA

## Why this is important

- Marijuana is the most commonly used and abused illicit substance.<sup>27</sup>
- Regular marijuana use is associated with breathing problems, higher risk of lung infections, mental illness, and severe nausea and vomiting.<sup>27</sup>
- Marijuana increases heart rate, which can increase risk of heart attack, particularly among older adults and/or those with heart problems.<sup>27</sup>
- Use of marijuana during pregnancy can harm fetal development during pregnancy and delay and/or impair post-natal child development.<sup>27</sup>





Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health



#### Adult Past Year Marijuana Use, 2017-2018

- Compared to the national average, Arkansas has a lower prevalence of current marijuana use, not only overall, but also by age. However, between 2008-2009 and 2017-2018, the prevalence of current marijuana use rose from 6.0 percent to 8.9 percent.
- Among those aged 18 to 25, fully one in four have used marijuana in the last year. Among those aged 26 and older, the prevalence of past year marijuana use is more than half that of those in the younger age group.
- 44.2 percent of drug related arrests in Arkansas were attributable to marijuana and hashish.

## **ADULTS AND OPIOIDS**

#### Why this is important

- Of the 67,367 drug overdose deaths reported in the United States in 2018, 69.5% involved opioids.<sup>28</sup>
- Opioid-involved overdose deaths more than doubled, from 21,088 in 2010 to 47,600 in 2017, and remained steady in 2018 with 46,802 deaths.<sup>29</sup>
- Anyone can become addicted to prescription opioids. Among chronic pain patients, about 1 in 4 misuse opioids and about 1 in 10 develop an opioid use disorder.<sup>30</sup>
- People who misuse prescription opioids are more likely to transition to heroin use than those who do not.<sup>17</sup>
- Over a four-fold increase in rates of maternal opioid use disorder at delivery occurred from 1999-2014 in the United States,<sup>31</sup> resulting in a baby being born with neonatal abstinence syndrome about every 19 minutes.<sup>32</sup>



#### Drug Overdose Deaths In The United States, 1999-2018

Source: Centers for Disease Control

#### Age-Adjusted Opioid Involved Death Rates, 2018



**Opioid Prescriptions, 2018** 



Source: Centers for Disease Control

- For the first time since 2008, drug overdose deaths decreased in 2018.
- The 2018 age adjusted death rate per 100,000 for drug overdoses involving opioids was 7.4 in Arkansas. In contrast, Nebraska had the lowest death rate at 3.3 per 100,000 and West Virginia had the highest death rate at 42.4 per 100,000. While Arkansas appears to have a low drug overdose death rate, there is a possibility that opioid-related deaths are under reported.
- Unfortunately, Arkansas had one of the highest opioid prescription rates in 2018 at 93.5 prescriptions per 100 persons. In contrast, Washington DC had the lowest prescription rate at 25 per 100 and Alabama had the highest rate at 97.5 per 100.

## **ADULT AND OTHER SUBSTANCES**

## Why this is important

- Addiction to drugs can lead to a series of negative consequences and threats for individuals, families, communities and society.
- Stimulant use can have major negative short- and long-term effects on a person's health, including overheating, cardiovascular complications, seizures, damage to nerves, and changes in brain structure and function.<sup>33</sup>
- The number of U.S. overdose deaths involving psychostimulants with abuse potential, regardless of opioid involvement, has increased steadily from 547 in 1999 to 12,676 in 2018.<sup>29</sup>
- Stimulants are among the most widely used and abused substances during pregnancy and their use during pregnancy increases risk of adverse perinatal, neonatal, and childhood outcomes, including maternal and/or fetal death.<sup>34</sup>



Adult Cocaine Use, 2017-2018



#### Adult Methamphetamine Use, 2017-2018

# 25 24.0 20 18.8

Adult Illicit Drug Use In the Past Month



Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health

- Illicit drug use among adults in Arkansas is slightly lower than it is for U.S. adults in 2018 (11.1 vs 11.8). Nearly 12 percent of adults in Arkansas and the U.S. used an illicit drug in the past month.
- Adults aged 18 to 25 had a higher prevalence of illicit drug use compared to adults aged 26 and older. In fact, rates among young adults are double those of their older counterparts.
- Cocaine use among all adults is less than 2.0 percent in the state. However, cocaine use is higher among younger adults (aged 18-25) at nearly 4 percent, which is three times higher than rates for adults aged 26 and older.
- The prevalence of methamphetamine use in the state is at 1.0 percent for all adults and 1.6% for younger adults. In all cases, a higher proportion of Arkansas adults use methamphetamine relative to the national average.

# CONSEQUENCES

Consequences of substance use can be related to:

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

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

## DEVELOPMENTAL

## Why this is important

- About five percent of pregnant women use at least one addictive substance, which has been shown to lead to severe health consequences for the infant, including at least doubling the risk of stillbirth.<sup>35</sup>
- Use of certain substances, including opioids, alcohol, benzodiazepines, tranquilizers, and caffeine, can result in the infant undergoing substance withdrawal after birth, called neonatal abstinence syndrome.<sup>35</sup>
- Tobacco use during pregnancy increases risks to the baby's health, including premature birth, low birthweight, increased risks of illness and prolonged hospital stay, birth defects and infant death.<sup>36</sup>
- Alcohol use during pregnancy can lead to the baby experiencing fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD),<sup>37</sup> which can affect the following behaviors:
  - Learning and remembering
  - Understanding and following directions
  - Controlling emotions
  - Communicating and socializing
  - Daily life skills, such as feeding and bathing

#### Arkansas Women Using Tobacco While Pregnant, 2015-2019





#### Arkansas Women Using Alcohol While Pregnant, 2015-2018

Source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System



#### Arkansas Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome Rates, 2000-2018

Arkansas Department of Health

- The use of tobacco while pregnant has gradually declined since 2014.
- The use of alcohol while pregnant fluctuated quite a bit between 2012 and 2018 but is the same in 2018 as in 2015 (5.5%).
- The rate of neonatal abstinence syndrome per 1,000 hospital births was 15 times higher in 2018 compared to 2000 (0.3 vs 4.5).

## PHYSIOLOGICAL

### Why this is important

- Although various factors contribute to heart and lung disease, monitoring the rates of these diseases in the Arkansas population gives some indication of the impact of substance use.
- Smoking and vaping nicotine-containing products contributes to lung disease and cardiovascular disease.<sup>38</sup>
- Alcoholic liver disease, caused by drinking too much alcohol, is the primary cause of liver disease in western nations.<sup>39</sup>
- In 2017, Arkansas had the fourth highest death rate from cardiovascular disease in the United States.<sup>40</sup>
- In 2017, Arkansas had the highest age-adjusted death rate due to COPD or asthma in the US.<sup>41</sup>



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey.





Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention

- Prevalence rates of angina or coronary heart disease among Arkansans has fluctuated over time and is slightly higher in 2018 compared to 2014. Compared to the U.S., 2018 rates of angina are lower in Arkansas.
- Arkansans have higher prevalence rates of stroke, heart attack and COPD compared to national averages.
- The prevalence rates of stroke among Arkansas adults decreased from 5.1% in 2014 to 4.6% in 2018 but remains higher than the U.S. average of 3.4%.
- The Arkansas prevalence rates of heart attack remained stable at 6.7 in 2014 and 2018, but is nearly 1.5 times higher than the U.S. prevalence.
- Among Arkansas adults, COPD prevalence rates increased from 2014 onward but has remained stable since 2015 at 9.8 percent. COPD prevalence in the state is nearly 1.5 times higher than the U.S. average.
- The age adjusted mortality rate from lung cancer in Arkansas is decreasing, but remains about 1.4 times higher than U.S. rates.
- The alcoholic liver disease mortality rate increased in Arkansas until 2019 when it fell precipitously and is now half the US rate.

## **PSYCHOLOGICAL**

#### Why this is important

- In 2017, suicide was the tenth leading cause of death in the U.S. and the second leading cause of death among those aged 10-34 years in 2018.<sup>42</sup>
- Although many factors are associated with suicidal behaviors, substance use, particularly alcohol use, has been linked to a substantial number of suicides and suicide attempts.<sup>43</sup>
- Use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs is associated with lower grades and school attendance among adolescents<sup>44</sup> as well as lower likelihood of continuous enrollment in college.<sup>45</sup>



#### **Arkansas Suicide Rates**



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2019

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

- Suicide rates among the total Arkansas population rose to a high of 20.8 per 100,000 in 2017 but declined to 18.3 per 100,000 in 2018.
- Suicide rates among Arkansas males averaged 4 times higher than those for females.
- Among Arkansas youth the prevalence of attempted suicide has fluctuated substantially. The highest prevalence occurred in 2017 (15.8 percent) and the lowest in 2011 (10.0 percent). The Arkansas rate in 2019 was 1.3 times higher than the U.S. average.
- The prevalence of injurious suicide attempt (i.e., one that required medical intervention), hovered around 4 percent until 2017 when the rate jumped to 7 percent. In 2018, the rate declined to 4.5 percent. Compared to the U.S. prevalence, the rate of injurious suicide attempt in Arkansas was nearly 2 times higher.

## COMMUNITY

## Why this is important

- In the community setting, the rate of arrests for drugs/narcotics, DUI, drunkenness and liquor law violations can be an indication of criminal behavior related to substance use or measure of the level of law enforcement
- There is an association between substance use and violence,<sup>46</sup> which could be reflected in the number of arrests.
- The most common substance among substance-related traffic fatalities is alcohol, followed by marijuana, and other prescription drugs.<sup>47</sup>



#### **Drug-Related Arrests In Arkansas, 2018**

Source: Arkansas Crime Information Center



#### Motor Vehicle Fatality Rate Per 100,000 Population

#### Alcohol-Involved Driving Fatalities Among Youth Aged 15-20



Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System



#### Alcohol-Involved Driving Fatalities Among Youth Aged 21+

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Per 10,000 population	Juvenile arrests	Adult arrests
Drugs/narcotics	31.1	81.4
DUI	1.7	27.2
Drunkenness	2.7	27.4
Liquor law violations	5.5	5.1

## Drug-And Alcohol-Related Arrests Per 10,000, 2018

Source: Arkansas Crime Information Center

Self-Reported Driving After Alcohol



## Self-Reported Driving After Alcohol **Overconsumption Among Adults**

- Among all drug related arrests in the state, marijuana represented the largest proportion (44.4 percent) followed by stimulants (33.1 percent).
- Among drug and alcohol related arrests for juveniles, drugs and narcotics represented the largest proportion of arrests (31.1 percent). Only 5.5 percent of arrests were for liquor law violations.
- Drugs and narcotics also represented the largest proportion of adult arrests for drugs and alcohol (81.4 percent).
- The motor vehicle fatality rate in Arkansas has consistently been at least 1.5 times higher than the U.S. fatality rate. With some slight deviation, the Arkansas rate has hovered around 11 fatalities per 100,000 population in each year since 2014.
- The percentage of all motor vehicle fatalities in Arkansas attributable to alcohol impairment was higher among adult drivers than among youth until 2016. For all drivers, 1 in 4 vehicle fatalities are attributable to alcohol impairment
- Compared to adults, larger proportions of youth report drinking and driving.

# **CONTRIBUTING FACTORS**

- Shared protective and risk factors influence the development of substance use or mental disorders.
- As the number of risk factors increase, the likelihood that an individual will develop a substance use disorder increase. Protective factors are those things that help individuals lower the risk of using or abusing substances.
- Both risk and protective factors fall into five domains -- individual, family, peer, school and community

### **Perceptions of Risk**

## Why this is important

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



#### Percentage Of Youth Who Perceive Great Risk In The Following Activities:

Smoking One or More Packs/Day, 2018

Source: APNA NSDUH



#### Drinking 1 or 2 Alcoholic Beverages Everyday, 2018

Source: APNA Monitoring the Future



#### Percentage of Students Who Perceive Drinking One or Two Alcoholic Beverages Every Day As A "Great Risk", 2014-2019

Percentage of Students Who Perceive Trying Marijuana Once or Twice Puts A Person At "Great Risk", 2014-2019





Perceived Great Risk of Smoking One or

More Packs/Day 18-25 Years, 2018

Perceived Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs/Day 26+ Years, 2018





#### Perceived Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once A Month 26+ Years, 2018



#### Perceived Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Alcoholic Beverages Once or Twice A Week 18-25 Years, 2018



#### Perceived Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Alcoholic Beverages Once or Twice A Week 26+ Years, 2018



#### Students

 Compared to the United States, Arkansas students are less likely to perceive great risk in smoking 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day in 2019 particularly those in grades 6, 10, and 12. However, Arkansas 8<sup>th</sup> graders were significantly more likely to perceive risk in smoking compared to the U.S. average.

- Compared to U.S. averages, Arkansas youth were much less likely to perceive great risk in using marijuana once or twice per week. The perception of risk for the both the U.S. and Arkansas decreased with increasing grade level. Over time, the proportion of students who perceive great risk in marijuana use has declined. This decline is most pronounced in grades 6 and 8.
- Arkansas youth were much more likely than U.S. youth to perceive great risk in drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day. Again, the perception of risk declines with increasing grade level. Over time, the proportion of students who perceive great risk in alcohol use has declined. This decline is more pronounced in grades 6 and 8.
- These substance use findings among students suggest that prevention programs should target each grade level particularly for marijuana and alcohol use and should be reinforced across multiple media.

#### Adults

- Among Arkansas adults, the perception of risk in using cigarettes is lower than the U.S. average. The perception of risk is also lower among those aged 18-25 compared to those older than 25.
- The perception of risk in smoking marijuana is higher among Arkansas adults compared to the U.S. but only 1 in 3 Arkansas adults aged 26 and older see marijuana as potentially harmful. Among those 18-25, slightly more than 1 in 10 perceive marijuana use as risky.
- Among Arkansas adults, drinking five or more alcoholic beverages is perceived as risky in proportions relatively equivalent to U.S. averages. It is again the case that younger adults are less likely than older adults to perceive great risk in drinking 5 or more alcoholic beverages in a week.

### **Psychological**

## Why this is important

- About half of people who experience a mental illness will also experience a substance use disorder at some point in their lives and vice versa.<sup>48</sup>
- Substance use disorders and mental illnesses share many of the same risk factors and having a mental illness may increase the likelihood of developing a substance use disorder and vice versa.<sup>48</sup>



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United States

26+ years

12-17 years

18-25 years

Arkansas

#### Percentage of Poor Mental Health In Adults



#### What to take away

#### Students

 Among Arkansas and U.S. high school students, the proportion reporting feeling sad or hopeless increased from 2013 to 2019. Slightly more than 1 in 3 high school students experienced depressive symptoms in 2019 while more than 1 in 10 youth aged 12-17 experienced a major depressive episode.

#### Adults

- The proportion of Arkansans and U.S. adults aged 18-25 who have experienced a major depressive episode was similar at 13.9% and 13.4% respectively. The risk of a major depressive episode among adults aged 26 and older was half that of younger adults.
- Arkansas adults were slightly more likely than U.S. adults to report poor mental health. The proportion reporting poor mental health has increased since 2015.

# Religion



Any church attendance, 2019

#### **IN THE FAMILY**

### Why this is important

- Adolescents are more likely to misuse substances if they live in homes where parents have substance use problems,<sup>49</sup>, have tolerant attitudes toward moderate drinking and drug use<sup>50</sup>, or poorly monitor their children's activities.<sup>49</sup>
- Family rejection of sexual orientation or gender identity<sup>49</sup> or childhood maltreatment<sup>51</sup> increases risk of adolescent substance use.



#### Parents With Attitudes Favorable To Drug Use, 2014 - 19

#### What to take away

 Since 2014, the proportion of students in 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grades reporting that parents had attitudes favorable to drug use has increased. Students in grades 10 and 12 have shown a decrease in the reporting of favorable drug use attitudes among parents. Still, favorable parental attitudes towards drugs increases with grade. One in four 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders report their parents have favorable attitudes toward drug use.

## **RELATED TO PEERS**

#### Why this is important

- Peer relationships have been shown to influence adolescent substance use, with increased risks associated with deviant peer relationships, popularity, bullying, and association with gangs.<sup>51</sup>
  - Adolescents are more likely to use substances if they associate with peers who use • substances.
  - Adolescents are more likely to use substances if they perceive it would make them more ٠ popular.
  - Adolescents who are involved in bullying, whether as the perpetrator and/or victim, have increased risk of mental health disorders and psychosocial problems, including some form of substance use, than those who are not.



#### Peers With Attitudes Favorable To Drug Use, 2014-19

#### **RELATED TO PEERS**



Students Bullied On School Property, 2011-2019

#### Students Bullied Electronically, 2011-2019



Source: YRBSS

- The rate of students with peers who have attitudes favorable to drug use has increased over time for 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grade students, but has declined over time among 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students. As with parental attitudes, fully 1 in 4 high school students indicate peers have favorable attitudes toward drug use.
- Bullying in Arkansas is occurring at higher rates compared to the U.S.
- The percentage of students reporting either being bullied at school or electronically in 2019 is higher than in 2011, however, rates of bullying declined in 2019 compared to 2017.

### IN THE SCHOOL SETTING

## Why this is important

 Lack of school and community connectedness as well as low academic performance are associated with increased risk of substance use.<sup>49</sup>



#### **Prevalence of Transitions And Mobility**



Source: Arkansas Department of Education

## IN THE SCHOOL SETTING

Percent of Each Self-Reported Student Type That Also Reported Using Substances, 2019



**Mostly A Students** 

## What to take away

- The use of alcohol, marijuana, and/or cigarettes increases with decreasing academic performance. Nearly 1 in 5 students who report receiving mostly D's also report using some substance.
- Alcohol appears to be the most prevalent substance used across all grades with more than 1 in 10 reporting use.
- The prevalence of transitions and mobility has increased for grades 6 and 8 since 2014 but has declined for high school students.
- The rate of homelessness has steadily increased since 2013.

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### IN THE COMMUNITY

## Why this is important

- A CDC best practice for tobacco control programs is limiting minors' access to tobacco products.<sup>52</sup>
- Arkansas, like many other states, regularly enforces and documents retailer violations for selling cigarettes to minors.
- Economic and environmental hardships have been shown to contribute to both substance use and mental health disorders.<sup>53</sup>
- Two indicators for economic hardship are the Unemployment Rate and the Poverty Rate.



**Tobacco Sales To Minors, 2014-2019** 

Source: Current Population Survey, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

- The rate of retailers who violate tobacco laws and sell tobacco to Arkansas minors has steadily declined since 2013.
- The unemployment rate in Arkansas has declined since 2014 and is similar to the average U.S. unemployment rate.
- The Arkansas poverty rate has also declined since 2014 but is higher than the U.S. poverty rate.

# **TREATMENT ADMISSIONS**

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

## Why this is important

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



#### People In Alcohol or Drug Treatment, 2019

Source: Arkansas Division of Aging, Adult, & Behavioral Health Services

### **TREATMENT ADMISSIONS**

Age	Illicit drug		Alcohol	
	Arkansas	U.S.	Arkansas	U.S.
12+ years	2.57%	2.6%	5.0%	5.1%
12 - 17 years	2.68%	2.7%	1.96%	1.7%
18 - 25 years	6.99%	6.9%	9.06%	9.7%
26+ years	1.84%	1.8%	4.72%	4.8%
18+ years	2.56%	2.5%	5.32%	5.5%

#### Percentage of Adults Needing But Not Receiving Treatment, 2018

Source: NSDUH

- The rate of juveniles and adults in alcohol or drug treatment decreased between 2014 and 2018.
- Arkansas has a similar percentage of people needing but not receiving treatment for illicit drugs compared with the U.S. The percentage of those needing but not receiving treatment in 2018 was highest for young adults.
- Arkansas has a slightly lower percentage of people needing but not receiving treatment for alcohol compared with the U.S. Among those needing but not receiving treatment, Arkansans aged 12-17 are the only age group with slightly higher rates than the U.S. average.
# CONCLUSIONS

Arkansas substance use prevention programs have made great strides in impacting substance use levels on several indicators including lowering smoking levels among youth and adults, and lowering prescription drug use among teens. However, there are still areas of concern that require attention. Multiple indicators within this report showed that Arkansas adult and youth substance usage was higher than national averages -- adult and youth smoking level, smoking before, during and after pregnancy. Several indicators showed minimal improvement, such as marijuana use rates among youth. These observations should all be considered as programs move forward in prevention planning.

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

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

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### Arkansas Epidemiological State Profile of Substance Use

# COUNTY PROFILES

# 2020

### **OVERVIEW OF COUNTY REPORT**

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

### **INDICATORS DESCRIPTION**

### **Demographics**

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

### Substance use, health and consequences

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

### **Risk and protective factors**

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

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

### **RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS**

Substance use	
Youth alcohol use	Youth cigarette use
Youth chewing tobacco use	Youth marijuana use
Youth heroin use	Youth prescription drug use
Adult smoker (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)	Adult excessive drinking
Consequences	
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population)	Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 popula- tion)
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers	Number of substance abuse treatment service provided
Mental Health	
Suicide (per 100,000 population)	Adolescent depressive symptoms
Availability and access	
Beer permits (per 1,000 population)	Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks)
Laws and norms favorable to drug use	Perceived availability of drugs
Crime	
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population)	High community disorganization
Economic hardship	
Unemployment rates	Persons below poverty level
Family	
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)	Poor family management
Children living in foster care (per 1,000	Poor family management Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)	
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) Family history of anti-social behavior	
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) Family history of anti-social behavior Individual/peers	Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) Family history of anti-social behavior Individual/peers Early initiation of drug use	Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use Peer favorable attitudes to drug use
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) Family history of anti-social behavior Individual/peers Early initiation of drug use Low perceived risk of drug use	Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use Peer favorable attitudes to drug use Interaction with anti-social peers
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) Family history of anti-social behavior Individual/peers Early initiation of drug use Low perceived risk of drug use Friends using drugs Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great	Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use Peer favorable attitudes to drug use Interaction with anti-social peers Religiosity Youth who perceive drinking on or two alcoholic beverag-
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) Family history of anti-social behavior Individual/peers Early initiation of drug use Low perceived risk of drug use Friends using drugs Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts	Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use Peer favorable attitudes to drug use Interaction with anti-social peers Religiosity Youth who perceive drinking on or two alcoholic beverag- es ever day as a "moderate" or "great risk" Students who indicate trying prescription drugs one or
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) Family history of anti-social behavior Individual/peers Early initiation of drug use Low perceived risk of drug use Friends using drugs Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk	Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use Peer favorable attitudes to drug use Interaction with anti-social peers Religiosity Youth who perceive drinking on or two alcoholic beverag- es ever day as a "moderate" or "great risk" Students who indicate trying prescription drugs one or
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) Family history of anti-social behavior Individual/peers Early initiation of drug use Low perceived risk of drug use Friends using drugs Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk Academic achievement/commitment	Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use Peer favorable attitudes to drug use Interaction with anti-social peers Religiosity Youth who perceive drinking on or two alcoholic beverag- es ever day as a "moderate" or "great risk" Students who indicate trying prescription drugs one or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) Family history of anti-social behavior Individual/peers Early initiation of drug use Low perceived risk of drug use Friends using drugs Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk Academic achievement/commitment High school dropouts	Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use Peer favorable attitudes to drug use Interaction with anti-social peers Religiosity Youth who perceive drinking on or two alcoholic beverag- es ever day as a "moderate" or "great risk" Students who indicate trying prescription drugs one or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) Family history of anti-social behavior Individual/peers Early initiation of drug use Low perceived risk of drug use Friends using drugs Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk <b>Academic achievement/commitment</b> High school dropouts Low commitment to school	Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use Peer favorable attitudes to drug use Interaction with anti-social peers Religiosity Youth who perceive drinking on or two alcoholic beverag- es ever day as a "moderate" or "great risk" Students who indicate trying prescription drugs one or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"

### HOW TO INTERPRET COUNTY PROFILES



ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

### Indicator titles organized by topic.

Rate or counts for the three most recent years of countylevel data available. State rates and counts for comparison to county-level data.

Arkansas County					Arkans	as VS. State
Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Tre	end 2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use1	17.8%	17.6%	16.1%	•	9.7%	×
Youth cigarette use1	8.9%	7.7%	5.4%		3.3%	×
Youth chewing tobacco use1	5.7%	6.8%	3.1%	•	• 3.1%	1
Youth marijuana use1	8.1%	7.3%	6.7%	•	• <b></b> 6.1%	×
Youth heroin use1	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	•	• 0.2%	1
Youth prescription drug use1	3.3%	2.9%	2.6%		• 2.3%	×
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)2	20.1%			•		
Adult excessive drinking2	13.7%			•		
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population)3	6	7.8		•	•	
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population)4	Trend li	ne		•	•	
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community I				•		×
	visually				76139	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided5	summar	izes			14549	×
MENTAL HEALTH			_			
	the cou		3.5	•	872.1	×
	level da	ta fo	%		48.4%	×
AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS	the last	three	<u> </u>			
Beer, whe, and induor stores (per 1,000 population)/		unco	<b>~</b>	•	•	
	years.			•	•	
Laws and norms favorable to drug use1			%	•	• 34.3%	×
Perceived availability of drugs1	20.6%	23.9%	21.0%		19.9%	×
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations)3	6.7	4.9			•	
High community disorganization1	34.3%	35.5%	39.1%	•	30.4%	×
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates9	3.2%	3.3%	3.0%	•	3.5%	4
Persons below poverty level10	19.9%	17.9%			•	
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)5	6.7	7.9	10.8		10.9	
Poor family management1	25.2%	29.2		_	-	4
Family history of anti-social behavior1	37.6%	34.8	X BA	D-cou	inty	×
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use1	20.0%	22.	perfo	rmed	poorer	
Early The superscript *	23.9%	24.3	/		average	×
Peer indicates protective	25.6%	26.	√ GC	DOD -	county	×
factors.	51.5%	46.0			better	×
	48.5%	44.:	-			×
Friends using drugs1	31.8%	22.	than s	state a	average.	×
Religiosity*1	73.4%	67.				1
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" *1	80.2%	84.				×
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate"	" or			•	• • •	×
"great risk" *1	64.7%	67.4%	67.1%		67.6%	
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "gr	eat			•	• • •	×
risk" *1	49.7%	49.8%	44.0%		44.2%	
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at " moderate	ate"			•	• • •	1
or "great risk" *1	83.7%	85.9%	84.4%		83.6%	
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts11	3.1%	3.4%		•	•	
Academic failure1	34.8%	37.7%	30.2%	•	42.3%	1
Low commitment to school1	46.8%	49.6%	55.2%	•	49.6%	×
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
				-	•	
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 por	s)11 16.1%	12.2%				
Transitions and mobility1 Data sources.	47.6%	46.0%			• 50.9%	1
School opportunities for pro-social involvement	61.6%	59.9%	60.4%	-	• <b>——</b> • 61.9%	×
School rewards for pro-social involvement*1	47.8%	45.8%	46.5%	-	• 50.9%	×

# **ARKANSAS COUNTY**



Alcohol

Marijuana

Prescription

drugs

10

0

Smoking

42.3%

Parental attitudes

favorable toward

drug use

Friends

using

rkansas County					Arkansas	VS. Stat
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
UBSTANCE USE						
outh alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	17.8%	17.6%	16.1%		9.7%	×
outh cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	8.9%	7.7%	5.4%		3.3%	×
outh chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.7%	6.8%	3.1%		3.1%	1
outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	8.1%	7.3%	6.7%		6.1%	X
outh heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	1
outh prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.3%	2.9%	2.6%		2.3%	X
dult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.1%			•		-
dult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.7%			•		
ONSEQUENCES						
ubstance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	6	7.8				
atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				
lental health clients served through Arkansas State	U	0				
ospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	675	673	696		76139	
umber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>						
· · ·	145	312	135		14549	
IENTAL HEALTH uicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1004.0	1011 0	1062 5		070.4	x
	1031.2	1011.8	1063.5		872.1	÷2
dolescent depressive symptoms'	44.1%	49.6%	49.7%		48.4%	^
eer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	5.0%	16.9%				
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	38.2%	37.7%	35.1%		34.3%	×
erceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.6%	23.9%	21.0%		19.9%	×
RIME						
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	6.7	4.9		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
igh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	34.3%	35.5%	39.1%		30.4%	×
CONOMIC HARDSHIP						
nemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.2%	3.3%	3.0%		3.5%	1
ersons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	19.9%	17.9%				
AMILY						
hildren living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) $^5$	6.7	7.9	10.8		10.9	1
oor family management <sup>1</sup>	25.2%	29.2%	28.5%		31.2%	1
amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	37.6%	34.8%	36.2%		29.3%	X
arental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.0%	22.1%	20.3%		20.3%	1
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
arly initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.9%	24.3%	17.7%		16.0%	X
eer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.6%	26.3%	23.8%		22.0%	X
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	51.5%	46.6%	52.1%		51.9%	X
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	48.5%	44.2%	48.5%		37.7%	X
riends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	31.8%	22.7%	25.3%		18.6%	X
eligiosity <sup>1</sup>	73.4%	67.4%	68.4%	-	60.4%	1
outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>*1</sup>			80.4%		81.9%	¥
	80.2%	84.6%	00.4 %	-	01.970	
outh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages very day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	C 4 70/	07 40/	07 40/		07.00/	×
	64.7%	67.4%	67.1%		67.6%	<u> </u>
tudents who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a erson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>1</sup>	40 70/	40.00/	44.000		44.00/	×
<u> </u>	49.7%	49.8%	44.0%		44.2%	~
tudents who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a	00 -01	05 004	04.404		00.001	21
erson at "moderate" or "great risk"	83.7%	85.9%	84.4%		83.6%	×.
igh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	3.1%	3.4%				
cademic failure <sup>1</sup>	34.8%	37.7%	30.2%		42.3%	1
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	46.8%	49.6%	55.2%		49.6%	×
CHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
igh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of				-		1000
igh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	16.1%	12.2%				
	16.1% 47.6%	12.2% 46.0%	44.8%		50.9%	1
nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>			44.8% 60.4%		50.9% 61.9%	×

# **ASHLEY COUNTY**



20

10

0

Smoking

Alcohol

Marijuana

Prescription

drugs

84

0

Parental attitudes

favorable toward

drug use

Friends

using

shley County					Arkansas	VS. Stat
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
UBSTANCE USE						
outh alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	10.0%	7.8%	11.8%		9.7%	X
outh cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	6.0%	4.0%	3.5%		3.3%	X
outh chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	4.7%	1.4%	4.2%		3.1%	X
outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	3.1%	4.0%	4.6%		6.1%	1
'outh heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%		0.2%	1
outh prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.6%	2.7%	2.6%		2.3%	X
dult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.5%	2.1 /0	2.070	•	2.070	-
dult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.7%			•		
CONSEQUENCES	12.770					
substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	4.2	3.9				
atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>						
	68.3	136.6				
Iental health clients served through Arkansas State				-		122
lospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	869	692	828		76139	100
lumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	159	165	117		14549	
1ENTAL HEALTH						
uicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	966	924.1	918.5	-	872.1	×
dolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	44.1%	44.0%	47.3%	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	48.4%	<u> </u>
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
eer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0		••		
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	6.8%	8.7%				
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	36.6%	36.5%	40.3%	• • •	34.3%	×
erceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	17.0%	18.6%	16.4%		19.9%	1
RIME						
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	12.6	11.2				-
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	34.0%	30.5%	33.3%		30.4%	X
CONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Inemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	5.6%	5.2%	5.4%		3.5%	X
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	19.8%	19.6%	0.170		0.070	-
AMILY	10.070	10.070				
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	6.7	10.2	9.2		10.9	
oor family management <sup>1</sup>	31.5%	33.1%	34.1%		31.2%	×.
amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	35.8%	28.2%	31.3%		29.3%	X
						- X
arental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.2%	16.7%	21.3%		20.3%	^
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS			10.00/			
arly initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.2%	22.5%	19.6%	-	16.0%	×
eer favorable attitudes to drug use	19.1%	18.9%	22.0%	•	22.0%	1
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	51.9%	47.2%	50.7%		51.9%	1
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	45.8%	37.3%	40.1%		37.7%	×
riends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	18.9%	18.8%	23.2%	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	18.6%	×
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	69.4%	66.1%	69.5%	•	60.4%	1
outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	77.6%	79.8%	79.9%		81.9%	×
outh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
very day as a "moderate" or "great risk" *1	62.3%	70.3%	64.7%		67.6%	×
tudents who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						
erson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	48.4%	50.2%	48.1%		44.2%	1
tudents who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
erson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	80.5%	82.4%	81.1%		83.6%	×
CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT	00.070	02.170	01.170		00.070	
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.6%	1.2%				
cademic failure <sup>1</sup>	42.4%	38.0%	44.1%		42.3%	x
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>						- Ŷ
	47.1%	43.5%	56.2%		49.6%	~
CHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						1000
nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	17.1%	15.4%				-
ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	39.6%	39.9%	37.9%		50.9%	1
chool opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	56.9%	61.5%	63.6%		61.9%	1
chool rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>						

# BAXTER COUNTY



drugs

drug use

Baxter County					Arkansas	VS. Stat
Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
/outh alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	9.7%	13.4%	9.7%		9.7%	1
/outh cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	5.3%	5.7%	2.9%		3.3%	1
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	3.7%	3.9%	2.3%		3.1%	1
/outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	6.7%	7.0%	6.1%		6.1%	1
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%		0.2%	1
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.5%	2.5%	1.6%		2.3%	1
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	16.2%	2.070		•	21070	-
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.0%			•		
CONSEQUENCES	10.070					
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	7.1	9.9				
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	43.9	9.9 0				
	43.9	0				
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State	004	050	000		70400	222
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>3</sup>	631	658	662		76139	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	206	194	176		14549	
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	788.4	832.6	846.5	-	872.1	1
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	35.2%	50.7%	44.6%		48.4%	×
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	5.3	6.1				
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks)8	3.7%	5.1%		• • • •		
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	37.3%	39.2%	36.8%		34.3%	×
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	27.3%	26.8%	24.9%		19.9%	×
CRIME						
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	17.1	16.3		• <b>•</b> •••		
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	23.2%	28.3%	21.5%		30.4%	1
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.3%	4.1%	4.0%		3.5%	×
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	13.9%	15.1%				
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) $^5$	12.5	10	11.2		10.9	X
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	31.9%	30.4%	28.0%		31.2%	1
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	31.6%	34.3%	31.3%		29.3%	X
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.6%	27.8%	21.9%		20.3%	X
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS	22.070	21.070	21.070		20.070	
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.3%	21.1%	16.7%		16.0%	X
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.4%	24.6%	19.5%		22.0%	1
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	49.9%	54.6%	44.1%		51.9%	~
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	49.9% 39.3%	41.2%			37.7%	~
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>			34.6%			~
Religiosity <sup>1</sup>	22.0%	21.5%	18.6%		18.6%	- <del>V</del>
• • •	61.0%	57.2%	58.1%		60.4%	×
fouth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	85.0%	84.3%	88.4%		81.9%	×
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						22
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>1</sup>	68.4%	66.5%	74.1%		67.6%	$\checkmark$
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						22
person at moderate" or "great risk" *1	45.7%	42.9%	52.8%		44.2%	1
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
erson at " moderate" or "great risk" *1	89.4%	87.4%	89.8%		83.6%	1
CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.8%	2.3%		• • • •		
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	41.7%	47.6%	41.9%		42.3%	1
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	43.8%	52.2%	44.8%		49.6%	1
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	71.4%	35.5%				
ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	63.5%	61.9%	64.8%		50.9%	X
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	65.9%	62.1%	68.1%		61.9%	1
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>						×
	52.5%	49.6%	49.8%		50.9%	

# **BENTON COUNTY**



30 20

10

0

Smoking



ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Alcohol

Marijuana

Prescription

Benton County					Arkansas	VS. Stat
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
(outh alcohol use	11.7%	10.5%	9.2%		9.7%	1
fouth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	4.0%	3.5%	2.3%		3.3%	1
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	2.7%	2.5%	1.9%		3.1%	1
/outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	7.1%	6.6%	6.8%		6.1%	×
/outh heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%		0.2%	1
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.0%	3.0%	2.1%		2.3%	$\checkmark$
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	16.5%			•		
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	17.6%			•		
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	9.1	10.4				
atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	9.6	14.4				
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State						
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	3586	3887	4150		76139	-
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	817	901	978		14549	
/ENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	685.8	707.7	681.1		872.1	
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	45.8%	46.9%	48.7%		48.4%	x
AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1	1.3				
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	5.1%	5.7%				
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.5%	28.3%	27.2%		34.3%	1
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	23.4%	20.5%				1
, , ,	23.4%	21.5%	19.1%		19.9%	×
DRIME Fotal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	2.0	0.4				
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	3.2	2.1	04 50/		00.4%	1
· · ·	25.8%	28.4%	21.5%		30.4%	×
	0.00/	0.001	0.001		0.5%	
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.0%	2.9%	2.6%		3.5%	~
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	9.1%	8.6%				
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>		4.4	4		10.9	1
Poor family management	24.9%	27.0%	27.7%		31.2%	×,
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	25.8%	26.1%	24.4%		29.3%	1
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.4%	19.2%	18.5%		20.3%	1
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	14.0%	15.0%	12.8%		16.0%	1
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.7%	20.7%	19.6%		22.0%	1
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	46.5%	45.8%	47.9%	• • • •	51.9%	1
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	32.5%	32.1%	30.2%		37.7%	1
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	18.5%	17.6%	17.0%	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	18.6%	1
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	61.4%	57.6%	58.6%		60.4%	×
outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" *1	87.2%	85.5%	85.5%		81.9%	1
outh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" *1	72.9%	72.8%	73.2%		67.6%	1
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						
person at moderate" or "great risk" 1	46.4%	47.9%	46.4%		44.2%	1
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
berson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	87.4%	86.6%	87.0%		83.6%	1
	0		0070			
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.6%	2.1%				-
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	39.8%	41.5%	42.9%		42.3%	×
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>					42.5%	1
	43.2%	43.3%	48.5%		49.0%	
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of	07 -04	05.004		-		1000
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	37.7%	25.3%			50.004	×
ransitions and mobility	55.6%	51.9%	54.1%		50.9%	-
) also all anno anti-mitting fan man angelal invester en er (*1			GE 40/		64 00/	
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup> School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	68.2% 53.9%	66.6% 56.0%	65.4% 52.1%		61.9% 50.9%	×.



Heroin use

Prescription drug use

Risk Factors County State Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019

0.1

5 O Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use Friends using drugs



43.1%



Academic failure

42.3%

ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Boone County					Arkansas	VS. Stat
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
/outh alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	12.1%	8.5%	10.0%		9.7%	×
/outh cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	6.8%	6.5%	5.6%		3.3%	×
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.0%	4.2%	4.8%		3.1%	×
′outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	7.6%	4.7%	5.7%		6.1%	1
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%		0.2%	1
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.5%	3.0%	2.2%		2.3%	1
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.9%			•		जन्म
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	14.2%			•		
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	6.6	8				
atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	39.2				
Anntal health clients served through Arkansas State	U	00.2		-		
lospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	331	320	587		76139	-
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	140	131	139		14549	
IENTAL HEALTH	140	131	139		14549	
/IENTAL HEALTH Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	004	044.4	000		070.4	
u / 1 1 /	831	841.4	863		872.1	×
dolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	43.4%	44.1%	49.8%		48.4%	~
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
eer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	2.4	2.4				
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks)8	7.5%	0.8%				
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	36.4%	35.2%	38.7%		34.3%	×
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	28.0%	21.8%	24.5%		19.9%	×
RIME						
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	13.9	12.1				
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	30.8%	32.1%	31.8%		30.4%	X
CONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Inemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.4%	3.5%	3.2%		3.5%	1
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	14.9%	14.8%				
AMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	18.6	14	10.5		10.9	1
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	27.6%	26.5%	30.8%		31.2%	1
amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	34.6%	32.4%	35.1%		29.3%	×
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.6%	23.2%	23.5%		29.3%	x
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS	22.0%	23.270	23.5%		20.3%	
	40.5%	45 70/	10 10/		10.0%	X
arly initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.5%	15.7%	19.4%		16.0%	÷Ŷ.
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.3%	21.2%	25.0%		22.0%	<u>,</u>
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	51.1%	46.3%	50.6%		51.9%	×,
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	33.5%	33.6%	33.8%		37.7%	1
riends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.9%	18.1%	20.4%		18.6%	×
Religiosity <sup>1</sup>	69.5%	67.1%	63.4%		60.4%	1
'outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" *1	83.6%	87.3%	84.7%		81.9%	1
outh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
very day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>1</sup>	66.0%	72.9%	68.0%		67.6%	1
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						
erson at moderate" or "great risk" *1	45.6%	49.2%	46.3%		44.2%	1
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
erson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	88.3%	89.8%	89.1%		83.6%	1
	00.070	00.070	00.170		00.070	
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.1%	1.6%				-
cademic failure <sup>1</sup>		1.6%	40.40/		40.00/	×
	43.4%	42.7%	43.1%		42.3%	-
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	45.2%	45.1%	48.2%		49.6%	×
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	30.3%	41.7%				
ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	48.5%	44.7%	45.7%		50.9%	1
chool opportunities for pro-social involvement*1	63.8%	63.0%	62.6%		61.9%	1
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	54.9%	54.4%	53.6%	-	50.9%	11



drugs ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Alcohol

Marijuana

Prescription

Smoking

favorable toward

drug use

using

radley County					Arkansas	VS. Stat
dicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
UBSTANCE USE						
outh alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.3%	10.4%	8.0%		9.7%	1
outh cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	5.9%	4.1%	2.8%		3.3%	1
outh chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	4.4%	3.6%	4.9%		3.1%	X
outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	8.2%	4.5%	4.6%		6.1%	1
outh heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%		0.2%	1
outh prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	1.7%	1.5%	1.7%		2.3%	1
dult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	21.8%	1.070	1.1 /0	•	2.070	-
dult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.6%			•		
ONSEQUENCES	12.070					
ubstance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	2.6	2.7				
atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	2.6 0	2.7				
	U	0				
ental health clients served through Arkansas State				-		100
ospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	334	282	331		76139	
umber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	85	78	75		14549	
ENTAL HEALTH						
uicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1160	966.1	974.3		872.1	×
dolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	32.6%	41.0%	38.4%	-	48.4%	1
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
eer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0		••		
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0%	19.6%		• • • •		
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	35.0%	34.0%	39.6%		34.3%	×
erceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	17.8%	17.7%	16.8%		19.9%	1
RIME						
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	3.7	4.7				-
igh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	33.3%	42.5%	28.1%		30.4%	1
CONOMIC HARDSHIP						
nemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.6%	4.3%	4.1%		3.5%	X
ersons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	20.9%	21.7%				
AMILY						
hildren living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	11.2	7.3	5.4		10.9	
oor family management <sup>1</sup>	24.4%	39.5%	33.3%		31.2%	ž
amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	29.2%	26.4%	25.2%		29.3%	1
arental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.0%	23.0%	19.0%		29.3%	1
-	18.0%	23.0%	19.0%		20.3%	
IDIVIDUAL/PEERS	47.50/	10.40/	44.00/		40.0%	
arly initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.5%	13.1%	11.8%		16.0%	×
eer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.3%	15.5%	23.1%		22.0%	
bw perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	53.5%	54.6%	56.5%		51.9%	×
teraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	47.4%	46.1%	36.0%		37.7%	1
riends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	21.9%	15.1%	16.9%		18.6%	1
eligiosity <sup>*1</sup>	72.8%	62.4%	58.0%	•	60.4%	X
outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" *1	76.6%	78.4%	71.9%		81.9%	×
outh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
very day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	62.3%	65.3%	56.8%		67.6%	×
tudents who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						
erson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	39.6%	46.1%	41.7%		44.2%	×
tudents who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
erson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	77.9%	81.1%	75.6%		83.6%	×
CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
igh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.1%	1.5%				(mm)
cademic failure <sup>1</sup>	39.2%	50.6%	43.4%		42.3%	×
	39.9%	45.5%	51.4%		49.6%	x
ow commitment to school		-0.0%	51.470		-3.076	
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	00.070					
CHOOL ENVIRONMENT	00.070					
CHOOL ENVIRONMENT igh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of		40.004				
CHOOL ENVIRONMENT igh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	19.0%	13.2%				-
CHOOL ENVIRONMENT igh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	19.0% 37.9%	42.4%	36.7%		50.9%	
CHOOL ENVIRONMENT igh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	19.0%		36.7% 56.6% 48.5%		50.9% 61.9% 50.9%	 

# CALHOUN COUNTY

### Demographics



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

Key

Findings

# Consequences• County• StateSubstance use-related arrests<br/>per 1,000 population0000000000000000

Calhoun County					Arkansas	VS. State
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>		14.5%		•	9.7%	
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>		9.3%		•	3.3%	
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>		4.5%		•	3.1%	
/outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>		3.6%		•	6.1%	
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>		0.0%		•	0.2%	
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>		1.9%		•	2.3%	
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.6%			•		
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.3%			•		
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	4.4	3.7				
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State						
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	99	83	88		• 76139	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	4	8	10		14549	
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1124.3	877.4	1146.8		872.1	X
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>		39.8%		•	48.4%	
AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				
Fobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	11.1%	10.0%				
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	11.170	51.9%		•	34.3%	
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>		15.9%		•	19.9%	
CRIME		10.070			10.070	
Fotal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	10.6	10.2				-
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	10.0	33.6%			30.4%	
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP		00.070			00.470	
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.9%	3.8%	4.4%		• 3.5%	X
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	15.2%	15.7%	7.7/0		5.570	
FAMILY	10.270	10.170				
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age	e) <sup>5</sup> 18 3	4.8	4.8		• 10.9	
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	5) 10.5	37.9%	4.0		31.2%	
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>		27.4%		•	29.3%	
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>		22.9%		•	29.3%	
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS		22.970			20.37	
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>		22.6%		•	16.0%	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>		27.0%		•	22.0%	
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>		57.1%			51.9%	
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>		44.7%				
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>					37.7%	
		24.6%			18.6%	
Religiosity"		66.1%			60.4%	
(outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" *1		73.0%		•	81.9%	
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages					07.00/	122
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>1</sup>		52.7%		•	67.6%	
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						
person at moderate" or "great risk" *1		43.2%		•	44.2%	
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
person at " moderate" or "great risk" 1		74.8%		•	83.6%	
Derson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>1</sup> ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT		74.8%		•	83.6%	
Derson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>1</sup> ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.2%	3.5%				
berson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT High school dropouts <sup>11</sup> Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	1.2%	3.5% 37.3%			42.3%	
berson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT High school dropouts <sup>11</sup> Academic failure <sup>1</sup> Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	1.2%	3.5%		•		
berson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT High school dropouts <sup>11</sup> Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	1.2%	3.5% 37.3%			42.3%	
berson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT High school dropouts <sup>11</sup> Academic failure <sup>1</sup> Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup> SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of	1.2%	3.5% 37.3%			42.3%	
berson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT High school dropouts <sup>11</sup> Academic failure <sup>1</sup> Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup> SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	1.2%	3.5% 37.3%			42.3%	
berson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT High school dropouts <sup>11</sup> Academic failure <sup>1</sup> Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup> SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of	_	3.5% 37.3% 54.2%			42.3%	
berson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT High school dropouts <sup>11</sup> Academic failure <sup>1</sup> Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup> SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	_	3.5% 37.3% 54.2% 29.2%			42.3% 49.6%	





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Parental attitudes

favorable toward

drug use

Friends

using

drugs

ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Carroll County					Arkansas	VS. Stat
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	16.3%	13.4%	10.5%		9.7%	×
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.6%	5.7%	3.4%		3.3%	×
outh chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	7.4%	4.7%	3.4%		3.1%	X
′outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	7.4%	8.7%	5.7%		6.1%	1
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%		0.2%	1
outh prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	4.2%	3.0%	1.9%		2.3%	1
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	18.4%	0.070		•	2.070	-
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.4%			•		
CONSEQUENCES	10.470					
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3.1	4.3				
atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	51.4	102.7				
	51.4	102.7				
Aental health clients served through Arkansas State	400	450	100		70400	1000
lospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	468	459	462		76139	
lumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	68	98	88		14549	
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	834.3	834.9	771.6		872.1	~
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	51.5%	50.9%	51.7%		48.4%	×
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	3.1	3.1				
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	3.2%	5.2%				
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	39.2%	40.6%	40.5%		34.3%	×
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	28.8%	27.2%	23.9%		19.9%	×
CRIME						
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	8.4	9.1				
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	36.6%	38.0%	33.0%		30.4%	×
CONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Inemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.3%	3.2%	3.1%		3.5%	1
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	16.4%	16.1%				
AMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	17.6	12.7	15.5		10.9	X
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	34.8%	33.2%	36.5%		31.2%	X
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	33.5%	30.2%	32.7%		29.3%	X
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	28.0%	24.8%	24.4%		20.3%	X
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS	20.070	24.070	24.470		20.370	
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.5%	19.8%	14.2%		16.0%	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>						1
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.5%	26.2%	21.9%		22.0%	1
	55.0%	52.9%	50.3%		51.9%	~
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	35.4%	31.8%	28.7%		37.7%	- <u>v</u>
riends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	24.5%	24.6%	20.2%		18.6%	÷
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	59.0%	65.8%	57.8%		60.4%	×
outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	82.8%	84.8%	84.9%		81.9%	$\checkmark$
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"	63.4%	68.6%	68.9%		67.6%	1
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a erson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	40.8%	42.1%	46.6%		44.2%	1
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a		,5				
erson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	85 30/	86 5%	86.0%		83.6%	21
	85.3%	86.5%	86.9%		83.6%	
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.49/	0.00/				
ligh school dropouts " .cademic failure <sup>1</sup>	2.4%	2.8%	40 70/		40.00/	×
·····	45.0%	45.3%	48.7%		42.3%	
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	45.7%	48.9%	50.9%		49.6%	×
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	40.6%	32.0%				,
ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	43.2%	48.5%	44.2%		50.9%	1
chool opportunities for pro-social involvement*1	57.2%	57.2%	54.6%		61.9%	×
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	47.6%	49.1%	48.7%		50.9%	×



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Smoking

0 Parental attitudes Friends favorable toward using drug use drugs

ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Alcohol

Marijuana

Prescription

chicot County					Arkansas	VS. Stat	
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate	
SUBSTANCE USE							
'outh alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	1.6%	1.9%	8.6%		9.7%	1	
'outh cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	3.0%	3.0%	0.0%		• 3.3%	1	
outh cleaned use for the second						×	
	1.5%	3.5%	0.4%		3.1%	1	
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	3.1%	2.5%	3.6%		6.1%	- <del>V</del>	
′outh heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%		• 0.2%		
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.2%	1.9%	1.4%	-	• 2.3%	$\checkmark$	
dult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	23.1%			•			
dult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	10.9%			•			
CONSEQUENCES							
ubstance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	2.1	1.3					
atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0					
Iental health clients served through Arkansas State							
lospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	306	285	337		• 76139		
lumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	150						
•	150	95	45		• 14549		
						~	
uicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1029.1	958.1	1144.7		872.1	×	
dolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	35.4%	46.8%	46.9%		• 48.4%	1	
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS							
eer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	5.5					
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	9.1%	4.7%					
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	40.0%	56.8%	43.4%		• 34.3%	X	
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	15.5%	18.0%	16.1%		• 19.9%	1	
RIME	15.570	10.070	10.170		- 19.970	V	
	<b>F 7</b>	0.0					
total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	5.7	9.2		•			
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	34.4%	49.3%	54.4%		30.4%	×	
	<u> </u>						
Inemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	6.5%	6.7%	6.9%		• 3.5%	×	
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	30.1%	31.4%					
AMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) $^5$	17.1	12.2	15.5		• 10.9	×	
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	42.6%	35.8%	40.3%		• 31.2%	X	
amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	39.7%	23.8%	34.5%		• 29.3%	X	
arental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	12.1%	12.5%	14.7%		20.3%	1	
-	12.170	12.370	14.7 /0		20.378	V	
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS	17 10/	10.00/	10 70/		10.001	X	
arly initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.4%	16.9%	16.7%		• 16.0%	<u> </u>	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.4%	21.3%	16.6%		• 22.0%	1	
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	58.7%	66.3%	56.2%		• 51.9%	×	
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	65.7%	64.3%	66.0%		* 37.7%	×	
riends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	27.1%	17.2%	17.5%		• 18.6%	1	
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	56.9%	47.2%	52.4%		• 60.4%	X	
outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	71.4%	57.6%	65.9%		• 81.9%	X	
outh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages					2.1.2.70		
very day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>1</sup>	57 10/	56 59/	57 E%	-	67.6%	x	
	57.1%	56.5%	57.5%		67.6%		
students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a				-		×	
erson at moderate" or "great risk" *1	44.4%	37.7%	40.4%		• 44.2%	~	
tudents who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a							
erson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	69.4%	59.8%	62.9%		• 83.6%	×	
CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT							
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.3%	1.7%					
cademic failure <sup>1</sup>	50.7%	42.4%	39.4%		• 42.3%	1	
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	42.0%	43.9%	41.1%		• 49.6%	1	
CHOOL ENVIRONMENT							
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of							
nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	05 404	0.004		-		222	
	25.4%	2.8%				-	
ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	46.6%	39.4%	38.5%		• 50.9%	×,	
ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> ichool opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup> ichool rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	46.6% 53.4%	39.4% 58.8%	38.5% 63.1%		50.9% 61.9%	1	

# CLARK COUNTY



10

0

Smoking

Marijuana

Prescription

drugs

Alcohol

Parental attitudes

favorable toward

drug use

Friends

using

Clark County					Arkansas	VS. Stat
Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
′outh alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	8.6%	5.6%	6.9%		• 9.7%	1
/outh cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	3.9%	2.7%	2.1%		• 3.3%	1
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.2%	2.0%	2.3%		• 3.1%	1
′outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	3.5%	2.7%	3.3%		• 6.1%	1
(outh heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		• 0.2%	1
/outh prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%		• 2.3%	1
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.3%			•		-
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	14.9%			•		
CONSEQUENCES	111070					
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3.9	3.7				
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				
Aental health clients served through Arkansas State	U	U				
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	560	500	402		• 76139	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	560	509	493			
· · ·	40	66	54		• 14549	
						~
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	850	913.4	898		872.1	×
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	41.3%	44.2%	47.2%		48.4%	×.
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.9	1.2				
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0%	5.0%				
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	33.7%	28.1%	34.0%		• 34.3%	1
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	18.2%	15.5%	17.0%		• 19.9%	1
CRIME						
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	3.9	3.8		• • • •		
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	28.0%	25.4%	31.4%		* 30.4%	×
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.9%	3.6%	3.8%		• 3.5%	×
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	21.4%	19.9%				
AMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) $^5$	8.7	10.5	7.7		• 10.9	1
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	29.2%	24.1%	28.4%		• 31.2%	1
amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	25.6%	26.9%	30.7%		29.3%	X
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.4%	13.0%	19.1%		• 20.3%	1
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS		101070	101170		2010 /0	
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	14.0%	11.4%	14.9%		16.0%	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.8%	15.6%	21.4%		22.0%	1
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	45.0%	44.9%	48.8%		51.9%	~
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>					<b>3</b> 7.7%	×
riends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	38.2%	39.3%	41.4%			<u></u>
	16.4%	14.1%	15.0%		18.6%	1
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	74.1%	69.0%	66.5%		• 60.4%	~
fouth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>1</sup>	83.7%	83.7%	82.2%		• 81.9%	$\checkmark$
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages				_		0.00
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	68.8%	71.9%	71.4%	-	• 67.6%	$\checkmark$
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						2.4
person at moderate" or "great risk" *1	52.2%	47.2%	46.3%		• 44.2%	1
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
erson at " moderate" or "great risk" *1	81.1%	81.5%	83.3%		• 83.6%	×
CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	4.0%	2.2%				
cademic failure <sup>1</sup>	37.4%	37.4%	41.9%		• 42.3%	1
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	42.3%	44.0%	52.6%		49.6%	X
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	3.6%	5.6%				
ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	43.7%	42.5%	49.0%		• 50.9%	1
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	43.7 % 59.0%	42.5 <i>%</i>	60.9%		• 61.9%	×
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>						1
choor rewards for pro-social involvement	50.0%	52.3%	51.1%		• 50.9%	V

# **CLAY COUNTY**



drugs

drug use

Clay County					Arkansas	VS. State
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
UBSTANCE USE						
outh alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	10.5%	13.5%	11.4%		9.7%	X
outh cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	5.3%	5.9%	3.9%		3.3%	X
1	4.8%	5.1%	4.6%		3.1%	X
- 1	5.2%	8.4%	4.9%		6.1%	1
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.2%	1
4	2.8%	4.0%	2.8%		2.3%	x
	20.3%	4.070	2.070	•	2.070	
dult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	14.0%			•		
ONSEQUENCES	14.070					
	13.7	12.4				
	0	388.5				
	U	300.5		-		
lental health clients served through Arkansas State	010	505	540	-	70400	1222
	612	535	510		76139	
· ·	18	45	45		14549	
IENTAL HEALTH						~
	1193.5	1088.3	1065.4		872.1	×.
	44.8%	47.3%	52.4%		48.4%	×
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
	0	0				
	4.2%	5.7%				
	32.6%	37.6%	36.9%	-	34.3%	×
erceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	25.5%	25.6%	22.2%		19.9%	×
RIME						
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	5	4				
igh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	36.2%	42.9%	46.2%		30.4%	×
CONOMIC HARDSHIP						
nemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.5%	4.3%	4.9%		3.5%	×
ersons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	18.1%	20.7%				
AMILY						
hildren living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	18.7	15.1	10.3		10.9	1
	32.5%	35.3%	34.4%		31.2%	X
	33.3%	34.7%	36.2%		29.3%	X
	20.3%	29.1%	23.9%		20.3%	X
IDIVIDUAL/PEERS	20.070	20.170	20.070		20.070	
1	20.3%	21.9%	18.7%		16.0%	X
	22.8%	28.6%	20.5%		22.0%	1
-	49.9%				51.9%	1
		55.6%	43.9%			×
riends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	30.7%	33.3%	38.1%		37.7%	÷.
	19.3%	20.0%	20.9%		18.6%	
*4	62.5%	59.3%	58.7%		60.4%	×
	85.2%	79.8%	86.5%		81.9%	$\checkmark$
outh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages				-		
	64.4%	60.6%	63.6%		67.6%	×
tudents who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						0.04
	50.8%	44.6%	55.7%		44.2%	1
tudents who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
erson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	84.9%	81.5%	87.9%	• • • • •	83.6%	1
CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
igh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.0%	0.7%				
cademic failure <sup>1</sup>	41.9%	40.6%	42.4%		42.3%	×
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	45.7%	46.5%	46.4%		49.6%	1
CHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
igh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of	9.0%	14.4%				
igh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	9.0%	14.4% 38.3%	46.7%		50.9%	-
igh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	9.0% 38.3% 65.9%	14.4% 38.3% 65.5%	46.7% 58.9%		50.9% 61.9%	- ✓





70

60

50

40

30 20

10

0

Smoking

Percent



24

Prescription

drugs

42.3%

ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Alcohol

45.2 44 2

Marijuana

Percent

20

15

10

5

0

29

18.6

Friends

using

drugs

20.3

274

Parental attitudes

favorable toward

drug use

Cleburne County ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	15.4%	10.7%	11.5%		9.7%	X
'outh cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	10.6%	6.6%	6.9%		3.3%	X
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	7.2%	4.2%	5.2%		3.1%	X
′outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	9.1%	7.2%	7.5%		6.1%	X
'outh heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%		0.2%	1
'outh prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.7%	3.5%	1.8%		2.3%	1
dult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	17.4%	0.070	1.070	•	2.070	
dult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	14.1%			•		
CONSEQUENCES	1-7.170					
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	5.8	8				
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.C					
	0	127.3		-		
Alental health clients served through Arkansas State				-		2.25
lospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	798	722	663		76139	
lumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	151	180	149		14549	
IENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	832.4	880.6	852.5	-	872.1	~
dolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	47.1%	44.5%	50.0%	• • •	48.4%	×
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	4.8%	4.4%				
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	36.3%	36.3%	39.3%		34.3%	×
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	32.7%	28.1%	24.1%		19.9%	X
CRIME						
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	16.8	16.8				
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	32.0%	28.3%	27.2%		30.4%	1
CONOMIC HARDSHIP	52.070	20.370	21.270			
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.00/	4 50/	4.50/		2.50/	X
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	4.9%	4.5%	4.5%		3.5%	
	15.6%	14.6%				
						~
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>		15.6	17.3		10.9	×
Poor family management	29.6%	27.7%	30.5%		31.2%	1
amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	38.0%	39.2%	35.0%		29.3%	×
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	29.0%	23.6%	27.4%		20.3%	×
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
arly initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.5%	22.9%	19.4%		16.0%	×
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	29.1%	25.4%	24.4%		22.0%	×
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	51.8%	53.1%	50.7%		51.9%	1
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	38.7%	41.2%	38.1%		37.7%	X
riends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	31.5%	25.0%	22.9%		18.6%	X
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	76.1%	69.6%	71.5%		60.4%	1
outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" *1	84.6%	84.6%	82.1%		81.9%	1
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages	04.070	04.070	02.170		01.370	N.
very day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	66.0%	67.20/	GA E0/		67.69/	x
	66.9%	67.3%	64.5%		67.6%	
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a error at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>~1</sup>	45.0%	44.6%	45.2%		44.2%	1
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
erson at " moderate" or "great risk" *1	89.5%	88.8%	86.3%	• • • • •	83.6%	1
CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.5%	1.6%				( <del></del> )
cademic failure <sup>1</sup>	46.2%	50.1%	46.8%		42.3%	X
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	50.0%	49.3%	50.7%	-	49.6%	X
	50.070	-0.070	50.770		-0.070	
CHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of	00.50	40.404		-		2.22
nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	22.5%	19.1%				
ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	45.8%	52.2%	47.9%		50.9%	1
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	61.3%	58.3%	62.0%		61.9%	1
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	48.3%	43.0%	51.4%		50.9%	

# **CLEVELAND COUNTY**







- 2<sup>nd</sup> highest rate of fatal crashes among youth per population aged 15-20
- 4<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth with friends using drugs
- 9<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 10<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using cigarettes

### Strengths

### Consequences

Substance use-related arrests



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





Youth perception of harm, 2019



30 25 20 Percent 20.3 27 <u>18</u>.6 15 24.5 10 5

0 Parental attitudes Friends favorable toward using drug use drugs

ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Cleveland County					Arkansas	VS. State
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
UBSTANCE USE						
outh alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.2%	17.8%	13.9%		9.7%	×
outh cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	9.2%	8.4%	7.0%		3.3%	X
outh chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.5%	3.9%	7.1%		3.1%	X
outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	5.0%	2.6%	6.5%		6.1%	X
	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%		0.2%	X
4	1.9%	3.9%	3.0%		2.3%	X
	19.0%	0.070	0.070	•	21070	-
	14.7%			•		
ONSEQUENCES	11.170					
	0.6	1				( <b>H</b> .)
	0.0	166.1				
	U	100.1				
Iental health clients served through Arkansas State	045	404	470		70400	
	215	181	170		76139	
·	26	32	34		14549	
IENTAL HEALTH		075.0	0.00			×
1	938.6	875.3	933.1		872.1	-
	46.4%	51.6%	48.1%		48.4%	×.
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
	0	0				
	18.5%	11.1%				
	38.7%	42.8%	39.0%		34.3%	×
erceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.4%	23.3%	24.2%		19.9%	×
RIME						
	12.8	12				-
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	35.9%	36.2%	30.2%		30.4%	1
CONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Inemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.3%	3.8%	3.9%		3.5%	×
ersons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	14.3%	15.5%				
AMILY						
children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	13.4	10.7	16.1		10.9	X
oor family management <sup>1</sup>	22.5%	25.0%	37.3%		31.2%	X
	30.0%	35.1%	33.6%		29.3%	X
	23.9%	27.0%	24.5%		20.3%	X
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
1	17.8%	16.2%	17.9%		16.0%	X
	24.6%	25.8%	24.1%		22.0%	X
	51.8%	55.8%	55.1%		51.9%	X
	44.6%	43.9%	42.6%		37.7%	x
1	19.3%	19.1%	27.0%		18.6%	x
						-
*1	77.5%	81.4%	69.1%		60.4%	1
	79.4%	83.3%	82.1%		81.9%	×
outh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages		07.00/			07.00/	×
	58.3%	67.3%	62.3%		67.6%	<u>^</u>
tudents who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						×
	39.9%	43.9%	37.0%		44.2%	~
tudents who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
	84.0%	85.9%	83.4%		83.6%	×
CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
1	1.8%	0.5%				
	42.0%	47.2%	38.3%		42.3%	1
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	41.1%	55.0%	48.4%		49.6%	1
CHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
		44.004				
11	31.4%	11.3%				
nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	31.4% 38.2%	11.3% 34.5%	33.5%		50.9%	1
nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>			33.5% 55.9%		50.9% 61.9%	×

# **COLUMBIA COUNTY**



using Smoking Alcohol drugs

10

0

Marijuana

Prescription

drugs

0

Parental attitudes

favorable toward

drug use

Friends
Columbia County					Arkansas	VS. Stat
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
'outh alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	9.3%		10.5%	•	9.7%	×
'outh cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	3.6%		3.1%	•	• 3.3%	1
'outh chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	2.2%		1.9%	•	• 3.1%	1
′outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	1.4%		1.8%		• 6.1%	1
'outh heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%		0.0%	•	• 0.2%	1
outh prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.7%		2.5%		• 2.3%	X
dult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.5%			•		-
dult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.8%			•		
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3.6	5.6				्रमन्त
atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	32.6	0				
Antal health clients served through Arkansas State	02.0	U		-		
lospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	671	667	765		76139	
lumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	43	70	62		14549	
IENTAL HEALTH	43	70	02		14545	
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	047	004.0	005.4		070.4	×
dolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	947 27.2%	894.2	965.1		872.1	- Ŷ
	37.3%		52.5%		48.4%	~
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS		0				
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	8.3%	3.1%				
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	31.6%		31.9%	•	34.3%	1
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	12.9%		18.1%	•	19.9%	$\checkmark$
CRIME						
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	2.6	3.8				
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	28.4%		28.4%	•	• 30.4%	1
CONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Inemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	5.0%	4.7%	4.5%		• 3.5%	×
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	25.5%	22.4%		• • • •		
AMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	11.6	12.8	9.9		• 10.9	1
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	22.8%		17.4%	-	• 31.2%	1
amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	28.7%		24.1%	-	• 29.3%	1
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	15.1%		17.2%		20.3%	1
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	11.2%		11.0%		• 16.0%	1
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	9.9%		14.6%		• 22.0%	1
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	41.5%		42.9%		51.9%	1
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	31.5%		26.4%	-	• 37.7%	1
riends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	7.0%		11.6%		18.6%	1
Religiosity <sup>1</sup>	83.8%		79.6%		• 60.4%	1
outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>1</sup>	84.5%		86.5%		81.9%	1
	04.3%		00.3%		01.9%	×.
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages	00.00/		CA 40/		07.00/	×
very day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	66.9%		64.4%		• 67.6%	<u> </u>
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a	/		/			21
erson at moderate" or "great risk" *1	55.3%		55.8%	•	44.2%	$\checkmark$
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						201
erson at " moderate" or "great risk" *1	88.0%		87.1%		• 83.6%	$\checkmark$
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.8%	2.3%				
cademic failure <sup>1</sup>	50.3%		41.7%	-	• 42.3%	×,
en e	44.1%		32.1%	-	• 49.6%	1
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>						
en e						
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>						
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup> CCHOOL ENVIRONMENT	20.0%	6.5%				-
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup> CHOOL ENVIRONMENT ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of	20.0%	6.5%	32.5%		50.9%	-
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup> CHOOL ENVIRONMENT ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>		6.5%	32.5% 75.6%		50.9% 61.9%	-



ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

UDSTANCE USE         12.8%         13.7%         16.1%         9.7%         X           Outh alcohol use <sup>1</sup> 0.3%         4.9%         5.6%         3.3%         X           Outh chyming tobacco use <sup>1</sup> 0.3%         4.9%         4.0%         6.1%         3.1%         X           Outh chymain use <sup>1</sup> 0.3%         0.2%         0.0%         0.2%         <	Conway County					Arkansas	VS. Stat
Total actional use <sup>1</sup> 12.8%       12.7%       16.1%       0.7%       X         Outh chroning tobacco use <sup>1</sup> 6.3%       4.9%       5.6%       3.3%       X         Outh chroning tobacco use <sup>1</sup> 6.3%       6.2%       7.5%       6.1%       X         Outh mersing use <sup>1</sup> 0.3%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%	ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
Toth Design Education       7.4%       4.9%       5.6%       3.3%       X         Conth maripuans usel       6.3%       6.9%       7.5%       6.1%       X         Conth maripuans usel       0.3%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%	SUBSTANCE USE						
0.ath Chywnig Dabacou use <sup>1</sup> 6.3%       4.0%       4.0%       4.0%       4.0%       5.1%       X         0auth harganu use <sup>1</sup> 6.3%       6.2%       7.5%       6.1%       X       0.2%       0.	/outh alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	12.8%	13.7%	16.1%		9.7%	×
Coult mating       5.3%       0.2%       7.5%       0.1%       X         Coult hardin use <sup>1</sup> 0.3%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%         Coult prescription drug use <sup>1</sup> 3.8%       1.9%       2.3%       X       X         Coult prescription drug use <sup>1</sup> 3.8%       1.9%       2.3%       X       X         Coult prescription drug use <sup>1</sup> 3.8%       1.9%       2.3%       X       X         Coult prescription drug use <sup>1</sup> 2.02       1.6       X       X       X         Mult anotexes (smooted = 10.000 population) <sup>1</sup> 0.0       0       X       X       X         Mult bard for bulcance abuse treatment service provided <sup>2</sup> 775       810       922       76139       X         Mult bard for bulcance abuse treatment service provided <sup>2</sup> 102.7       806.6       967.3       872.1       X         Addescent depressive symptom <sup>3</sup> 42.5%       51.0%       51.9%       48.4%       X         MULL STAND ACCESS       42.5%       51.0%       51.9%       34.4%       X         MULL STAND ACCESS       42.5%       51.0%       34.3%       X       X         MUL STAND ACCESS       22.3%       32.9%	Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.4%	4.9%	5.6%		3.3%	
Orath receiving of output       0.3%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.2%         Orath prescription of output       0.3%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%         duit senckers (smoked =100 cligaretites and are currently smoking) <sup>1</sup> 19.0%       •       •       •         Static rashes amountly Montal El-520 (per 100,000 population) <sup>1</sup> 0.0       0       •       •       •         Market and searces targets (per 10.000 population) <sup>1</sup> 0.0       0       •       •       •       •         Static rashes amountly Montal Health Centers <sup>5</sup> 775       810       982       76139       •       •         Static rashes amountly Montal Health Centers <sup>5</sup> 775       810       982       76139       •       •         Static rashes amountly Montal Health Centers <sup>5</sup> 775       810       982       •       •       •       •         Static rashes amountly Montal Health Centers <sup>5</sup> 76.5       51.0%       51.9%       48.4%       ×       •	Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.3%	4.9%	4.0%		3.1%	×
Carth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup> 3.8%       19%       2.9%       2.3%       X         Mult successive drinking <sup>1</sup> 19.0%       -       -       -         CONSEQUENCES       -       -       -       -         Unblance abuse arrels (per 1.000 population) <sup>1</sup> 0       0       -       -         Construction abuse treatment service provided <sup>1</sup> 20.2       16.9       -       -         Construction abuse treatment service provided <sup>1</sup> 20.2       16.9       -       -         Multer of subtance abuse treatment service provided <sup>1</sup> 20.2       16.5       -       -         Visited (per 100.000 population) <sup>1</sup> 0.07.5       80.6       95.7.3       87.2       87.4       48.4%       X         Visited (per 100.000 population) <sup>1</sup> 0.07.5       8.9       7.6       -	/outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	5.3%	6.2%	7.5%		6.1%	×
Outh prescription drug use <sup>1</sup> 8.8%       1.9%       2.9%       2.3%       X         Outh prescription drug use <sup>1</sup> 10.0%	Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%		0.2%	1
ubit Receive durinking <sup>2</sup> 14.5%       •	outh prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.8%	1.9%	2.9%			X
CONSECUENCES         Image: Constraint of the constr	Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.0%			•		
CONSECUENCES         Image: Constraint of the constr					•		
alustance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>1</sup> 20 2       16.9	<u> </u>						
riad crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population)*       0		20.2	16.9				
Aental health clients served through Arkanass State       775       610       982       76139							
desplata and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>2</sup> 75       810       982       76139          Jumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>6</sup> 92       112       102       14649          Jumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>6</sup> 92       112       102       4649          Substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>6</sup> 0273       896.5       957.3       672.1       X         WALLABLEY AND ACCESS         48.4%       X       X       X4.5%       X4		U	U				
Jumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>6</sup> 92         112         102         14549            KENTAL HEALTH		775	910	002		76120	
Attend HEALTH       100       100         Valide (per 100.000 population) <sup>10</sup> 1027.3       896.5       957.3       872.1       X         Valide (per 100.000 population) <sup>10</sup> 1027.3       896.5       11.9%       48.4%         VALEALTY AND ACCESS       10.0%       4.6%       34.3%       X         iobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>10</sup> 0.9%       4.6%       34.3%       X         aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup> 35.5%       32.1%       42.2%       34.3%       X         received availability of drugs <sup>10</sup> 22.6%       21.2%       22.7%       19.9%       X         RIME       10.1       12.4%       35.5%       31.4%       4.3%       4.3%       30.4%       X         RIME       10.1       12.2%       3.9%       34.5%       30.4%       X <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>							
Subcide (per 100.000 population) <sup>16</sup> 1027.3       896.5       957.3       872.1       X         Addiescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup> 42.5%       51.9%       51.9%       48.4%       X         WALABLICY AND ACCESS		92	112	102		14549	(1997)
dolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup> 42.5%       51.0%       51.9%       48.4%       X         VALLALLY AND ACCESS		4007.0	000 5	0.57.0		070 4	V
WAILABILTY AND ACCESS       Antion       Name         Geer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1.000 population) <sup>7</sup> 6.9       7.6							
leer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup> 6.9       7.6		42.5%	51.0%	51.9%		48.4%	~
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>3</sup> 0.0%       4.6%							
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup> 35.5% 32.1% 42.2% 34.3% X Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> 22.6% 21.2% 22.7% 19.9% X Total crime index offenses (per 1.000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 14.4 15.6 Total crime index offenses (per 1.000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 14.4 15.6 CONOMIC HARDSHIP Inemployment rates <sup>3</sup> 4.8% 4.3% 4.3% 3.5% X Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 77.2% 17.9% 7.8% 42.3% 3.5% X Thready anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 20.0% 20.5% 24.7 19.4 10.9 X Phoor family many and method of use <sup>1</sup> 24.7% 26.1% 26.1% 20.3% X NDIVIDUL/PEERS Tarihi history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 20.0% 22.4% 28.8% 22.0% X Peer favorable attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 9.2% 17.3% 25.7% 16.0% X Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 9.2% 17.3% 25.7% 16.0% X Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 9.2% 77.3% 25.7% 16.0% X Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 9.2% 77.3% 42.4% 48.8% 4.3% 41.8% X avanable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 9.2% 77.3% 42.4% 48.8% 4.3% 41.8% X avanable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 9.2% 77.3% 42.4% 48.8% 4.3% 41.8% X theraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup> 9.2% 77.5% 77.5% 64.3% 60.4% 77.5% 51.9% 51.9% 51.9% 51.9% 51.9% 51.9% 51.9% 51.9% 51.9% 50.3% 44.9% 52.2% 51.9% 50.3% 44.9% 52.2% 51.9% 50.3% 44.9% 52.2% 51.9% 50.3% 51.9% 50.3% 51.9% 50.3% 51.9% 50.3% 51.9% 50.3% 51.9% 50.3% 51.9% 50.3% 51.9% 50.3% 51.9% 50.3% 51.9% 50.3% 50.3% 51.9% 50.3							
Particle varial ability of drugs <sup>11</sup> 22.6%       21.2%       21.7%       99.9%         PRME	* · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.0%					
RIME       0.000       0.000       0.000       0.000         Otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 14.4       15.6       30.4%         CONOMIC HARDSHIP       32.3%       33.9%       34.5%       30.4%         Inemployment rates <sup>3</sup> 4.8%       4.3%       4.3%       3.5%         Presons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 17.2%       17.9%       10.9       7000         AMILY       10.9       20.5       24.7       19.4       10.9       7000         AMILY       20.6%       30.9%       37.8%       29.3%       29.3%       29.3%       29.3%       29.3%       29.3%       29.3%       29.3%       29.3%       20.3%		35.5%	32.1%	42.2%		34.3%	
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 14.4       15.6	Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	22.6%	21.2%	22.7%		19.9%	×
tigh community disorganization <sup>1</sup> 32.3%       33.9%       34.5%       30.4%         CONONIC HARDSHIP	CRIME						
CONOMIC HARDSHIP       00.00 <td>otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations)<sup>3</sup></td> <td>14.4</td> <td>15.6</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	14.4	15.6				
Inemployment rates <sup>3</sup> 4.8%       4.3%       4.3%       3.5%         Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 17.2%       17.9%	ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	32.3%	33.9%	34.5%		30.4%	×
Inclusion	ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
AMILY       10.4       10.9         2hildren living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup> 29.5       24.7       19.4       10.9         Poor family management <sup>1</sup> 26.1%       25.3%       29.9%       31.2%         armily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 22.0%       30.9%       37.8%       29.3%         Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 24.7%       26.1%       26.1%       20.3%         Parental attitudes favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 24.7%       26.1%       25.7%       16.0%         VDIVLOUL/PEERS       20.3%       22.4%       28.8%       22.0%       51.9%         erer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 47.3%       45.4%       52.2%       51.9%       51.9%         ever favorable attitudes for uses <sup>1</sup> 20.5%       21.1%       24.4%       48.6%       86.3%       81.9%       44.4%         Volut who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>-1</sup> 67.6%       70.2%       64.3%       81.9%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%	Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.8%	4.3%	4.3%		3.5%	×
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup> 29.5       24.7       19.4       10.9         Yoor family management <sup>1</sup> 26.1%       25.3%       29.9%       31.2%         yamily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 32.0%       30.9%       37.8%       29.3%         yarental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 24.7%       26.1%       26.1%       20.3%         NDIVIDUAL/PEERS       20.3%       20.3%       20.3%       20.3%         ardy initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup> 19.2%       17.3%       25.7%       16.0%       20.3%         ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 23.9%       22.4%       28.8%       22.0%       51.9%         we proceive drisk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 34.0%       32.4%       39.7%       37.7%       37.7%         ririends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 20.5%       21.1%       24.4%       18.6%       44.9%       44.9%       44.9%       44.2%       40.4%       40.4%       40.4%       40.4%       44.2% <td>Persons below poverty level<sup>10</sup></td> <td>17.2%</td> <td>17.9%</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	17.2%	17.9%				
boor family management <sup>1</sup> 26.1%       25.3%       29.9%       31.2%         amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 32.0%       30.9%       37.8%       29.3%         arental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 24.7%       26.1%       26.1%       20.3%         NDIVIDUAL/PEERS       24.7%       26.1%       25.7%       16.0%       X         arental attitudes favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 23.9%       22.4%       28.8%       22.0%       X         Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 23.9%       22.4%       28.8%       22.0%       X         ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 23.9%       22.4%       28.8%       22.0%       X         ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 23.9%       22.4%       28.8%       22.0%       X         ierds using drugs <sup>1</sup> 20.5%       21.1%       24.4%       37.7%       X         rierds using drugs <sup>1</sup> 70.7%       71.7%       64.3%       81.9%       X         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       X       X       X       X         very day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>1</sup> 67.6%       50.3%       44.9%       44.2%       X         Students who indicate trying prescription d	AMILY						
boor family management <sup>1</sup> 26.1%       25.3%       29.9%       31.2%         armily inistory of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 32.0%       30.9%       37.8%       29.3%         Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 24.7%       26.1%       25.7%       20.3%         Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 24.7%       26.1%       25.7%       16.0%         Starly initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup> 29.9%       22.4%       28.8%       22.0%       22.0%         Serier favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 29.9%       22.4%       28.8%       22.0%       20.9%         ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 47.3%       45.4%       52.2%       51.9%       37.7%         interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup> 34.0%       32.4%       38.7%       52.2%       51.9%         'rinends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 20.5%       21.1%       24.4%       56.3%       81.9%       40.4%         'outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 70.7%       71.7%       67.5%       60.4%       41.9%         'students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a       49.6%       50.3%       44.9%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44	Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>t</sup>	29.5	24.7	19.4		10.9	X
Framily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 32.0%       30.9%       37.8%       29.3%         Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 24.7%       26.1%       20.3%         NDIVIDUAL/PEERS       19.2%       17.3%       25.7%       16.0%         eref favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 23.9%       22.4%       28.8%       22.0%         ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 23.9%       22.4%       28.8%       22.0%         ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 47.3%       45.4%       52.2%       51.9%         itriends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 20.5%       21.1%       24.4%       60.4%         Very day as a "moderate" or " great risk" <sup>11</sup> 87.6%       83.4%       86.3%       67.6%         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       90.5%       44.9%       44.2%       44.2%         Very day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 67.6%       70.2%       64.3%       67.6%       44.2%         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a terson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 87.0%       88.8%       88.1%       83.6%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%	Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	26.1%	25.3%				1
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 24.7%       26.1%       26.1%       20.3%         NDIVIDUAL/PEERS       17.3%       25.7%       16.0%       20.3%         Carly initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup> 23.9%       22.4%       28.8%       22.0%       20.3%         ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 23.9%       22.4%       28.8%       51.9%       20.0%       20.0%       20.0%         ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 47.3%       45.4%       52.2%       51.9%       40.0%       2							×
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS       20.000       20.000       20.000       20.000         Sarly initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup> 19.2%       17.3%       25.7%       16.0%       22.0%         Seer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 23.9%       22.4%       28.8%       22.0%       22.0%         ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 47.3%       45.4%       52.2%       51.9%       21.1%       24.4%         interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup> 34.0%       32.4%       39.7%       37.7%       21.1%       24.4%       18.6%       22.0%       24.9%       28.8%       22.0%       24.9%       28.6%       22.0%       24.9%       38.7%       37.7%       24.4%       38.6%       24.9%       38.7%       37.7%       24.4%       38.6%       24.9%       38.6%       24.9%       38.6%       24.9%       38.3%       86.3%       81.9%       24.4%       48.6%       26.4%       26.4%       36.5%       27.6%       70.2%       64.3%       67.6%       X							
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup> Peer favorable attitudes to drug at a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> Peer favorable attitudes to drug once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> Peer favorable attitudes to drug prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> Peer favorable attitudes to drug prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> Peer favorable attitudes to drug prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> Peer favorable attitudes to drug prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> Peer favorable attitudes to school <sup>1</sup> Peer favorable attitudes to rep rank to the favorable attitude to school <sup>1</sup> Peer favorable attitudes to rep rank to the favorable attitudes to pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup> Peer favorable	-	24.7 /0	20.170	20.170		20.378	
The function of the set		40.0%	47.00/	05.7%		40.0%	X
cov perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 47.3%       45.4%       52.2%       51.9%         interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup> 34.0%       32.4%       39.7%       37.7%         irriends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 20.5%       21.1%       24.4%       18.6%         Religiosity <sup>1</sup> 70.7%       71.7%       67.5%       60.4%         'outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>11</sup> 87.6%       83.4%       86.3%       81.9%         'outh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       erson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 67.6%       70.2%       64.3%       67.6%       X         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a       erson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 49.6%       50.3%       44.9%       44.2%       Image: start and start	· · · ·						
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$							
criends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 20.5%       21.1%       24.4%       18.6%         Religiosity <sup>11</sup> 70.7%       71.7%       67.5%       60.4%         Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>11</sup> 87.6%       83.4%       86.3%       81.9%         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       67.6%       70.2%       64.3%       67.6%         Youth who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a       67.6%       50.3%       44.9%       44.2%         Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a       87.0%       88.8%       88.1%       83.6%         Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a       87.0%       88.8%       88.1%       44.2%         VCADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       1.5%       3.5%	· · ·						
Belgiosity <sup>1</sup> 70.7%       71.7%       67.5%       60.4%         Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 87.6%       83.4%       86.3%       81.9%         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       67.6%       70.2%       64.3%       67.6%         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       67.6%       70.2%       64.3%       67.6%         Youth who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a       67.6%       50.3%       44.9%       44.2%         Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a       67.6%       50.3%       44.9%       44.2%         Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a       87.0%       88.8%       88.1%       83.6%       7         CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       1.5%       3.5%	•						
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>11</sup> 87.6%       83.4%       86.3%       81.9%         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       67.6%       70.2%       64.3%       67.6%         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a       67.6%       70.2%       64.3%       67.6%         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a       49.6%       50.3%       44.9%       44.2%         Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a       87.0%       88.8%       88.1%       83.6%         Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a       87.0%       88.8%       88.1%       83.6%         CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       1.5%       3.5%       42.3%       42.3%         Academic failure <sup>1</sup> 35.3%       38.8%       40.3%       42.3%       44.2%         SchOol substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> 33.0%       15.0%          Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 46.8%       47.1%       46.9%       50.9%       50.9%         School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup> 64.0%       61.4%       53.6%       61.9%			21.1%	24.4%		18.6%	×
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beveragesevery day as a "moderate" or "great risk" $^{11}$ 67.6%70.2%64.3%67.6%XStudents who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a uerson at moderate" or "great risk" $^{11}$ 49.6%50.3%44.9%44.2%XStudents who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a uerson at "moderate" or "great risk" $^{11}$ 87.0%88.8%88.1%83.6%XCADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT1.5%3.5%57.9%49.6%XWe commitment to school 11.5%3.5%41.2%49.6%SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT33.0%15.0%49.6%50.9%tigh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of inrolled high school students)1133.0%15.0%50.9%Transitions and mobility146.8%47.1%46.9%50.9%50.9%School opportunities for pro-social involvement 164.0%61.4%53.6%61.9%	· · ·	70.7%	71.7%	67.5%		60.4%	1
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" 1 $67.6\%$ $70.2\%$ $64.3\%$ $67.6\%$ $44.2\%$ Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a eerson at moderate" or "great risk" 1 $49.6\%$ $50.3\%$ $44.9\%$ $44.2\%$ Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a eerson at "moderate" or "great risk" 1 $87.0\%$ $88.8\%$ $88.1\%$ $83.6\%$ Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a eerson at "moderate" or "great risk" 1 $87.0\%$ $88.8\%$ $88.1\%$ $83.6\%$ CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT1.5\% $3.5\%$ $3.5\%$ $42.3\%$ $42.3\%$ Ligh school dropouts 11 $55.3\%$ $38.8\%$ $40.3\%$ $42.3\%$ Nex cademic failure 1 $35.3\%$ $38.8\%$ $40.3\%$ $42.3\%$ SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT $41.2\%$ $39.7\%$ $57.9\%$ $49.6\%$ Ligh school students) 11 $33.0\%$ $15.0\%$ $50.9\%$ Transitions and mobility 1 $46.8\%$ $47.1\%$ $46.9\%$ $50.9\%$ School opportunities for pro-social involvement 1 $64.0\%$ $61.4\%$ $53.6\%$ $61.9\%$	outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk"	87.6%	83.4%	86.3%		81.9%	$\checkmark$
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a serson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 49.6% 50.3% 44.9% 44.2% 4	outh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
werson at moderate" or "great risk" 1 $49.6\%$ $50.3\%$ $44.9\%$ $44.2\%$ Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a herson at "moderate" or "great risk" 1 $87.0\%$ $88.8\%$ $88.1\%$ $83.6\%$ ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT $87.0\%$ $88.8\%$ $88.1\%$ $83.6\%$ $42.3\%$ Academic failure1 $35.3\%$ $38.8\%$ $40.3\%$ $42.3\%$ $49.6\%$ Academic failure1 $35.3\%$ $38.8\%$ $40.3\%$ $49.6\%$ $49.6\%$ SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT $41.2\%$ $39.7\%$ $57.9\%$ $49.6\%$ $50.9\%$ Wight school students11 $33.0\%$ $15.0\%$ $50.9\%$ $50.9\%$ $50.9\%$ School sportunities for pro-social involvement1 $64.0\%$ $61.4\%$ $53.6\%$ $61.9\%$ $61.9\%$	every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" *1	67.6%	70.2%	64.3%		67.6%	×
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a lerson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 87.0% 88.8% 88.1% 83.6% CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup> 1.5% 3.5% 40.3% 42.3% 42.3% 40.3% 42.3% 40.3% 42.3% 40.6% 50.9% 57.9% 49.6% 50.9% 57	Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						
werson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>-1</sup> 87.0%       88.8%       88.1%       83.6%         CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       1.5%       3.5%	person at moderate" or "great risk" 1	49.6%	50.3%	44.9%		44.2%	1
werson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>-1</sup> 87.0%       88.8%       88.1%       83.6%         CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       1.5%       3.5%	Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT           tigh school dropouts <sup>11</sup> 1.5%         3.5%           tacademic failure <sup>1</sup> 35.3%         38.8%         40.3%         42.3%           tacademic failure <sup>1</sup> 35.3%         38.8%         40.3%         42.3%           tow commitment to school <sup>1</sup> 41.2%         39.7%         57.9%         49.6%           SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT           tigh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> 33.0%         15.0%           Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 46.8%         47.1%         46.9%         50.9	person at " moderate" or "great risk" *1	87.0%	88.8%	88.1%		83.6%	1
tigh school dropouts <sup>11</sup> 1.5%       3.5%							
Accademic failure <sup>1</sup> 35.3%       38.8%       40.3%       42.3%         ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup> 41.2%       39.7%       57.9%       49.6%         SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT       33.0%       15.0%       50.9%       50.9%         irransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 46.8%       47.1%       46.9%       50.9%       50.9%         School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup> 64.0%       61.4%       53.6%       61.9%		1.5%	3.5%				
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup> 41.2%       39.7%       57.9%       49.6%         SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT				40.3%		42 3%	1
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT       11.2.%       01.9.%       10.9.%         ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of inrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> 33.0%       15.0%         'ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 46.8%       47.1%       46.9%       50.9%         School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup> 64.0%       61.4%       53.6%       61.9%							×
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of mrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> 33.0%       15.0%		41.2%	39.1%	57.9%		49.0%	
inrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> 33.0%       15.0%         ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 46.8%       47.1%       46.9%         School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup> 64.0%       61.4%       53.6%       61.9%							
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 46.8%     47.1%     46.9%     50.9%       School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>-1</sup> 64.0%     61.4%     53.6%     61.9%					-		0.00
School opportunities for pro-social involvement 1 64.0% 61.4% 53.6% 61.9%	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
							~
School rewards for pro-social involvement 57.9% 56.3% 44.0% 50.9%		64.0%	61.4%	53.6%			
	School rewards for pro-social involvement	57.9%	56.3%	44.0%		50.9%	×

## **CRAIGHEAD COUNTY**

African-

American

1<mark>3.8%</mark>

Hispanic

or Latino

5.0%

Non-Hispanic

White

76.7%

**Demographics** 



83.3 83.6

Prescription

drugs



Key

alcohol or marijuana





ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Percent

20

15

10

5

0

20.3

17.1

Parental attitudes

favorable toward

drug use

18.6

Friends

using

drugs

15.1

raighead County					Arkansas	VS. State
dicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
JBSTANCE USE						
buth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	9.3%	9.0%	8.1%		9.7%	1
buth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	5.3%	3.6%	2.9%		3.3%	1
buth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	4.0%	2.1%	2.5%		3.1%	1
buth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	4.8%	4.4%	4.6%		6.1%	1
buth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%		0.2%	1
outh prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.6%	3.2%	2.9%		2.3%	X
dult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.8%			•		-
	15.0%			•		
ONSEQUENCES						
2	14	13.6				
	10.5	63				
ental health clients served through Arkansas State	10.0	00		-		
	2924	3157	2965		76139	
· ·	333	391	432		14549	
ENTAL HEALTH		0.40 5	0.47.0		0704	
	865.8	840.5	847.8		872.1	1
	43.2%	47.0%	45.9%		48.4%	×.
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
	0	0				
	7.1%	5.1%				-
	27.4%	27.2%	29.4%		34.3%	1
erceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	21.6%	20.0%	17.7%		19.9%	1
RIME						
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	3.3	3.9				
gh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	29.8%	28.8%	26.0%		30.4%	1
CONOMIC HARDSHIP						
nemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.0%	3.0%	2.8%		3.5%	1
ersons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	14.9%	17.9%		• • • • •		
AMILY						
hildren living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	11.1	10	8.4		10.9	1
por family management <sup>1</sup>	27.5%	27.0%	29.9%		31.2%	1
amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	30.0%	28.7%	26.7%		29.3%	1
arental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.4%	17.6%	17.1%		20.3%	1
IDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
	15.6%	15.3%	13.8%		16.0%	1
	20.4%	20.5%	20.0%		22.0%	1
	46.8%	46.6%	50.0%		51.9%	1
	35.2%	36.2%	34.2%		37.7%	1
	17.1%	14.1%				1
×1			15.1%		18.6%	~
*4	65.8%	63.4%	61.8%		60.4%	~
	84.0%	84.3%	82.9%		81.9%	×.
buth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages		/			/	21
	69.1%	70.2%	69.0%		67.6%	$\checkmark$
udents who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a error at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>1</sup>	10 10/	47.00/	45.00/		44.00/	21
5	48.1%	47.8%	45.8%		44.2%	×.
udents who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
	84.0%	85.2%	83.3%		83.6%	×
ab achool drapouta''	1.4%	2.5%				
	36.8%	37.2%	38.5%		42.3%	1
cademic failure <sup>1</sup>			47.5%		49.6%	1
cademic failure <sup>1</sup>	40.2%	43.5%	47.570			
cademic failure <sup>1</sup>		43.5%	47.570			
cademic failure <sup>1</sup> ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>		43.5%	41.570			
cademic failure <sup>1</sup> ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup> CHOOL ENVIRONMENT igh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of		43.5%	47.570			-
cademic failure <sup>1</sup> bw commitment to school <sup>1</sup> CHOOL ENVIRONMENT igh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	40.2% 9.6%	4.9%			50.9%	×
cademic failure <sup>1</sup> bw commitment to school <sup>1</sup> CHOOL ENVIRONMENT igh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of brolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	40.2%		51.1% 65.7%		50.9% 61.9%	×





Risk Factors County State Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019 25 20 Percent 15 21.2 20.3 18.6 10 5 0 Parental attitudes Friends favorable toward using

drugs

drug use

Protective Factors County State Youth perception of harm, 2019

42.6%



0

24

42.3%

Academic failure

ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Crawford County ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.5%	9.2%	10.2%		9.7%	X
/outh cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	6.6%	5.4%	5.1%		3.3%	X
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.5%	5.2%	5.6%		3.1%	X
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	6.8%	6.0%	5.4%		6.1%	1
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.4%	0.3%	1.1%		0.2%	X
outh prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.1%	3.4%	3.0%		2.3%	X
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.0%	0,0	0.070	•	2.070	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	14.5%			•		
CONSEQUENCES	11.070					
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	5.7	5.6				( <del>-</del>
Tatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	41	0.0				
Anntal health clients served through Arkansas State		U		-		
lospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	1482	1928	2135		76139	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	340	343	412		14549	
IENTAL HEALTH	540	343	412		14349	
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	971	813.8	020	-	972.4	
4	871		830		872.1	×
	48.4%	51.1%	54.5%		48.4%	~
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				
	0	0				
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	8.5%	6.3%				
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	34.4%	35.6%	45.4%		34.3%	×
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	23.7%	22.1%	21.5%		19.9%	×
CRIME						
	5.3	4.8				
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	27.9%	30.9%	36.4%		30.4%	×
CONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Inemployment rates <sup>®</sup>	3.5%	3.5%	3.3%		3.5%	$\checkmark$
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	17.5%	16.0%		• <b>—</b> •		( <del></del> )
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) $^{5}$	17.3	14.5	12.3		10.9	×
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	23.8%	27.9%	35.4%		31.2%	×
amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	29.2%	31.9%	33.0%		29.3%	X
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.1%	22.4%	23.7%		20.3%	×
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.3%	18.6%	16.1%		16.0%	X
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.3%	23.0%	23.8%		22.0%	X
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	55.3%	51.4%	54.5%		51.9%	X
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	34.6%	30.6%	33.1%		37.7%	1
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	19.2%	17.0%	21.2%		18.6%	x
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	66.9%	61.5%	58.2%		60.4%	X
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>1</sup>	81.3%	82.6%	77.9%		81.9%	x
Youth who perceive drinking as a moderate of great has	01.3%	02.0%	11.970		01.9%	•••
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	CO 40/	<u> </u>	co 0%		07.00/	×
	60.1%	68.9%	63.2%		67.6%	<u> </u>
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a erson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	40.6%	44.9%	43.9%		44.2%	×
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
erson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	85.0%	85.9%	81.8%		83.6%	×
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.7%	1.5%				
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	39.6%	38.4%	42.6%		42.3%	x
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	44.0%	43.5%	52.5%		49.6%	x
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT	4.0%	40.0%	52.5%		43.0 %	
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	49.6%	21.2%				
		/ •				21
	50.0%	54 6%	48.3%		50.9%	1
ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>-1</sup>	50.0% 67.5%	54.6% 69.8%	48.3% 61.7%		50.9% 61.9%	×

## **CRITTENDEN COUNTY**



10

0

Smoking

ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Alcohol

Marijuana

Prescription

drugs

Parental attitudes

favorable toward

drug use

Friends

using

Crittenden County						Arkansas	VS. Stat
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend		2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE							
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>			6.0%		٠	9.7%	1
outh cigarette use <sup>1</sup>			2.2%		٠	3.3%	1
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>			2.9%		٠	3.1%	1
′outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>			6.1%		•	6.1%	1
outh heroin use <sup>1</sup>			0.2%			0.2%	1
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>			2.7%			2.3%	×
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	00.00/		2.1%			2.3%	
	23.3%						
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.5%			•			
CONSEQUENCES							
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	11.8	12.6					
atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	24.8	49.6					
Iental health clients served through Arkansas State							
lospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	1567	1716	1615		•	76139	
lumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	116	90	102		•	14549	
/ENTAL HEALTH							
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1073.3	1023	999.6			872.1	X
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>			48.1%		٠	48.4%	1
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS							
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.2	1.2					( <del></del>
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.8%	8.7%					
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	1.070	0.170	41.6%			34.3%	×
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>							-
			16.3%			19.9%	×
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	8.5	8.7					
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>			42.0%		•	30.4%	×
CONOMIC HARDSHIP							
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.4%	4.3%	4.2%		•	3.5%	×
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	21.1%	19.2%		••			
AMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) $^{ m t}$	13.8	10.9	11.6		-	10.9	×
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>			45.1%		٠	31.2%	×
amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>			28.8%		٠	29.3%	1
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>			16.7%		٠	20.3%	1
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS			1011 /0			201070	
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>			14.0%		•	16.0%	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>			18.6%			22.0%	1
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>						51.9%	x
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			65.8%				- x
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>			52.8%		•	37.7%	<u> </u>
riends using drugs <sup>1</sup>			15.3%		•	18.6%	~
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>			48.3%		•	60.4%	×
outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>1</sup>			65.3%		٠	81.9%	×
outh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages							
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>1</sup>			54.9%		٠	67.6%	×
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a							
erson at moderate" or "great risk" *1			33.4%		٠	44.2%	×
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a							
person at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>			64.9%		•	83.6%	×
			0				
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.0%	2.4%					
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	2.0 /0	2.470	39.7%			40.00/	1
						42.3%	-
ow commitment to school		_	46.9%	_	•	49.6%	×
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT							
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of							
nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	7.9%	17.9%					
	7.9%	17.9%	51.7%		٠	50.9%	x
nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	7.9%	17.9%	51.7% 60.7%		•	50.9% 61.9%	x x

# **CROSS COUNTY**



ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Alcohol

Marijuana

Prescription

drugs

Smoking

favorable toward

drug use

using

Cross County					Arkansas	VS. Stat
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
(outh alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.5%	8.6%	6.0%		• 9.7%	1
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	5.5%	4.7%	2.9%		• 3.3%	<u> </u>
(outh chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.8%	7.0%	3.3%		• 3.1%	×
/outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	4.4%	6.0%	3.9%		• 6.1%	1
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%		• 0.2%	1
Youth prescription drug use	3.0%	2.7%	1.5%		• 2.3%	$\checkmark$
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.5%			•		
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.2%			•		
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	9.6	10.1		• • • •		
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0		• <b>—</b> •		
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State						
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	627	627	564		• 76139	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	31	36	31		• 14549	
/ENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1070.6	1151.8	1039.2		• 872.1	×
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	43.6%	49.0%	47.0%		• 48.4%	1
AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	2.4	2.4				
Fobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	1.6%	2.6%				
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	35.1%	43.1%	37.2%		• 34.3%	X
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	22.6%	20.0%	14.5%		• 19.9%	1
CRIME						
Fotal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	9.9	9.6				
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	35.7%	30.3%	28.8%		• 30.4%	1
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.0%	4.1%	4.2%		• 3.5%	X
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	18.4%	18.0%	4.270		0.070	
FAMILY	10.470	10.070				
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)	<sup>5</sup> 17 1	21.6	25.2		10.9	X
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	28.8%	33.1%	31.1%		• 31.2%	1
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>						1
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	33.3%	30.2%	27.0%	-	• 29.3%	~
<b>,</b>	19.6%	17.1%	15.0%		• 20.3%	×.
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	40.00/	10.0%	10 10/		10.0%	x
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	18.0%	18.8%	16.4%		• 16.0%	-
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.1%	22.2%	20.0%	-	• 22.0%	1
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	48.4%	49.9%	48.8%		51.9%	<u> </u>
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	35.1%	41.4%	40.8%		• 37.7%	×
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	17.0%	23.6%	17.4%		• 18.6%	1
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	68.5%	66.1%	58.9%		• 60.4%	×
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" *1	81.1%	79.4%	78.3%		• 81.9%	×
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	69.1%	65.6%	66.4%		• 67.6%	×
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	48.7%	46.6%	46.7%		• 44.2%	1
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a erson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	83.7%	83.1%	81.6%		• 83.6%	x
	00.1%	03.1%	01.0%		- 05.0%	
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.20/	2.40/				
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	2.3%	2.4%	40.40/		40.00/	1
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	35.9%	37.5%	40.1%		42.3%	×
	41.0%	52.6%	51.1%		49.6%	~
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of				-		2.25
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	16.8%	4.3%				
ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	51.0%	46.1%	50.0%		• 50.9%	1
School opportunities for pro-social involvement	56.6%	54.0%	51.7%		• 61.9%	×
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>		47.3%	41.5%		• 50.9%	×



Dallas County					Arkansas	VS. State
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>		5.2%		•	9.7%	
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>		2.9%		•	3.3%	
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>		2.9%		•	3.1%	
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>		6.0%		•	6.1%	
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>		0.0%		•	0.2%	
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>		1.5%		•	2.3%	
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.2%	1.570			2.370	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>						
<u> </u>	12.1%					
CONSEQUENCES	0.0	6 7				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	2.8	5.7				
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State						
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	111	84	78		76139	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	5	6	14		14549	
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	973.8	907.8	901.6	• • • • •	872.1	×
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>		46.8%		•	48.4%	
AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	5.9	5.9		••		( <del>**</del>
Fobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	5.6%	0.0%				
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>		39.5%		•	34.3%	
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>		22.5%		•	19.9%	
CRIME						
Fotal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	4.4	31.8				
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>		51.9%		•	30.4%	
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP		01.070			00.470	
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.4%	4.2%	4.7%		3.5%	x
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	21.0%	21.3%	4.7 /0		5.576	
FAMILY	21.076	21.570				
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	40.0	44.0	40.4		40.0	X
	10.6	11.2	12.4		10.9	<u>_</u>
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>		27.9%			31.2%	
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>		49.6%		•	29.3%	
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>		16.0%		•	20.3%	
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS	<u> </u>					
Early initiation of drug use		17.5%		•	16.0%	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>		25.4%		•	22.0%	
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>		52.5%		•	51.9%	
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>		57.9%		•	37.7%	
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>		14.5%		•	18.6%	
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>		67.6%		•	60.4%	
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>1</sup>		77.9%		•	81.9%	
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>		65.4%			67.6%	
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a		00.170			01.070	
person at moderate" or "great risk" *1		48.6%			44.2%	
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a		40.070			44.270	
berson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>		00.40/			00.00/	222
-		80.1%			83.6%	
	1.001	4 = 0 :				1000
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.6%	1.5%		•		2000
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>		42.4%		•	42.3%	
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>		40.0%		•	49.6%	
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
		4.9%				
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	21.8%	4.970				
	21.8%	42.0%		•	50.9%	
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	21.8%			•	50.9% 61.9%	



Desha County					Arkansas	VS. State
Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	14.4%	2.7%			9.7%	
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.9%	4.1%			3.3%	
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	7.5%	4.2%			3.1%	
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	6.0%	1.6%			6.1%	
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	1.2%	0.0%			0.2%	
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	4.0%	1.6%			2.3%	( <del></del> )
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	24.3%			•	2.070	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	11.0%			•		
CONSEQUENCES	11.070					
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	2.4	4.2				
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	112.6	0				3 <del>44</del>
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State	112.0	U				
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	384	424	500		76139	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>		424 80	500 70		14549	222
	116	00	70		14549	
MENTAL HEALTH	4050.4	4400 5	0111		070.4	x
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1053.4	1196.5	914.4		872.1	
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	42.0%	45.5%			48.4%	
AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS						0.000
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	3.4	3.4				
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	12.3%	4.1%				
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	42.1%	45.3%			34.3%	
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	21.8%	12.6%			19.9%	
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	15.2	14.9				
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	45.7%	34.1%		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	30.4%	( <del></del> )
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.8%	4.4%	4.5%		3.5%	×
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	29.0%	24.3%		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		3 <del>4.4</del> 0
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)	<sup>5</sup> 9.5	8.5	3.3		10.9	1
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	30.4%	32.1%			31.2%	
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	35.9%	29.3%			29.3%	
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.4%	15.1%			20.3%	
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	32.0%	22.9%			16.0%	(##)
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	27.6%	17.2%			22.0%	
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	54.8%	49.5%			51.9%	
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	49.2%	34.0%			37.7%	
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>						
Religiosity <sup>1</sup>	25.7%	16.3%			18.6%	
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	62.4%	48.0%			60.4%	122
	74.0%	71.0%			81.9%	
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages	/				/	
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	56.3%	58.2%			67.6%	
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						
person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	46.0%	51.6%			44.2%	
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
person at " moderate" or "great risk" *1	71.0%	72.7%			83.6%	
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.4%	3.9%				
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	36.1%	41.7%		• • • • •	42.3%	
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	44.1%	50.0%		• • • •	49.6%	
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	30.1%	9.7%				3 <del></del> -
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	36.7%	32.6%			50.9%	
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	61.8%	44.1%			61.9%	3 <del></del> -
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	45.9%	47.2%			50.9%	
		,.				

#### DREW COUNTY



ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

drugs

drug use

Drew County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.1%	10.8%	10.4%		9.7%	×
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	8.9%	8.8%	4.1%		3.3%	×
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.5%	5.4%	3.6%		3.1%	X
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	7.9%	7.4%	5.6%		6.1%	1
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%		0.2%	1
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.6%	1.8%	2.0%		2.3%	1
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.8%			•		
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.7%			•		. <del></del>
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	8.8	8.1				
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	53.7	0				
Vental health clients served through Arkansas State						
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	589	520	548		76139	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	142	122	94		14549	
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	905.1	918.2	850.4		872.1	
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	44.2%	49.6%	50.5%		48.4%	ž
AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS	Z 70	-3.0%	30.3%		TU. <del>T</del> /0	
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>						
_aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	11.6%	5.2%	07.00/		04.00/	×
	36.4%	40.0%	37.8%		34.3%	<u></u>
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	26.4%	30.5%	18.5%		19.9%	$\checkmark$
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	7.3	5.8				
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	38.9%	37.0%	34.5%		30.4%	×
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	5.1%	4.8%	5.2%		3.5%	×
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	20.3%	19.5%				
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)	<sup>t</sup> 14.2	13.7	13.9		10.9	×
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	24.9%	26.3%	25.7%		31.2%	1
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	32.0%	37.7%	32.2%		29.3%	×
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.5%	30.0%	19.0%		20.3%	1
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.3%	22.5%	21.1%		16.0%	×
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.9%	29.1%	22.3%		22.0%	X
_ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	52.0%	52.3%	50.8%		51.9%	1
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	40.0%	32.5%	37.9%		37.7%	X
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	25.9%	20.0%	23.9%		18.6%	X
Religiosity <sup>1</sup>	74.6%	71.7%	70.1%		60.4%	1
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" *1	78.6%	84.9%	79.4%		81.9%	ž
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages	10.070	04.070	70.470		01.070	
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	64.3%	65.4%	66.0%		67.6%	×
	04.3%	05.4%	00.0%	•	07.0%	
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>1</sup>	46.7%	40.3%	47.0%		44.2%	1
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
person at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	78.8%	86.0%	81.0%		83.6%	X
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.5%	1.9%				
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	36.2%	34.1%	36.2%		42.3%	1
_ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	48.7%	38.1%	52.3%		49.6%	x
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT	10.7 /0	00.170	52.570		-10.0 /0	
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	25.20/	10.00/		-		22
Fransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	35.3%	18.9%	00.00/		F0 00/	1
·	42.3%	40.7%	39.0%		50.9%	V.
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup>	59.5%	68.2%	52.8%		61.9%	×.
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	50.4%	57.9%	43.6%		50.9%	×





ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Alcohol

Marijuana

Prescription

drugs

Smoking

favorable toward

drug use

using

Faulkner County					Arkansas	VS. Stat
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
'outh alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	10.8%	10.7%	12.3%		9.7%	X
'outh cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	5.0%	2.8%	2.8%		3.3%	1
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	4.6%	3.4%	4.0%		3.1%	x
/outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	4.9%	4.2%	4.7%	-	6.1%	1
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>						×,
	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%		0.2%	~
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.4%	1.6%	2.0%		2.3%	×
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.5%			•		
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	17.9%			•		
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	8.9	9.3				
atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	8.2	16.4				
Aental health clients served through Arkansas State						
lospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	3306	3162	3266		76139	
lumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	295	311	256		14549	
IENTAL HEALTH	235	511	230		14040	
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	955 4	000 7	000.0		0704	x
	855.1	883.7	889.6		872.1	
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	41.6%	41.6%	44.3%		48.4%	×
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0		••		
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	10.3%	13.9%				
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	30.7%	34.1%	33.0%		34.3%	1
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	22.0%	20.7%	20.1%		19.9%	×
CRIME						
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	8.6	7.1				
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	23.1%	23.1%	21.5%		30.4%	1
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP	23.170	25.170	21.070		30.470	
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	2.20/	2.00/	2.00/	t	2.50/	
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	3.3%	3.2%	3.0%		3.5%	×
	13.4%	15.4%		-		
AMILY	5					
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)		8.6	8		10.9	1
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	21.6%	25.9%	22.7%		31.2%	×,
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	25.5%	27.0%	27.3%		29.3%	1
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.1%	21.8%	20.4%		20.3%	×
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	15.0%	16.1%	13.4%		16.0%	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.4%	23.2%	21.3%		22.0%	1
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	47.7%	48.5%	48.3%		51.9%	1
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>				-		×/
•	28.8%	30.8%	28.8%		37.7%	×,
riends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	15.6%	17.3%	16.9%		18.6%	1
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	76.0%	71.6%	70.5%		60.4%	1
outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" *1	85.8%	86.8%	88.2%	+	81.9%	1
outh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" *1	66.2%	69.4%	69.4%		67.6%	1
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						
person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>1</sup>	48.2%	45.3%	43.8%		44.2%	×
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a		.0.070	.0.070		/0	
berson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	07 70/	80.00/	00.00/		02 60/	21
, in the second s	87.7%	89.2%	90.0%		83.6%	N.
	4.694	0.101				10.00
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.9%	2.4%				
cademic failure <sup>1</sup>	37.4%	35.6%	35.1%		42.3%	~
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	49.0%	49.1%	50.1%	•	49.6%	×
CHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	20.9%	16.7%				
ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	56.2%	54.4%	53.5%		50.9%	X
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>						1
	66.0%	66.4%	64.5%		61.9%	1
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	52.9%	49.4%	51.0%		50.9%	V



ranklin County					Arkansas	VS. Stat
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
UBSTANCE USE						
outh alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	14.5%	11.0%	10.0%		9.7%	X
outh cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	6.0%	4.1%	2.5%		3.3%	1
'outh chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.8%	4.5%	5.2%		3.1%	x
'outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>						
•	7.0%	5.6%	3.5%		6.1%	1
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%		0.2%	1
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.6%	1.7%	3.0%		2.3%	×
dult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	21.2%			•		
dult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.8%			•		
ONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	7.1	6.6				
atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	71.9	0				
Iental health clients served through Arkansas State						
lospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	627	602	612		76139	
lumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	94	100	119		14549	
· · ·	34	100	113		14349	
1ENTAL HEALTH	0000	0.00	000 0		070 1	x
uicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	833	943.7	969.3		872.1	-
dolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	47.0%	48.9%	46.4%		48.4%	1
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
eer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	5	5				
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	6.5%	5.1%				
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	33.6%	38.0%	34.1%		34.3%	1
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	24.6%	22.5%	18.6%		19.9%	1
CRIME		22.070	101070		1010 /0	
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	15.2	22.7				
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>			22.00/		20.40/	x
	36.4%	32.5%	32.9%		30.4%	•
Inemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.5%	3.5%	3.4%		3.5%	1
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	18.0%	18.3%				
AMILY						
children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age	) <sup>5</sup> 23.7	19.2	12.2		10.9	×
oor family management <sup>1</sup>	29.3%	28.1%	30.1%		31.2%	1
amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	32.3%	34.7%	31.2%		29.3%	×
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.6%	20.7%	19.0%		20.3%	1
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS		2011 /0	101070		2010 /0	
arly initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.6%	17.8%	17.9%		16.0%	X
teer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.8%	19.1%	19.6%		22.0%	~
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	47.5%	44.5%	44.6%		51.9%	×,
nteraction with anti-social peers	37.6%	31.6%	30.2%		37.7%	1
riends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	22.5%	19.6%	19.8%		18.6%	×
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	69.9%	65.8%	70.8%		60.4%	1
outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	87.4%	88.0%	87.6%		81.9%	1
outh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
very day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	65.4%	70.4%	68.4%		67.6%	1
tudents who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a	00.470	10.470	00.470		01.070	
erson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	50.2%	50 6%	54 49/		44.20/	21
	50.3%	50.6%	54.4%		44.2%	
students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						221
erson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	89.3%	91.5%	90.0%		83.6%	×
CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	0.6%	0.8%		• • • •		
cademic failure <sup>1</sup>	41.4%	47.1%	40.9%		42.3%	1
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	43.0%	45.5%	46.0%		49.6%	1
CHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
				-		
	13 00/	6 00/				
nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	13.9%	6.0%	45 00/		E0.0%	
ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	45.5%	50.7%	45.0%		50.9%	4
nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>			45.0% 60.1% 55.2%		50.9% 61.9% 50.9%	×

## **FULTON COUNTY**



ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Alcohol

Marijuana

Prescription

drugs

Smoking

drug use

ulton County					Arkansas	VS. Sta
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.0%	9.9%	10.5%		• 9.7%	X
'outh cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	6.7%	5.7%	3.3%		• 3.3%	1
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	3.7%	8.2%	6.5%		• 3.1%	x
/outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>				-		-
•	6.9%	2.5%	1.3%		• 6.1%	~
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		• 0.2%	×,
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	0.8%	1.7%	1.3%		• 2.3%	$\checkmark$
dult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.0%			•		
dult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.4%			•		
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3	1.6				
atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				
Iental health clients served through Arkansas State						
lospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	215	212	248		• 76139	
lumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	43	32	19			
· · ·	43	32	19		• 14549	
/ENTAL HEALTH			0.54		077	V
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1121.6	788.8	971.3		872.1	×
dolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	40.2%	44.7%	44.8%		• 48.4%	1
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	11.9%	4.0%				
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	39.0%	35.3%	38.8%		• 34.3%	X
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	18.5%	27.6%	19.4%		• 19.9%	1
CRIME	10.570	21.070	13.470		- 19.970	
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	9.6	7				
	8.6	7	10 70/			
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	43.2%	40.7%	42.7%		• 30.4%	×
CONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Inemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.2%	4.0%	4.0%		• 3.5%	×
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	20.6%	20.6%				
AMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age	) <sup>5</sup> 31	24.9	23.3		• 10.9	×
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	33.1%	32.4%	23.9%		• 31.2%	1
amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	29.5%	42.0%	33.3%		• 29.3%	X
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	28.0%	20.0%	24.8%		• 20.3%	X
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS	20.0 %	20.078	24.070		20.578	
arly initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	47.40/	04.00/	00.40/		40.0%	x
	17.4%	21.0%	20.1%		16.0%	-
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.8%	15.2%	21.8%		22.0%	1
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	38.8%	44.2%	55.8%	• •	• 51.9%	×
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	26.9%	36.5%	28.2%		• 37.7%	1
riends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	10.8%	17.6%	20.0%		• 18.6%	×
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	55.6%	71.9%	66.5%		• 60.4%	1
outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" *1	82.2%	85.1%	80.1%		• 81.9%	X
outh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages	02.270	00.170	00.170		0	
very day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>1</sup>	73 10/	65 50/	60.6%	-	67.6%	×
	73.1%	65.5%	60.6%		• 67.6%	
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						21
erson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	66.4%	55.1%	45.5%		• 44.2%	×
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						114
erson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	90.3%	92.5%	85.9%		• 83.6%	1
CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	0.1%	0.2%				
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	40.6%	41.5%	46.9%		42.3%	X
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	50.0%	44.5%	47.1%		• 49.6%	1
	00.070		-17.170		+0.070	
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						0.05
	4.0%	4.0%				
nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>						
ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	43.7%	40.3%	44.6%	•	• 50.9%	1
nrolled high school students) <sup>**</sup> ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>			44.6% 72.0%		50.9% 61.9%	1



Garland County					Arkansas	VS. State
Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	11.4%	9.6%	9.3%		9.7%	1
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	5.7%	3.1%	2.9%		• 3.3%	1
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	4.3%	2.9%	2.6%		<ul><li>3.1%</li></ul>	1
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	7.9%	8.0%	6.1%		• 6.1%	1
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.9%	0.3%	0.4%		0.2%	X
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.7%	3.4%	2.5%		2.3%	X
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.4%			•		( <del></del> )
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.6%			•		
CONSEQUENCES	10.070					
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3.4	4.3				
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	45.7				
	0	43.7		•		
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	0000	0007	2070		70400	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	2883	2697	3070		76139	222
	988	585	466		• 14549	10000
MENTAL HEALTH	050 1	000.0	000 1		070 1	x
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	959.1	896.8	930.1		872.1	-
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	47.3%	51.2%	48.0%		• 48.4%	×
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS						11024
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	3.4	3.7				
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	6.3%	6.3%				
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	35.7%	36.9%	37.1%		• 34.3%	×
Perceived availability of drugs	24.9%	23.5%	19.6%		19.9%	1
CRIME						
Fotal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	19.4	19.8		• • • •		
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	35.1%	30.4%	29.6%		• 30.4%	1
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.0%	4.0%	3.7%		. 3.5%	×
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	15.9%	20.4%				
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) $^{t}$	10.9	10.8	13.4		10.9	X
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	30.3%	32.5%	32.6%		31.2%	X
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	33.1%	33.9%	28.1%		29.3%	1
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.4%	23.6%	21.9%		20.3%	X
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS	21.170	20.070	21.070		20.070	
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.4%	18.4%	17.3%		16.0%	X
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	26.1%	25.9%	24.2%		22.0%	X
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	57.5%	55.8%			51.9%	x
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>			53.4%			-
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	42.6%	40.0%	36.0%		• 37.7%	×
	24.5%	21.9%	20.8%		18.6%	
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	59.2%	55.9%	56.5%		60.4%	x
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" *1	78.9%	83.9%	81.2%		81.9%	~
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	61.5%	66.9%	67.5%		67.6%	×
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						
person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	39.7%	41.0%	43.4%		44.2%	×
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
person at " moderate" or "great risk" *1	80.1%	85.0%	83.0%		83.6%	×
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.9%	3.4%		• • • •		
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	43.7%	42.4%	40.7%		• 42.3%	1
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	48.5%	48.3%	51.1%		49.6%	X
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	25.9%	20.9%				3 <del></del>
Fransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	54.6%	54.8%	53.9%		50.9%	X
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	64.6%	63.5%	61.6%		• 61.9%	X
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>			46.7%	-	50.9%	x
voluer rewards for pro-social involvement	49.1%	45.9%	40.7%		- 50.970	

# **GRANT COUNTY**



80 70

60

50

40

30 20

10

0

Smoking

Percent



ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Alcohol

69.9<u>67.6</u>

47.4 44.2

Marijuana

Prescription

rant County					Arkansas	VS. Stat
dicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
	0.001	0.001	= =0/		0.70/	
buth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	9.8%	8.3%	7.7%		• 9.7%	1
buth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	8.3%	5.4%	3.0%		• 3.3%	<u> </u>
buth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.1%	4.7%	3.3%		• 3.1%	×
buth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	6.0%	3.8%	4.3%		6.1%	1
puth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%		0.2%	×
outh prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.6%	2.7%	3.1%		2.3%	×
dult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	18.2%			•		
dult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	15.7%			•		
ONSEQUENCES						
ubstance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	5.1	3.8		• <b></b> •		
atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	151.1		• • • •		
ental health clients served through Arkansas State						
ospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	399	450	434		• 76139	
umber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	76	79	49		• 14549	-
ENTAL HEALTH						
uicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	835.6	792.6	939.2		• 872.1	X
dolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	42.6%	40.5%	43.7%		48.4%	1
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS	12.070	10.070	10.17		10.170	
eer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.5%	29.6%				
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	34.7%	32.9%	36.8%		34.3%	×
						-
erceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	22.5%	17.2%	18.1%		• 19.9%	×
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	12.8	9.5				
igh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	29.1%	25.0%	28.9%		30.4%	$\checkmark$
nemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.2%	3.1%	3.2%		3.5%	$\checkmark$
ersons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	12.2%	13.1%				
AMILY	<u> </u>					
hildren living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	15.4	12.3	8.2		• 10.9	1
por family management <sup>1</sup>	25.9%	27.2%	30.4%		• 31.2%	1
amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	29.2%	26.2%	27.8%		• 29.3%	1
arental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.7%	19.4%	19.7%		• 20.3%	1
IDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
arly initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.5%	16.3%	13.2%		• 16.0%	1
eer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.4%	21.2%	22.5%		• 22.0%	X
bw perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	45.2%	46.6%	49.0%		• 51.9%	1
teraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	38.4%	38.4%	34.1%		• 37.7%	1
iends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	16.7%	19.5%	15.4%		• 18.6%	1
eligiosity <sup>*1</sup>	70.7%		68.3%		• 60.4%	1
buth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>1</sup>		69.1%			-	1
	85.5%	85.1%	88.0%		81.9%	× .
buth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages		~~~~	~~~~	-		21
very day as a "moderate" or "great risk" 1	70.4%	69.9%	69.9%		• 67.6%	× .
udents who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						22
erson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	48.9%	50.8%	47.4%		• 44.2%	$\checkmark$
udents who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						0.00
erson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	88.6%	88.7%	88.5%		• 83.6%	<u> </u>
CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
gh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.4%	2.2%		• • • •		
cademic failure <sup>1</sup>	37.7%	41.9%	39.3%		• 42.3%	1
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	43.6%	48.6%	50.5%		49.6%	X
CHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
CHOOL ENVIRONMENT igh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
gh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of	32.5%	9.4%				
gh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of rrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	32.5% 46.2%	9.4% 51.6%	47.5%		50.9%	-
gh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of	32.5% 46.2% 61.5%	9.4% 51.6% 61.5%	47.5% 59.9%		50.9% 61.9%	×

### **GREENE COUNTY**



80

70

60 50

40

30 20

10

0

Smoking

Percent



ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Alcohol

66.1 67.6

49.3

Marijuana

Prescription

Greene County					Arkansas	VS. State
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
'outh alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	10.6%	6.9%	9.3%		9.7%	
'outh cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.7%	3.5%	3.6%		• 3.3%	ž
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>						2
0	3.8%	3.2%	1.9%		3.1%	~
/outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	5.2%	3.6%	5.2%		6.1%	×,
'outh heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%		0.2%	V
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.2%	2.3%	2.5%		2.3%	×
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.6%			•		
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	15.7%			•		
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	16	14.4				
atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	59.1	0				
Antal health clients served through Arkansas State						
lospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	1579	1710	1446		76139	
Jumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	200	214	239	-	14549	
·	200	214	239		14549	
/ENTAL HEALTH	46.4.4.5	007.0	050.0		070 1	x
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1011.2	937.3	950.3		872.1	-
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	45.3%	48.4%	46.3%		48.4%	×
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.8	1.8				
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.4%	2.7%				
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	26.3%	28.7%	27.2%		34.3%	1
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	22.3%	17.4%	22.1%		19.9%	X
CRIME						
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	5	4.6	_			
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	31.3%		OF 10/		30.4%	1
· · ·	31.3%	29.6%	25.1%		30.4%	N.
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.7%	3.4%	3.5%		3.5%	~
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	14.8%	16.5%				
AMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)	<sup>°</sup> 30.9	25.4	19.4		10.9	×
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	27.4%	30.6%	28.5%		<b>31.2%</b>	1
amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	29.5%	26.5%	28.6%		29.3%	1
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.5%	17.7%	19.0%		20.3%	1
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	15.1%	12.5%	15.7%		16.0%	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.5%	18.1%	21.1%	-	22.0%	1
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>						1
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	49.5%	47.4%	48.1%		51.9%	~
	32.1%	31.6%	32.7%		37.7%	×,
riends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	17.0%	15.1%	18.1%		18.6%	<u> </u>
Religiosity <sup>1</sup>	64.3%	59.5%	58.9%		60.4%	×
'outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>1</sup>	81.9%	83.1%	83.5%		81.9%	1
outh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" *1	67.2%	70.7%	66.1%		67.6%	×
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						
person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	45.8%	49.4%	49.3%		44.2%	1
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a	40.070	40.470	40.070	•	44.270	
erson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	00.00/	05.00/	00 40/		00.00/	21
	83.8%	85.6%	86.4%		83.6%	V
						10000
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.0%	1.8%				
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	39.2%	41.1%	43.7%		42.3%	×
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	41.0%	44.3%	47.9%	•	49.6%	1
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	23.9%	18.1%				3 <del>-14</del>
ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	55.0%	55.1%	54.8%		50.9%	x
•				-		- x
School apportunities for pro social involvement '						
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	65.1% 50.9%	62.9% 49.9%	60.5% 51.5%		61.9% 50.9%	7

#### **HEMPSTEAD COUNTY**





Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



Protective Factors County State Youth perception of harm, 2019



ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Hempstead County					Arkansas	VS. Stat
Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	11.3%	11.7%	11.3%		9.7%	×
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	5.1%	3.6%	4.2%		• 3.3%	×
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	1.2%	2.8%	2.6%		3.1%	1
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	9.0%	7.1%	8.5%		6.1%	X
outh heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.2%	1
/outh prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.9%	4.1%	2.9%		• 2.3%	X
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	22.2%			•		जन्म
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.2%			•		
CONSEQUENCES	12.270					
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	8.2	5.5				जन्म
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				-
Annual health clients served through Arkansas State	0	0				
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	740	820	743		• 76139	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	740	83	95		14549	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	76	03	95		14549	
MENTAL HEALTH Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	004	0.40	044.0		070.4	
	904	940	814.9		• 872.1	<b>V</b>
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	53.7%	58.0%	53.0%		• 48.4%	×
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	3.9%	4.4%			_	
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	42.4%	40.8%	45.7%		34.3%	×
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	29.4%	26.5%	22.1%	-	• 19.9%	×
CRIME						
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	10.2	7.9				-
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	47.7%	54.5%	42.9%		30.4%	×
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.4%	3.5%	3.8%	+	• 3.5%	×
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	24.2%	20.6%				-
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	7.7	5.1	6.5		10.9	1
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	43.7%	39.7%	43.2%		• 31.2%	X
amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	42.3%	41.1%	36.6%		29.3%	X
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.8%	18.9%	23.3%		20.3%	X
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS	101070	101070	201070		201070	
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.4%	20.4%	19.4%		• 16.0%	X
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.8%	26.5%	27.5%		22.0%	X
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	56.6%	56.7%	57.5%		51.9%	X
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	62.0%	52.3%			• 37.7%	- X
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>			55.0%		18.6%	- X
	26.4%	22.6%	26.3%			
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	61.0%	57.8%	49.1%		• 60.4%	×
(outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	75.8%	76.0%	73.9%		81.9%	· ·
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>1</sup>	62.8%	67.2%	62.5%		• 67.6%	×
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						
person at moderate" or "great risk" *1	41.6%	41.2%	43.1%	• • • •	44.2%	×
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
person at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	76.5%	78.0%	76.0%		83.6%	×
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	3.7%	5.4%				
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	48.3%	49.4%	48.1%		• 42.3%	×
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	49.1%	47.7%	61.0%		49.6%	×
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	16.7%	6.3%				
ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	43.3%	46.6%	37.3%		50.9%	1
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	49.9%	40.0% 54.4%	45.3%		61.9%	×.
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>						- x
school rewards for pro-social involvement	45.4%	52.7%	40.9%		50.9%	~

# HOT SPRING COUNTY

**Demographics** 





Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



Youth perception of harm, 2019

Key



ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

SUBSTANCE UPE         Outback         0.4%         0.9%         3.3%         9.7%           Youth adoption use <sup>1</sup> 6.8%         6.3%         4.4%         3.3%         9.7%           Youth charge use in the served model and the currently smoking <sup>1</sup> 0.0%         0.1%         0.4%         0.4%         0.5%         9.7%           Youth brance use <sup>1</sup> 0.0%         0.1%         0.4%         0.5%         0.4%         0.2%         0.1%         0.4%         0.2%         0.1%         0.4%         0.2%         0.1%         0.4%         0.2%         0.1%         0.4%         0.2%         0.1%         0.4%         0.2%         0.1%         0.4%         0.2%         0.1%	Hot Spring County					Arkansas	VS. State
Youth advances         9.4%         9.4%         9.4%         9.4%         9.4%         9.7%         ✓           Youth change lause 1         5.8%         5.3%         4.4%         3.7%         ✓           Youth change lause 1         6.4%         4.7%         4.4%         3.7%         ✓           Youth present lause 1         0.0%         0.1%         0.4%         0.2%         ✓         ✓           Youth present lause 1         0.0%         0.1%         0.4%         0.2%         ✓         ✓           Youth present lause invoked =100 cigaretites and are currently smoking?         1.5%         ✓         ✓         ✓         ✓           Statut smokes invoked =100 cigaretites and are currently smoking?         1.5%         ✓         <	Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
Softh again the set of t	SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth Displance Duel <sup>1</sup> 64%       44%       44%       31%       X         Youth herion use <sup>1</sup> 67%       69%       49%       61%       23%         Youth herion use <sup>1</sup> 0.0%       0.1%       0.4%       0.2%       X         Youth herion use <sup>1</sup> 0.0%       0.1%       0.4%       0.2%       X         Auth anotest generating by the del 100 oppulation <sup>1</sup> 15.6%       -       -       -         Stotation abuse arrests (per 1.000 population <sup>1</sup> 3.5       -       -       -       -         Stotation abuse arrests (per 1.000 population <sup>1</sup> 3.5       - <t< td=""><td>Youth alcohol use<sup>1</sup></td><td>9.4%</td><td>10.9%</td><td>8.3%</td><td></td><td>9.7%</td><td>1</td></t<>	Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	9.4%	10.9%	8.3%		9.7%	1
Tooth mangiums usel       6.7%       6.9%       4.9%       6.1%       ✓         Youth herain usel       0.0%       0.1%       0.4%       0.2%       ✓         Vault herain usel       0.0%       0.1%       0.4%       0.2%       ✓         Vault accessive (minking)*       2.3%       ✓       ✓       ✓       ✓         Vault accessive (minking)*       2.3%       ✓       ✓       ✓       ✓         Vault accessive (minking)*       2.3%       ✓       ✓       ✓       ✓         Vault accessive (minking)*       3.5       ✓       ✓       ✓       ✓         Vault accessive (minking)*       3.5       ✓	Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	5.8%	5.3%	3.4%		3.3%	×
Youth near line         0.0%         0.1%         0.4%         0.4%         0.2%         X           Volub prosciption drop use <sup>1</sup> 1.5         3.3%         2.5%         2.3%         X           Adult smokers (smoked = 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup> 20.3%	Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.4%	4.7%	4.4%		3.1%	×
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup> 4.1%       3.3%       2.5%       2.3%         Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup> 20.3%	Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	6.7%	6.9%	4.8%		6.1%	1
Adult successive drinking <sup>1</sup> 20.3% and a second sec	Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%		0.2%	×
Adult accessive drinking*       15.6%	Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	4.1%	3.3%	2.5%		2.3%	X
CONSECUENCES         Construction           Statustance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>2</sup> 3.5           Statustance abuse transmission gouth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>2</sup> 4.1         4.1           Wental health clients served through Arkanass State         1097         1054         1190           Works Intellin clients served through Arkanass State         1097         1054         1190         76139           Wantal health clients served through Arkanass State         1097         1054         1190         472.1         X           Mohale Cert 100,000 population) <sup>1</sup> 1027.4         990.4         941.2         672.1         X           Mohalescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup> 39.0%         54.3%         51.7%         48.4%         X           VALILABLY YAD ACCESS         2.1%         3.8%	Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.3%			•		
Substance abuse arrests (per 1.000 population)*       1,5	Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	15.6%			•		
Fail crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100.000 population) <sup>4</sup> 41       41	CONSEQUENCES						
Fail crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100.000 population) <sup>4</sup> 41       41	Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3.5			•		
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>1</sup> 1097       1064       1190       76139          Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>9</sup> 1077       900.4       941.2       872.1       X         Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>9</sup> 1027.4       900.4       941.2       872.1       X         Subcide (per 100.000 population) <sup>1</sup> 00       0	Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	41	41				
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>1</sup> 1097       1064       1190       76139          Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>9</sup> 1077       900.4       941.2       872.1       X         Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>9</sup> 1027.4       900.4       941.2       872.1       X         Subcide (per 100.000 population) <sup>1</sup> 00       0							
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup> 161         145         82         14549            MENTAL HEALTH	• ·	1097	1054	1190		76139	
NENTAL HEALTH         New Part 10,000 population) <sup>6</sup> 1027.4         990.4         941.2         872.1         X           Suddecent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup> 39,0%         54.3%         51.7%         48.4%         X           VALLABILTY AND ACCESS         8         48.4%         48.4%         X							
Suicide (per 100.000 population) <sup>6</sup> 1027.4       900.4       941.2       872.1       X         Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup> 39.0%       54.3%       51.7%       48.4%       X         Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup> 0       0       -       -       -         Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1.000 population) <sup>7</sup> 0       0       -       -       -         Datacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup> 21.4%       38.5%       34.3%       X         Eaws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup> 41.7%       40.9%       39.8%       34.3%       X         Perceived availability of trugs       19.1%       22.0%       21.2%       19.9%       X         FIDM       -       -       -       -       -       -         Demonytory level vision       7.2       0       -       -       -       -         High community disorganization <sup>1</sup> 30.9%       38.2%       34.4%       30.4%       X       -		101	110	0L		11010	
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup> 39.0%       54.3%       51.7%       48.4%       X         AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS		1027 4	990.4	941.2		872 1	X
AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS       0.000       0.010       0.0							
Beer, whe, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup> 0       0		33.070	04.070	01.770		TU.T /0	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>3</sup> 2.1%       3.8%		0	0				
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup> 44.7% 40.9% 39.8% 43.3% X Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> 19.1% 22.0% 21.2% 19.9% X Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> 19.9% X Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> 7.2 0 Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup> 7.2 0 CONOMIC HAROSHIP ECONOMIC HAROSHIP Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup> 3.7% 3.7% 3.6% 3.5% X Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 16.8% 18.7% 7% 3.6% 3.5% X Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 16.8% 18.7% 3.6% 3.5% X Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 16.8% 18.7% 3.6% 3.5% X Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 16.8% 18.7% 3.6% 3.5% X Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 16.8% 18.7% 3.6% 3.5% X Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 16.8% 18.7% 3.6% 3.5% 3.5% X Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 16.8% 18.7% 3.6% 3.5% X Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 16.8% 18.7% 3.6% 3.5% 3.5% X Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 16.8% 18.7% 5.2% 32.0% 3.6.4% 31.2% 3.5% 3.6% 3.5% 3.5% 3.5% 3.5% 3.5% 3.5% 3.5% 3.5							
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> 19.1% 22.0% 21.2% 19.9% X PRIME Total crime index offenses (per 1.000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 7.2 0 Imministion contained to the set of th				20.00/		24.20/	×
CRIME       Control       Contro       Control       Control	Č						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 7.2       0		19.1%	22.0%	21.2%		19.9%	•
Total chime index orientes (per 1,000 populations)       7.2       0         Bigh community disorganization <sup>1</sup> 30.9%       38.2%       34.4%       30.4%         ECONOMIC HARDSHIP       16.8%       18.7%          Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 16.8%       18.7%          FAMILY       16.8%       18.7%          Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>1</sup> 18.1       16.3       12.4       10.9         Poor family management <sup>1</sup> 37.4%       30.3%       36.4%       31.2%         Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 27.0%       35.2%       32.0%       29.3%         Poor family management <sup>1</sup> 37.4%       30.3%       36.4%       31.2%       29.3%         Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 17.7%       24.8%       18.9%       20.3%       X         NDIVIDUAL/PEERS       Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup> 16.9%       18.8%       17.5%       16.0%       X         Erier favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 19.8%       25.2%       22.1%       31.9%       37.7%         Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 19.4%       24.8%       19.5%       60.4%       37.7%       X         Students who ind			_				
CONDIC HARDSHIP         Control         Control           Unemployment rates <sup>3</sup> 3.7%         3.7%         3.6%         3.5%           Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 16.8%         18.7%         3.5%							
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup> 3.7%       3.7%       3.6%       3.5%       X         Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 16.8%       18.7%	· · ·	30.9%	38.2%	34.4%		30.4%	· •
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 01.1%       01.1%							~
FAMILY       16.3       12.4       10.9         Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>1</sup> 18.1       16.3       12.4       10.9         Poor family management <sup>1</sup> 37.4%       30.3%       36.4%       31.2%         Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 27.0%       35.2%       32.0%       29.3%         Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 17.7%       24.8%       18.9%       20.3%       20.3%         NDVIDUAL/PEERS       Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup> 16.9%       18.8%       17.5%       22.0%       22.0%         Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 19.8%       25.2%       22.1%       22.0%       22.0%         Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 19.4%       24.8%       19.5%       51.9%       40.4%         Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 19.4%       24.8%       19.5%       60.4%       60.4%         Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>-1</sup> 78.4%       82.6%       81.4%       81.9%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%				3.6%		3.5%	
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup> 18.1       16.3       12.4       10.9         Poor family management <sup>1</sup> 37.4%       30.3%       36.4%       31.2%         Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 27.0%       35.2%       29.3%       29.3%         Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 17.7%       24.8%       18.9%       20.3%       20.3%         NDIVIDUAL/PEERS       Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup> 16.9%       18.8%       17.5%       16.0%       22.0%         Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 19.8%       22.1%       22.0%       20.3%         Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup> 37.0%       42.5%       33.4%       51.9%       61.9%         Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 19.4%       24.8%       19.5%       66.4%       61.9%       48.6%       60.4%       41.9%       41.9%       41.8%       41.9%       41.9%       42.8%       44.2%		16.8%	18.7%				
Poor family management <sup>1</sup> 37.4%       30.3%       36.4%       31.2%         Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 27.0%       35.2%       32.0%       29.3%         Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 17.7%       24.8%       18.9%       20.3%         NDIVIDUAL/PEERS       16.9%       18.8%       17.5%       16.0%       22.0%         Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup> 19.8%       25.2%       22.1%       22.0%       22.0%         Cow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 19.8%       25.2%       22.1%       22.0%       22.0%         Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup> 37.0%       42.5%       33.4%       37.7%       37.7%         Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 19.4%       24.8%       81.9%       37.7%       36.4%         Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>11</sup> 78.4%       82.6%       81.4%       81.9%       37.7%         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       28.2%       81.4%       82.9%       44.2%       44.2%         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 81.7%       83.0%       82.9%       83.6%       34.6%       34.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       <		-					
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 27.0%       35.2%       32.0%       29.3%         Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 17.7%       24.8%       18.9%       20.3%         NDIVIDUAL/PEERS       50.2%       22.1%       20.3%       20.3%         Per favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 16.9%       18.8%       17.5%       16.0%       22.0%         Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 19.8%       25.2%       22.1%       22.0%       22.0%         Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 19.4%       24.5%       33.4%       37.7%       22.0%         Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 19.4%       24.8%       19.5%       18.6%       60.4%         Volth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>11</sup> 78.4%       82.6%       81.4%       81.9%       42.8%         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       24.3%       42.8%       44.2%       44.2%         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a       26.7%       63.4%       67.6%       42.8%         Derson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 60.4%       65.7%       63.4%       64.2%       44.2%       44.2%         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a       25.7%		<sup>~</sup> 18.1					
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 17.7% 24.8% 18.9% 20.3% NDIVIDUAL/PEERS Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup> 16.9% 18.8% 17.5% 16.0% Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 19.8% 25.2% 22.1% 16.0% 16.0% 18.9% 17.5% 18.6% 17.9% 18.6% 18.6% 18.9% 17.5% 18.6% 18.6% 18.6% 18.9% 17.5% 18.6% 18.6% 18.6% 18.9% 17.5% 18.6% 18.6% 18.9% 17.5% 18.6% 18.6% 18.9% 17.5% 18.6% 18.6% 18.9% 17.5% 18.6% 18.6% 18.9% 17.5% 18.6% 18.6% 18.9% 17.5% 18.6% 18.6% 18.6% 18.9% 18.6% 18.9% 18.6% 18.9% 18.6% 18.6% 18.6% 18.9% 18.6% 18		37.4%	30.3%	36.4%		31.2%	
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS         Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup> 16.9%       18.8%       17.5%       16.0%         Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 19.8%       25.2%       22.1%       22.0%         Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 53.1%       52.0%       54.6%       51.9%         Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup> 37.0%       42.5%       33.4%       37.7%         Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 19.4%       24.8%       19.5%       18.6%       81.8%         Religiosity <sup>11</sup> 66.9%       65.4%       67.6%       60.4%       81.9%         Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>11</sup> 78.4%       82.6%       81.4%       81.9%       81.9%         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       avery day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 60.4%       65.7%       63.4%       67.6%       42.8%         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a       aperson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 81.7%       83.0%       82.9%       83.6%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%		27.0%	35.2%	32.0%		29.3%	×
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup> 16.9%       18.8%       17.5%       16.0%         Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 19.8%       25.2%       22.1%       22.0%         Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 53.1%       52.0%       54.6%       51.9%         Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup> 37.0%       42.5%       33.4%       37.7%         Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 19.4%       24.8%       19.5%       60.4%         Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 60.9%       65.4%       67.6%       60.4%         Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>11</sup> 78.4%       82.6%       81.4%       81.9%         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       82.6%       81.4%       67.6%       X         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 60.4%       65.7%       63.4%       64.2%       X         Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 81.7%       83.0%       82.9%       83.6%       X         ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       11.8%       41.9%       39.1%       42.3%       X         High school dropouts <sup>11</sup> 0.7%       2.1%       7.6%       43.0%	Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.7%	24.8%	18.9%		20.3%	1
Intervention of the set	INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
$\begin{array}{c} 10.0 \text{ perceived risk of drug use}^{1} & 10.0 & 10.1 & 10.0 & 10$	Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	16.9%	18.8%	17.5%		16.0%	×
bit protocol with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup> 37.0%       42.5%       33.4%       37.7%         Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 19.4%       24.8%       19.5%       18.6%       X         Religiosity <sup>11</sup> 66.9%       65.4%       67.6%       60.4%       X         Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>-1</sup> 78.4%       82.6%       81.4%       81.9%       X         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       avery day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>-1</sup> 60.4%       65.7%       63.4%       67.6%       X         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a       berson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>-1</sup> 81.7%       83.0%       82.9%       83.6%       X         Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a       berson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>-1</sup> 81.7%       83.0%       82.9%       83.6%       X         ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT	Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.8%	25.2%	22.1%		22.0%	×
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 19.4%       24.8%       19.5%       18.6%         Religiosity <sup>11</sup> 66.9%       65.4%       67.6%       60.4%         Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 78.4%       82.6%       81.4%       81.9%         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       60.4%       65.7%       63.4%       67.6%         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       60.4%       65.7%       63.4%       67.6%         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a       60.4%       65.7%       63.4%       67.6%         Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a       61.4%       81.7%       83.0%       82.9%       83.6%         ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       81.7%       83.0%       82.9%       83.6%       44.2%         High school dropouts <sup>11</sup> 0.7%       2.1%	Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	53.1%	52.0%	54.6%		51.9%	×
Religiosity $^{11}$ 66.9%65.4%67.6%60.4%Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" $^{11}$ 78.4%82.6%81.4%81.9%Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" $^{11}$ 60.4%65.7%63.4%67.6%Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a berson at moderate" or "great risk" $^{11}$ 60.4%42.8%44.2%Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a berson at "moderate" or "great risk" $^{11}$ 81.7%83.0%82.9%83.6%ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT0.7%2.1%High school dropouts $^{11}$ 0.7%2.1%Academic failure $^1$ 41.8%41.9%39.1%42.3%Low commitment to school $^1$ 50.2%51.7%49.6%*SCHOOL ENVIRONMENTHigh school students) $^{11}$ 36.7%13.9%Transitions and mobility $^1$ 42.8%47.0%44.2%50.9%School opportunities for pro-social involvement $^1$ 52.9%57.9%59.9%61.9%	Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	37.0%	42.5%	33.4%		37.7%	1
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 78.4% 82.6% 81.4% 81.9% $\times$ Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 81.7% 83.0% 82.9% 83.6% $\times$ ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT High school dropouts <sup>11</sup> Academic failure <sup>1</sup> Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup> SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT High school students) <sup>11</sup> Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup> $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$	Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	19.4%	24.8%	19.5%		18.6%	X
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 78.4% 82.6% 81.4% 81.9% $\times$ Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 81.7% 83.0% 82.9% 83.6% $\times$ ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT High school dropouts <sup>11</sup> Academic failure <sup>1</sup> Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup> SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT High school students) <sup>11</sup> Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup> $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$	Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	66.9%	65.4%	67.6%		60.4%	1
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" $^{11}$ 60.4%65.7%63.4%67.6%XStudents who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" $^{11}$ 47.6%43.0%42.8%44.2%XStudents who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" $^{11}$ 81.7%83.0%82.9%83.6%XACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT81.7%2.1%42.3%XHigh school dropouts $^{11}$ 0.7%2.1%42.3%42.3%Academic failure 141.8%41.9%39.1%42.3%49.6%Low commitment to school 147.7%50.2%51.7%49.6%XSCHOOL ENVIRONMENT	Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>*1</sup>					81.9%	X
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 60.4%       65.7%       63.4%       67.6%         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 47.6%       43.0%       42.8%       44.2%         Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 81.7%       83.0%       82.9%       83.6%       44.2%         ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       81.7%       83.0%       82.9%       83.6%       42.3%         Academic failure <sup>1</sup> 0.7%       2.1%	Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 47.6% 43.0% 42.8% 44.2% 4		60.4%	65.7%	63.4%		67.6%	X
berson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 47.6% 43.0% 42.8% 44.2%	, , ,	00.170	00.170	00.170	-	01.070	
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 81.7%       83.0%       82.9%       83.6%         ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       0.7%       2.1%       10.7%       2.1%         High school dropouts <sup>11</sup> 0.7%       2.1%       10.7%       42.3%         Academic failure <sup>1</sup> 41.8%       41.9%       39.1%       42.3%         Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup> 47.7%       50.2%       51.7%       49.6%         SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT       11.8%       41.9%       39.1%       42.3%         High school students infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> 36.7%       13.9%		47.6%	43.0%	42.8%		44 2%	X
berson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 81.7%       83.0%       82.9%       83.6%       X         ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       0.7%       2.1%		47.070	+0.070	42.070		H.2 /0	
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       0.7%       2.1%       0.8%         High school dropouts <sup>11</sup> 0.7%       2.1%          Academic failure <sup>1</sup> 41.8%       41.9%       39.1%       42.3%         Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup> 47.7%       50.2%       51.7%       49.6%         SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT             High school students) <sup>11</sup> 36.7%       13.9%           Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 42.8%       47.0%       44.2%       50.9%          School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>-1</sup> 52.9%       57.9%       59.9%       61.9%		01 70/	02.00/	00.00/		92.69/	×
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup> 0.7%       2.1%          Academic failure <sup>1</sup> 41.8%       41.9%       39.1%       42.3%         Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup> 47.7%       50.2%       51.7%       49.6%         SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT       50.2%       51.7%       50.2%       50.2%       51.7%         High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> 36.7%       13.9%          Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 42.8%       47.0%       44.2%       50.9%          School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>-1</sup> 52.9%       57.9%       59.9%       61.9%		01.7%	03.0%	02.9%		03.0%	
Academic failure <sup>1</sup> 41.8%       41.9%       39.1%       42.3%         Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup> 47.7%       50.2%       51.7%       49.6%         SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT       50.2%       51.7%       49.6%       50.9%         High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> 36.7%       13.9%       50.9%       50.9%         Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 42.8%       47.0%       44.2%       50.9%       50.9%         School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>-1</sup> 52.9%       57.9%       59.9%       61.9%		0.7%	2 10/				
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup> 47.7% 50.2% 51.7% 49.6% SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> 36.7% 13.9% 50.9\% 50.9	•			20.40/		40.00/	
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> 36.7% 13.9% Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 42.8% 47.0% 44.2% 50.9% 50.9% School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup> 52.9% 57.9% 59.9% 61.9%							
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> 36.7%       13.9%          Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 42.8%       47.0%       44.2%       50.9%         School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>-1</sup> 52.9%       57.9%       59.9%       61.9%		47.7%	50.2%	51.7%		49.6%	~
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> 36.7%       13.9%          Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 42.8%       47.0%       44.2%       50.9%         School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>-1</sup> 52.9%       57.9%       59.9%       61.9%							
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 42.8%       47.0%       44.2%       50.9%         School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup> 52.9%       57.9%       59.9%       61.9%							
School opportunities for pro-social involvement 1 52.9% 57.9% 59.9% 61.9%		36.7%					
	-	42.8%	47.0%	44.2%		50.9%	~
School rewards for pro-social involvement 1 45.8% 47.5% 49.2% 50.9%	School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup>	52.9%	57.9%	59.9%		61.9%	
	School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	45.8%	47.5%	49.2%		50.9%	×

#### HOWARD COUNTY



Alcohol

Marijuana

Prescription

drugs

Smoking

favorable toward

drug use

using

Howard County					Arkansas	VS. State
Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	12.5%	14.7%	11.3%		9.7%	×
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	4.1%	6.5%	3.8%		3.3%	×
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	2.7%	6.0%	4.4%		3.1%	×
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	6.2%	5.1%	6.7%		6.1%	×
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%		0.2%	1
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.6%	3.9%	2.4%		2.3%	×
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	21.9%			•		
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.7%			•		
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	10.2	8.7				
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	100.1				
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State						
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	339	388	378		76139	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	33	40	68		14549	
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1104.4	948.9	1067.3		872.1	X
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	43.0%	48.6%	55.4%		48.4%	X
AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS	40.070	40.070	00.470		+0.+70	
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	6.3%	0.0%				
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	37.2%	33.6%	33.2%		34.3%	1
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>						×
	19.6%	23.4%	22.2%		19.9%	•
CRIME	0.7	5.4				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	3.7	5.1	0.4.404			×
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	33.8%	37.8%	34.4%		30.4%	•
		- 10 <i>1</i>				
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.0%	3.4%	3.3%		3.5%	~
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	19.1%	17.3%				
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age		5.5	4.3		10.9	1
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	34.0%	27.1%	29.9%		31.2%	$\checkmark$
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	27.6%	34.7%	30.0%		29.3%	×
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.3%	24.2%	19.8%		20.3%	1
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use	15.8%	21.2%	19.7%		16.0%	×
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.1%	27.8%	22.6%		22.0%	×
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	49.0%	47.7%	44.1%		51.9%	1
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	35.3%	40.2%	37.8%		37.7%	×
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	15.7%	22.4%	21.7%		18.6%	×
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	71.7%	72.4%	69.4%		60.4%	1
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>1</sup>	83.0%	78.8%	86.4%		81.9%	1
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>1</sup>	67.2%	66.7%	72.6%		67.6%	1
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						
person at moderate" or "great risk" *1	46.5%	47.5%	49.2%		44.2%	1
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
person at " moderate" or "great risk" *1	83.7%	83.4%	86.6%		83.6%	1
	00.170	00.470	00.070			
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.6%	1.2%				
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	42.1%	36.8%	3/ 70/		42.3%	1
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>			34.7%		_	¥
	43.2%	46.4%	50.2%		49.6%	**
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of	0.004	0.404		-		0.000
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	8.0%	6.1%			<b>FO 05</b>	
Transitions and makility.			11 70/		E0 00/	-
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	33.3%	41.1%	41.7%		50.9%	~
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup> School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	33.3% 60.5% 56.4%	41.1% 59.4% 58.5%	61.5% 56.2%		61.9% 50.9%	ž

#### **INDEPENDENCE COUNTY**


Independence County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	10.3%	10.3%	12.7%		9.7%	×
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.8%	6.3%	6.0%		3.3%	×
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.7%	4.3%	5.3%		3.1%	×
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	5.0%	4.4%	7.2%		6.1%	×
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%		0.2%	1
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.8%	2.7%	1.9%		2.3%	1
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.9%			•		
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	14.6%			•		
CONSEQUENCES	111070					
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	10.3	6.8				( <del>-</del>
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	34	34				
Vental health clients served through Arkansas State	54	0-				
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	550	EAA	507		76120	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	559	544	507		76139	
	240	211	151		14549	(
MENTAL HEALTH	050.0	000 7	700.0		070 (	
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	856.6	869.7	790.3	-	872.1	1
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	44.4%	43.3%	46.0%		48.4%	×
AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	6.1%	5.6%				
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	33.0%	37.8%	38.9%		34.3%	×
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	21.7%	21.5%	22.8%		19.9%	×
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	17.5	17				
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	30.9%	28.7%	29.1%		30.4%	1
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.2%	4.0%	4.0%		3.5%	×
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	15.9%	14.5%				
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) $^{\circ}$	<sup>5</sup> 14.2	15.2	14.2		10.9	X
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	26.8%	30.7%	32.3%		31.2%	X
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	31.3%	30.2%	32.5%		29.3%	X
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.8%	19.8%	23.5%		20.3%	X
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS	211070	101070	201070		201070	
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.8%	18.8%	18.1%		16.0%	X
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.4%	21.9%	24.3%		22.0%	x
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	50.0%	45.1%	48.3%		51.9%	1
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	33.3%	37.1%			37.7%	~
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>			31.4%			×
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	19.9%	20.6%	20.5%		18.6%	-
	69.5%	65.2%	68.1%		60.4%	1
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk"	81.3%	85.0%	85.2%		81.9%	×
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	65.9%	68.3%	66.7%		67.6%	×
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	47.7%	50.7%	47.4%		44.2%	1
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
person at " moderate" or "great risk" 1	84.9%	86.3%	88.8%		83.6%	1
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.4%	1.3%				
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	43.9%	43.3%	41.8%		42.3%	1
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	44.1%	46.2%	48.1%		49.6%	1
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	20 7%	10.9%		-		144 1
ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	29.7%	10.8%	E0.20/		50.00/	1
•	50.9%	51.7%	50.2%		50.9%	1
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	66.5%	63.9%	64.4%		61.9%	1
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	52.7%	53.2%	52.8%		50.9%	1

## **IZARD COUNTY**



ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Izard County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	14.3%	11.4%	17.5%		9.7%	X
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	15.6%	6.6%	8.7%		• 3.3%	X
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	14.2%	8.0%	7.7%		• 3.1%	X
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	4.5%	3.5%	6.3%		6.1%	X
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.9%	0.5%		• 0.2%	X
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	1.0%	2.9%	2.6%		• 2.3%	X
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.7%	2.070	2.070	•	2.070	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.5%					
CONSEQUENCES	10.070					
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	6.3	4.3				( <del>4</del> 4)
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	123.8	4.3 0				
	123.0	0				
Vental health clients served through Arkansas State	0.1.1	050	000		- 70400	122
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	241	259	203		• 76139	1000
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	64	52	31		• 14549	
		045.0	0010		070	
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	936.8	915.8	861.8		872.1	~
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	39.2%	41.9%	50.6%		• 48.4%	×
						1071
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.1%	2.7%				
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	40.3%	33.6%	37.4%		• 34.3%	×
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	26.0%	22.0%	19.6%		• 19.9%	1
CRIME						
Fotal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	21.8	24.3				
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	41.7%	31.1%	36.2%		• 30.4%	×
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	5.5%	5.4%	5.5%		• 3.5%	×
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	19.3%	18.7%				
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	28	27.2	21.1		• 10.9	X
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	33.7%	25.8%	32.3%		• 31.2%	X
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	36.1%	29.9%	30.6%		• 29.3%	X
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	33.2%	25.5%	27.8%		• 20.3%	X
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS	00.270	20.070	21.070		20.070	
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.5%	20.3%	19.6%		• 16.0%	X
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.9%	20.3%	25.3%		22.0%	x
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>					-	1
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	43.9%	47.4%	50.4%		51.9%	~
•	39.9%	33.1%	34.0%		• 37.7%	×
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	21.3%	24.3%	21.2%		• 18.6%	-
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	76.0%	66.9%	68.3%		• 60.4%	1
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk"	86.8%	86.0%	84.4%		• 81.9%	$\checkmark$
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	64.1%	64.3%	59.8%		• 67.6%	×
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	55.1%	51.1%	48.1%		44.2%	1
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
person at " moderate" or "great risk" 1	90.9%	91.1%	88.8%		• 83.6%	1
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	0.2%	0.2%				
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	43.0%	41.9%	38.6%		• 42.3%	1
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	41.3%	42.7%	50.1%		49.6%	×
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT	11.570	12.170	00.170		10.070	
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	24 40/	2 00/		-		222
	34.4%	3.9%	40.00/		50.00/	
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	46.8%	45.0%	42.0%	-	• 50.9%	1
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	68.1%	66.0%	66.7%		• 61.9%	1
School rewards for pro-social involvement	62.6%	54.0%	55.8%		• 50.9%	1



Jackson County					Arkansas	VS. State
Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	12.1%	7.0%	11.3%		9.7%	×
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	6.6%	4.2%	6.4%		3.3%	×
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	7.0%	4.0%	5.9%		3.1%	×
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	4.8%	4.5%	7.5%		6.1%	×
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%		0.2%	×
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.6%	1.2%	2.2%		2.3%	1
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	22.1%			•		
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.5%			•		
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	4.8	8.3				
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	94.6				
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State						
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	241	288	232		76139	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	123	133	129		14549	
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1143.8	1076.3	1003.3		872.1	X
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	41.0%	42.8%	47.0%		48.4%	1
AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	4.7	4.7				
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	4.5%	2.2%				
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	36.6%	35.1%	34.5%		34.3%	x
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	22.8%	16.8%	20.5%	-	19.9%	x
CRIME	22.0%	10.0%	20.5%		19.9%	
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	0.0	0.0				
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	8.8	8.9	20.70/		20.40/	x
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP	37.6%	37.2%	39.7%		30.4%	~
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	E 00/	0.00/	0.50/		2.5%	x
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	5.9%	6.0%	6.5%		3.5%	<u>_</u>
	22.2%	25.6%				
FAMILY	5					x
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)		32.2	31.1		10.9	
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	27.7%	32.4%	31.8%		31.2%	×
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	38.5%	31.0%	40.4%		29.3%	×
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.2%	20.1%	24.8%		20.3%	×
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use	16.1%	15.6%	18.4%		16.0%	×
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use	19.7%	20.2%	24.5%		22.0%	×
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	49.8%	50.8%	54.2%		51.9%	×
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	41.1%	38.2%	43.3%		37.7%	X
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.8%	16.9%	21.6%		18.6%	×
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	57.4%	63.4%	56.7%		60.4%	×
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	76.4%	80.0%	82.3%		81.9%	1
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" *1	65.7%	70.0%	65.0%		67.6%	X
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						
person at moderate" or "great risk" *1	48.2%	47.0%	43.6%		44.2%	X
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
person at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	80.7%	86.1%	86.7%		83.6%	1
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT			00.170			
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	5.2%	3.2%				
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	42.8%	42.0%	44.2%		42.3%	×
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	42.8%	42.0%	44.2% 51.3%		42.3%	- x
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT	42.1%	47.9%	51.5%		49.0%	***
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of	F F0/	4.00/		-		222
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	5.5%	1.8%	44.000		50.004	
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	43.8%	41.5%	41.6%		50.9%	1
School opportunities for pro-social involvement	61.0%	58.0%	61.9%		61.9%	1
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	49.7%	44.7%	50.4%		50.9%	×



favorable toward using drug use drugs

ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Alcohol

Marijuana

Prescription

drugs

Smoking

Jefferson County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	9.1%	12.0%	9.9%		9.7%	X
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	4.7%	4.2%	2.5%		3.3%	1
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	4.8%	2.5%	3.0%		3.1%	1
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	7.7%	8.6%	7.0%		6.1%	x
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.2%	
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.5%	3.7%	3.0%		2.3%	ž
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	21.3%	5.7 /0	5.0 %		2.370	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.0%					
CONSEQUENCES	13.0%			·		
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	2.0	4				
	3.8					
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	16.8	16.8				
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State				-		1.12
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	3006	2822	2671		76139	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	559	599	586		14549	
						~
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1032.1	970.7	1000.5		872.1	×
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	44.7%	46.8%	49.2%		48.4%	×
AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	2.7	2.2		• • • • •		
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	11.7%	8.1%		• • • •		
_aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	36.7%	35.3%	39.3%		34.3%	×
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	18.6%	22.8%	18.8%		19.9%	1
CRIME						
Fotal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	7.1	6.8		-		
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	41.4%	38.8%	32.9%		30.4%	×
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	5.2%	5.2%	5.5%		3.5%	X
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	23.5%	22.2%				
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)	<sup>5</sup> 14 1	12.4	11.7		10.9	X
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	29.5%	32.2%	31.5%		31.2%	X
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	32.3%	35.0%	29.8%		29.3%	x
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>					29.3%	x
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS	18.9%	20.0%	21.0%		20.3%	
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	40.70/	40.40/	40.00/		40.00/	x
	18.7%	18.1%	16.9%		16.0%	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.8%	23.0%	21.2%		22.0%	<u> </u>
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	56.2%	56.9%	56.4%		51.9%	×
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	52.3%	56.8%	46.8%		37.7%	×.
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	19.7%	21.5%	19.8%		18.6%	×
Religiosity <sup>1</sup>	65.5%	68.8%	60.6%		60.4%	1
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk"	72.7%	75.7%	74.8%		81.9%	<b>. X</b>
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	61.4%	63.7%	61.7%		67.6%	×
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	40.8%	38.7%	40.1%		44.2%	×
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
berson at " moderate" or "great risk"	71.5%	76.7%	74.6%		83.6%	×
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	4.4%	7.1%				
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	34.9%	35.7%	37.1%		42.3%	1
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	37.4%	48.5%	50.0%		49.6%	X
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	14.1%	20.6%				
Fransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	52.7%	52.6%	50.0%		50.9%	1
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	56.7%	47.2%	54.3%		61.9%	x
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	47.1%	38.8%	46.5%	-	50.9%	x
	-11.170	00.070	-0.070		00.070	



ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

ohnson County					Arkansas	VS. Stat
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
1	8.7%	9.4%	11.8%		9.7%	X
1	3.0%	2.4%	2.7%		• 3.3%	1
	2.2%	3.3%	3.3%		3.1%	ž
						-
	6.9%	5.3%	5.6%		6.1%	- <del>V</del>
	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%		0.2%	×
	2.7%	1.6%	2.4%		• 2.3%	×
	20.8%			•		
dult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	14.3%			•		
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	7.8	7.2				
atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				
Iental health clients served through Arkansas State						
	699	755	778		• 76139	
lumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	113	109	105			
· · ·	113	109	105		• 14549	
1ENTAL HEALTH						~
	948.6	852.5	890.8		872.1	×
	47.2%	51.1%	53.5%		48.4%	×
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
	0	0				
0	5.4%	9.9%				
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	32.6%	34.5%	35.5%		• 34.3%	X
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	16.9%	18.5%	20.5%		19.9%	X
CRIME	10.570	10.570	20.370		19.970	
	0.7	7.0				
	9.7	7.6	00.00/			1
	31.3%	32.8%	29.9%		• 30.4%	$\checkmark$
	4.3%	4.5%	4.6%		3.5%	×
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	18.4%	22.2%				
AMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) $^5$	16.4	13.5	12.1		• 10.9	×
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	32.7%	30.2%	32.2%		• 31.2%	X
1	26.7%	27.7%	27.7%		29.3%	1
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.7%	26.6%	22.5%		• 20.3%	x
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS	19.7 %	20.0%	22.5%		20.3%	
	44.00%		10.5%		10.0%	x
arly initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	14.9%	15.5%	16.5%		16.0%	
	22.5%	23.6%	23.9%		22.0%	×
	51.4%	53.2%	48.8%		• 51.9%	1
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	31.5%	34.6%	33.8%	-	• 37.7%	1
riends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	15.4%	18.3%	17.6%	-	* 18.6%	1
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	61.6%	61.7%	59.2%		• 60.4%	X
outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" *1	83.0%	84.8%	85.8%		* 81.9%	1
outh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages	2.0.070	0	00.070		0.1370	
	64 29/	66.20/	68 69/	-	• 67.6%	21
	64.2%	66.3%	68.6%		07.0%	V
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a	10.004	40.404	45.004	-		21
	46.2%	43.1%	45.8%		44.2%	× .
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						-
	83.3%	86.3%	86.4%		* 83.6%	1
CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.3%	1.2%				
cademic failure <sup>1</sup>	50.4%	45.4%	43.3%		• 42.3%	X
	37.1%	44.9%	42.5%		49.6%	1
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT	01.170	11.070	12.070		10.070	
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of	11.101	10.000				1.12
nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	11.1%	19.3%				1
ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	50.0%	45.3%	49.8%		50.9%	1
· ·						
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	63.8%	61.9%	61.8%		• 61.9%	×

## LAFAYETTE COUNTY



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



42.3%

ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Alcohol

Marijuana

Prescription

drugs

Smoking

favorable toward

drug use

using

Lafayette County					Arkansas	VS. State
Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	8.4%		18.8%	,,	9.7%	X
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	2.4%		2.9%		3.3%	1
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.1%		2.9%		3.1%	1
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	9.6%		4.7%		6.1%	1
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%		0.0%		0.2%	1
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.4%		3.1%		2.3%	x
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.1%		0.170	•	2.070	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	11.8%			•		
CONSEQUENCES	11.0%					
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3	2.8				
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	2.0				
	0	0				
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State	100	400	404		70400	122
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	199	183	164		76139	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	7	32	15		14549	
						~
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	858.3	908	965.4		872.1	×
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	39.5%		53.5%	•	48.4%	×
AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	12.5%	13.3%		• • • •		
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	40.2%		30.5%	• • • • •	34.3%	1
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	24.1%		25.0%	•	19.9%	×
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	4.2	4.6				
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	51.8%		60.0%		30.4%	×
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	5.0%	5.1%	4.7%		3.5%	X
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	24.1%	22.8%				
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)	<sup>£</sup> 17.6	11	8.1		10.9	1
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	24.7%	•••	23.2%		31.2%	1
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	35.4%		45.8%		29.3%	x
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	26.8%		28.8%		20.3%	X
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS	20.070		20.070		20.370	
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	13.3%		22.7%		16.0%	X
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.5%		31.1%		22.0%	x
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>						- x
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	50.6%		72.9%		51.9%	- x
	57.8%		56.6%		37.7%	- x
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	13.3%		27.6%		18.6%	
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	62.7%		56.8%		60.4%	×.
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	82.9%		70.0%		81.9%	×
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	60.2%		60.0%	•	67.6%	×
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						
person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	42.2%		30.0%	•	44.2%	×
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
person at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	84.3%		75.4%	• • • • • •	83.6%	×
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.2%	2.4%				
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	49.4%		42.7%	•	42.3%	×
_ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	26.5%		38.2%		49.6%	1
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	10.8%	12.1%				
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	29.6%	12.170	37.9%		50.9%	1
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	29.0% 63.9%					1
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>			66.2%	-	61.9%	1
benoor rewards for pro-social involvement	61.0%		51.3%	•	50.9%	



drug use

ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

awrence County					Arkansas	VS. State
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
	<b>a</b> 101	10.00				X
fouth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	8.1%	13.5%	9.9%	-	• 9.7%	
fouth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	5.6%	8.3%	6.7%	-	• 3.3%	×
/outh chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.3%	5.8%	5.5%		• 3.1%	×
(outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	3.7%	5.2%	2.8%		• 6.1%	×,
(outh heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%		• 0.2%	1
fouth prescription drug use	1.9%	1.3%	3.4%	• • •	• 2.3%	×
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.4%			•		
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	14.6%			•		
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	5.8	5.3		·•		
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	142.9	0				
Nental health clients served through Arkansas State						
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	751	724	648		• 76139	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	141	96	90		• 14549	
/ENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1116.1	976.2	1016.5		• 872.1	X
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	38.8%	48.3%	45.5%		48.4%	1
AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS	00.070	10.070	10.070		10.170	
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0%	3.3%				1
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	31.5%	31.0%	33.2%		• 34.3%	1
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>						~
, , ,	17.2%	23.4%	18.1%		• 19.9%	× .
CRIME		7.0				
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	4.4	7.6		-		
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	35.1%	37.9%	36.5%		• 30.4%	×
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.8%	3.9%	4.2%		3.5%	×
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	16.9%	17.7%				
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of ag	e) <sup>°</sup> 21.4	14.7	12.3		• 10.9	×
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	25.7%	27.3%	29.4%		• 31.2%	1
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	29.0%	31.6%	32.4%		29.3%	×
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.3%	24.7%	23.4%		• 20.3%	×
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	15.4%	19.7%	18.6%		• 16.0%	×
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	15.9%	23.8%	21.0%		• 22.0%	1
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	47.9%	52.7%	51.4%		• 51.9%	1
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	27.1%	31.3%	35.5%		• 37.7%	1
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	13.6%	21.0%	20.4%		18.6%	X
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	71.1%	70.2%	65.0%		• 60.4%	1
(outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>1</sup>	81.8%	83.9%	78.5%		• 81.9%	X
fouth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages	01.070	00.070	10.070		- 01.070	
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	62.4%	58.7%	61.3%		• 67.6%	x
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a	02.470	50.770	01.070	-	07.070	
berson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	F2 00/	40 70/	40.00/		44.00/	1
•	52.0%	43.7%	48.2%		• 44.2%	<b>V</b>
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a	00.00/	00 70/	04.004		• • • • • • • • •	21
berson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	83.8%	83.7%	84.6%		83.6%	<b>V</b>
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.0%	1.4%				
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	43.8%	43.0%	45.4%	• • •	42.3%	×
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	46.8%	47.6%	55.0%	• • •	<b>4</b> 9.6%	×
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	22.8%	3.4%				
			43.6%		• 50.9%	1
Fransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	42.2%	44.9%	40.070	-	50.970	
ransitions and mobility' School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	42.2% 64.3%	44.9% 66.7%	60.8%		<ul><li>61.9%</li></ul>	x

# LEE COUNTY



0

Smoking

ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Alcohol

Marijuana

Prescription

drugs

favorable toward

drug use

using

SUBSTANCE USE       9.7%       9.7%         Guth alcohol use <sup>1</sup> 5.3%       0.0%       2.9%       9.7%         Guth alcohol use <sup>1</sup> 2.6%       5.9%       0.0%       3.3%         Guth herming use <sup>1</sup> 2.6%       5.9%       2.9%       3.3%         Guth herming use <sup>1</sup> 2.6%       5.9%       2.9%       5.1%       0.0%         Guth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup> 0.0%       0.0%       0.0%       0.0%       2.2%       0.2%         Guth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup> 0.0%       0.0%       0.0%       0.0%       2.3%	Lee County					Arkansas	VS. Stat
Guth address       5.3%       0.5%       2.9%       0.7%       3.3%         Guth Cardwards (balance)       5.3%       0.0%       2.4%       3.3%       3.3%         Guth Analysine (and address)       2.6%       0.0%       0.0%       0.2%       6.1%         Guth Analysine (and address)       2.6%       0.0%       0.0%       0.2%       2.3%	ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
Gath diggraphic use <sup>1</sup> 6.1%       0.0%       2.7%       3.3%       4.3%         Gath diggraphic diagonal use <sup>1</sup> 2.6%       5.0%       2.6%       6.0%       0.0%       0.0%       0.2%         Gath brand pulana use <sup>1</sup> 2.6%       5.0%       0.0%       0.0%       0.2%       0.2%       0.0%       0.0%       0.2%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.2%       0.2%       0.2%       0.2%       0.2%       0.2%       0.2%       0.2%       0.0%       0.0%       0.2%       0.2%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.2%       0.2%       0.2%       0.2%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.2%       0.2%       0.2%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%	SUBSTANCE USE						
fordin biggraphic loss <sup>1</sup> 5.1%       0.0%       2.7%       3.3%       4         fordin haring loss could be cou	Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	5.3%	6.0%	2.9%		9.7%	1
Clarb manu sel       2.6%       5.9%       2.9%       4.1%       2.9%         Coult heroin usel       0.0%       0.0%       0.0%       0.2%       2.3%         Coult heroin usel       0.0%       0.0%       0.0%       0.2%       2.3%         Coult heroin usel       0.0%       0.0%       0.0%       2.3%	outh cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	5.1%	0.0%	2.7%		3.3%	1
Clarb manu sel       2.6%       5.9%       2.9%       4.1%       2.9%         Coult heroin usel       0.0%       0.0%       0.0%       0.2%       2.3%         Coult heroin usel       0.0%       0.0%       0.0%       0.2%       2.3%         Coult heroin usel       0.0%       0.0%       0.0%       2.3%	outh chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	2.6%		1.4%			1
Optime bench drug usel       0.0%       <	/outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>						1
Carth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup> 0.0%       0.0%       0.0%       2.3%	•						1
dult successive dinking <sup>1</sup> 24,8%							1
Value accessive dinking <sup>2</sup> 12.7%         •			0.070	0.070	•	2.070	
SDNSEQUENCES         T.2         8           Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>1</sup> 7.2         8           Statistic cashes among youth aged 15.20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>1</sup> 0         0           Arrental health clents served through Arkanass State (sopplat and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup> 329         307           VEXIAL HEALTH         Substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>1</sup> 6         16         6           VEXIAL HEALTH         Substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>1</sup> 0         0         0           VALUALLIT YAND ACCESS         Substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>1</sup> 0         0         0           State (spring and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>1</sup> 0         0         0         0           State (spring and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>1</sup> 0         0         0         0           State (spring and liquor stores (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 7.3         12.3         32.8%         30.4%           State (spring and liquor stores (per 1,000 population stores (p					•		
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>1</sup> 7.2       8	5	12.770					
alal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population)*       0       0		7.2	0				
Aental health clients served through Arkanase State         Idospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>2</sup> 329       323       307       76139					-		
dospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup> 229       223       307       76139          Mumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>6</sup> 6       6       6       14549          BURLENTL HEATTH       573       90.5       90.9       872.1       ¥48.4%          Subcide (per 100.000 population) <sup>7</sup> 0       0             Coloracco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>4</sup> 4.5%       2.6%		0	0				
Jumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup> 6         16         6	· .			~~~			1222
ALENTAL HEALTH         Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>10</sup> 973       909,5       990,9       872,1       X         Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>10</sup> 0       0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
Suicide (per 100,000 population)*       973       909,5       909,9       872.1       X         Addlescent depressive symptoms*       43.6%       37.0%       39.5%       48.4%       ✓         VALABILTY AND ACCESS	·	6	16	6		14549	
videlescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup> 43.6%       37.0%       39.5%       48.4%         VVALABILTY AND ACCESS							
WAILABLTY AND ACCESS         Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1.000 population) <sup>7</sup> 0       0				990.9			*
Beer, while, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>2</sup> 0       0		43.6%	37.0%	39.5%		48.4%	$\checkmark$
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup> 4,5%       2,6%							
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup> 58.3%       51.1%       42.9%       34.3%       X         Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> 8.3%       10.9%       7.9%       19.9%       X         Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> 60.0%       54.3%       32.8%       30.4%       X         Total crime index offenses (per 1.000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 7.3       12.3		0	0		••		
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> 8.3%       10.9%       7.9%       19.9%         PRME		4.5%	2.6%		••		
SRIME       7.3       12.3         Orall crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 7.3       12.3         Bigh community disorganization <sup>1</sup> 60.0%       54.3%       32.8%         SCONOMIC HARDSHIP       3.5%       30.4%         Dremployment rates <sup>3</sup> 4.8%       4.8%       4.5%         Presnos below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 37.3%       43.0%       3.5%         Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 58.8%       41.9%       48.2%       29.3%       29.3%         Coro family management <sup>1</sup> 58.9%       11.6%       14.5%       12.5%       20.3%       29.3%       29.3%       29.3%       29.3%       29.3%       20.3%<	aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	58.3%	51.1%	42.9%		34.3%	×
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 7.3       12.3	Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	8.3%	10.9%	7.9%		19.9%	1
tigh community disorganization <sup>1</sup> 60.0%       54.3%       32.8%       30.4%         ECONMIC HARDSHIP	CRIME						
CONOMIC HARDSHIP       0.000       0.000       0.000       0.000         Jnemployment rates <sup>1</sup> 4.8%       4.8%       4.5%       3.5%         Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 37.3%       43.0%	otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	7.3	12.3				
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup> 4.8%       4.8%       4.5%       3.5%	ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	60.0%	54.3%	32.8%		30.4%	X
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup> 4.8%       4.8%       4.5%       3.5%	ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 37.3%       43.0%		4.8%	4.8%	4.5%		3.5%	X
AMILY         2hildren living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup> 9       10.7       7.9       10.9         2hoor family management <sup>1</sup> 58.8%       41.9%       48.2%       31.2%         amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 25.0%       28.3%       29.3%       20.3%         Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 10.8%       14.9%       11.5%       20.3%         Parental attitudes favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 16.7%       14.5%       12.5%       20.3%         Per favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 20.8%       14.8%       12.5%       22.0%         ever favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 20.8%       14.8%       12.5%       22.0%         ever favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 20.8%       14.8%       12.5%       22.0%         ever favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 74.4%       63.5%       69.7%       51.9%         ever favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 7.7%       43.6%       28.8%       60.4%         // cuth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>-1</sup> 31.6%       57.7%       50.0%       81.9%         // cuth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>-1</sup> 30.8%       48.1%       47.4%       67.6% <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>							
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High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> $14.7\%$ $0.0\%$ $$ Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> $34.3\%$ $46.7\%$ $54.2\%$ $50.9\%$ $4$ School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup> $44.2\%$ $50.9\%$ $44.0\%$ $61.9\%$		30.0%	30.9%	37.3%		49.0%	
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{nnrolled high school students} \\ \hline \text{ransitions and mobility}^1 \\ \hline \text{School opportunities for pro-social involvement}^{11} \\ \hline \text{44.2\%} \\ \hline \text{50.9\%} \\ \hline \text{44.0\%} \\ \hline \text{61.9\%} \\$							
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 34.3%     46.7%     54.2%     50.9%     X       School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup> 44.2%     50.9%     44.0%     61.9%     X							0.05
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup> 44.2% 50.9% 44.0%					•		
	-						
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup> 52.0% 58.2% 44.6% 50.9%		44.2%	50.9%	44.0%		61.9%	
	School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	52.0%	58.2%	44.6%		50.9%	X



SUBSTANCE UPE         9.7%         15.7%         15.7%         9.7%         X           Youth adoption use <sup>1</sup> 7.7%         15.7%         7.7%         15.7%         9.7%         X           Youth chardpoint core use <sup>1</sup> 7.7%         15.7%         7.7%         15.7%         9.7%         X           Youth chardpoint core use <sup>1</sup> 0.7%         8.7%         6.9%         6.1%         X           Youth chardpoint core use <sup>1</sup> 0.4%         0.9%         0.4%         0.2%         X           Youth chardpoint core use <sup>1</sup> 0.4%         0.9%         0.4%         0.2%         X         X           Youth chardpoint core use <sup>1</sup> 0.4%         1.9%         1.3%         2.3%         X         X           Youth chardpoint core use <sup>1</sup> 1.4%         1.9	Lincoln County					Arkansas	VS. State
Youth advances         13.2%         17.%	Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
Totth organite usel         7.7%         1.15%         7.1%         3.3%         X           World howing locations one all         7.7%         1.15%         7.1%         3.3%         X           Youth marijuana usel         7.6%         8.1%         6.0%         3.1%         X           Youth marijuana usel         0.0%         0.4%         0.3%         0.4%         0.2%         X           Youth prescription drug usel         0.0%         0.4%         1.3%         2.2%         -         -           Adult successe drinking'         1.4%         1.9         -         -         -           Solvalance allose arrests (per 1.000 population) <sup>1</sup> 1.4         1.9         -         -           Solvalance allose arrests (per 1.000 population) <sup>1</sup> 1.4         1.9         -         -           Solvalance allose arrests evered through Advansas State         -         -         -         -           Heral health clicate allose arrests evere through Advansas State         -         -         -         -           Stated (per 10.000 population) <sup>1</sup> 1070.0         981.6         885.4         472.1         X           Advales evert disposition former disposition former disposition formore disposition formore disposition formore disposi	SUBSTANCE USE						
Yauth atwing (blacco use)         7.6%         3.1%         8.9%         3.1%         X           Youth manyous use)         47.6%         5.0%         3.8%         0.1%         2.3%           Youth heroin use         0.0%	Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.2%	15.7%	13.7%		9.7%	
Youth Product Array       4.7%       5.0%       3.8%       5.1%       X         Youth herain use <sup>1</sup> 0.0%       0.4%       0.3%       0.4%       0.2%       X         Aulat soncesive (minking <sup>1</sup> )       2.2%       0.4%       0.3%       0.4%       0.3%       0.4%         Aulat soncesive (minking <sup>1</sup> )       2.2%       0.4%       0.3%       0.4%       0.3%       0.4%         Solutat accessive (minking <sup>1</sup> )       1.4       1.9	Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.7%	11.5%	7.1%		3.3%	
Youth near line         0.0%         0.4%         0.4%         0.2%         X           Volub prosciption drug usis         0.4%         1.3%         1.1%         0.2%         X           Adult smokers (smoked = 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)         22.5%         -         -         -           Stabilization adults amokers (smoked = 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)         22.5%         -         -         -           Stabilization adults amokers (smoked = 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)         1.4         1.9         -         -           Stabilization adults amokers (smoked = 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)         1.4         1.9         -         -           Stabilization adults amokers (smoked = 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)         1.4         1.9         -         -           Stabilization adults amokers (smoked = 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)         1.0         0         -         -         -           Stabilization adults amokers (smokers (sm	Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	7.6%	8.1%	8.9%	++	3.1%	×
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup> 4.4%       1.3%       1.1%       2.3%         Adult senseties (emoded =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup> 22.5%		4.7%	5.0%	3.8%	++	6.1%	1
Adult anxester (annoker) 5 (100 cigareties and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup> 22,5%	Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	••	0.2%	×
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup> 15.4%	Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.4%	1.3%	1.1%	••	2.3%	1
CONSECUENCES         14         1.9           Fatal crashes ameris (per 1.000 population) <sup>2</sup> 1.4         1.9           Fatal crashes ameris (per 1.000 population) <sup>2</sup> 1.4         1.9           Wental health clients served through Arkanss State         438         421         433           Wental health clients served through Arkanss State         438         421         433           Wantar Health Clients served through Arkanss State         438         421         433           Wantar Health Clients served through Arkanss State         438         421         433           Wantar Health Clients served through Arkanss State         438         421         433           Wantar Health Clients served through Arkanss State         438         421         433           Values States (per 10.000 population) <sup>1</sup> 107.0.9         981.6         855.4         972.1         X           Values States (per 10.000 population) <sup>1</sup> 0         0         0	Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	22.5%			•		
Substance abuse arrests (per 1.000 population)*       1.4       1.9	Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	15.4%			•		
Fail crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100.000 population) <sup>4</sup> 0	CONSEQUENCES						
Wental health clients served through Arkanas State         Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>3</sup> 438       421       433       76139         WENTAL HEALTH       14549       14549       14549       14549         WENTAL HEALTH       1070.0       981.6       885.4       872.1       X         Addrescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup> 43.4%       44.7%       52.7%       48.4%       X         VAILASILTY AND ACCESS       Berw, when, and iquor stores (per 1.000 population) <sup>7</sup> 0       0	Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	1.4	1.9				
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>1</sup> 438       421       433       76139          WeinVartue of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>9</sup> 7       43       46       14549          WeinVartue of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>9</sup> 1070.9       981.6       885.4       872.1       X         Sucide (per 100.000 population) <sup>6</sup> 1070.9       981.6       885.4       872.1       X         Sucide (per 100.000 population) <sup>6</sup> 0       0	Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup> 47         43         46         14549            NENTAL HEALTH	Mental health clients served through Arkansas State						
NENTAL HEALTH         Sudde (per 100,000 population) <sup>10</sup> 1070.9       981.6       885.4       872.1       X         Suddescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup> 43.4%       44.7%       52.7%       48.4%         VALLABILTY AND ACCESS       91%       48.4%       48.4%         Parent and fluor stores (per 1.000 population) <sup>2</sup> 0       0	Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	438	421	433		76139	
Suicide (per 100.000 population) <sup>6</sup> 1070.9       981.6       885.4       972.1       X         Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup> 3.4%       44.7%       52.7%       48.4%       X         Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup> 0       0       -       -         Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup> 0       0       -       -         Datacco sales to minors (per candid failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup> 31.%       34.6%       34.3%       X         Per ceived availability of trugs       15.6%       19.5%       14.6%       34.3%       X         Per ceived availability of trugs       5.2       5.1       -       -       -         High community disorganization <sup>1</sup> 27.0%       30.0%       26.0%       30.4%       -         ECONOMIC HARDSHIP       -       -       -       -       -       -         Unemployment rates <sup>6</sup> 4.2%       4.2%       4.4%       3.5%       -       -         Per ceived ratik with discognization <sup>1</sup> 23.4%       23.6%       23.6%       20.3%       20.3%       20.3%       20.3%       20.3%       20.3%       20.3%       20.3%       20.3%       20.3%       20.3%       20.3%       20.3% <t< td=""><td>Number of substance abuse treatment service provided<sup>5</sup></td><td>47</td><td>43</td><td>46</td><td></td><td>14549</td><td></td></t<>	Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	47	43	46		14549	
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup> 43.4%       44.7%       52.7%       48.4%       X         AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS	MENTAL HEALTH						
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup> 43.4%       44.7%       52.7%       48.4%       X         AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS	Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1070.9	981.6	885.4		872.1	×
Beer, whe, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup> 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	43.4%	44.7%	52.7%		48.4%	×
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>3</sup> 3.1%       9.1%	AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup> 41.6% 37.3% 34.6% 34.3% 41.9% Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> 5.2 5.1 5.2 5.2 5.1 5.2 5.1 5.2 5.2 5.1 5.2 5.2 5.1 5.2 5.2 5.1 5.2 5.2 5.1 5.2 5.2 5.1 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2	Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup> 41.6% 37.3% 34.6% 34.3% 41.9% Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> 5.2 5.1 5.2 5.2 5.1 5.2 5.1 5.2 5.2 5.1 5.2 5.2 5.1 5.2 5.2 5.1 5.2 5.2 5.1 5.2 5.2 5.1 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2	Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	3.1%	9.1%				
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> 15.6% 19.5% 14.6% 19.9%  19.9%  Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> 15.6% 19.5% 14.6% 19.9% 19.9%  Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> 27.0% 26.0% 26.0% 30.4%  26.0% 26.0% 30.4%  26.0% 26.0% 30.4%  26.0% 26.0% 30.4%  27.5% 26.0% 26.0% 3.5% 26.0% 26.0% 26.0% 27.5% 26.0% 27.5% 2	Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	41.6%	37.3%	34.6%		34.3%	X
CRIME       5.2       5.1         Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 5.2       5.1         Upt community disorganization <sup>1</sup> 27.0%       30.0%       26.0%       30.4%         ECONOMIC HARDSHIP       1       23.4%       27.5%       30.4%       35.%         Fersons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 23.4%       27.5%       7.5%       7.5%         FAMILY       23.4%       27.5%       7.5%       7.5%         FAMILY       3.5%       29.2%       28.3%       29.3%       29.3%         Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 25.9%       29.2%       28.3%       29.3%       29.3%         Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 23.7%       25.0%       25.2%       20.3%       20.3%         DIVIDUALPEERS       21.0%       54.8%       54.6%       21.0%       22	Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>						1
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 5.2       5.1	CRIME						
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup> 27.0%       30.0%       26.0%       30.4%         ECONDMIC HARDSHIP		5.2	5.1				
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP         Unemployment rates <sup>®</sup> 4.2%       4.2%       4.4%         Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 23.4%       27.5%         FAMLY       23.4%       27.5%         Children living in foster care (per 1.000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>1</sup> 8.8       9.3       6.3       10.9         Poor family management <sup>1</sup> 38.9%       28.4%       23.6%       23.6%       31.2%         Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 25.9%       29.2%       28.3%       29.3%       31.2%         Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 23.7%       25.0%       25.2%       20.3%       20.3%         NDIVIDUAL/PEERS       Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup> 17.2%       13.8%       16.4%       16.0%       4.2%         Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 17.2%       13.8%       16.4%       16.0%       4.1%         Interraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup> 41.2%       36.0%       38.5%       51.9%       41.8%         Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 14.8%       22.1%       14.4%       60.4%       40.4%       40.4%       40.4%       40.4%       40.4%       40.4%       40.4%       40.4%       40.4%       40.4%       40.4%       40.4%       40.4% <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>26.0%</td><td></td><td>30.4%</td><td>1</td></t<>				26.0%		30.4%	1
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup> 4.2%       4.2%       4.4%       3.5%       X         Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 23.4%       27.5%	· · ·	211070	001070	201070		001170	
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 23.4%       27.5%		4.2%	4.2%	4 4%		3.5%	X
FAMILY         Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) 8.8       9.3       6.3       10.9         Poor family management <sup>1</sup> 38.9%       28.4%       23.6%       31.2%         Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 25.9%       29.2%       28.3%       29.3%         Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 23.7%       25.0%       25.2%       20.3%         NDVIDUAL/PEERS       Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup> 17.2%       13.8%       16.4%       16.0%         Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 23.6%       22.0%       22.0%       22.0%       22.0%         Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 61.0%       52.5%       54.5%       51.9%       37.7%         Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 61.0%       52.5%       54.5%       51.9%       37.7%         Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 14.8%       22.1%       14.4%       36.0%       36.4%       37.7%       38.5%         Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>-1</sup> 76.3%       79.9%       78.7%       81.9%       44.2%       43.5%       44.8%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       5				,0		0.070	
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) $^{1}_{8.8}$ 9.3 6.3 10.9 Poor family management $^{1}$ 38.9% 28.4% 23.6% 31.2% Family history of anti-social behavior $^{1}$ 25.9% 29.2% 28.3% 29.3% Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use $^{1}$ 23.7% 25.0% 25.2% 20.3% NDIVIDUAL/PEERS Early initiation of drug use $^{1}$ 17.2% 13.8% 16.4% 16.0% Peer favorable attitudes to drug use $^{1}$ 23.7% 25.0% 25.5% 54.5% 51.9% Interaction with anti-social peers $^{1}$ 41.2% 36.0% 38.5% 51.9% Friends using drugs $^{1}$ 41.8% 22.1% 14.4% 18.6% 60.4% Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" $^{11}$ 76.3% 79.9% 70.8% 60.0% 70.8% Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a berson at moderate" or "great risk" $^{11}$ 75.9% 81.6% 81.8% 44.2% AcADEMICA CHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT High school drupouts $^{11}$ 43.0% 35.2% 43.0% CACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT High school drupouts $^{11}$ 43.0% 41.9% SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of en		20.170	21.070				
Poor family management <sup>1</sup> 38.9%       28.4%       23.6%       31.2%         Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 25.9%       29.2%       28.3%       29.3%         Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 23.7%       25.0%       22.3%       20.3%         Partul attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 23.7%       25.0%       22.3%       20.3%         DIVIDUAL/PEERS       Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup> 23.6%       25.9%       26.5%       22.0%       20.3%         Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 23.6%       25.9%       26.5%       22.0%       20.3%         Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup> 61.0%       52.5%       54.5%       51.9%       20.0%         Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 14.8%       22.1%       38.0%       38.5%       37.7%       X         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       20.9%       76.3%       79.9%       78.7%       81.9%       X         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 54.4%       62.0%       62.3%       67.6%       X         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 54.4%       62.0%       62.3%       67.6% <t< td=""><td></td><td><sup>!</sup>88</td><td>93</td><td>63</td><td></td><td>10.9</td><td></td></t<>		<sup>!</sup> 88	93	63		10.9	
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 25.9%       29.2%       28.3%       29.3%         Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 23.7%       25.0%       25.2%       20.3%         NDIVIDUAL/PEERS       17.2%       13.8%       16.4%       16.0%       22.0%         Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 23.6%       25.5%       54.5%       51.9%       22.0%         Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 61.0%       52.5%       54.5%       51.9%       41.2%         Religiosity <sup>1</sup> 70.5%       69.0%       70.8%       60.4%       60.4%         Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>11</sup> 76.3%       79.9%       78.7%       81.9%         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or " great risk" <sup>11</sup> 54.4%       62.0%       62.3%       67.6%         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or " great risk" <sup>11</sup> 75.9%       81.6%       81.6%       44.2%       42.4%       43.0%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.							1
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 23.7%       25.0%       25.2%       20.3%         NDIVIDUAL/PEERS       Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup> 17.2%       13.8%       16.4%       16.0%         Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 23.6%       25.9%       26.5%       22.0%         Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 61.0%       52.5%       54.5%       51.9%         Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup> 41.2%       30.0%       38.5%       37.7%         Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 14.8%       22.1%       14.4%       18.6%       40.4%         Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 70.5%       69.0%       70.8%       60.4%       40.4%         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 76.3%       79.9%       78.7%       81.9%       44.2%       43.5%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       42.4%       43.5%       44.2%       44							1
DIVIDUAL/PEERS       20.00       20.00       20.00       20.00         Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup> 17.2%       13.8%       16.4%       16.0%         Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 23.6%       25.9%       26.5%       22.0%         Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 61.0%       52.5%       54.5%       51.9%         Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup> 41.2%       36.0%       38.5%       37.7%         Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 14.4%       22.1%       14.4%       18.6%         Vouth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>11</sup> 70.5%       69.0%       70.8%       60.4%         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 54.4%       62.0%       62.3%       67.6%         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a       a       a       44.2%       Image: Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a         person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 75.9%       81.6%       81.8%       44.2%       Image: Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a         person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 2.4%       1.9%       42.3%       42.3%       Image: Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice put							ž
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup> 17.2%       13.8%       16.4%       16.0%         Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 23.6%       25.9%       26.5%       22.0%         Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 61.0%       52.5%       54.5%       51.9%         Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup> 41.2%       36.0%       38.5%       37.7%         Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 14.8%       22.1%       14.4%       18.6%         Religiosity <sup>1</sup> 70.5%       69.0%       70.8%       60.4%         Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 76.3%       79.9%       78.7%       81.9%         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       avery day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 54.4%       62.0%       62.3%       67.6%         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 75.9%       81.6%       81.8%       83.6%       44.2%          ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       -       -       -       -       -         High school dropouts <sup>11</sup> 2.4%       1.9%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       44.2%	č	23.7 /0	23.070	23.270		20.378	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> H12% $36.0\%$ $38.5\%$ Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup> H12% $36.0\%$ $38.5\%$ Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup> H14.8% $22.1\%$ $14.4\%$ Religiosity <sup>1</sup> 70.5% $69.0\%$ 70.8% For how perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 70.5% $62.0\%$ $62.3\%$ Friends using drugs at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> Academic failure <sup>1</sup> Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup> High school dropouts <sup>11</sup> Academic failure <sup>1</sup> High school students) <sup>11</sup> Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> Students for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup> Friends at the school students of t		17.00/	12.00/	16 40/		16.0%	X
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 10.0%       52.5%       54.5%       51.9%         Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup> 41.2%       36.0%       38.5%       37.7%         Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 14.8%       22.1%       14.4%       18.6%         Religiosity <sup>1</sup> 70.5%       69.0%       70.8%       60.4%         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       62.0%       62.3%       67.6%         very day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 54.4%       62.0%       62.3%       67.6%         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a       54.4%       62.0%       62.3%       67.6%         Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a       54.4%       62.0%       62.3%       67.6%         Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a       55.9%       81.6%       81.8%       83.6%         ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       75.9%       81.6%       81.8%       83.6%       42.3%         High school dropouts <sup>11</sup> 2.4%       1.9%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%         Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup> 49.2%       56.3%       50.9%       49.6%       50.9%         SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT       High school students) <sup>11</sup> <	· · · · ·						
Interaction with anti-social peers111.0% $36.0\%$ $38.5\%$ $37.7\%$ Friends using drugs114.8%22.1%14.4%18.6%Religiosity170.5%69.0%70.8%60.4%Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" 176.3%79.9%78.7%Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beveragesevery day as a "moderate" or "great risk" 154.4%62.0%62.3%67.6%Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts aperson at moderate" or "great risk" 142.4%43.5%44.8%44.2%Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts aperson at moderate" or "great risk" 12.4%1.9%81.6%81.8%ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENTHigh school dropouts112.4%1.9%42.3%42.3%Academic failure143.0%35.2%43.0%42.3%Low commitment to school149.2%56.3%50.9%49.6%SCHOOL ENVIRONMENTHigh school students)1146.3%4.1%-Transitions and mobility139.7%35.2%39.3%50.9%School opportunities for pro-social involvement155.8%53.4%60.1%61.9%	Jan State St						
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 14.8%       22.1%       14.4%       18.6%         Religiosity <sup>11</sup> 70.5%       69.0%       70.8%       60.4%         Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 76.3%       79.9%       78.7%       81.9%         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 54.4%       62.0%       62.3%       67.6%         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a       person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 42.4%       43.5%       44.8%       44.2%         Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a       person at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 75.9%       81.6%       81.8%       83.6%         ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       High school dropouts <sup>11</sup> 2.4%       1.9%       42.3%         Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup> 9.2%       56.3%       50.9%       49.6%       49.6%         SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT       46.3%       4.1%       50.9%							
Religiosity $^{11}$ 70.5%69.0%70.8%60.4%Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" $^{11}$ 76.3%79.9%78.7%81.9%Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" $^{11}$ 54.4%62.0%62.3%67.6%Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a berson at moderate" or "great risk" $^{11}$ 42.4%43.5%44.8%44.2%Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a berson at "moderate" or "great risk" $^{11}$ 75.9%81.6%81.8%83.6%ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT2.4%1.9%	•						2
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>11</sup> 76.3% 79.9% 78.7% 81.9% $\times$ Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 24.4% 43.5% 44.8% 44.2% $\checkmark$ Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT High school dropouts <sup>11</sup> Academic failure <sup>1</sup> Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup> SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT High school students) <sup>11</sup> Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup> vert							~
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 54.4% 62.0% 62.3% 67.6% Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 42.4% 43.5% 44.8% 44.2% Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 75.9% 81.6% 81.8% 83.6% ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT High school dropouts <sup>11</sup> 2.4% 1.9% Academic failure <sup>1</sup> 43.0% 35.2% 43.0% 42.3% SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> 46.3% 4.1% Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 39.7% 35.2% 39.3% 50.9% 50.9%							- <b>V</b>
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 54.4%       62.0%       62.3%       67.6%         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 42.4%       43.5%       44.8%       44.2%         Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 75.9%       81.6%       81.8%       83.6%         ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       2.4%       1.9%       42.3%       42.3%         High school dropouts <sup>11</sup> 2.4%       1.9%       42.3%       42.3%         Academic failure <sup>1</sup> 43.0%       35.2%       43.0%       42.3%       42.3%         SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT       56.3%       50.9%       49.6%       50.9%		76.3%	79.9%	78.7%		81.9%	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 42.4% 43.5% 44.8% 44.2% 4							
berson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 42.4% 43.5% 44.8% 44.2% Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a berson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT High school dropouts <sup>11</sup> Academic failure <sup>1</sup> Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup> SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT High school students) <sup>11</sup> High school students) <sup>11</sup> High school students) <sup>11</sup> High school students) <sup>11</sup> Academic failure <sup>1</sup> High school students) <sup>11</sup> 46.3% 4.1% Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup> 55.8% 53.4% 60.1% High school students	, , ,	54.4%	62.0%	62.3%		67.6%	
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 75.9%       81.6%       81.8%       83.6%         ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       2.4%       1.9%       1.9%         High school dropouts <sup>11</sup> 2.4%       1.9%       42.3%         Academic failure <sup>1</sup> 43.0%       35.2%       43.0%       42.3%         Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup> 49.2%       56.3%       50.9%       49.6%         SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT							0.01
berson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 75.9%       81.6%       81.8%       83.6%       X         ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       2.4%       1.9%		42.4%	43.5%	44.8%		44.2%	1
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       2.4%       1.9%       01.0%       01.0%       01.0%         High school dropouts <sup>11</sup> 2.4%       1.9%       -       -       -         Academic failure <sup>1</sup> 43.0%       35.2%       43.0%       42.3%       42.3%         Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup> 49.2%       56.3%       50.9%       49.6%       49.6%         SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT       -       -       -       -       -         High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> 46.3%       4.1%       -       -         Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 39.7%       35.2%       39.3%       50.9%       50.9%       50.9%         School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>-1</sup> 55.8%       53.4%       60.1%       61.9%       -							
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup> 2.4%       1.9%	-	75.9%	81.6%	81.8%		83.6%	
Academic failure <sup>1</sup> 43.0%       35.2%       43.0%       42.3%       42.3%         Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup> 49.2%       56.3%       50.9%       49.6%       49.6%         SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT							
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup> 49.2% 56.3% 50.9% 49.6% <b>X</b> SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> 46.3% 4.1% Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 39.7% 35.2% 39.3% 50.9% 50.9% School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>-1</sup> 55.8% 53.4% 60.1% 61.9%		2.4%	1.9%				
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT         High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> 46.3%       4.1%         Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 39.7%       35.2%       39.3%       50.9%         School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>-1</sup> 55.8%       53.4%       60.1%       61.9%	Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	43.0%	35.2%	43.0%		42.3%	
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> 46.3%       4.1%          Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 39.7%       35.2%       39.3%       50.9%         School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>-1</sup> 55.8%       53.4%       60.1%       61.9%	Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	49.2%	56.3%	50.9%		49.6%	X
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> 46.3%         4.1%            Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 39.7%         35.2%         39.3%         50.9%           School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>-1</sup> 55.8%         53.4%         60.1%         61.9%	SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 39.7%       35.2%       39.3%       50.9%         School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup> 55.8%       53.4%       60.1%       61.9%	High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
School opportunities for pro-social involvement 1 55.8% 53.4% 60.1% 61.9%	enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	46.3%	4.1%				
School opportunities for pro-social involvement 55.8% 53.4% 60.1% 61.9%	Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	39.7%	35.2%	39.3%		50.9%	1
71	School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>						×
	School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>						X





ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Alcohol

Marijuana

Prescription

drugs

Smoking

favorable toward

drug use

using

Little River County					Arkansas	VS. Stat
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
′outh alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	12.0%	13.6%	23.5%		9.7%	×
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	8.5%	5.7%	10.3%		3.3%	X
outh chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.6%	5.4%	7.3%		3.1%	×
′outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	8.4%	5.5%	11.5%		6.1%	X
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.8%	0.0%	0.3%		0.2%	X
outh prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	4.2%	2.4%	3.6%		2.3%	X
dult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	21.1%			•		ंत्रल
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.2%			•		
CONSEQUENCES	101270					
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3.5	1.4				(HH)
atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	115.8				
Annual health clients served through Arkansas State	0	115.0		•		
e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	074	000	000		70400	
lospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>®</sup> Iumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	274	283	232		76139	
· · ·	28	43	63		14549	
/ENTAL HEALTH	0.46	046	10015		070 1	×
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	946	910	1001.5		872.1	
dolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	43.2%	45.5%	53.2%		48.4%	×
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS						100
eer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	3.5				
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks)8	5.0%	0.0%			_	-
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	42.2%	42.1%	42.2%		34.3%	×
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	27.6%	20.0%	31.7%		19.9%	×
RIME						
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	12	8.9				
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	40.4%	32.7%	35.1%		30.4%	×
CONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Inemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.8%	5.2%	4.3%		3.5%	×
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	17.0%	16.0%				
AMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	12.4	12.4	14.2		10.9	×
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	30.2%	32.2%	31.0%		31.2%	1
amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	36.5%	34.4%	42.3%		29.3%	X
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.1%	26.3%	31.3%		20.3%	X
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
arly initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.8%	21.4%	27.3%		16.0%	X
eer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	27.4%	25.9%	35.8%		22.0%	X
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	53.7%	55.9%	60.7%		51.9%	X
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	37.7%	32.3%	32.8%	-	37.7%	1
riends using drugs <sup>1</sup>						¥
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	26.4%	23.4%	32.6%		18.6%	-
	65.7%	65.1%	65.2%		60.4%	-
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>1</sup>	77.0%	79.1%	81.9%		81.9%	×.
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages					/	×
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" 1	60.2%	62.3%	62.2%		67.6%	<u>^</u>
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a				-		
erson at moderate" or "great risk" *1	47.6%	43.7%	35.1%		44.2%	×
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						2.04
erson at " moderate" or "great risk" *1	74.8%	76.3%	86.5%		83.6%	V
CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.3%	1.7%				
cademic failure <sup>1</sup>	37.2%	37.3%	37.4%	+	42.3%	1
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	50.0%	48.3%	50.1%		49.6%	×
CHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	1.2%	1.7%				
ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	47.6%	49.3%	50.8%		50.9%	1
chool opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	48.6%	52.0%	60.9%		61.9%	x
chool rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	46.8%		46.2%		50.9%	x
	40.0%	46.7%	40.2%		- 50.970	

#### LOGAN COUNTY





drugs

Alcohol



42.3%

ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Smoking

10

0

Marijuana

Prescription

JBSTANCE USE         puth alcohol use <sup>1</sup> puth cigarette use <sup>1</sup> puth cigarette use <sup>1</sup> puth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup> puth therein	2017 9.4% 7.5% 8.0% 5.1% 0.2% 1.4% 20.4% 14.1% 9.8 0 9.8 0 797 113 992 46.2% 0 5.9% 34.6% 21.4% 9.3 40.1%	2018 10.0% 5.8% 5.7% 4.1% 0.0% 2.1% 9.2 0 9.35 135 926.4 46.7% 0 3.3% 35.5% 21.7% 6.8 40.6%	2019 11.7% 6.0% 4.7% 2.1% 2.1% 984 1034.6 50.5% 43.2% 24.2% 34.5%			2019 9.7% 3.3% 3.1% 6.1% 0.2% 2.3% 2.3% 76139 14549 872.1 48.4% 872.1 48.4% 19.9%	Rate  X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X
buth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	7.5% 8.0% 5.1% 0.2% 1.4% 20.4% 14.1% 9.8 0 9.8 0 797 113 992 46.2% 992 46.2% 0 5.9% 34.6% 21.4% 9.3 40.1%	5.8% 5.7% 4.1% 0.0% 2.1% 9.2 0 9.2 0 935 135 926.4 46.7% 0 3.3% 21.7% 6.8 40.6%	6.0% 4.7% 2.1% 2.1% 984 151 1034.6 50.5% 43.2% 24.2%			3.3% 3.1% 6.1% 0.2% 2.3% 76139 14549 872.1 48.4% 34.3% 19.9%	
buth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	7.5% 8.0% 5.1% 0.2% 1.4% 20.4% 14.1% 9.8 0 9.8 0 797 113 992 46.2% 992 46.2% 0 5.9% 34.6% 21.4% 9.3 40.1%	5.8% 5.7% 4.1% 0.0% 2.1% 9.2 0 9.2 0 935 135 926.4 46.7% 0 3.3% 21.7% 6.8 40.6%	6.0% 4.7% 2.1% 2.1% 984 151 1034.6 50.5% 43.2% 24.2%			3.3% 3.1% 6.1% 0.2% 2.3% 76139 14549 872.1 48.4% 34.3% 19.9%	
puth cigarette use <sup>1</sup> 7         pouth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup> 8         pouth marijuana use <sup>1</sup> 6         pouth merijuana use <sup>1</sup> 6         pouth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup> 1         dult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup> 2         dult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup> 1         DNSEQUENCES       1         ubstance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup> 6         atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup> 0         ental health clients served through Arkansas State       1         pospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup> 7         number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup> 1         ENTAL HEALTH       1         uicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup> 6         tolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup> 4         /AILABILTY AND ACCESS       1         eer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup> 0         obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup> 5         www and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup> 3         erceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> 2         QONOMIC HARDSHIP       2         hemployment rates <sup>9</sup> 3         ersons	7.5% 8.0% 5.1% 0.2% 1.4% 20.4% 14.1% 9.8 0 9.8 0 797 113 992 46.2% 992 46.2% 0 5.9% 34.6% 21.4% 9.3 40.1%	5.8% 5.7% 4.1% 0.0% 2.1% 9.2 0 9.2 0 935 135 926.4 46.7% 0 3.3% 21.7% 6.8 40.6%	6.0% 4.7% 2.1% 2.1% 984 151 1034.6 50.5% 43.2% 24.2%			3.3% 3.1% 6.1% 0.2% 2.3% 76139 14549 872.1 48.4% 34.3% 19.9%	
buth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup> buth marijuana use <sup>1</sup> buth marijuana use <sup>1</sup> buth marijuana use <sup>1</sup> buth heroin use <sup>1</sup> buth heroin use <sup>1</sup> buth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup> buth smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup> buth arecessive drinking <sup>2</sup> buth excessive drinking <sup>2</sup> buth arecessive drinking <sup>2</sup> buth areas anong youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup> buttal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup> buttal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup> buttal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup> buttal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup> buttal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup> buttal crashes abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup> buttal the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup> buttal HEALTH buttal HEALTH buttal (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup> buttal cients served through Arkansas State been, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup> buttacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup> buttal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> buttal crime index offenses (	8.0% 5.1% 0.2% 1.4% 20.4% 14.1% 9.8 0 797 113 992 46.2% 992 46.2% 0 5.9% 34.6% 21.4% 9.3 40.1%	5.7%   4.1%   0.0%   2.1%   9.2 0 935   135   926.4   46.7%   0 3.3%   21.7%   6.8 40.6%	4.7% 4.6% 2.1% 2.1% 984 151 1034.6 50.5% 43.2% 24.2%			3.1% 6.1% 0.2% 2.3% 2.3% 76139 14549 872.1 48.4% 34.3% 19.9%	
buth marijuana use <sup>1</sup> Explorit heroin use <sup>1</sup> buth heroin use <sup>1</sup> Count prescription drug use <sup>1</sup> dult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup> 2         dult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup> 1         DNSEQUENCES       2         ubstance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup> 5         atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup> 0         ental health clients served through Arkansas State       2         ospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup> 7         number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup> 1         ENTAL HEALTH       2         uicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup> 5         dolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup> 4         /AILABILTY AND ACCESS       2         eer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup> 0         obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup> 5         erceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> 2         RIME       2         otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 5         gh community disorganization <sup>1</sup> 4         CONOMIC HARDSHIP       2         hemployment rates <sup>9</sup> 3         ersons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> <t< td=""><td>5.1% 0.2% 1.4% 20.4% 14.1% 9.8 0 797 113 992 46.2% 992 46.2% 0 5.9% 34.6% 21.4% 9.3 40.1%</td><td>4.1% 0.0% 2.1% 9.2 0 935 135 926.4 46.7% 0 3.3% 21.7% 6.8 40.6%</td><td>4.6% 0.2% 2.1% 3984 151 1034.6 50.5% 43.2% 24.2%</td><td></td><td></td><td>6.1% 0.2% 2.3% 76139 14549 872.1 48.4% 34.3% 19.9%</td><td></td></t<>	5.1% 0.2% 1.4% 20.4% 14.1% 9.8 0 797 113 992 46.2% 992 46.2% 0 5.9% 34.6% 21.4% 9.3 40.1%	4.1% 0.0% 2.1% 9.2 0 935 135 926.4 46.7% 0 3.3% 21.7% 6.8 40.6%	4.6% 0.2% 2.1% 3984 151 1034.6 50.5% 43.2% 24.2%			6.1% 0.2% 2.3% 76139 14549 872.1 48.4% 34.3% 19.9%	
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dult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup> 2         dult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup> 1         DNSEQUENCES       1         ubstance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup> 2         tal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup> 0         ental health clients served through Arkansas State       5         ospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup> 7         umber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup> 1         ENTAL HEALTH       1         uicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup> 9         dolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup> 4         /AILABILTY AND ACCESS       5         eer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup> 0         obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup> 5         was and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup> 2         erceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> 2         RIME       5         otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 9         gh community disorganization <sup>1</sup> 4         CONOMIC HARDSHIP       2         memployment rates <sup>9</sup> 3         aresons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 2         MILY       5         hidren liv	20.4%   14.1%   9.8 0 797 113 992 46.2%   992 46.2%   992 46.2%   993 40.2%   9.3 40.1%   9.3	9.2 0 935 135 926.4 46.7% 0 3.3% 21.7% 21.7%	984 151 1034.6 50.5% 43.2% 24.2% 24.2%			76139 14549 872.1 48.4% 34.3% 19.9%	 X X X X X X
tult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup> 1         DNSEQUENCES       ibstance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup> 9         ital crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup> 0         ental health clients served through Arkansas State       9         ospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup> 7         umber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup> 1         ENTAL HEALTH       1         uicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup> 9         tolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup> 4         /AILABILTY AND ACCESS       9         eer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup> 0         obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup> 9         erceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> 2         RIME       1       2         otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 9         gh community disorganization <sup>1</sup> 4         CONOMIC HARDSHIP       2         employment rates <sup>3</sup> 3         arsons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 2         MILY       10       2         mildren living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup> 2         or family management <sup>1</sup> 2	14.1% 9.8 0 797 113 992 46.2% 992 46.2% 0 5.9% 34.6% 21.4% 9.3 40.1%	0 935 135 926.4 46.7% 0 3.3% 0 3.3% 21.7% 6.8 40.6%	151 1034.6 50.5% 43.2% 24.2% 34.5%			14549 872.1 48.4% 34.3% 19.9%	 X X X X X X
DNSEQUENCES         ubstance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup> utal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup> ental health clients served through Arkansas State         ospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup> 7         umber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup> ENTAL HEALTH         uicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup> dolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup> /AILABILTY AND ACCESS         eer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup> obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup> erceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> gh community disorganization <sup>1</sup> 2ONOMIC HARDSHIP         nemployment rates <sup>9</sup> arrsons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> MILY         mildren living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup> por family management <sup>1</sup>	9.8 0 797 113 992 46.2% 0 5.9% 34.6% 21.4% 9.3 40.1%	0 935 135 926.4 46.7% 0 3.3% 0 3.3% 21.7% 6.8 40.6%	151 1034.6 50.5% 43.2% 24.2% 34.5%			14549 872.1 48.4% 34.3% 19.9%	 X X X X X X
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attal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup> C         ental health clients served through Arkansas State       Despital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup> 7         number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup> 1         ENTAL HEALTH       Despital and liquor population) <sup>6</sup> 9         dolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup> 4         /AILABILTY AND ACCESS       2         eer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup> C         obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup> 5         erceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> 2         RIME       2         other index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 9         gh community disorganization <sup>1</sup> 4         CONOMIC HARDSHIP       2         memployment rates <sup>9</sup> 3         ersons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 2         AMILY       2         mildren living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup> 2         por family management <sup>1</sup> 2	0 797 113 992 46.2% 992 0 5.9% 34.6% 21.4% 9.3 40.1%	0 935 135 926.4 46.7% 0 3.3% 0 3.3% 21.7% 6.8 40.6%	151 1034.6 50.5% 43.2% 24.2% 34.5%			14549 872.1 48.4% 34.3% 19.9%	 X X X X X X
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pspital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup> 7         pumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup> 1         ENTAL HEALTH       1         uicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup> 9         dolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup> 4         /AILABILTY AND ACCESS       6         seer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup> 0         obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup> 5         serceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> 2         RIME       1       3         otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 9         gh community disorganization <sup>1</sup> 4         CONOMIC HARDSHIP       2         memployment rates <sup>9</sup> 3         ersons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 2         MILY       1       2         mildren living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup> 2         por family management <sup>1</sup> 2	113 992 46.2% 0 5.9% 34.6% 21.4% 9.3 40.1%	135 926.4 46.7% 0 3.3% 35.5% 21.7% 6.8 40.6%	151 1034.6 50.5% 43.2% 24.2% 34.5%			14549 872.1 48.4% 34.3% 19.9%	× × ×
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alicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup> g         dolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup> d         /AILABILTY AND ACCESS       g         seer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup> C         obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup> g         sws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup> g         erceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> g         RIME       gh community disorganization <sup>1</sup> otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> g         gh community disorganization <sup>1</sup> g         CONOMIC HARDSHIP       g         memployment rates <sup>9</sup> g         orsons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> g         MILY       mildren living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup> poor family management <sup>1</sup> g	46.2% 0 5.9% 34.6% 21.4% 9.3 40.1%	46.7% 0 3.3% 35.5% 21.7% 6.8 40.6%	50.5% 43.2% 24.2% 34.5%			48.4% 34.3% 19.9%	× 
dolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup> 4         /AILABILTY AND ACCESS       (AILABILTY AND ACCESS)         beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup> (C)         obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup> 5         wws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup> 3         erceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> 2         RIME       (C)         otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 5         gh community disorganization <sup>1</sup> 4         CONOMIC HARDSHIP       3         ersons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 2         MILY       10         mildren living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup> 2         por family management <sup>1</sup> 2	46.2% 0 5.9% 34.6% 21.4% 9.3 40.1%	46.7% 0 3.3% 35.5% 21.7% 6.8 40.6%	50.5% 43.2% 24.2% 34.5%			48.4% 34.3% 19.9%	× 
dolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup> 4         /AILABILTY AND ACCESS       (AILABILTY AND ACCESS)         beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup> (C)         obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup> 5         wws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup> 3         erceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> 2         RIME       (C)         otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 5         gh community disorganization <sup>1</sup> 4         CONOMIC HARDSHIP       3         ersons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 2         MILY       10         mildren living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup> 2         por family management <sup>1</sup> 2	46.2% 0 5.9% 34.6% 21.4% 9.3 40.1%	46.7% 0 3.3% 35.5% 21.7% 6.8 40.6%	50.5% 43.2% 24.2% 34.5%			48.4% 34.3% 19.9%	
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS         seer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup> C         obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup> E         obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup> E         ows and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup> 2         erceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> 2         RIME       2         otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 9         gh community disorganization <sup>1</sup> 4         CONOMIC HARDSHIP       2         nemployment rates <sup>9</sup> 3         ersons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 2         MILY       2         nildren living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup> 2         por family management <sup>1</sup> 2	0 5.9% 34.6% 21.4% 9.3 40.1%	0 3.3% 35.5% 21.7% 6.8 40.6%	43.2% 24.2% 34.5%			34.3% 19.9%	
eer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup> (constrained by the set of the se	5.9% 34.6% 21.4% 9.3 40.1% 3.8%	3.3% 35.5% 21.7% 6.8 40.6%	24.2% 34.5%			19.9%	×××
abbacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup> a         aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup> a         perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> a         RIME       a         tal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> a         gh community disorganization <sup>1</sup> a         CONOMIC HARDSHIP       a         errsons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> a         MILY       a         phildren living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup> a         por family management <sup>1</sup> a	5.9% 34.6% 21.4% 9.3 40.1% 3.8%	3.3% 35.5% 21.7% 6.8 40.6%	24.2% 34.5%			19.9%	×
aves and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup> 3 erceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> 2 RIME tal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 9 gh community disorganization <sup>1</sup> 4 CONOMIC HARDSHIP memployment rates <sup>9</sup> 3 ersons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 2 MILY hildren living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup> 2 por family management <sup>1</sup> 2	34.6% 21.4% 9.3 40.1% 3.8%	35.5% 21.7% 6.8 40.6%	24.2% 34.5%			19.9%	×
erceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> 2 RIME Catal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> Gamma and the set of the s	21.4% 9.3 40.1% 3.8%	21.7% 6.8 40.6%	24.2% 34.5%			19.9%	×
RIME       Fille         tal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> g         gh community disorganization <sup>1</sup> 4         CONOMIC HARDSHIP       g         nemployment rates <sup>9</sup> 3         ersons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 2         XMILY       1         nildren living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup> 2         por family management <sup>1</sup> 2	9.3 40.1% 3.8%	6.8 40.6%	34.5%				
atal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> g         gh community disorganization <sup>1</sup> 4         CONOMIC HARDSHIP       3         hemployment rates <sup>9</sup> 3         ersons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 2         AMILY       1         poor family management <sup>1</sup> 2	40.1% 3.8%	40.6%				30.4%	
gh community disorganization <sup>1</sup> 4         CONOMIC HARDSHIP       3         hemployment rates <sup>9</sup> 3         ersons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 2         MILY       1         hildren living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup> 2         por family management <sup>1</sup> 2	40.1% 3.8%	40.6%				30.4%	
CONOMIC HARDSHIP hemployment rates <sup>9</sup> 3 ersons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 2 MILY hildren living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup> 2 por family management <sup>1</sup> 2	3.8%					30.4%	×
nemployment rates <sup>9</sup> 3 ersons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 2 MILY hildren living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup> 2 por family management <sup>1</sup> 2		4.0%	4.20/				
AMILY AMILY hildren living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup> 2 por family management <sup>1</sup>		4.0%	4 20/				
MILY hildren living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup> 2 por family management <sup>1</sup>	20.5%		4.3%	-	1	3.5%	×
hildren living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup> 2 por family management <sup>1</sup>		18.6%			•		
hildren living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup> 2 por family management <sup>1</sup>							
por family management <sup>1</sup> 2	27.6	27.2	25.1			10.9	X
	26.6%	28.8%	30.4%	-		31.2%	1
amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	36.7%	33.4%	36.2%			29.3%	x
1	23.2%	21.9%	24.0%			20.3%	X
DIVIDUAL/PEERS	23.270	21.970	24.070			20.378	
	47.00/	10 50/	10.0%			40.0%	x
	17.9%	18.5%	19.2%			16.0%	
	20.5%	18.5%	22.1%			22.0%	×.
	49.6%	47.0%	53.7%			51.9%	×
	37.7%	32.3%	34.4%	-	• • • •	37.7%	1
	18.6%	17.0%	20.9%			18.6%	×
	70.3%	65.9%	66.2%			60.4%	1
buth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>*1</sup> 8	82.1%	83.2%	82.3%			81.9%	1
outh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages							
1 0 0 0	65.1%	65.8%	65.1%			67.6%	×
udents who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a							
	49.1%	55.4%	46.9%			44.2%	1
udents who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a	40.170	00.470	40.070	-		44.270	×
	86.3%	86 49/	85.0%			83.6%	21
<u> </u>	86.3%	86.4%	85.0%			83.6%	× .
	4.00/	4.401		-			
1	1.2%	1.1%		-	•		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	45.1%	40.6%	45.8%	-		42.3%	×
	43.1%	44.2%	49.2%	•		49.6%	1
CHOOL ENVIRONMENT							
gh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of							
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	34.7%	12.9%			•		
	43.5%	43.5%	42.8%			50.9%	1
*1	58.9%	63.2%	65.0%			61.9%	1
*1	53.3%	54.8%	51.9%	-		50.9%	1



Lonoke County					Arkansas	VS. Stat
Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	14.8%	14.7%	15.0%		9.7%	×
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.5%	6.0%	2.6%		. 3.3%	1
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	2.7%	4.7%	2.6%		3.1%	1
/outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	8.5%	7.8%	7.9%		• 6.1%	X
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%		0.2%	1
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.9%	3.7%	3.2%		2.3%	X
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	18.6%			•		जन्म
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	15.8%			•		
CONSEQUENCES	10.070					
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	5.3	5.6				
atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	17.5	17.5		-		
	17.5	17.5				
Aental health clients served through Arkansas State	000	777	707		70400	1000
lospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>3</sup>	838	777	787		76139	
lumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>o</sup>	218	227	280		14549	
						x
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	980.5	913.5	946.4		872.1	
dolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	46.6%	50.4%	51.0%		48.4%	×
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0		•		
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks)8	7.2%	6.6%				
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	35.7%	36.1%	37.3%		34.3%	×
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.4%	26.1%	17.8%		19.9%	1
CRIME						
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	7.1	6.4		••		
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	43.6%	37.8%	39.6%		• 30.4%	×
CONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Inemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.3%	3.1%	3.2%		• 3.5%	1
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	11.1%	11.9%				
AMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) $^5$	8.6	8.6	10.8		10.9	1
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	28.1%	28.5%	25.3%		<b>31.2%</b>	1
amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	40.6%	34.0%	35.7%		29.3%	X
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	27.9%	24.8%	27.5%		20.3%	X
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS	2110 /0	211070	211070		201070	
arly initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.8%	21.7%	18.9%		16.0%	X
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.8%	25.8%	23.5%		22.0%	X
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	49.0%	54.1%	53.8%		51.9%	X
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>				-		x
	39.7%	42.8%	41.8%		37.7%	ŵ.
riends using drugs <sup>1</sup> Religiosity <sup>1</sup>	21.1%	28.2%	21.2%		18.6%	<u></u>
	71.4%	66.2%	63.3%		60.4%	~
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" 1	78.9%	79.4%	83.9%	•	81.9%	×
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	66.0%	66.1%	66.5%		67.6%	×
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						2.24
erson at moderate" or "great risk" *1	46.6%	42.1%	44.7%		44.2%	1
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
erson at " moderate" or "great risk" *1	80.1%	82.8%	82.8%		83.6%	×
CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.1%	2.0%				
cademic failure <sup>1</sup>	47.1%	41.7%	42.4%		42.3%	×
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	46.3%	51.4%	53.3%		49.6%	×
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	17.6%	24.9%				
ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	37.6%	39.4%	38.3%		50.9%	1
chool opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	56.2%	59.4 <i>%</i>	58.4%	-	61.9%	×
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>						x
onoon remains for pro-social involvement	44.9%	51.9%	48.8%		50.9%	

# MADISON COUNTY



Percent

Risk Factors County State Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019 25 20 Percent 15 20.3 18.6 10 23.3 234

5 0 Parental attitudes Friends favorable toward using drug use drugs





24

42.3%

ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

ladison County					Arkansas	VS. State
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	17.4%	6.0%	9.8%		• 9.7%	X
'outh cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	8.1%	4.0%	5.4%		• 3.3%	X
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	7.4%	4.3%	5.6%		• 3.1%	X
/outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>						
•	7.9%	5.0%	5.4%		• 6.1%	1
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%		• 0.2%	1
'outh prescription drug use'	2.4%	0.7%	1.5%		• 2.3%	$\checkmark$
dult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.8%			•		
dult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	14.6%			•		
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	7.1	6.2		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	84.5	0				
Iental health clients served through Arkansas State						
lospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	572	617	637		• 76139	
lumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	35	36	36		14549	
	- 35	30	30		14049	
/ENTAL HEALTH	1010	4000 -	700		070 /	
uicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1016.5	1039.7	793		872.1	1
dolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	42.5%	43.9%	47.6%		48.4%	1
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0		••		
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	4.0%	3.5%		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	48.3%	41.8%	46.1%		• 34.3%	×
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	27.1%	17.8%	22.0%		• 19.9%	X
CRIME		111070	221070		101070	
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	10.9	14				
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>			22.20/		• 20.40/	×
	28.7%	32.9%	32.2%		• 30.4%	~
Inemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	2.9%	2.9%	2.5%		• 3.5%	~
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	17.0%	18.4%				
AMILY	<u> </u>					
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age	) <sup>°</sup> 23.9	21.8	24.4		* 10.9	×
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	33.6%	36.1%	33.9%		• 31.2%	×
amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	31.2%	24.1%	26.5%		• 29.3%	1
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	27.7%	20.3%	23.4%		• 20.3%	X
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.8%	12.9%	17.1%		• 16.0%	X
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.3%	17.7%			• 22.0%	X
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>			23.9%			-
	52.2%	45.8%	49.6%		51.9%	<b>V</b>
nteraction with anti-social peers	35.0%	33.4%	39.5%		37.7%	×
riends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	18.2%	17.4%	23.3%		18.6%	×
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	58.9%	59.4%	53.5%		• 60.4%	×
'outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	84.8%	81.2%	80.0%		• 81.9%	×
outh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
very day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>1</sup>	58.8%	71.6%	65.8%		• 67.6%	×
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						
erson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>1</sup>	47.7%	52.9%	50.2%		• 44.2%	31
°	-1.170	52.570	00.270		77.2/0	V
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a				-		21
erson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	86.8%	83.7%	84.3%		• 83.6%	×
CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	4.2%	4.4%				
cademic failure <sup>1</sup>	46.9%	37.1%	47.1%		42.3%	×
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	51.1%	41.2%	53.0%		49.6%	×
CHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	82.6%	28.8%				
ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>			18 20/		• 50.9%	1
-	46.2%	46.2%	48.3%			×
			bb / 1/-			
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	53.8% 44.3%	60.0% 50.5%	55.7% 43.4%		61.9% 50.9%	x



10

0

Smoking

Alcohol

Marijuana

Prescription

drugs

Parental attitudes

favorable toward

drug use

Friends

using

larion County					Arkansas	VS. State
Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	10.9%	10.8%	11.3%		9.7%	X
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	8.9%	6.3%	7.4%		3.3%	X
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	7.7%	3.5%	6.1%		3.1%	X
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	6.5%	7.1%	9.1%		6.1%	X
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%		0.2%	1
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	1.5%	1.6%	4.0%		2.3%	X
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.9%			•	2.070	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.3%			•		
CONSEQUENCES	10.070					
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	2.7	3.3			_	
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State	0	U				
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	423	426	282		76139	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	423 24	420 30	262		14549	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	24	30	20		14549	
MENTAL HEALTH	004.0	004.4	044.0		070.4	
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	991.6	934.4	844.9		872.1	×
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	45.9%	49.6%	56.7%		48.4%	~
AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS	<u>.</u>	. ·				
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	3.4	3.4				
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	1.7%	2.1%				
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	34.2%	37.5%	40.9%		34.3%	×
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	23.3%	28.9%	25.6%		19.9%	×
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	22.7	23.1		• • • •		
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	33.6%	36.6%	37.1%		30.4%	×
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.9%	4.1%	4.0%		3.5%	×
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	18.3%	18.7%				
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age	<sup>1</sup> 10.8	10.5	9.2		10.9	1
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	28.8%	36.0%	37.3%		31.2%	×
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	32.5%	33.9%	32.5%		29.3%	X
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.2%	29.2%	26.4%		20.3%	X
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.6%	22.4%	17.0%		16.0%	X
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.2%	26.1%	21.9%		22.0%	1
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	56.8%	58.2%	55.8%		51.9%	x
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	28.4%	38.4%	30.3%		37.7%	1
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	15.8%	25.4%	20.6%		18.6%	ž
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>			49.2%			x
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>11</sup>	60.7%	58.4%			60.4%	<u></u>
	83.2%	88.7%	84.5%		81.9%	×.
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						×
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" 1	57.1%	64.2%	66.0%		67.6%	· •
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						
person at moderate" or "great risk" *1	40.9%	39.2%	41.1%		44.2%	×
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						201
person at " moderate" or "great risk" *1	84.7%	88.6%	85.4%	-	83.6%	1
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.0%	1.0%				
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	44.1%	47.7%	47.9%		42.3%	×
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	44.0%	49.5%	50.0%		49.6%	×
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	33.9%	14.7%				
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	47.9%	49.6%	48.0%		50.9%	1
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	61.5%	65.8%	63.0%		61.9%	1
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	58.5%	56.1%	51.5%		50.9%	1
	55.070	001175	0.1070		00.070	

# MILLER COUNTY



Alcohol

Marijuana

Prescription

drugs

Smoking

favorable toward

drug use

using

Miller County	2047	2049	2040	Trond	Arkansas	VS. State
	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	44.00/	0.00/	0.00/		0.7%	
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	11.6%	9.3%	8.8%		9.7%	1
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	4.9%	4.0%	2.8%		3.3%	1
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	4.9% 6.7%	4.3% 6.9%	2.9% 3.7%		3.1% 6.1%	1
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>						×
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	0.4% 3.6%	0.1% 3.3%	0.3% 2.4%		0.2%	- x
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>		3.3%	2.4%		2.3%	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	21.5% 13.6%					
CONSEQUENCES	13.0%					
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	12.4	9.7				
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	64	9.7 0				
	04	U				
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	1100	4455	4007		70400	22
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	1136	1155	1027		76139	222
•	163	279	237	-	• 14549	
MENTAL HEALTH	074.7	4004.4	000.4		070.4	X
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	971.7	1001.1	908.1		872.1	-
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	45.5%	46.9%	45.4%		• 48.4%	
AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS	5.0	5.4		-		
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	5.8	5.4				1
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	4.5%	3.0%	07 50/		04.004	×
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	38.3%	39.1%	37.5%		• 34.3%	
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	25.2%	19.4%	20.0%		• 19.9%	×
						0900
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	7.8	0.8				
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	42.2%	35.8%	31.1%		• 30.4%	×
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.3%	4.8%	4.1%		• 3.5%	×
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	18.8%	21.9%				
FAMILY	5					
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)		14.3	13.4		10.9	×
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	32.3%	35.0%	37.4%		31.2%	×
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	34.0%	29.1%	30.7%		29.3%	×
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.4%	20.7%	20.3%		• 20.3%	$\checkmark$
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.4%	18.4%	16.5%		• 16.0%	×
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use	25.1%	21.3%	19.1%	-	22.0%	1
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	54.4%	55.6%	59.1%		• 51.9%	×
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	35.4%	34.4%	36.7%		• 37.7%	$\checkmark$
Friends using drugs	21.5%	19.4%	18.5%		18.6%	1
Religiosity	63.0%	61.0%	59.7%		60.4%	×
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	78.6%	75.8%	72.4%		81.9%	×
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	64.5%	64.5%	59.0%		• 67.6%	×
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						
person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	44.1%	41.2%	40.4%	• • • •	• 44.2%	×
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
person at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>1</sup>	79.0%	79.0%	74.7%		83.6%	×
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	3.5%	4.5%		• • • •		
		42.5%	43.3%		42.3%	×
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	38.2%	42.5%				
Academic failure' Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	38.2% 49.7%	42.5%	52.2%		49.6%	×
					49.6%	×
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>					49.6%	×
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup> SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT					49.6%	<b>x</b>
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup> SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of	49.7%	49.5%			49.6% 50.9%	0.77
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup> SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	49.7% 31.6%	49.5% 22.1%	52.2%			





24

42.3%

83

72.2

Prescription

39.1 44.2

Marijuana



80

70

60

50

40

30 20

10

0

Percent

69

Smoking

Alcohol

60.8 67.6

Percent

15

10

5

0

20.3

16.9

Parental attitudes

favorable toward

drug use

18.6

17.3

Friends

using

lississippi County					Arkansas	VS. Stat
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
UBSTANCE USE						
outh alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	5.6%	6.8%	5.9%		• 9.7%	1
outh cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	3.6%	2.5%	2.2%		• 3.3%	1
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	3.0%	2.4%	1.8%		• 3.1%	1
'outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>					-	1
•	3.3%	4.6%	4.9%		6.1%	~
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	•	• 0.2%	×,
'outh prescription drug use'	1.9%	2.1%	2.2%		2.3%	$\checkmark$
dult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	23.6%			•		
dult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.8%			•		
ONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	7.2	8				
atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				
Iental health clients served through Arkansas State						
lospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	1629	1593	1519		• 76139	
lumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	80	121	1010		14549	
· · ·	00	121	106		14049	
1ENTAL HEALTH	10/- /				070	x
uicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1217.2	1105.3	1173.9		872.1	
dolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	41.4%	44.8%	51.2%		48.4%	×
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
eer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.1	0.9				
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	10.2%	4.8%				
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	33.3%	36.8%	41.5%		34.3%	×
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	15.9%	18.1%	18.8%		19.9%	1
RIME	10.070	10.170	10.070		10.070	
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	6.2	C F				
	6.3	6.5	44 50/		• 00 404	×
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	38.4%	39.0%	44.5%		30.4%	~
CONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Inemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	5.9%	5.6%	5.1%		• 3.5%	×
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	24.3%	25.7%				
AMILY						
children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age	<sup>5</sup> 12.3	12.6	13.7		10.9	×
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	29.7%	35.6%	36.9%		• 31.2%	×
amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	27.6%	28.9%	35.9%		29.3%	X
arental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	16.5%	16.5%	16.9%		20.3%	1
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS	10.5 %	10.576	10.970		20.376	V
	10.00/	10.101	10.101		10.00/	x
arly initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	13.6%	13.1%	16.4%		16.0%	-
eer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	14.1%	16.1%	19.1%		22.0%	1
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	53.2%	58.1%	60.2%	-	51.9%	×
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	41.0%	45.9%	53.6%		37.7%	×
riends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	12.8%	15.1%	17.3%		* 18.6%	1
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	56.6%	51.7%	51.9%		• 60.4%	×
outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" *1	74.9%	71.9%	69.0%		• 81.9%	X
outh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages	1 110 / 0		001070		011070	
very day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>1</sup>	61 10/	60.00/	60.8%		• 67.6%	×
	61.1%	60.2%	00.0%		- 07.0%	
tudents who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a				-		~
erson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	44.9%	40.3%	39.1%		• 44.2%	×
tudents who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
erson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	74.2%	73.3%	72.2%		• 83.6%	×
CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.4%	3.1%				
cademic failure <sup>1</sup>	40.8%	41.8%	44.7%		42.3%	X
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	40.7%	45.9%	56.2%		49.6%	X
	10.170	10.070	00.270		10.070	
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of	10.000	40.000		-		2.22
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	16.0%	13.6%				
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> iransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	48.9%	49.4%	49.0%		50.9%	-
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>			49.0% 53.9%		50.9% 61.9%	- ✓ ×



Alcohol

Marijuana

Prescription

drugs

Smoking

Nonroe County ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
SUBSTANCE USE	2017	2010	2013	nenu	2013	Itale
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	4.4%	7.7%	2.0%		9.7%	1
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	5.6%	3.8%	2.9%		3.3%	1
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	2.3%	1.6%	3.9%		3.1%	×
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	7.7%	5.0%	3.0%		6.1%	1
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%		0.0%			1
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>		0.0%			0.2%	~
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	3.3% 22.2%	3.4%	0.0%		2.3%	~
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	11.1%			•		
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	4.6	6.8				0.00
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State						
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	465	415	378		76139	
lumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	29	27	20		14549	
/ENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1235.5	1204	1018.6		872.1	×
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	41.3%	53.8%	38.5%		48.4%	1
AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	11.8%	4.8%				
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	45.3%	44.4%	46.2%		34.3%	×
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	9.6%	15.1%	12.9%		19.9%	1
CRIME						
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	6.9	29.9				
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	37.2%	46.7%	52.6%		30.4%	X
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.3%	4.2%	4.3%		3.5%	X
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	27.3%	26.0%	1.070		0.070	
FAMILY	21.070	20.070				
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)	16.9	13.6	19		10.9	X
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	34.9%	36.0%	32.6%		31.2%	x
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>						x
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	30.1%	33.0%	31.9%		29.3%	-
-	15.5%	17.3%	14.3%		20.3%	×.
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS	00.001				10.0%	
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.2%	17.7%	15.7%		16.0%	1
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	14.0%	19.3%	18.6%		22.0%	<u> </u>
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	60.2%	55.0%	56.4%		51.9%	×
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	48.5%	46.4%	44.6%		37.7%	×
riends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	10.3%	15.6%	12.0%		18.6%	~
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	63.6%	58.1%	44.4%		60.4%	×
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk"	65.6%	72.4%	71.8%		81.9%	×
outh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	55.9%	64.0%	66.0%		67.6%	×
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	40.9%	41.3%	42.4%		44.2%	×
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
person at " moderate" or "great risk" *1	69.9%	76.1%	71.6%		83.6%	×
CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.6%	2.4%				( <del></del> -)
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	35.6%	37.9%	43.3%		42.3%	×
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	35.6%	49.7%	38.1%		49.6%	1
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT	30.070	10.170	00.170		10.070	
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	2 /0/	8 20/				
ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	2.4%	8.2%	44 50/	-	E0.0%	1
-	47.0%	39.1%	41.5%		50.9%	×
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	59.4%	47.8%	55.2%		61.9%	-
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	58.0%	49.5%	67.3%		50.9%	1

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY



ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

drugs

drug use

Indicator         2017         2018         2019         Trend         2019         Rub           Modit Alordo Lase <sup>1</sup> 6.85%         6.1%         1.2%         9.7%         X           Youth atopicate Lase <sup>1</sup> 6.85%         6.1%         2.2%         3.3%         X           Youth change Lase Lase <sup>1</sup> 7.0%         6.3%         5.1%         4.3%         7.0%         6.1%         X           Youth change Lase Lase <sup>1</sup> 0.0%         0.0%         0.6%         0.2%         X         X           Youth proceeding Lase <sup>1</sup> 0.0%         0.0%	Montgomery County					Arkansas	VS. Stat
Torth actional una <sup>1</sup> 8.5%         9.1%         12.2%         9.7%         X           Torth Charles Law <sup>1</sup> 6.6%         2.9%         5.2%         3.3%         X           Torth Charles Law <sup>1</sup> 2.8%         2.9%         5.3%         5.1%         X         X           Torth Charles Law <sup>1</sup> 2.8%         6.3%         5.1%         X         X         X           Torth Charles Law <sup>1</sup> 0.0%         0.0%         0.0%         0.6%         0.2%         X           Torth Charles Law <sup>1</sup> 1.8%         1.9%         1.0%         1.7%         Z         X         X           Torth Charles Law <sup>1</sup> 1.6%         1.0%         1.7%         Z         X         X           Statistical cashes and through Arkanass State	ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
Control operate usa!         6.6%         2.9%         5.2%         3.3%         X           Youth chewing tobacco use!         7.0%         5.3%         5.1%         3.1%         X           Youth chewing tobacco use!         7.0%         5.3%         5.1%         8.1%         X           Youth chewing tobacco use!         0.0%         0.0%         0.0%         0.0%         0.0%         0.2%         X           Youth prescription drug use!         0.0%<	SUBSTANCE USE						
Code:       6.6%       2.9%       5.2%       3.3%       X         Code:       6.5%       2.9%       5.3%       5.1%       X       X         Code:       0.0%       0.0	/outh alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	8.5%	9.1%	13.2%		9.7%	X
Orath dreining unable       7.0%       5.1%       7.0%       6.1%       6.1%         Orath menion usel       0.0% </td <td>outh cigarette use<sup>1</sup></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>5.2%</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>X</td>	outh cigarette use <sup>1</sup>			5.2%			X
Orath marginan       2.8%       4.3%       7.0%       6.1%       8.1%         Orath heracingtion       0.0%							X
Condit hermin use <sup>1</sup> 0.0%         0.0%         0.0%         0.2%         2.2%           Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup> 1.9%         1.0%         1.7%         2.3%							
forult prescription drug use <sup>1</sup> 1.9%       1.9%       1.9%       2.3%         valuit smokers (smoked =100 cigareties and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup> 18.5%	•						
Multi secsity and notices (smacked = 100 oppulation)       18.5%       •       •       •         2DNSE OUENCES       22.6%       •       •       •         Substance abuse areas (per 1.000 population) <sup>1</sup> 0       0       •       •         Annah Chense served through Arkanass State       •       •       •       •         Substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>10</sup> 35       33       39       14.549       •         Annah Andah Chense served through Arkanass State       •       •       •       •       •         Substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>10</sup> 35       33       39       14.549       •         Subcle (per 100.000 population) <sup>10</sup> 809.1       7.49.4       690.4       672.1       X         Subcle (per 100.000 population) <sup>10</sup> 0.0%       0.0%       •       •       •         Obacco saise to minors (per cond of failed tobacco checks) <sup>10</sup> 0.0%       0.0%       •       •       •         Cold crime infex offenses (per 1.000 populations) <sup>11</sup> 10.6       11.2       •       •       •         Cold crime infex offenses (per 1.000 populations) <sup>11</sup> 10.6       11.2       •       •       •         Cold crime infex offenses (per 1.000 populatio							
Value Server (Processive drinking*       12.6%			1.070	1.770		2.3%	×
SONSEQUENCES         0         0           Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>1</sup> 0         0           Attail crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>1</sup> 168         0           Arrelat Crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>2</sup> 164         152         76139           Arrelat Nealth clients served through Arkansas State         33         39         14549         -           State Tarles         33         39         14549         -         -           State (apressive symptoms'         32 (24)         45.5%         64.2%         48.4%         -           VALNELICY ADACCESS         -         0.0%         -         -         -         -           State (apressive symptoms'         30.8%         44.5%         41.0%         43.3%         X           VALNELICY ADACCESS         -         0.0%         -							1.12
Substance abuse arnets (per 1.000 population) <sup>1</sup> 0       0	<u> </u>	12.6%			•		(1997-1997)
ratel crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100.000 population)*       168       0							
Advalation       Health Clients served through Afkanasa State         tospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup> 172       164       152       76139	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
doppla1 and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup> 172       164       152       76139       ~         Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>2</sup> 35       33       39       14549       ~         Start HEATL HEATL H		168	0				
Jumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>2</sup> 35         33         39         14549							
ALENTAL HEALTH       Sudde (per 100.000 population) <sup>9</sup> 809.1       749.4       909.4       872.1         Sudde per solve symptoms <sup>1</sup> 33.2%       45.5%       54.2%       48.4%         VALLABLTY AND ACCESS       809.1       749.4       909.4       872.1         Ser, wine, and liquor stores (per 1.000 population) <sup>7</sup> 0       0	lospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>°</sup>	172	164	152	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	76139	
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>n</sup> 809.1       749.4       909.4       872.1       X         Addlescent depressive symptoms       35.2%       45.5%       54.2%       48.4%       X         VALABILT VAN ACCESS	Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	35	33	39		14549	
dolacedni depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup> 30.2.1       45.9%       50.2.9       40.4.%         VXILABILTY AND ACCESS       54.2%       54.2%       40.4.%         Ber, Wine, and fluor stores (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>9</sup> 0.0%       0.0%	/ENTAL HEALTH						
VALLABLITY AND ACCESS         lear, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup> 0       0	Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	809.1	749.4	909.4		872.1	×
AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS         Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup> 0       0	Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	35.2%	45.5%	54.2%		48.4%	×
leer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1.000 population) <sup>2</sup> 0       0							
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>16</sup> 0.0%       0.0%		0	0				
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup> 39.8%       44.5%       41.0%       34.3%       X         Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> 24.0%       19.3%       23.3%       19.9%       X         Total crime index offenses (per 1.000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 10.6       11.2       30.4%       X         Total crime index offenses (per 1.000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 10.6       11.2       30.4%       X         SCONDMIC HARDSHIP       X       <							
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> 24.0%       19.3%       23.3%       19.9%       X         PRIME				11.0%		3/ 3%	×
RIME       1000       2000       1000       2000       1000         Ordan Cirres index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 10.6       11.2       Image: Constant Cirres index offenses (per 1,000 populations)       30.4%         Jingh community disorganization <sup>3</sup> 33.6%       32.4%       40.1%       30.4%         Jinemployment rates <sup>9</sup> 4.8%       4.7%       4.6%       3.5%       Image: Constant Cirres Cirr							
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 10.6       11.2		24.070	19.570	23.370		19.970	
tigh community disorganization <sup>1</sup> 33.6%       32.4%       40.1%       30.4%         CONMIC HARDSHIP		40.0	44.0				
CONOMIC HARDSHIP       0000       000				10 101		00.404	
Jnemployment rates <sup>3</sup> 4.8%       4.7%       4.6%       3.5%       X         Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 21.1%       18.8%		33.6%	32.4%	40.1%		30.4%	~
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 21.1%       18.8%							
AMILY       3.5       3.5       10.9         2hildren living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) 2.9       3.5       3.5       10.9         2hoor family management <sup>1</sup> 31.3%       27.9%       31.2%       29.3%         2hor family mistory of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 28.7%       28.4%       31.2%       29.3%         Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 18.0%       23.4%       23.7%       20.3%         Parental attitudes favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 14.6%       15.1%       19.3%       16.0%         Veer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 14.6%       15.1%       19.3%       22.0%       22.0%         .cow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 51.2%       43.5%       46.0%       51.9%       22.0%         .cow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 51.2%       28.7%       26.3%       66.5%       60.4%       40.4%         / fouth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>-1</sup> 87.4%       83.6%       89.8%       81.9%       44.2%       40.4%       44.2%       40.4%       40.4%       40.4%       42.3%       44.2%       45.6%       57.3%       52.3%       44.2%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       44.2%       46.5%       51.1%       42.3				4.6%		3.5%	
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) 2.9       3.5       3.5       10.9         Poor family management <sup>1</sup> 31.3%       27.9%       31.2%       31.2%         Parnital history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 28.7%       28.4%       31.2%       29.3%         Parnital history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 28.7%       28.4%       23.7%       20.3%         NDIVIDUAL/PEERS       23.4%       23.7%       20.3%       20.3%         Per favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 18.6%       15.1%       19.3%       16.0%       22.0%         .ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 18.8%       21.5%       26.3%       22.0%       20.3%         riends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 13.4%       15.5%       26.3%       18.6%       22.0%         riends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 13.4%       15.5%       26.3%       66.5%       60.4%       20.5%         Vouth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 73.8%       72.9%       66.5%       60.4%       21.9%         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a       20.5%       57.3%       52.3%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%		21.1%	18.8%				
Poor family management <sup>1</sup> 31.3%       27.9%       31.2%       31.2%         Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 28.7%       28.4%       31.2%       29.3%         Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 18.0%       23.4%       23.7%       20.3%         NDIVIDUAL/PEERS       14.6%       15.1%       19.3%       16.0%       X         Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 14.6%       15.1%       22.3%       22.0%       X         Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 14.6%       15.1%       22.3%       22.0%       X         Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 18.8%       21.5%       22.3%       22.0%       X         -ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 18.8%       21.5%       22.3%       22.0%       X         -out perceive drinking or or drug use <sup>1</sup> 13.4%       15.5%       26.3%       66.5%       66.5%       66.5%       66.5%       66.5%       66.5%       66.5%       66.5%       67.6%       ✓         Fouth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       serson at moderate <sup>1</sup> or <sup>1</sup> great risk <sup>-1</sup> 65.3%       70.8%       71.3%       67.6%       ✓         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a berson at moderate <sup>1</sup> or <sup>1</sup> great risk <sup>-1</sup>							
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Parental attiludes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 18.0%       23.7%       20.3%         NDIVIDUAL/PEERS       8.0%       23.7%       20.3%         Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup> 14.6%       15.1%       19.3%       16.0%         Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 18.8%       21.5%       22.3%       22.0%         .ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 18.8%       21.5%       22.3%       22.0%         .ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 51.2%       43.5%       46.0%       51.9%         Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 13.4%       15.5%       26.3%       18.6%       X         Religiosity <sup>1</sup> 73.8%       72.9%       66.5%       60.4%       X         Vouth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>-11</sup> 87.4%       83.6%       89.8%       81.9%       X         Very day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>-11</sup> 65.3%       70.8%       71.3%       67.6%       X         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a berson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>-11</sup> 87.4%       89.6%       92.0%       83.6%       X         CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       1.9%       1.2%       X       X       X       X         Uscademic failure <sup>1</sup> 40.1%	Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	31.3%	27.9%	31.2%		31.2%	1
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS       14.6%       15.1%       19.3%       16.0%         Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup> 14.6%       15.1%       19.3%       16.0%         Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 18.8%       21.5%       22.3%       22.0%         .ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 51.2%       46.0%       51.9%       22.3%         .ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 51.2%       48.0%       46.0%       51.9%         .ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 15.5%       28.2%       36.4%       51.9%       77.%         .riends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 13.4%       15.5%       28.3%       88.6%       81.9%       46.0%         Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>-1</sup> 87.4%       83.6%       89.8%       81.9%       44.2%       45.5%       57.3%       52.3%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       45.6%       57.3%       52.3%       44.2%       44.2%       50.9%       50.9%       50.9%       50.9%       50.9%       50.9%       50.9%       50.9%       50.9%       50.9%       50.9%       50.9%       50.9%       50.9%       50.9%       50.9%       50.9%	Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	28.7%	28.4%	31.2%		29.3%	×
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The formal exact of the f	NDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 18.8%       21.5%       22.3%       22.0%       X         Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 51.2%       43.5%       46.0%       51.9%       X         Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup> 25.8%       28.2%       36.4%       37.7%       X         Religiosity <sup>1</sup> 13.4%       15.5%       26.3%       18.6%       X         Religiosity <sup>1</sup> 73.8%       72.9%       66.5%       60.4%       X         Vouth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>-1</sup> 87.4%       83.6%       89.8%       81.9%       X         Vouth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       X       X       67.6%       X         Very day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>-1</sup> 65.3%       70.8%       71.3%       67.6%       X         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a       X       X       X       X       X       X         Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a       X       87.4%       89.6%       92.0%       83.6%       X       X         ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       1.9%       1.2%       X       X       X       X       X       X       X       X	Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	14.6%	15.1%	19.3%		16.0%	X
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Accademic failure <sup>1</sup> 40.1%       41.6%       48.6%       42.3%       ¥         ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup> 42.0%       46.7%       51.1%       49.6%       ¥         SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT       50.000 population of innolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> 18.9%       39.8%       •       •         Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 46.9%       44.2%       49.7%       50.9%       •         School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>-1</sup> 58.8%       61.4%       61.5%       61.9%       ¥	ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.9%	1.2%				
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup> 42.0%       46.7%       51.1%       49.6%       49.6%         SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT				48.6%		42.3%	×
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> 18.9% 39.8% Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 46.9% 44.2% 49.7% 50.9\% 50.9\% 5							X
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> 18.9%       39.8%          Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 46.9%       44.2%       49.7%       50.9%       /         School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>-1</sup> 58.8%       61.4%       61.5%       61.9%       /							
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup> 18.9% 39.8% 44.2% 49.7% 50.9% 61.9%							
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 46.9%       44.2%       49.7%       50.9%       50.9%         School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup> 58.8%       61.4%       61.5%       61.9%       X		18 0%	30.8%				
School opportunities for pro-social involvement 1 58.8% 61.4% 61.5% - 61.9%				40.70/		50.00/	1
							¥.
School rewards for pro-social involvement 1 57.7% 61.7% 62.4% 50.9%	School opportunities for pro-social involvement						Ŷ.,

# NEVADA COUNTY



Percent



ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Percent

20

15

10

5

0

20.3

194

Parental attitudes

favorable toward

drug use

18.6

17.3

Friends

using
UEST MORE USE         <	Nevada County					Arkansas	VS. Sta	
UBSTANCE USE         0000 control advoiced use in the intervent of the second of t	ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate	
Cardin actional use <sup>1</sup> 16.9%       6.8%       7.8%       0.7%       0.7%         Cardin drampta bacco use <sup>1</sup> 10.9%       3.7%       3.4%       3.3%       0.3%         Cardin drampta bacco use <sup>1</sup> 10.5%       4.0%       3.4%       3.4%       3.4%         Cardin drampta bacco use <sup>1</sup> 10.5%       4.0%       3.4%       3.4%       3.4%         Cardin hardin use <sup>1</sup> 0.0%       0.0%       0.0%       0.2%       2.3%       2.3%         Cardin shorts (nonce + 100 opputation) <sup>1</sup> 12.4%       0.9%       2.0%       2.3%       -         Ubiasions abuse arrests (or 1.000 opputation) <sup>1</sup> 1.7       1.4       -       -       -         Ubiasions abuse arrests (or 1.000 opputation) <sup>1</sup> 1.7       1.4       -       -       -         Ubiasions abuse arrests (or 1.000 opputation) <sup>1</sup> 0       0       -       -       -         Ubiasions diversities and are currently smaller       285       30.1       77.6       76.139       -         Ubiasions diversities (or 1.000 opputation) <sup>1</sup> 0       0       -       -       -         Ubiasions diversities (or 1.000 opputation) <sup>1</sup> 0.2%       2.1       37.4       48.4%       -	SUBSTANCE USE							
19 8%       3.7%       4.5%       3.3%       4.5%         0ath herginup use!       14.7%       5.6%       3.6%       6.1%         0ath manipunan use!       14.7%       5.6%       3.6%       6.1%         0ath merginup use!       0.7%       0.0%       0.0%       0.2%       2.3%         0ath merginup use!       0.2%       0.0%       0.0%       0.2%       2.3%         0ath merginup use!       1.2%       0.9%       0.0%       0.2%       2.3%         0ath merginup use!       1.2%       0.9%       0.0%		16.8%	6.8%	7.6%		9.7%		
0arth driving tobacco use <sup>1</sup> 10.5%       4.0%       3.4%       5.1%       X         0arth hereion use <sup>1</sup> 0.7%       5.0%       0.0%       0.2%       0.2%         0arth hereion use <sup>1</sup> 0.0%       0.0%       0.0%       0.0%       0.2%         0arth hereion use <sup>1</sup> 0.2%       2.0%       2.3%							ž	
Carth marginum usel       14 77%       5 65%       2.0%       6.1%         Outh haron usel       0.0%       0.0%       0.0%       0.0%       0.0%         Outh prescription drug usel       4.2%       0.9%       0.0%       0.0%       0.0%         Outh prescription drug usel       4.2%       0.9%       0.0%       0.0%       0.0%       0.0%         OURSECUENCES       0.0%       0.0%       0.0%       0.0%       0.0%       0.0%       0.0%         OURSECUENCES       0.0%       0.0%       0.0%       0.0%       0.0%       0.0%       0.0%         Ubstance abuse arrests (per 1.000 opoulation) <sup>1</sup> 1.7       1.4	· ·							
Outh bergin use <sup>1</sup> 0.0%       0.0%       0.0%       0.2%       0.2%         Such prescription drug use <sup>1</sup> 12.4%       2.0%       2.3%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%         Such prescription drug use <sup>1</sup> 12.4%       0.9%       2.0%       0.2%       0.0%       0.2%       0.0%         Such prescription drug use <sup>1</sup> 12.4%       0.0% </td <td>6</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>-</td>	6						-	
Outh prescription drug use <sup>1</sup> 4.2%       0.9%       2.0%       2.3%         Oblight subscription drug use <sup>1</sup> 2.1%	•						×,	
dult excessive dinking*       21.3%			0.0%				V.,	
dult excessive dinking*       12.4%		4.2%	0.9%	2.0%		2.3%	$\checkmark$	
CONSECUENCES         1.7         1.4            Statica cashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100.000 population)*         0         0            Idental health clients served through Arkanass State         0             Statications the among youth aged 15-20 (per 100.000 population)*         0         0            Iumber of substance abuse thraument service provided*         16         16         16         16           United (per 100.000 population)*         0         0             VALUABLIT-VANA DCCESS         28.9%         32.9%         42.4%             Avais and norms favorable to drug use*         48.9%         32.2%         42.1%             Avais and norms favorable to drug use*         48.9%         32.2%         42.1%             RIME		21.3%			•			
ubustance abuse arrests (pr 1.000 population) <sup>1</sup> 1,7       1,4	Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.4%			•			
ratel crashes among yourn aged 15-20 ger 100.000 population)*       0       0	CONSEQUENCES							
dental health clents served through Arkanass State         lospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>3</sup> 285       301       275       76139	Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	1.7	1.4					
lospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>2</sup> 285       301       275       76139          lumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup> 16       16       16       14549          lumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup> 28.1       879.4       877.9       872.1       48.4%         lumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup> 38.9%       42.4%       48.4%       48.4%         volt LHT Y AND ACCESS	atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0					
lospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>2</sup> 285       301       275       76139          lumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup> 16       16       16       14549          lumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup> 28.1       879.4       877.9       872.1       48.4%         lumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup> 38.9%       42.4%       48.4%       48.4%         volt LHT Y AND ACCESS	Vental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Jumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup> 16         16         16         16         16         14549		285	301	275		76139		
HENTAL HEALTH       928.1       879.4       957.9       872.1       X         Valide (per 100.000 population) <sup>10</sup> 928.1       879.4       957.9       872.1       X         ValueBullty AND ACCESS       95.9       45.8%       42.4%       42.4%       48.4%         ValueBullty AND ACCESS       91.%       4.4%								
subcide (per 100,000 population) <sup>16</sup> 928.1       879.4       957.9       872.1       X         dolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup> 38.9%       45.8%       42.4%       48.4%       48.4%         VALIABILTY AND ACCESS	· ·	10	10	10		14040		
delayeant depressive symptors <sup>1</sup> 36.9%       45.8%       42.4%       48.4%         VALLALLY AND ACCESS		020.4	970 4	057.0		070.4	X	
VAILABLTY AND ACCESS         teer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup> 0       0       0         aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup> 44.9%       39.2%       42.1%       34.3%       X         verceived availability of drug use <sup>1</sup> 44.9%       32.2%       31.3%       30.4%       X         verceived availability of drug use <sup>1</sup> 30.4%       32.8%       31.3%       30.4%       X         CONOMIC HARDSHIP       1000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 12       5       5       5       X       X       X         CONOMIC HARDSHIP       10.9.5%       21.3%       3.5%       X								
ieer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1.000 population) <sup>7</sup> 0       0		38.9%	45.8%	42.4%		48.4%	×	
bbacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>3</sup> 9,1%       4.4.%								
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup> 48.9%       39.2%       42.1%       34.3%       X         rereceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> 27.2%       17.1%       17.9%       19.9%       V         otal crime index offenses (per 1.000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 12       5       31.3%       30.4%       30.4%       X         Igh community disorganization <sup>1</sup> 30.4%       32.8%       31.3%       30.4%       X       X         Inemployment rates <sup>8</sup> 3.5%       3.4%       4.0%       3.5%       X       X       X       X       X         CONOMIC HARDSHIP       Inemployment rates <sup>8</sup> 3.5%       3.4%       4.0%       3.5%       X								
erceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> 27.2%       17.1%       19.9%         FINE       12.5%       17.1%       19.9%         right community disorganization <sup>1</sup> 30.4%       32.8%       31.3%       30.4%         ight community disorganization <sup>1</sup> 30.4%       32.8%       31.3%       30.4%       X         ight community disorganization <sup>1</sup> 30.4%       32.8%       31.3%       30.4%       X         ight community disorganization <sup>1</sup> 30.4%       3.5%       3.4%       4.0%       3.5%       X         icrosno below poverly level <sup>10</sup> 19.5%       21.3%       4.0%       3.5%       X       X       X       X         AMLY       X       5.5%       16.3%       32.2%       34.7%       51.2%       29.3%       X	obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks)°	9.1%	4.4%		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
RIME         Coll crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 12         5           ofal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 30.4%         32.8%         31.3%         30.4%           CONOMIC HARDSHIP         19.5%         21.3%         30.4%         3.5%         3.5%           Presons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 19.5%         21.3%         4.0%         3.5%         31.2%           AMILY         53.5%         32.2%         34.7%         6.8         10.9         31.2%           AMILY         53.5%         52.2%         34.7%         29.3%         29.3%         20.3%	aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	48.9%	39.2%	42.1%		\$4.3%	×	
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 12       5	Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	27.2%	17.1%	17.9%		19.9%	1	
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup> 30.4%       32.8%       31.3%       30.4%       X         CONONC HARDSHIP	CRIME							
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup> 30.4%       32.8%       31.3%       30.4%       X         CONONC HARDSHIP	otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	12	5					
CONOMIC HARDSHIP         Inemployment rates <sup>1</sup> 3.5%       3.4%       4.0%       3.5%       3.5%         Versons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 19.5%       21.3%       4.0%       3.5%       4.0%         AMILY       35.3%       32.2%       34.7%       31.2%       31.2%         amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 35.3%       32.2%       34.7%       31.2%         arantal attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 25.5%       16.3%       19.4%       20.3%         VDVIDUAL/PEERS       16.0%       41.4%       15.7%       40.3%       22.0%         are ration attributes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 28.1%       17.4%       15.7%       16.0%       51.9%         ver favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 28.1%       17.4%       15.7%       31.2%       31.2%         attributes insid drugs 1       28.1%       17.4%       15.7%       16.0%       51.9%       31.9%       31.2%       37.7%       31.9%       31.2%       37.7%       31.2%       37.7%       31.9%       31.9%       31.9%       31.9%       31.9%       31.9%       31.9%       31.9%       31.9%       31.9%       31.9%       31.9%       31.9%       31.9%       31.9%       31.9%       31.9%				31.3%		30.4%	X	
Inemployment rates <sup>3</sup> 3.5%       3.4%       4.0%       3.5%       3.5%       4         Versons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 19.5%       21.3%	· · ·	001170	021070	011070		001170		
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 19.5%       21.3%		3.5%	3 / %	4.0%		3.5%	X	
AMILY         AMILY         AMILY         AMILY         AMILY         AMILY         Amily might of the care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup> 0       4.7       6.8         Yoor family management <sup>1</sup> 35.3%       32.2%       34.7%         arinity history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 38.0%       29.5%       22.0%       29.3%         'arental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 25.5%       16.3%       19.4%       20.3%         VDIVLOUL/PEERS				4.070		5.570		
children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup> 0       4.7       6.8       10.9         boor family management <sup>1</sup> 35.3%       32.2%       34.7%       31.2%         iamily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 38.0%       29.5%       22.0%       29.3%         varental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 25.5%       16.3%       19.4%       20.3%         VDIVIDUAL/PEERS       17.4%       15.7%       16.0%       22.0%         ardy initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup> 28.1%       17.4%       15.7%       16.0%       22.0%         ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 31.0%       15.8%       21.4%       22.0%       37.7%         iteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup> 53.7%       38.7%       40.3%       37.7%       38.7%         iteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup> 70.5%       66.4%       60.1%       60.4%       60.4%       60.4%       60.4%       60.4%       60.4%       60.4%       61.9%       37.7%       37.9%       37.9%       37.9%       37.9%       37.9%       38.9%       40.3%       37.9%       44.2%       34.9%       37.9%       38.9%       68.2%       67.6%       37.9%       31.9%       73.9%       73.9%       31.9%       37.9%		19.5%	21.3%					
boor family management <sup>1</sup> armily inistory of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 25.5% 16.3% 29.5% 22.0% Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 25.5% 16.3% 19.4% 29.3% 29.3% 29.3% 29.3% 29.3% 29.3% 29.3% 29.3% 29.3% 20.3% 20.3% 20.3% 20.3% 20.3% 20.3% 20.3% 20.3% 20.3% 20.3% 20.3% 20.3% 20.3% 20.5% 21.4% 22.0% 20.0% 21.4% 22.0% 20.0% 21.4% 22.0% 20.0% 21.4% 22.0% 20.0% 21.4% 22.0% 20.0% 21.4% 22.0% 20.0% 21.4% 22.0% 20.0% 21.4% 22.0% 20.0% 21.4% 22.0% 21.4%		<sup>5</sup> o	4.7	0.0		40.0		
amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> $38.0\%$ $29.5\%$ $22.0\%$ $29.3\%$ arental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> $25.5\%$ $16.3\%$ $19.4\%$ $20.3\%$ NDVIDUAL/PEERS       istribution of drug use <sup>1</sup> $25.5\%$ $16.3\%$ $19.4\%$ $22.0\%$ $29.3\%$ ver favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> $23.0\%$ $15.8\%$ $21.4\%$ $22.0\%$ $22.0\%$ ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> $33.0\%$ $15.8\%$ $21.4\%$ $22.0\%$ $22.0\%$ ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> $33.0\%$ $15.8\%$ $21.4\%$ $22.0\%$ $22.0\%$ ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> $61.7\%$ $54.0\%$ $60.6\%$ $51.9\%$ $37.7\%$ $38.7\%$ $40.3\%$ $37.7\%$ $38.7\%$ $40.3\%$ $37.7\%$ $38.0\%$ $37.7\%$ $38.0\%$ $40.3\%$ $37.7\%$ $38.0\%$ $37.7\%$ $38.0\%$ $37.7\%$ $38.0\%$ $37.7\%$ $38.0\%$ $37.7\%$ $38.0\%$ $37.7\%$ $38.0\%$ $37.9\%$ $38.0\%$ $37.9\%$ $44.2\%$ $38.0\%$ $37.9\%$ $44.2\%$ $36.6\%$ $33.0\%$ $37.9\%$ $44.2\%$								
care natal attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 25.5% 16.3% 19.4% 20.3% NDIVIDUAL/PEERS ard y initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup> 28.1% 17.4% 15.7% 16.0% 22.0% there favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 61.7% 54.0% 60.6% 51.9% 22.0% there favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 61.7% 54.0% 60.6% 51.9% 22.0% thereaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup> 53.7% 38.7% 40.3% 37.7% X refered susing drugs <sup>1</sup> 28.4% 20.0% 17.3% 40.3% 37.7% X releigiosity <sup>1</sup> 70.5% 66.4% 60.1% 60.4% 81.9% routh who perceive arking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 78.9% 73.8% 68.2% 61.4% 60.4% routh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages very day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 66.0% 65.5% 56.4% 67.6% X students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a erson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 78.5% 80.5% 75.1% 83.6% X CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT tigh school dropouts <sup>11</sup> 1.1% 1.7% cademic failure <sup>1</sup> 37.1% 36.0% 34.0% 42.3% 49.6% X CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT tigh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of nrolled high school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of nroll							<u> </u>	
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS         iardy initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup> 28.1%       17.4%       15.7%       16.0%         'eer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 33.0%       15.8%       21.4%       22.0%         ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 61.7%       54.0%       60.6%       51.9%         theraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup> 53.7%       38.7%       40.3%       37.7%         triends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 28.4%       20.0%       17.3%       18.6%         triends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 28.4%       20.0%       17.3%       18.6%         teligiosity <sup>11</sup> 70.5%       66.4%       60.1%       60.4%         'outh who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or " great risk" <sup>11</sup> 78.9%       73.8%       68.2%       81.9%         'tudents who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a       eerson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 78.5%       80.5%       75.1%       83.6%         'tudents who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a       ************************************	· · · ·			22.0%			×,	
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup> 28.1%       17.4%       15.7%       16.0%         Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 33.0%       15.8%       21.4%       22.0%         ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 61.7%       54.0%       60.6%       51.9%         interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup> 53.7%       38.7%       40.3%       37.7%       X         rinends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 28.4%       20.0%       17.3%       18.6%       60.4%	-	25.5%	16.3%	19.4%		20.3%	<u> </u>	
here favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 33.0%       15.8%       21.4%       22.0%         ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 61.7%       54.0%       60.6%       51.9%         itteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup> 53.7%       38.7%       40.3%       37.7%         itriends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 28.4%       20.0%       17.3%       18.6%         keligiosity <sup>1</sup> 70.5%       66.4%       60.1%       60.4%         Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 78.9%       73.8%       68.2%       81.9%         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       wery day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 66.0%       65.5%       56.4%       67.6%         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a       acerson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 36.6%       43.3%       37.9%       44.2%       44.2%         Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a       acerson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 78.5%       80.5%       75.1%       83.6%       42.3%         (CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       1.1%       1.7%       36.0%       34.0%       42.3%       49.6%       49.6%       49.6%       49.6%       49.6%       49.6%       50.9%       50.9%       50.9%	NDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 61.7%       54.0%       60.6%       51.9%         hteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup> 53.7%       38.7%       40.3%       37.7%         irriends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 28.4%       20.0%       17.3%       18.6%         teligiosity <sup>1</sup> 70.5%       66.4%       60.1%       60.4%         Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>*1</sup> 78.9%       73.8%       68.2%       81.9%         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       66.0%       65.5%       56.4%       67.6%       #         Youth who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a       eerson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup> 86.6%       43.3%       37.9%       44.2%       #         Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a       eerson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup> 78.5%       80.5%       75.1%       83.6%       #         CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       1.1%       1.7%       *       *       *       *         Ugh school dropouts <sup>11</sup> 1.9%       27.8%       42.4%       53.6%       49.6%       *         CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       *       *       *       *       *       *       *       *       *	Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	28.1%	17.4%	15.7%		16.0%	1	
charge betroken with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup> 53.7%       38.7%       40.3%       37.7%         triends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 28.4%       20.0%       17.3%       18.6%         keligiosity <sup>11</sup> 70.5%       66.4%       60.1%       60.4%         'outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>-11</sup> 78.9%       73.8%       68.2%       81.9%         'outh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       ************************************	Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	33.0%	15.8%	21.4%		22.0%	1	
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup> 53.7% $38.7\%$ $40.3\%$ $37.7\%$ X         Irriends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 28.4% $20.0\%$ $17.3\%$ $18.6\%$ X         Keligiosity <sup>11</sup> 70.5% $66.4\%$ $60.1\%$ $60.4\%$ X         Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 78.9%       73.8% $68.2\%$ $81.9\%$ X         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       wery day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> $66.0\%$ $65.5\%$ $56.4\%$ $67.6\%$ X         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a       asc.6% $43.3\%$ $37.9\%$ $44.2\%$ X         students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a       asc.6% $75.1\%$ $83.6\%$ X         (CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       1.7% $72.8\%$ $80.5\%$ $75.1\%$ $83.6\%$ $42.3\%$ (igh school dropouts <sup>11</sup> 1.1% $1.7\%$ $36.0\%$ $34.0\%$ $42.3\%$ $49.6\%$ (CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT $27.8\%$ $42.4\%$ $53.6\%$ $49.6\%$ $49.6\%$ $49.6\%$ $50.9\%$ $50.9\%$ $50.9\%$ $50.9\%$ </td <td>ow perceived risk of drug use<sup>1</sup></td> <td>61.7%</td> <td>54.0%</td> <td>60.6%</td> <td></td> <td>51.9%</td> <td>X</td>	ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	61.7%	54.0%	60.6%		51.9%	X	
irriends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 28.4%       20.0%       17.3%       18.6%         Religiosity <sup>11</sup> 70.5%       66.4%       60.1%       60.4%         Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 78.9%       73.8%       68.2%       81.9%         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       66.0%       65.5%       56.4%       67.6%         Youth who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a       66.0%       65.5%       56.4%       67.6%         Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a       36.6%       43.3%       37.9%       44.2%         Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a       78.5%       80.5%       75.1%       83.6%         CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       1.1%       1.7%       83.6%       42.3%         Vight school dropouts <sup>11</sup> 1.1%       1.7%       42.4%       49.6%         SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT       27.8%       42.4%       53.6%       49.6%       49.6%         School substance infraction (per 1,000 population of nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> 23.2%       12.0%       50.9%       50.9%       50.9%       50.9%       50.9%       50.9%       50.9%       50.9%       50.9%       50.9%       50.9%       50.9%	· · ·		38.7%				X	
Religiosity $1$ 70.5% 66.4% 60.1% 60.4% fourth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" $1$ 78.9% 73.8% 68.2% 81.9% fourth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages wery day as a "moderate" or "great risk" $1$ 66.0% 65.5% 56.4% 67.6% Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a terson at moderate" or "great risk" $1$ 36.6% 43.3% 37.9% 44.2% Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a terson at moderate" or "great risk" $1$ 78.5% 80.5% 75.1% 83.6% <b>CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b> Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a terson at "moderate" or "great risk" $1$ 78.5% 80.5% 75.1% 83.6% <b>CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b> Students to school $1$ 1.1% 1.7% $1.1\%$ 1.7% academic failure $1$ 37.1% 36.0% 34.0% 42.3% <b>CHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b> Students infraction (per 1,000 population of mrolled high school students) $1^1$ 23.2% 12.0% $-$ Transitions and mobility $1$ 38.0% 40.3% 42.6% 50.9% School opportunities for pro-social involvement $1^2$ 54.6% 56.4% 51.5%							1	
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>11</sup> 78.9%       73.8%       68.2%       81.9%         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       66.0%       65.5%       56.4%       67.6%         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       66.0%       65.5%       56.4%       67.6%         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       66.0%       65.5%       56.4%       67.6%         Youth who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a       81.9%       73.8%       80.5%       75.1%       83.6%         Youth who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a       80.5%       75.1%       83.6%       X         Guddents who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a       80.5%       75.1%       83.6%       X         CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       1.1%       1.7%       83.6%       X         CADEMIC Achievement <sup>11</sup> 1.1%       1.7%       42.3%       X         ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup> 27.8%       42.4%       53.6%       49.6%       X         CHOOL ENVIRONMENT       1000 population of       77.8%       42.6%       50.9%       X         tigh school students) <sup>11</sup> 23.2%       12.0% <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>×</td>							×	
For the perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages very day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a erson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a erson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a erson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a erson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a erson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a erson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a erson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a erson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a erson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a erson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a erson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a erson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a erson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a erson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a erson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a erson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a erson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> Students who indicate trying prescription drug					-			
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Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a serson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 36.6% 43.3% 37.9% 44.2% 4								
errson at moderate" or "great risk" 1 $36.6\%$ $43.3\%$ $37.9\%$ $44.2\%$ $44.2\%$ Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a terson at "moderate" or "great risk" 1 $78.5\%$ $80.5\%$ $75.1\%$ $83.6\%$ $42.3\%$ (CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       1.1% $1.7\%$ $83.6\%$ $42.3\%$ (igh school dropouts 11 $1.1\%$ $1.7\%$ $42.3\%$ $49.6\%$ (cademic failure 1 $37.1\%$ $36.0\%$ $34.0\%$ $42.3\%$ $49.6\%$ (codemic failure 1 $37.1\%$ $36.0\%$ $42.4\%$ $53.6\%$ $49.6\%$ (codemic failure 1 $37.1\%$ $36.0\%$ $42.4\%$ $53.6\%$ $49.6\%$ (codemic failure 1 $37.1\%$ $36.0\%$ $42.4\%$ $53.6\%$ $49.6\%$ (codemic failure 1) $37.1\%$ $36.0\%$ $42.4\%$ $53.6\%$ $49.6\%$ $50.9$		66.0%	65.5%	56.4%		67.6%		
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a lerson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 78.5% 80.5% 75.1% 83.6% CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup> 1.1% 1.7% 42.3% 42.4% 53.6% 49.6% 42.3% 42.4% 53.6% 49.6% 42.3% 42.4% 53.6% 49.6% 40.3% 42.4% 53.6% 49.6% 40.3% 42.6% 50.9\% 50.9\% 50.9\% 50.9\% 50.9\% 50.9\% 50.9\% 50.9\% 50.9\% 50.9\% 50.9\% 50	Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a							
werson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 78.5%       80.5%       75.1%       83.6%       X         CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       1.1%       1.7%	person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	36.6%	43.3%	37.9%		44.2%	×	
CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT         Interviewed and the second se	Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a							
CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT         High school dropouts <sup>11</sup> 1.1%       1.7%         Accademic failure <sup>1</sup> 37.1%       36.0%       34.0%       42.3%         ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup> 27.8%       42.4%       53.6%       49.6%         SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT       23.2%       12.0%	erson at " moderate" or "great risk" 1	78.5%	80.5%	75.1%		83.6%	×	
tigh school dropouts <sup>11</sup> $1.1\%$ $1.7\%$ transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> $37.1\%$ $36.0\%$ $34.0\%$ $42.3\%$ 27.8% $42.4\%$ $53.6\%$ $49.6\%$ $49.6\%$ SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT $42.3\%$ Uigh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> $23.2\%$ $12.0\%$ Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> $38.0\%$ $40.3\%$ $42.6\%$ $50.9\%$ School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup> $54.6\%$ $51.5\%$ $61.9\%$	CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT							
Accademic failure <sup>1</sup> 37.1%       36.0%       34.0%       42.3%         ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup> 27.8%       42.4%       53.6%       49.6%         SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT       23.2%       12.0%       50.9%       50.9%         iransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 38.0%       40.3%       42.6%       50.9%       50.9%         School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup> 54.6%       56.4%       51.5%       61.9%       50.9%		1.1%	1.7%					
cow commitment to school <sup>1</sup> 27.8%       42.4%       53.6%       49.6%       49.6%         CHOOL ENVIRONMENT       23.2%       12.0%       12.0%       12.0%       12.0%       12.0%         Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 38.0%       40.3%       42.6%       50.9%       10.0%         School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup> 54.6%       56.4%       51.5%       61.9%				34.0%		42.3%	1	
CHOOL ENVIRONMENT       23.2%       12.0%         initial school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of inrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> 23.2%       12.0%         Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 38.0%       40.3%       42.6%       50.9%         School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup> 54.6%       56.4%       51.5%       61.9%	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						X	
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> 23.2%       12.0%         Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 38.0%       40.3%       42.6%         School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup> 54.6%       56.4%       51.5%		21.070	42.470	55.0%		49.070		
inrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> 23.2%       12.0%								
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 38.0%       40.3%       42.6%       50.9%         School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup> 54.6%       56.4%       51.5%       61.9%			10.000		-		0.05	
School opportunities for pro-social involvement 1 54.6% 56.4% 51.5% 61.9%					•			
		38.0%	40.3%	42.6%		50.9%	1	
chool rewards for pro-social involvement 1 64.9% 56.5% 52.2% 50.9%	School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	54.6%	56.4%	51.5%		61.9%	×	
	School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	64.9%	56.5%	52.2%		50.9%	1	





Percent



Percent

20

15

10

5

0

30.5

Parental attitudes

favorable toward

drug use

20.3

18.6

17.9

Friends

using

Newton County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
SUBSTANCE USE	2011	2010	2010		2010	Itato
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	9.7%	13.1%	11.1%		9.7%	X
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	3.6%	7.9%	3.7%		3.3%	X
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	3.7%	9.3%	6.7%		3.1%	x
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	4.6%	9.3 <i>%</i> 7.1%	8.1%		6.1%	X
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%		0.1%	1
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.1%	2.4%	1.5%		2.3%	1
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	2.1%	2.4%	1.5%		2.3%	<u> </u>
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>						
5	13.2%					(100000)
CONSEQUENCES	0.0	-				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	2.8	6				
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State						
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	74	107	90		76139	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	13	12	10		14549	
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	870.9	809	775.2		872.1	1
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	35.1%	40.8%	48.9%		48.4%	×
AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0		• • •		3 <b>4</b> -41
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.1%	7.7%				
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	50.8%	56.3%	52.7%		34.3%	X
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	17.7%	21.2%	24.2%		19.9%	X
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	7.3	7.5				
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	33.2%	38.6%	33.3%		30.4%	X
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP	00.270	00.070	00.070		00.170	
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.6%	3.3%	3.5%		3.5%	
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	19.8%	17.4%	0.070		0.070	
FAMILY	19.0%	17.470				
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)	44.0	40.0	2.0		40.0	
		10.3	3.9		10.9	1
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	28.6%	34.2%	25.8%		31.2%	<u> </u>
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	28.5%	30.7%	33.3%		29.3%	×
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.8%	27.5%	30.5%		20.3%	×
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.0%	21.9%	20.3%		16.0%	×
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use	23.0%	22.9%	28.1%		22.0%	×
Low perceived risk of drug use	53.6%	53.4%	45.5%		51.9%	1
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	31.4%	41.9%	30.1%		37.7%	1
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	11.9%	21.7%	17.9%		18.6%	1
Religiosity <sup>1</sup>	67.7%	65.2%	66.2%		60.4%	1
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	78.2%	80.2%	85.2%		81.9%	1
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	56.1%	61.0%	75.9%		67.6%	1
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						
person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	49.7%	44.9%	51.5%		44.2%	$\checkmark$
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						~
person at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	82.1%	82.5%	89.0%		83.6%	1
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	0.3%	0.5%				
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	46.9%	46.6%	42.7%		42.3%	×
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	46.9%	53.2%	47.4%		49.6%	1
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	15.1%	13.9%				
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	30.9%	34.6%	25.0%		50.9%	1
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	60.1%	65.6%	68.3%		61.9%	1
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	57.0%	61.2%	68.3%		50.9%	1
sonoorromatuo tor pro ooolarinvoivoment	51.0%	01.270	00.5%		50.570	



ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Alcohol

Marijuana

Prescription

drugs

10

0

Smoking

Parental attitudes

favorable toward

drug use

Friends

using

Duachita County					Arkansas	VS. Sta
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	11.6%	10.7%	10.4%		9.7%	X
'outh cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	4.7%	4.9%	3.1%		3.3%	1
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.1%	3.8%	3.7%		3.1%	x
/outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>						
•	6.2%	7.3%	4.5%		6.1%	1
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%		0.2%	1 C
'outh prescription drug use'	3.3%	2.7%	2.5%		2.3%	×
dult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	22.8%			•		
dult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.2%			•		
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	0.7	1.3				
atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	62.4	0				
Iental health clients served through Arkansas State						
lospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	624	631	694		76139	
lumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	42					
	42	48	63		14549	
						~
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1018.9	968.2	1036.6		872.1	×
dolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	43.0%	44.1%	45.4%		48.4%	1
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	4.4	2.5				
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	2.8%			•		
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	35.7%	42.0%	34.9%		34.3%	X
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	15.6%	18.3%	17.3%		19.9%	1
CRIME	15.070	10.570	17.570		19.970	
	00.4	00.0				
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	26.1	26.3				
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	34.2%	33.3%	33.7%		30.4%	×
CONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Inemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.6%	4.5%	5.2%		3.5%	×
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	19.9%	23.3%				
AMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age	) <sup>5</sup> 9.5	11.6	12.7		10.9	×
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	29.6%	31.1%	32.1%		31.2%	X
amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	33.4%	31.2%	32.5%		29.3%	X
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.6%	17.8%	17.3%		20.3%	1
-	20.078	17.070	17.570		20.378	V
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS	10.10/	40.00/	47 70/		40.004	x
arly initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	16.1%	18.3%	17.7%	•	16.0%	<u> </u>
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use	20.5%	20.6%	21.1%	• • • •	22.0%	1
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	53.3%	53.5%	54.7%	•	51.9%	×
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	43.9%	45.8%	48.1%	•	37.7%	×
riends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	18.8%	20.2%	18.5%		18.6%	1
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	69.6%	71.8%	66.6%		60.4%	1
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	75.3%	78.5%	76.2%		81.9%	X
outh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages					0070	
very day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>1</sup>	EQ 00/	66.00/	62.60/		67.6%	×
	58.8%	66.0%	63.6%		67.6%	
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a	10 - 11					21
erson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	42.7%	43.5%	45.5%		44.2%	1
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
erson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	74.0%	78.6%	77.3%		83.6%	×
CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.0%	3.0%				
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	38.6%	38.6%	38.8%		42.3%	1
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	43.0%	42.3%	42.6%	-	49.6%	1
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT	40.070	42.070	42.070		+0.070	
ligh appeal autotopoo infraction (non 1,000 non lation of						
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of	0.000					
nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	8.2%	22.2%				
nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	8.2% 46.5%	22.2% 47.7%	49.2%		50.9%	- 
nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>			49.2% 62.8%		50.9% 61.9%	

### PERRY COUNTY



ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

drugs

drug use

Perry County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.7%	10.2%	12.8%		9.7%	×
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.7%	2.7%	8.4%		3.3%	×
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	8.2%	4.8%	9.1%		3.1%	X
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	5.4%	5.4%	6.7%		6.1%	X
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%		0.2%	1
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	4.5%	2.7%	2.6%		2.3%	X
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	18.9%			•		
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	14.6%			•		
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	0.9	1.8				
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State						
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	267	271	344		76139	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	31	19	15		14549	
MENTAL HEALTH	01	10	10		11010	
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	873.5	776.1	952.8		872.1	X
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	39.1%	47.3%	48.8%		48.4%	x
Addiescent depressive symptoms	33.1%	47.3%	40.0%		40.4 70	
AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0	0				
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	8.6%	10.0%	44.00/		04.0%	×
č	43.3%	42.8%	44.0%		34.3%	
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	25.6%	21.3%	22.9%		19.9%	×
						1000
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	18.6	14.8				
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	37.8%	40.6%	35.6%		30.4%	×
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• 3.5%	×
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	15.1%	14.7%		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age	) <sup>t</sup> 6.4	4.7	5.9		10.9	1
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	30.6%	33.3%	35.0%		31.2%	×
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	31.7%	36.4%	40.8%		29.3%	X
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.3%	25.3%	25.9%		20.3%	X
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	14.0%	18.9%	26.2%		16.0%	X
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.2%	21.5%	30.3%		22.0%	X
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	51.6%	52.1%	59.8%		51.9%	X
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	31.5%	27.4%	28.2%		37.7%	1
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.7%	20.4%	27.7%		18.6%	×.
Religiosity <sup>1</sup>	78.8%	71.1%	73.8%		60.4%	1
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" *1	85.2%	91.0%	85.8%		81.9%	1
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages	05.270	91.070	05.070	•	01.970	N C
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	40.00/	66.20/	69.69/		67.69/	1
	49.8%	66.3%	68.6%		67.6%	<b>V</b>
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a	45.00/	44.00/	40.00/		44.00/	×
person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	45.2%	44.9%	43.6%		44.2%	•
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						21
person at " moderate" or "great risk"	86.1%	91.0%	93.1%		83.6%	×
						1000
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.9%	2.2%				
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	38.8%	37.5%	35.6%		42.3%	1
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	49.5%	49.2%	45.8%	• • • • •	49.6%	1
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	29.5%	8.6%				3 <del>4 4</del> 1
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	36.1%	38.2%	37.4%		50.9%	1
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	57.0%	51.1%	58.1%		61.9%	×



6.1

Academic failure





Risk Factors County State

0

0.2

Heroin use

Prescription drug use



Protective Factors County State Youth perception of harm, 2019



ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Phillips County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	7.6%	7.2%	7.8%		9.7%	1
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	3.1%	4.2%	2.6%		3.3%	1
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.6%	4.0%	2.4%		3.1%	1
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	5.9%	6.5%	4.1%		6.1%	1
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%		0.2%	1
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.4%	2.9%	1.9%		2.3%	1
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	24.4%	2.070	1.070	•	2.070	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	10.1%			•		
CONSEQUENCES	10.170					
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3.8	3				(e-e)
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				
	0	0		• •		
Vental health clients served through Arkansas State	000	0.40	755		70400	222
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	826	843	755		76139	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>o</sup>	22	28	22		14549	(1997)
						~
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1069.3	1159.7	1063.2		872.1	×
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	39.2%	45.1%	45.8%		48.4%	1
AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	2				
Fobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	8.1%	2.6%		••		
_aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	46.1%	45.9%	44.8%		34.3%	×
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	21.0%	17.1%	16.4%		19.9%	1
CRIME						
Fotal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	10.8	34.8				
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	47.1%	45.9%	59.9%		30.4%	×
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	5.8%	6.0%	6.0%		3.5%	X
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	39.8%	35.4%				
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)	13 1	13.5	10.9		10.9	X
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	39.7%	34.6%	32.9%		31.2%	X
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	35.8%	32.3%	36.2%		29.3%	X
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.9%	15.3%	24.1%		20.3%	X
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS	10.976	13.370	24.170		20.378	
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.0%	16.4%	20.3%		16.0%	X
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>						-
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.0%	21.6%	21.8%		22.0%	×
	59.1%	65.0%	67.4%		51.9%	- x
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	57.3%	53.3%	56.0%		37.7%	÷.
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	15.7%	19.8%	19.3%		18.6%	
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	53.5%	51.7%	46.8%		60.4%	x
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	65.9%	60.9%	64.2%		81.9%	
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	58.8%	50.8%	51.2%		67.6%	×
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>~1</sup>	42.7%	35.2%	31.3%		44.2%	×
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
person at " moderate" or "great risk" 1	68.2%	60.6%	61.1%		83.6%	×
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.9%	5.4%				
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	43.9%	48.5%	41.3%		42.3%	1
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	37.1%	49.9%	48.3%		49.6%	1
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	2 80/	<b>9 7</b> <sup>0</sup> /				
ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	2.8%	8.7%	45 70/		50.00/	1
-	51.7%	41.8%	45.7%		50.9%	~
School opportunities for pro-social involvement	59.5%	57.4%	57.4%		61.9%	×
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	63.7%	53.1%	58.3%		50.9%	1

# PIKE COUNTY



Alcohol

Marijuana

Prescription

drugs

Smoking

favorable toward

drug use

using

Pike County					Arkansas	VS. Sta	
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate	
SUBSTANCE USE							
outh alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	11.0%	6.1%	3.6%		9.7%		
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.2%	4.7%	7.1%		3.3%	x	
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.0%	2.9%	3.7%		• 3.1%	X	
/outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	6.2%	2.0%	0.0%	-	• 6.1%	1	
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>						~	
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.2%	~	
fouth prescription drug use	0.7%	2.0%	0.0%		• 2.3%	×	
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.1%			•			
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	14.3%			•			
CONSEQUENCES							
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	7.1	7.8		• • • •			
atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0		••			
Aental health clients served through Arkansas State							
lospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	160	130	128		• 76139		
Jumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	27	36	48		14549		
IENTAL HEALTH	21	50	40		14343		
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	002 5	1022 5	020.2		972.4	x	
	903.5	1032.5	929.3		872.1		
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	46.7%	36.9%	43.9%		48.4%	×.	
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0					
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0%	2.4%					
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	45.0%	30.9%	46.3%		• 34.3%	×	
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	19.3%	11.7%	13.2%		• 19.9%	1	
CRIME							
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	5.1	5.6					
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	26.1%	31.9%	34.0%		30.4%	X	
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP	20.170	51.570	34.070		50.470		
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.00/	4.00/	2.00/		2.5%	X	
	4.0%	4.0%	3.9%		• 3.5%	<u> </u>	
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	18.5%	17.8%		•			
FAMILY							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	9.4	9.4	12.3	• • •	10.9	×	
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	31.6%	32.2%	45.1%		31.2%	×	
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	29.4%	20.5%	27.5%		• 29.3%	1	
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.6%	24.1%	30.8%		20.3%	×	
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.9%	10.5%	25.9%		16.0%	X	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.8%	14.8%	20.7%		22.0%	1	
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	53.8%	46.8%	47.4%		51.9%	1	
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	36.7%	28.1%	22.4%		• 37.7%	1	
•						ž	
riends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.3%	11.4%	19.0%		18.6%		
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	78.3%	79.8%	63.8%		60.4%	×,	
outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk"	82.7%	78.4%	82.5%		81.9%	1	
outh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages							
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	61.5%	64.9%	59.6%		• 67.6%	×	
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a							
person at moderate" or "great risk" *1	43.5%	52.3%	49.1%		44.2%	1	
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a							
berson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	80.6%	76.4%	82.5%	-	83.6%	×	
	80.6%	70.4%	02.5%		03.0%		
	4 701	0.70/					
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.7%	0.7%		-			
scademic failure <sup>1</sup>	41.0%	37.8%	51.7%		42.3%	×	
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	56.8%	53.3%	67.2%		49.6%	×	
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT							
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of							
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	35.6%	14.7%					
ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	39.0%	29.9%	40.4%		50.9%	1	
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	58.2%	75.2%	51.7%		• 61.9%	ž	
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>						1	
	50.0%	63.3%	72.4%		• 50.9%	V	



ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

voinsett County ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
UBSTANCE USE						
outh alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.8%	10.2%	9.5%		9.7%	1
outh cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	10.0%	7.8%	6.3%		3.3%	X
outh chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.7%	5.1%	4.5%		3.1%	X
1	7.2%	6.9%	4.8%		6.1%	1
1	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%		0.2%	X
4	4.5%	3.8%	2.4%		2.3%	X
	21.8%			•		
dult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	14.3%			•		
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	13.4	15.1				( <del>4</del> .4)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0	56.8				
Iental health clients served through Arkansas State	0	00.0		-		
	433	463	460		76139	
lumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	104	92	83		14549	
IENTAL HEALTH	104	92	05		14545	
Guicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1152.4	1175.0	1182.8		972.4	x
	1153.1	1175.2			872.1	- x
	43.8%	47.1%	48.8%		48.4%	~
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS	0.4	0.4				
	3.4	3.4				
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	1.4%	1.3%				
1	33.7%	40.0%	40.0%		34.3%	×
	28.1%	22.5%	20.6%		19.9%	×
RIME						
	23.2	32.1		• • • •		
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	43.9%	43.0%	40.0%	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	30.4%	×
CONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Inemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.1%	3.8%	3.4%		3.5%	1
ersons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	21.0%	23.7%				
AMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) $^{ extsf{5}}$	35.9	35.4	34.7		10.9	×
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	29.7%	33.3%	33.6%		31.2%	X
amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	41.8%	37.9%	38.9%		29.3%	X
	24.7%	22.3%	22.7%		20.3%	X
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
1	24.5%	21.9%	19.5%		16.0%	X
1	24.3%	23.3%	24.7%		22.0%	X
	52.8%	53.9%	59.9%		51.9%	X
	39.7%	43.0%	39.1%		37.7%	x
	23.1%	43.0% 27.1%	22.3%		18.6%	x
*1						x
*1	64.7%	58.5%	57.9%		60.4%	- x
	80.5%	79.1%	77.2%		81.9%	~
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages		/				<b>.</b>
	65.3%	59.8%	61.8%		67.6%	×
tudents who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a erson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	44.1%	44.4%	40.0%		44.2%	x
tudents who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
	83.8%	83.2%	82.6%	• • • • • •	83.6%	×
CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
	2.8%	4.1%				
	41.6%	44.3%	47.4%		42.3%	x
	46.1%	54.2%	55.7%		49.6%	x
CHOOL ENVIRONMENT	-0.1/0	0 <del>4</del> .2 /0	00.7 /0		<del>1</del> 0.070	
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
	43.6%	14.8%				
·	44.9%	43.2%	43.2%		50.9%	1
chool opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	64.6%	50.2%	53.2%		61.9%	×
						X

## POLK COUNTY



Alcohol

Marijuana

Prescription

drugs

Smoking

favorable toward

drug use

using

Polk County					Arkansas	VS. Sta	
Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate	
SUBSTANCE USE							
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.5%	11.6%	10.1%		9.7%	X	
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.0%	4.8%	4.7%		3.3%	X	
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	7.4%	5.1%	4.6%		3.1%	x	
/outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>						-	
· .	6.7%	6.1%	5.4%		6.1%	×,	
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%		0.2%	<u> </u>	
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.3%	2.3%	2.4%		2.3%	×	
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.5%			•			
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.9%			•			
CONSEQUENCES							
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	5	1.4		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0					
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State							
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	480	423	407		76139		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	90	115	105		14549		
MENTAL HEALTH	50	110	100		14040		
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	905 7	008.9	077 5		972.4	X	
	895.7	908.8	977.5		872.1		
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	48.1%	47.6%	47.3%		48.4%	× .	
						1000	
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0					
Fobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.8%	2.3%					
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	35.7%	37.1%	38.7%	+	34.3%	×	
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	29.3%	19.5%	21.7%		19.9%	×	
CRIME							
Fotal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	6.2	5.5					
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	32.3%	27.5%	29.7%		30.4%	1	
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP	02.070	21.070	20.170		00.470		
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4 50/	4.40/	4.00/		2.5%	X	
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	4.5%	4.1%	4.2%		3.5%		
	23.3%	20.0%				() () () () () () () () () () () () () (	
FAMILY	-					x	
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)		10.4	13.8		10.9		
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	29.4%	26.5%	30.5%		31.2%	1	
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	35.6%	26.6%	31.2%		29.3%	×	
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	27.7%	23.7%	25.5%		20.3%	×	
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS							
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.5%	18.1%	19.5%		16.0%	X	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	27.0%	19.7%	22.8%		22.0%	X	
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	51.8%	47.8%	48.2%		51.9%	1	
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>		28.4%	32.2%		37.7%	~	
	33.9%					×	
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	22.9%	17.7%	18.7%		18.6%	<u> </u>	
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	70.2%	67.7%	64.8%		60.4%	1	
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	83.7%	87.6%	86.5%		81.9%	1	
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages							
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>1</sup>	62.9%	69.2%	68.7%		67.6%	1	
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a							
person at moderate" or "great risk" *1	46.2%	50.3%	48.6%		44.2%	1	
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a							
berson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	86.6%	89.1%	89.1%		83.6%	21	
5	00.078	09.170	09.170		03.078	N.	
	0 =0/	4.40					
tigh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	0.7%	1.1%					
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	42.8%	45.3%	46.6%		42.3%	×	
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	47.9%	46.1%	52.1%		49.6%	×	
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT							
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of							
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	35.2%	9.7%				( <del>+ -</del> )	
Fransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	44.5%	45.0%	49.1%		50.9%	1	
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	62.4%	66.6%	60.4%		61.9%	ž	
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	54.3%				50.9%	1	
	04.0%	58.9%	55.8%		30.9%	20	

## POPE COUNTY



10

0

Smoking

ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Alcohol

Marijuana

Prescription

Pope County					Arkansas	VS. State
Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	9.0%	8.8%	8.4%		9.7%	1
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	4.8%	2.7%	3.1%		3.3%	×,
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	3.4%	2.5%	2.4%		3.1%	1
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	5.3%	4.0%	4.7%		6.1%	1
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%		0.2%	×
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.2%	1.7%	2.8%		2.3%	×
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.4%			•		
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	16.0%			•		
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	6.4	8.3				
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	15.7	15.7				
Vental health clients served through Arkansas State						
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	2063	2185	2204		76139	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	252	302	222		14549	
VENTAL HEALTH	252	502			14545	
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	861.7	950.0	905 1		972.1	
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>		859.9	805.1		872.1	1
	43.7%	45.1%	47.1%		48.4%	
AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS	<u> </u>					
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	8.3%	3.1%				
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	27.3%	29.6%	28.2%		34.3%	1
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.2%	18.7%	18.9%		19.9%	$\checkmark$
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	7.2	5.3				
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	27.3%	25.4%	25.8%		30.4%	1
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.4%	4.4%	4.3%		3.5%	×
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	16.7%	16.0%		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)	<sup>5</sup> 8.2	7.6	5.8		10.9	1
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	22.7%	24.9%	26.4%		31.2%	1
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	26.6%	25.4%	27.7%		29.3%	1
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.4%	17.1%	17.6%		20.3%	1
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	15.5%	14.2%	13.9%		16.0%	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.5%	17.8%	19.8%		22.0%	1
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	42.2%	41.8%	41.6%		51.9%	1
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	32.5%	35.8%	32.5%		37.7%	1
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	15.4%	14.6%	15.1%		18.6%	1
Religiosity <sup>1</sup>						~
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>11</sup>	71.1%	65.7%	66.6%		60.4%	-
	87.4%	88.1%	88.1%		81.9%	<b>V</b>
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>			== 00/		07.00/	21
, ,	72.8%	76.1%	75.6%		67.6%	×
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						22
person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	52.8%	52.9%	50.7%		44.2%	$\checkmark$
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	87.6%	89.6%	89.0%		83.6%	1
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.8%	1.9%				
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	37.7%	38.1%	39.0%		42.3%	1
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	41.6%	41.6%	45.2%		49.6%	1
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	23.5%	13.0%				
Fransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	55.1%	55.7%	56.6%		50.9%	×
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>						1
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	66.4%	67.2%	66.2%		61.9%	1
school rewards for pro-social involvement	53.6%	54.1%	52.9%		50.9%	<b>V</b>



Prairie County					Arkansas	VS. State
Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	11.0%	21.3%			9.7%	
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.1%	10.9%			3.3%	
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.7%	3.1%			3.1%	
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	3.6%	8.7%			6.1%	
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.8%			0.2%	
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	3.1%			2.3%	
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	18.5%	3.170			2.370	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>						
<u> </u>	13.5%					
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3.2	5.3				
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	193.2	0				
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State				-		
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	122	108	97		76139	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	12	25	32		14549	
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	760.1	953.1	781.5		872.1	1
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	44.6%	44.4%			48.4%	
AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	9.7	9.7				
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	6.4%	12.9%				
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	35.6%	47.0%			34.3%	
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	16.9%	23.3%			19.9%	
CRIME						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	8.6	7.4				
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	44.7%	39.0%			30.4%	
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.1%	3.8%	4.4%		3.5%	X
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	16.1%	15.8%	1.170		0.070	
FAMILY	10.170	10.070				
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)	4.8	4.8	6.5		10.9	1
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	28.1%	28.1%	0.5		31.2%	
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>						
· · ·	31.1%	42.5%			29.3%	
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use	18.8%	23.3%			20.3%	
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS	10					
Early initiation of drug use	13.7%	20.7%		-	16.0%	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	16.5%	25.2%			22.0%	
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	52.9%	51.9%			51.9%	
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	54.3%	54.9%		•	37.7%	
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	18.2%	28.8%			18.6%	
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	68.8%	75.9%			60.4%	
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	67.9%	74.4%			81.9%	
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>1</sup>	59.7%	60.9%			67.6%	
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						
person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	48.2%	46.9%			44.2%	
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
person at " moderate" or "great risk" *1	75.0%	82.2%			83.6%	
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	3.6%	0.8%				
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	45.0%	45.0%			42.3%	3 <del>-3</del>
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	43.8%	46.3%			49.6%	
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT		-0.578			40.070	
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	28.09/	40.00/				
	28.9%	42.3%		-	50.00%	1
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	43.8%	39.2%			50.9%	0.00
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	63.1%	67.2%			61.9%	
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	54.3%	54.0%		•	50.9%	



ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Pulaski County					Arkansas	VS. Sta
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
UBSTANCE USE						
outh alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	8.3%	7.5%	8.0%		• 9.7%	1
outh cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	2.5%	1.8%	1.7%		• 3.3%	1
outh chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>						1
outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	1.9%	1.4%	1.5%		3.1%	×
•	8.1%	7.2%	7.9%		6.1%	
outh heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%		0.2%	×
outh prescription drug use	3.1%	2.3%	2.4%		• 2.3%	×
dult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	18.2%			•		
dult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	15.3%			•		
ONSEQUENCES						
ubstance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	9.2	8.9		-		
atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	14.4	21.6				
lental health clients served through Arkansas State						
lospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	6401	6125	5901		• 76139	
lumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	2482	2474	2788		14549	
•	2402	2474	2700		14549	
IENTAL HEALTH	000 1	000.0	0.46.0		070 (	
uicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	860.1	860.6	840.3		872.1	1
dolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	43.7%	46.7%	47.6%		48.4%	1
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
eer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	3.1	3				
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	9.3%	10.6%		• • • •		
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	34.3%	34.1%	34.9%		34.3%	×
erceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.9%	18.6%	17.6%		• 19.9%	1
RIME	2010 //	101070	111070		101070	
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	5.6	5.2				
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	36.6%	32.9%	24.00/		30.4%	×
	30.0%	32.9%	34.0%		30.4%	•••
			- 10 <i>1</i>			
Inemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%		• 3.5%	1
ersons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	15.0%	16.7%				
AMILY						
children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age	e)° 9.5	7.8	6.9		• 10.9	1
oor family management <sup>1</sup>	32.7%	30.5%	33.5%		* 31.2%	×
amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	30.6%	30.0%	29.5%		• 29.3%	×
arental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.8%	18.9%	19.6%		20.3%	1
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
arly initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.1%	15.0%	14.5%		• 16.0%	1
eer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.1%	21.4%		-	• 22.0%	1
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>			21.9%			×
	58.8%	55.6%	57.6%		• 51.9%	
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	51.7%	52.1%	50.2%		• 37.7%	×
riends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	19.2%	17.6%	17.8%		• 18.6%	1
teligiosity <sup>*1</sup>	58.7%	54.9%	53.3%	• • • •	• 60.4%	×
outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" *1	76.6%	77.9%	77.0%	-	• 81.9%	×
outh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
very day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>1</sup>	64.6%	68.7%	67.3%		• 67.6%	×
tudents who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						
erson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>1</sup>	36.6%	39.4%	36.8%		• 44.2%	×
<b>~</b>	30.0%	00.470	00.0%		- <del>- +.</del> .2/0	
tudents who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a	75.00/	70.000	70.004		00.004	×
erson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	75.8%	79.2%	78.0%		* 83.6%	×
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	5.0%	7.2%				
cademic failure <sup>1</sup>	42.5%	42.8%	43.3%		42.3%	×
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	46.7%	47.9%	51.7%		49.6%	×
CHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	17.4%	22.9%				
ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>			56.0%		50.0%	×
answers and mobility	54.4%	56.7%	56.9%		50.9%	- x
about appartunities for pro-assial invelvement*1	E0 E0/					
chool opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	58.5% 44.2%	57.4% 45.4%	58.3% 46.8%		61.9% 50.9%	- x

### **RANDOLPH COUNTY**







Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



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





Protective Factors County State Youth perception of harm, 2019



25 20 Percent 23.2 20.3 18.6 15 272 10 5 0

> Parental attitudes Friends favorable toward using drug use drugs

> > ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

30

Randolph County					Arkansas	VS. State
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
/outh alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.1%	12.8%	18.0%	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	9.7%	×
/outh cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	8.9%	6.9%	5.6%		• 3.3%	×
/outh chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	7.4%	7.5%	6.6%		• 3.1%	×
/outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	3.5%	6.1%	4.6%		• 6.1%	1
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%		• 0.2%	1
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.4%	2.0%	3.0%		2.3%	×
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.5%			•		
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.9%			•		
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	7	5.6				
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	80.6	80.6				
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State						
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	807	819	818		• 76139	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	72	59	93		14549	
MENTAL HEALTH					11010	
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1111	970.3	945.1		• 872.1	X
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	42.3%	49.4%	54.7%		48.4%	x
AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS	-12.370	<del></del>	<del>54</del> .770			
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				
Fobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>						
· · · · · ·	3.0%	2.4%	20.70/		04.00/	×
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	35.1%	41.0%	38.7%		34.3%	- Ŷ
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	16.9%	21.5%	21.6%		• 19.9%	~
						122
Fotal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	11.7	28.1			-	
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	29.2%	33.3%	32.0%		• 30.4%	×
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.1%	3.9%	3.9%		• 3.5%	×
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	19.4%	17.4%				
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>t</sup>	16.4	21.1	16.4		• 10.9	×
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	27.9%	27.8%	26.8%		• 31.2%	1
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	30.1%	29.2%	33.8%		29.3%	×
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.5%	26.5%	27.2%		20.3%	×
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.3%	17.9%	22.3%		• 16.0%	X
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.2%	22.8%	28.4%		• 22.0%	X
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	48.6%	52.9%	52.7%		51.9%	X
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	31.3%	30.9%	38.5%		• 37.7%	X
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	16.6%	18.5%	23.2%		18.6%	X
Religiosity <sup>1</sup>	64.2%	61.6%	63.4%		• 60.4%	1
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	83.2%	85.6%	85.4%		81.9%	1
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages	00.270	00.070	00.470	•	01.370	<b>W</b>
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	60.70/	60.00/	62 50/		• 67.60/	×
	62.7%	62.2%	63.5%		67.6%	· •
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	F0.00/	44.00/	40 50/		44.00/	×
	50.0%	44.9%	42.5%		• 44.2%	•
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						21
person at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	86.6%	85.5%	87.6%		83.6%	$\checkmark$
tigh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	0.9%	1.1%				
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	41.7%	44.2%	46.8%		42.3%	×
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	43.2%	49.8%	51.5%		49.6%	×
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	5.6%	2.8%				
ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	46.9%	50.2%	49.9%		50.9%	1
			04.00/		04.004	X
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	63.8%	64.4%	61.8%		• 61.9%	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

## SAINT FRANCIS COUNTY



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Smoking

ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Alcohol

Marijuana

Prescription

drugs

0

Parental attitudes

favorable toward

drug use

Friends

using

Saint Francis County					Arkansas	VS. State
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	6.4%	8.1%	5.4%		9.7%	1
Youth cigarette use	2.6%	1.8%	1.5%		• 3.3%	1
/outh chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	2.9%	4.9%	2.0%		<ul><li>3.1%</li></ul>	1
′outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	7.0%	11.4%	6.0%		6.1%	1
′outh heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.9%	0.6%		• 0.2%	×
outh prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	0.9%	4.5%	0.5%		• 2.3%	$\checkmark$
dult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	24.1%			•		
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.6%			•		
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	1.1	5.7				
atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				
Iental health clients served through Arkansas State						
lospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	2859	3077	2624		• 76139	
Jumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	309	351	329		• 14549	
/ENTAL HEALTH			020		11010	
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	856.1	931.1	862.8		872.1	1
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	40.4%	49.4%	52.2%		48.4%	ž
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS	<del>10.4</del> 70		02.270			
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	2.8	2.8				
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>						
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	4.5%	5.6%	40.00/		24.20/	×
	51.3%	49.5%	43.2%		• 34.3%	-
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	12.3%	19.2%	7.3%		• 19.9%	×.
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	11.3	11.4		•		
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	35.2%	48.9%	37.3%		• 30.4%	×
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	5.0%	5.0%	5.2%	• • •	3.5%	×
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	33.7%	35.6%				
AMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)	12.8	14	12.1		• 10.9	×
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	49.6%	36.6%	31.3%		31.2%	×
amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	24.4%	33.2%	30.2%	-	29.3%	×
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	15.4%	21.6%	20.5%		20.3%	×
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	14.7%	11.0%	9.4%		• 16.0%	1
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.4%	21.3%	14.2%		22.0%	1
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	69.1%	63.2%	64.6%		• 51.9%	X
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	52.7%	58.5%	57.3%		37.7%	X
riends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	15.1%	13.6%	11.9%		18.6%	1
Religiosity <sup>1</sup>	53.7%	55.4%	46.4%		60.4%	X
outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	49.7%	63.7%	59.7%		81.9%	X
outh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages	40.170	00.770	00.170	•	01.070	
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	44.8%	57.3%	52.6%		• 67.6%	×
, , ,	44.070	57.5%	52.0%	-	- 07.0%	
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a erson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	20.40/	20 50/	07.00/		44.00/	×
•	29.4%	30.5%	27.3%		• 44.2%	~
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						×
erson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	50.4%	63.1%	59.2%		83.6%	•
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	3.9%	5.1%				
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	34.0%	34.7%	38.2%	•	42.3%	1
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	36.0%	35.6%	37.2%	• • •	49.6%	1
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
	6.5%	8.8%				
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of	6.5% 46.4%	8.8% 50.0%	49.7%		50.9%	-
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>			49.7% 67.2%		50.9% 61.9%	

# **SALINE COUNTY**



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Smoking

ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Alcohol

Marijuana

Prescription

drugs

0

Parental attitudes

favorable toward

drug use

Friends

using

UBSTANCE USE         0001 domain of the set o	Saline County					Arkansas	VS. State
Graft address       6.8%       4.4%       7.5%       9.7%       4.7%         Orath depicte use <sup>1</sup> 2.9%       2.9%       2.9%       3.3%       3.3%         Orath methy tobacco use <sup>1</sup> 2.4%       2.7%       2.1%       3.1%       4.1%         Orath methy tobacco use <sup>1</sup> 2.4%       2.7%       2.1%       3.1%       4.1%         Orath methy tobacco use <sup>1</sup> 0.1%       0.2%       0.2%       0.2%       0.2%         Orath methy tobacco use <sup>1</sup> 0.1%       0.2%       0.2%       0.2%       0.2%         Outh therein use <sup>1</sup> 0.1%       0.2%       0.2%       0.2%       0.2%         Outh methy tobal       1.0%       1.17	Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
Orath Edgenetic use <sup>1</sup> 2.8%       2.8%       2.3%       3.3%         Orath Anwing Decisions use <sup>1</sup> 2.8%       2.3%       3.1%         Orath Indiguinanus use <sup>1</sup> 2.8%       2.5%       5.9%       4.0%         Orath Indiguinanuse <sup>1</sup> 2.5%       5.9%       4.0%       6.1%         Orath Indiguinanuse <sup>1</sup> 0.1%       2.2%       2.3%       6.1%         Orath Indiguinanuse <sup>1</sup> 0.1%       2.7%       2.2%       2.3%       7.1%         Outon Honking       1.9%       2.7%       2.2%       2.3%       7.1%         ODUSENCES       1.9%       2.7%       1.7%       7.1%	SUBSTANCE USE						
Orath Charlam Lange       2.4%       2.1%       2.1%       3.1%         Orath marginum usel       0.1%       0.2%       0.2%       0.2%         Orath prescription drug usel       0.1%       0.2%       0.2%       0.2%         Orath prescription drug usel       1.9%       2.7%       2.2%       0.2%         Outling prescription drug usel       1.9%       2.7%       2.2%       0.2%         Outling prescription drug usel       1.9%       2.7%       2.2%       0.2%         Outling prescription drug usel       1.0%       2.7%       2.2%       0.2%         Outling prescription drug usel       1.1%       -       -       -         Multise abuse arrents (per 1.000 population) <sup>1</sup> 0.11       -       -       -         March abuse arrents (per 1.000 population) <sup>1</sup> 5.1       7.3       -       -       -         Static cashes among through Arkanass State       toolescent deprescription drug usel       -		5.8%	9.4%	7.5%		9.7%	1
Cloth main use <sup>1</sup> 2.8%       5.9%       4.8%       6.1%       2%         Coult heroin use <sup>1</sup> 0.1%       0.2%       0.2%       0.2%       0.2%         Coult heroin use <sup>1</sup> 1.9%       2.7%       2.2%       2.3%       0.2%         Coult excessive drinking <sup>1</sup> 17.4%       -       -       -         CONSECUENCES       -       -       -       -       -         Substance abuse arrests (per 1.000 population) <sup>1</sup> 0       11.7       -       -       -         Use and the Community Merial Health Centeres <sup>1</sup> 388       395       380       -       -       -         United of status abuse treatment service provided <sup>1</sup> 55       54       7.9%       48.4%       -       -         VALABULTYAND ACCESS       - <td< td=""><td>Youth cigarette use<sup>1</sup></td><td>2.8%</td><td>2.9%</td><td>1.8%</td><td></td><td>3.3%</td><td></td></td<>	Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	2.8%	2.9%	1.8%		3.3%	
Orath Recipion day use <sup>1</sup> 0.4%       0.2%       0.2%       0.2%         Undit secositie diriking <sup>1</sup> 19%       2.7%       2.2%       2.3%         Undit secositie diriking <sup>1</sup> 17.4%       •       •         SOUSCOLENCES       •       •       •         Substance abuse arrests (per 1.000 population) <sup>1</sup> 0.11       7.3       •       •         Septial and the Community Metal Health Centers <sup>2</sup> 388       395       300       76139       •         Septial and the Community Metal Health Centers <sup>2</sup> 388       395       300       76139       •         Septial and the Community Metal Health Centers <sup>2</sup> 388       395       300       76139       •         Septial and the Community Metal Health Centers <sup>2</sup> 388       395       300       76139       •         Septial and the Community Metal Health Centers <sup>2</sup> 388       395       300       76139       •         Septial and the Community Metal Health Centers <sup>2</sup> 388       385       285       295%       285%       243.4%       43.4%       45.5%         Septial Anthe Contenses (per 1.000 population) <sup>1</sup> 1.2       1.1       •       •       •       •       •       •       •		2.4%	2.7%	2.1%		3.1%	1
Outh prescription drug use <sup>1</sup> 19%       2.7%       2.2%       2.3%         duit scoressive drinking <sup>1</sup> 16.5%       7.4%		2.6%	5.9%	4.8%		6.1%	1
ubult structures       16.5%	Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	1
ukult excessive dinking <sup>2</sup> 17.4%	Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	1.9%	2.7%	2.2%		2.3%	$\checkmark$
SOUSEQUENCES         5.1         7.3	Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	16.5%			•		
biblistance abuse arrests (per 1.000 population) <sup>1</sup> 6.1       7.3	Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	17.4%			•		
atal crastes among youth aged 15-20 per 100.000 population) <sup>4</sup> 0       11.7	CONSEQUENCES						
Aental health clients served through Arkanas State         idsplai and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>2</sup> 388       395       380       76 i 39         Itable of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>3</sup> 65       54       79       14549         Itable of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>3</sup> 837       804.9       805.7       872.1       ✓         VALLABILTY AND ACCESS       Energy Mice       1.2       1.1       -       -       -         VALLABILTY AND ACCESS       Energy Mice       28.5%       28.5%       28.5%       28.5%       28.6%       34.3%       ✓         VallABILTY AND ACCESS       Energy Mice       12.6%       1.1       -       -       -         VallABILTY AND ACCESS       Energy Mice       28.5% <t< td=""><td>Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population)<sup>3</sup></td><td>5.1</td><td>7.3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	5.1	7.3				
logpidal and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>16</sup> 388       305       380       76139	Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	11.7				
Jumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>10</sup> 55         54         79         14549	Mental health clients served through Arkansas State						
Attendent Health       834.7       804.9       805.7       872.1         Value (per 100.000 population) <sup>10</sup> 37.9%       43.4%       47.5%       48.4%         Value Alley AND ACCESS       88.6%       7.3%       28.5%       28.8%       34.3%         value and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup> 22.5%       29.5%       28.8%       34.3%	Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	388	395	380		76139	
Suicide (per 100.000 population) <sup>9</sup> 834.7       804.9       805.7       972.1       ✓         Addescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup> 37.9%       43.4%       47.5%       48.4%       ✓         VALLABILTY AND ACCESS	Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	55	54	79		14549	
udolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup> 37.9%       43.4%       47.5%       48.4%         VAILELTY AND ACCESS       U	MENTAL HEALTH						
WAILABILTY AND ACCESS         Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>1</sup> 1.2       1.1         Obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>a</sup> 28.5%       29.5%       28.8%       34.3%         Verceived availability of drug use <sup>1</sup> 28.5%       29.5%       28.8%       34.3%       4         Verceived availability of drug use <sup>1</sup> 28.5%       29.5%       28.8%       34.3%       4         Verceived availability of drug use <sup>1</sup> 15.6%       20.4%       18.2%       19.9%       4         Verceived availability of drug use <sup>1</sup> 18.7%       21.2%       21.9%       30.4%       4         Versons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 7.9%       9.7%       3.5%       4       4.3       3.9       10.9       4         AMILY       7.9%       9.7%       27.4%       28.8%       29.3%       29.3%       29.3%       29.3%       29.3%       20.3% <td>Suicide (per 100,000 population)<sup>6</sup></td> <td>834.7</td> <td>804.9</td> <td>805.7</td> <td>• • • • •</td> <td>872.1</td> <td>1</td>	Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	834.7	804.9	805.7	• • • • •	872.1	1
WAILABILTY AND ACCESS         Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup> 1.2       1.1         Obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup> 8.6%       7.3%         aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup> 28.5%       29.5%       28.8%         'erceived availability of drug use <sup>1</sup> 15.6%       20.4%       18.2%         'erceived availability of drug use <sup>1</sup> 15.6%       20.4%       18.2%         'failed memory (availability of drug use <sup>1</sup> 18.7%       21.2%       21.9%       30.4%         'CONOMIC HARDSHIP	Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	37.9%	43.4%	47.5%		48.4%	1
leer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>1</sup> 1.2       1.1	AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>4</sup> 8.6%       7.3%,	Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.2	1.1				
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup> 28.5%       29.5%       28.8%       34.3%       ✓         Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup> 15.6%       20.4%       18.2%       19.9%       ✓         Filter       Image: Second Seco		8.6%	7.3%				
SRIME       5.5       6.8       8.5       6.8         Otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 8.5       6.8       21.9%       30.4%         GONOMIC HARDSHIP       30.9%       3.0%       3.0%       3.5%       -         Jnemployment rates <sup>3</sup> 3.0%       3.0%       3.0%       3.5%       -         AMILY       7.9%       9.7%       -       -       -         AMILY       7.9%       9.7%       2.8%       3.9%       3.5%       -         AMILY       7.9%       9.7%       2.8%       2.8%       3.9%       -         AMILY       7.9%       9.7%       2.8%       2.8%       29.3%       -         AMILY       24.0%       28.2%       26.8%       29.3%       20.3%       -         ararental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 11.7%       14.4%       12.9%       16.0%       -         Corrative management <sup>1</sup> 20.9%       20.4%       20.3%       20.3%       20.3%       -         Carly initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup> 11.7%       14.4%       12.9%       16.0%       22.0%       51.9%       65.6%       63.4%       60.4%       20.3%       20.4%       20.4%       20	Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	28.5%	29.5%	28.8%		34.3%	1
RIME         Set of a crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 8.5         8.8           Otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 8.5         8.8         21.9%         30.4%           GONOMIC HARDSHIP         18.7%         21.2%         21.9%         30.4%         7           Jnemployment rates <sup>3</sup> 3.0%         3.0%         3.0%         3.5%         7           AMILY         7.9%         9.7%         7.8%         2.8%         31.2%         7           AMILY         7.9%         9.7%         28.8%         31.2%         29.3%         29.3%         29.3%         7           AMILY         24.0%         28.2%         26.8%         29.3%         20.3%         7         7           Arrental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 14.9%         18.3%         17.1%         20.3%         7         7           Students to drug use <sup>1</sup> 11.7%         14.4%         12.9%         16.0%         20.3%         20.3%         20.3%         20.3%         20.3%         20.3%         20.3%         20.3%         20.3%         20.3%         20.3%         20.3%         20.3%         20.3%         20.3%         20.3%         20.3%         20.3%         20.3%	Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>			18.2%			1
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup> 8.5       8.8	CRIME						
tigh community disorganization <sup>1</sup> 18.7%       21.2%       21.9%       30.4%         CONMIC HARDSHIP	Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	8.5	8.8				
CONOMIC HARDSHIP         Jnemployment rates <sup>1</sup> 3.0%       3.0%       2.8%       3.5%         Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 7.9%       9.7%         AMILY       7.9%       9.7%         AMILY       27.8%       27.4%       28.8%       31.2%         aramity history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 27.8%       27.4%       28.8%       31.2%         aramity history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 24.0%       28.2%       26.8%       29.3%       20.3%         VDIVIDUALPEERS       11.7%       14.4%       12.9%       16.0%       20.3%         arental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 11.7%       14.4%       12.9%       16.0%       20.3%         NDIVIDUALPEERS       11.7%       14.4%       12.9%       16.0%       20.3% </td <td>High community disorganization<sup>1</sup></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>21.9%</td> <td></td> <td>30.4%</td> <td>1</td>	High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>			21.9%		30.4%	1
Inemployment rates <sup>3</sup> 3.0%       3.0%       2.8%       3.5%	· · · ·						
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup> 7.9%       9.7%		3.0%	3.0%	2.8%		3.5%	
AMILY A				2.070		0.070	
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup> 4.4       4.3       3.9       10.9         Yoor family management <sup>1</sup> 27.8%       27.4%       28.8%       31.2%         iamily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 24.0%       28.2%       26.8%       29.3%         iamily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 24.0%       28.2%       26.8%       29.3%         varental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 14.9%       18.4%       20.3%       20.3%         NDIVIDUAL/PEERS       20.3%       20.3%       20.3%       20.3%         ever favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 11.7%       14.4%       12.9%       16.0%       22.0%         ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 15.9%       20.3%       35.4%       37.7%       20.3%         referation with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup> 33.2%       32.0%       35.4%       37.7%       20.9%         referation with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup> 51.5%       85.5%       63.4%       60.4%       20.4%       20.4%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%		11070	011 /0				
boor family management <sup>1</sup> 27.8%       27.4%       28.8%       31.2%         armily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 24.0%       28.2%       26.8%       29.3%         Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 14.9%       18.3%       17.1%       20.3%         Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 14.9%       18.4%       12.9%       29.3%         Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup> 11.7%       14.4%       12.9%       16.0%       20.3%         Serie favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 15.9%       20.4%       20.3%       22.0%       20.6%         ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 15.9%       20.4%       20.3%       22.0%       20.6%         iriends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 15.1%       17.3%       32.4%       35.4%       37.7%       20.4%         Very day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 65.9%       65.5%       63.4%       60.4%       40.4%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       42.3%       46.1%       48.1%       44.2%       42.3%       46.1%       48.1%       44.2%       42.3%       46.1%       48.1%       44.2%       44.2%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.		<sup>5</sup> 44	43	3.9		10.9	
Framily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup> 24.0%       28.2%       26.8%       29.3%         Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 14.9%       18.3%       17.1%       20.3%         NDIVIDUAL/PEERS       50.3%       20.3%       20.3%       20.3%         Very rate of drug use <sup>1</sup> 15.9%       20.4%       22.0%       22.0%         cer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 15.9%       20.4%       22.0%       22.0%         cow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 46.1%       48.9%       47.0%       51.9%       20.4%         cow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 15.9%       20.4%       20.3%       22.0%       20.4%         irriends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 15.1%       17.3%       14.9%       18.6%       37.7%       20.4%         forith who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>-11</sup> 65.5%       63.4%       60.4%       81.9%       44.2%       44.2%         fourth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       52.4%       46.1%       48.1%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44.2%       44							1
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup> 14.9% 18.3% 17.1% 20.3% NDIVIDUAL/PEERS ardy initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup> 11.7% 14.4% 12.9% 16.0% 22.0% 22.0% 22.0% 22.0% 51.9% 22.0% 51.9% 51.9% 22.0% 51.9% 51.9% 22.0% 51.9% 51.							1
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS         Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup> 11.7%       14.4%       12.9%       16.0%         Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 15.9%       20.4%       20.3%       22.0%         cow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 46.1%       48.9%       47.0%       51.9%         cow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 33.2%       32.0%       35.4%       37.7%         Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 15.1%       17.3%       14.9%       18.6%         Religiosity <sup>11</sup> 65.9%       65.5%       63.4%       60.4%         Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or " great risk" <sup>11</sup> 85.1%       87.5%       81.9%         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       67.5%       70.2%       70.8%       67.6%         Very day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 52.4%       46.1%       48.1%       44.2%       ✓         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a       86.0%       87.7%       88.6%       83.6%       ✓         VerdDEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       15%       2.2%       ✓       ✓       ✓         Up school dropouts <sup>11</sup> 1.5%       2.2%       ✓       ✓       ✓         Vadeemic failure <sup>1</sup> 38.0%       37.3							1
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup> 11.7%       14.4%       12.9%       16.0%         Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 15.9%       20.4%       20.3%       22.0%         ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 46.1%       48.9%       47.0%       51.9%         interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup> 33.2%       32.0%       35.4%       37.7%         irriends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 15.1%       14.9%       44.9%       47.0%         Volt who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 65.9%       65.5%       63.4%       60.4%         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       85.1%       87.5%       81.9%       70.2%         Vouth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       errson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 67.5%       70.2%       70.8%       67.6%       70.5%         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a       eerson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 86.0%       87.7%       88.6%       83.6%       42.3%       44.2% <td></td> <td>11.070</td> <td>10.070</td> <td>17.170</td> <td></td> <td>20.070</td> <td></td>		11.070	10.070	17.170		20.070	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup> 15.9%       20.4%       20.3%       22.0%         .ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 46.1%       48.9%       47.0%       51.9%         Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup> 33.2%       32.0%       35.4%       37.7%         irriends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 15.1%       17.3%       14.9%       18.6%         Keligiosity <sup>11</sup> 65.9%       65.5%       63.4%       60.4%         Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 65.9%       65.5%       63.4%       67.6%         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       85.1%       87.5%       81.9%       67.6%         Vouth who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a       67.5%       70.2%       70.8%       67.6%       67.6%         Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a       86.0%       87.7%       88.6%       83.6%       67.6%         CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       1.5%       2.2%       46.1%       48.1%       44.2%       42.3%         tearson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 1.5%       2.2%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%		11 7%	14.4%	12.9%		16.0%	
bow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup> 46.1%       48.9%       47.0%       51.9%         interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup> 33.2%       32.0%       35.4%       37.7%         irriends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 15.1%       17.3%       14.9%       18.6%         keligiosity <sup>1</sup> 65.9%       65.5%       63.4%       60.4%         vorth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>11</sup> 85.1%       87.5%       81.9%         vorth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       67.5%       70.2%       70.8%       67.6%         students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a       ereson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 52.4%       46.1%       48.1%       44.2%         Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a       a       a       86.0%       87.7%       88.6%       83.6%       42.3%         CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       1.5%       2.2%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       43.6%       43.6%       43.6%       43.6%       43.6%       43.6%       43.6%       43.6%       43.6%       43.6%       43.6%       44.2%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%       43.6%       43.6%       43.6%       43.6							1
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup> 33.2%       32.0%       35.4%       37.7%         Irriends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 15.1%       17.3%       14.9%       18.6%         Religiosity <sup>11</sup> 65.9%       65.5%       63.4%       60.4%         Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 85.1%       87.5%       81.9%         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       67.5%       70.2%       70.8%       67.6%         Youth who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a       67.5%       70.2%       70.8%       67.6%         Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a       62.4%       46.1%       48.1%       44.2%         Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a       68.0%       87.7%       88.6%       83.6%       67.6%         CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       15%       2.2%       42.3%       42							1
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup> 15.1%       17.3%       14.9%       18.6%         Religiosity <sup>11</sup> 65.9%       65.5%       63.4%       60.4%         Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 85.1%       85.1%       87.5%       81.9%         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       67.6%       70.2%       70.8%       67.6%         Youth who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a       67.5%       70.2%       70.8%       67.6%         Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a       52.4%       46.1%       48.1%       44.2%         Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a       86.0%       87.7%       88.6%       83.6%       42.3%         VCADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       1.5%       2.2%       42.3%       42.3%       42.3%         Vicademic failure <sup>1</sup> 1.5%       2.2%       42.3%       49.6% <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td></td<>							1
Religiosity <sup>11</sup> 65.9% 65.5% 63.4% 60.4% Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 85.1% 85.1% 87.5% 81.9% Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 67.5% 70.2% 70.8% 67.6% Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a thereson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 52.4% 46.1% 48.1% 44.2% Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a thereson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 86.0% 87.7% 88.6% 83.6% Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a thereson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 86.0% 87.7% 88.6% 83.6% Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a thereson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 86.0% 87.7% 88.6% 83.6% Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a thereson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 86.0% 87.7% 88.6% Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a thereson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 86.0% 87.7% 88.6% Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a thereson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 86.0% 87.7% 88.6% Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a thereson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>12</sup> 88.0% Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a thereson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>13</sup> 86.0% Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a thereson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>14</sup> 86.0% Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a thereson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>15</sup> 88.9% Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a thereson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>15</sup> 88.9% Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or two as the trying prescription drugs once o	•						1
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>11</sup> 85.1%       87.5%       81.9%         Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages       67.5%       70.2%       70.8%       67.6%         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a       67.5%       70.2%       70.8%       67.6%         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a       52.4%       46.1%       48.1%       44.2%         Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a       52.4%       46.1%       48.1%       44.2%         Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a       67.6%       83.6%       83.6%       83.6%         CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       1.5%       2.2%       42.3%       42.3%         Academic failure <sup>1</sup> 38.0%       37.3%       39.2%       42.3%       49.6%         SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT       50.9%       54.5%       57.9%       50.9%							1
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages         Every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup> 67.5%       70.2%         Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a         ierson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup> 52.4%       46.1%         48.1%         44.2%         Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a         ierson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup> 86.0%       87.7%         88.6%       83.6%         CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT         High school dropouts <sup>11</sup> 1.5%         1.5%       2.2%         44.2%       42.3%         42.3%       42.3%         42.3%       49.6%         CODE ENVIRONMENT       52.7%         High school students) <sup>11</sup> 32.7%         11.8%       50.9%         School substance infraction (per 1,000 population of inrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> 32.7%         11.8%       50.9%         School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup> 59.3%       66.4%       63.8%							1
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" $^{11}$ 67.5%70.2%70.8%67.6%Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a berson at moderate" or "great risk" $^{11}$ 52.4%46.1%48.1%44.2%Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a berson at "moderate" or "great risk" $^{11}$ 86.0%87.7%88.6%83.6%Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a berson at "moderate" or "great risk" $^{11}$ 86.0%87.7%88.6%83.6%CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT1.5%2.2%42.3%42.3%Uigh school dropouts $^{11}$ 1.5%2.2%42.3%49.6%Now commitment to school $^{11}$ 41.9%45.4%49.3%49.6%49.6%SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT32.7%11.8%50.9%50.9%50.9%School substance infraction (per 1,000 population of innolled high school students) $^{11}$ 58.9%54.5%57.9%50.9%School opportunities for pro-social involvement $^{11}$ 59.3%66.4%63.8%61.9%		85.1%	85.1%	87.5%	-	81.9%	×.
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a serson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 52.4% 46.1% 48.1% 44.2% 44.2% 44.2% 44.2% 46.1% 48.1% 44.2% 44.2% 44.2% 44.2% 44.2% 46.1% 48.1% 44.2% 44.2% 44.2% 44.2% 44.2% 46.1% 48.1% 44.2% 44.2% 44.2% 44.2% 46.1% 48.1% 44.2% 46.1% 48.1% 44.2% 44.2% 44.2% 44.2% 46.1% 48.1% 44.2% 46.1% 48.1% 44.2% 44.2% 44.2% 44.2% 44.2% 46.1% 48.1% 44.2% 46.1% 48.1% 44.2% 44.2% 44.2% 44.2% 44.2% 44.2% 44.2% 44.2% 44.2% 46.1% 48.1% 44.2% 4		07 50/	70.00/	70.00/		07.00/	21
herson at moderate" or "great risk" 152.4%46.1%48.1%44.2%Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a herson at " moderate" or "great risk" 186.0%87.7%88.6%83.6%CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENTImage: Students 111.5%2.2%Academic failure138.0%37.3%39.2%42.3%Academic failure138.0%37.3%39.2%42.3%CHOOL ENVIRONMENTItigh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of innrolled high school students)1132.7%11.8%Transitions and mobility158.9%54.5%57.9%50.9%School opportunities for pro-social involvement159.3%66.4%63.8%61.9%	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	67.5%	70.2%	70.8%		67.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a         berson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup> 86.0%       87.7%       88.6%       83.6%         ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       1.5%       2.2%							21
werson at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>-1</sup> 86.0%       87.7%       88.6%       83.6%         CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT       1.5%       2.2%		52.4%	46.1%	48.1%		44.2%	×
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT           tigh school dropouts <sup>11</sup> 1.5%         2.2%           Academic failure <sup>1</sup> 38.0%         37.3%         39.2%         42.3%           .cow commitment to school <sup>1</sup> 41.9%         45.4%         49.3%         49.6%           SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT         50.0%         50.9%         50.9%         50.9%           stransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 58.9%         54.5%         57.9%         50.9%           School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup> 59.3%         66.4%         63.8%         61.9%							21
tigh school dropouts <sup>11</sup> $1.5\%$ $2.2\%$ tocademic failure <sup>1</sup> $38.0\%$ $37.3\%$ $39.2\%$ $42.3\%$ tow commitment to school <sup>1</sup> $41.9\%$ $45.4\%$ $49.3\%$ $49.6\%$ SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT         Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> $32.7\%$ $11.8\%$ School substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> $32.7\%$ $11.8\%$ School spectrum         School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup> Spectrum		86.0%	87.7%	88.6%		83.6%	×
Academic failure <sup>1</sup> 38.0%       37.3%       39.2%       42.3%         Academic failure <sup>1</sup> 41.9%       45.4%       49.3%       49.6%         Accord commitment to school <sup>1</sup> 41.9%       45.4%       49.3%       49.6%         SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT       32.7%       11.8%       50.9%       50.9%         Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 58.9%       54.5%       57.9%       50.9%         School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup> 59.3%       66.4%       63.8%       61.9%							31253
cow commitment to school <sup>1</sup> 41.9%       45.4%       49.3%       49.6%         SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT							
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT         digh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of smrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> 32.7%       11.8%         Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 58.9%       54.5%       57.9%         School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup> 59.3%       66.4%       63.8%       61.9%	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						1
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of innolled high school students) <sup>11</sup> 32.7%       11.8%	Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	41.9%	45.4%	49.3%		49.6%	1
introlled high school students) <sup>11</sup> 32.7%       11.8%         Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 58.9%       54.5%       57.9%         School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup> 59.3%       66.4%       63.8%       61.9%	SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> 58.9%         54.5%         57.9%         50.9%         50.9%           School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup> 59.3%         66.4%         63.8%         61.9%	High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
School opportunities for pro-social involvement 1 59.3% 66.4% 63.8% 61.9%		32.7%	11.8%				
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	58.9%	54.5%	57.9%		50.9%	×
Chool rewards for pro-social involvement 47.2% 48.6% 46.2% 50.9%	School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	59.3%	66.4%	63.8%		61.9%	1
	School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	47.2%	48.6%	46.2%		50.9%	X

# SCOTT COUNTY



30

20

10

0

Smoking



Alcohol

Marijuana

Prescription

drugs

208

Scott County					Arkansas	VS. State
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	11.7%	10.9%	11.2%		9.7%	×
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.8%	7.5%	8.5%	•	3.3%	×
/outh chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	8.5%	9.9%	10.9%		3.1%	×
/outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	5.5%	6.6%	8.6%		6.1%	×
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	• • •	• 0.2%	×
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.6%	2.1%	0.8%		• 2.3%	$\checkmark$
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.0%			•		
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.9%			•		
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	7.7	10.7				
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	132.7				
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State						
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	189	322	325		• 76139	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	19	21	20		• 14549	
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	905.8	923.3	942.8		872.1	X
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	38.1%	46.9%	45.2%		48.4%	1
AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				
Fobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	2.7%	3.7%				
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	41.8%	40.2%	41.1%		• 34.3%	×
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>						x
	23.6%	25.7%	24.9%		19.9%	<b>**</b>
CRIME Fotal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	40.0	0.7				
	10.8	8.7	07.00/			×
-ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	39.2%	40.6%	37.8%		• 30.4%	•
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.5%	3.6%	3.4%		• 3.5%	~
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	20.6%	20.2%				
FAMILY	-					
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)	<sup>°</sup> 25.1	24	21.4		• 10.9	×
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	33.8%	29.3%	33.6%		• 31.2%	×
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	37.3%	35.9%	34.5%		• 29.3%	×
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	26.2%	23.8%	27.9%		20.3%	×
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.8%	18.9%	21.8%		• 16.0%	×
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.8%	22.2%	22.9%		22.0%	×
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	57.4%	49.0%	44.6%		• 51.9%	1
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	37.6%	32.8%	32.0%		• 37.7%	1
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	18.6%	18.4%	24.1%		18.6%	X
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	63.7%	64.9%	52.9%		60.4%	X
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	81.7%	85.7%	88.1%		81.9%	1
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages	01.170	00.170	00.170		01.070	
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	60.3%	64.3%	70.3%		67.6%	1
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a	00.070	04.070	10.070		01.070	<b>W</b>
berson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	38.9%	48.8%	52.7%		• 44.2%	21
	30.9%	40.0%	52.770		44.270	×.
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a berson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	02.00/	80.60/	80.00/		• • • • • • • • •	21
	83.8%	89.6%	89.9%		83.6%	N.
	4.70/	4.001				
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.7%	1.2%		•		
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	33.1%	35.2%	36.3%		42.3%	1
ow commitment to school	41.9%	44.8%	48.2%		49.6%	1
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	72.1%	43.0%				
ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	42.7%	36.6%	38.7%		• 50.9%	1
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	59.2%	67.9%	65.7%		• 61.9%	1

### SEARCY COUNTY



50

40 30

20

10

0

Smoking

Percent



Alcohol

47.4\_44.2

Marijuana

Prescription

drugs

15

10

5

0

25.8

Parental attitudes

favorable toward

drug use

20.3

18.6

Friends

using

dicator UBSTANCE USE buth alcohol use <sup>1</sup> buth cigarette use <sup>1</sup> buth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup> buth marijuana use <sup>1</sup> buth marijuana use <sup>1</sup> buth mersin use <sup>1</sup> buth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup> dult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup> dult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup> ONSEQUENCES ubstance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup> atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup> ental health clients served through Arkansas State ospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	2017 9.5% 4.8% 3.9% 2.3% 0.0% 1.4% 19.9% 13.3%	2018 15.5% 13.5% 9.1% 8.0% 0.0% 1.1%	2019 9.2% 9.4% 5.3% 5.2% 0.0% 3.0%	Trend	2019 9.7% 3.3% 3.1% 6.1%	Rate
buth alcohol use <sup>1</sup> buth cigarette use <sup>1</sup> buth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup> buth marijuana use <sup>1</sup> buth heroin use <sup>1</sup> buth heroin use <sup>1</sup> buth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup> dult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup> dult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup> ONSEQUENCES ubstance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup> atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup> ental health clients served through Arkansas State ospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	4.8% 3.9% 2.3% 0.0% 1.4% 19.9% 13.3%	13.5% 9.1% 8.0% 0.0%	9.4% 5.3% 5.2% 0.0%		3.3% 3.1% 6.1%	X
buth cigarette use <sup>1</sup> buth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup> buth marijuana use <sup>1</sup> bouth marijuana use <sup>1</sup> bouth heroin use <sup>1</sup> bouth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup> dult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup> dult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup> ONSEQUENCES ubstance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup> atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup> ental health clients served through Arkansas State ospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	4.8% 3.9% 2.3% 0.0% 1.4% 19.9% 13.3%	13.5% 9.1% 8.0% 0.0%	9.4% 5.3% 5.2% 0.0%		3.3% 3.1% 6.1%	X
outh chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup> outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup> outh heroin use <sup>1</sup> outh heroin use <sup>1</sup> dult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup> dult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup> ONSEQUENCES ubstance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup> atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup> ental health clients served through Arkansas State ospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	3.9% 2.3% 0.0% 1.4% 19.9% 13.3%	9.1% 8.0% 0.0%	5.3% 5.2% 0.0%		3.1% 6.1%	
bouth marijuana use <sup>1</sup> bouth heroin use <sup>1</sup> bouth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup> dult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup> dult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup> <b>ONSEQUENCES</b> ubstance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup> atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup> ental health clients served through Arkansas State ospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	2.3% 0.0% 1.4% 19.9% 13.3%	8.0% 0.0%	5.2% 0.0%		• 6.1%	×
buth heroin use <sup>1</sup> buth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup> dult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup> dult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup> ONSEQUENCES ubstance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup> atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup> ental health clients served through Arkansas State ospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	0.0% 1.4% 19.9% 13.3%	0.0%	0.0%			
buth heroin use <sup>1</sup> buth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup> dult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup> dult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup> ONSEQUENCES ubstance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup> atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup> ental health clients served through Arkansas State ospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	0.0% 1.4% 19.9% 13.3%	0.0%	0.0%			
outh prescription drug use <sup>1</sup> dult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup> dult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup> ONSEQUENCES ubstance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup> atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup> ental health clients served through Arkansas State ospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	1.4% 19.9% 13.3%				• 0.2%	1
dult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup> dult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup> ONSEQUENCES ubstance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup> atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup> ental health clients served through Arkansas State ospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	19.9% 13.3%	1.170	0.070		2.3%	X
dult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup> ONSEQUENCES ubstance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup> atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup> ental health clients served through Arkansas State ospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	13.3%				2.070	
ONSEQUENCES ubstance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup> atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup> ental health clients served through Arkansas State ospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>						
ubstance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup> atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup> ental health clients served through Arkansas State ospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	2.3					
atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup> ental health clients served through Arkansas State ospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	2.3	4.0				
ental health clients served through Arkansas State ospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	•	1.8				
ospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	0	0				
-						
	3273	4024	4853		76139	
umber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	600	759	1067		• 14549	
ENTAL HEALTH						
uicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	836.8	883.9	938.4		872.1	×
dolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	45.7%	43.6%	41.8%		• 48.4%	1
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
eer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	3.7%	5.1%				
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	47.2%	48.2%	48.2%		34.3%	X
erceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>						x
	28.2%	28.2%	26.3%		• 19.9%	<b>*</b>
RIME						
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	7.3	6.7				
igh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	38.9%	38.1%	39.6%		30.4%	×
	<u> </u>				r	
nemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.6%	4.3%	4.6%		• 3.5%	×
ersons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	21.6%	24.3%		• • • •		
AMILY						
hildren living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)	<sup>5</sup> 10.7	8.8	11.3		• 10.9	×
oor family management <sup>1</sup>	27.7%	35.0%	31.4%		• 31.2%	×
amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	31.3%	39.4%	40.8%		• 29.3%	X
arental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.4%	26.3%	25.8%		20.3%	X
IDIVIDUAL/PEERS	101170	201070	201070		2010 / 0	
arly initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	9.1%	25.1%	20.2%		• 16.0%	X
eer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>						x
	22.0%	33.7%	25.2%		• 22.0%	-
bw perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	54.5%	53.6%	50.0%		• 51.9%	×,
teraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	31.7%	42.2%	31.2%		• 37.7%	~
riends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	13.2%	34.0%	23.8%		• 18.6%	×
eligiosity <sup>*1</sup>	64.0%	68.1%	62.5%		• 60.4%	1
outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	80.4%	83.2%	83.1%		* 81.9%	1
outh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
very day as a "moderate" or "great risk" *1	56.6%	60.0%	62.5%		• 67.6%	×
tudents who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						
erson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>1</sup>	48.1%	41.9%	47.4%		• 44.2%	1
tudents who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a	40.170	41.070				
erson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	00.40/	00.00/	07.40/		00.00/	21
<u> </u>	88.1%	88.3%	87.4%		• 83.6%	×.
igh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	0.4%	0.9%				
cademic failure <sup>1</sup>	51.9%	46.6%	45.3%		• 42.3%	×
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	57.3%	64.9%	52.3%		• 49.6%	×
CHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
igh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	25.7%	18.3%				
ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	39.7%	46.0%	42.5%		• 50.9%	1
	42.7%	50.5%	58.3%		-	ž
chool opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	4/ /0/-	511 50/-	78 XV/-		• 61.9%	



drugs

drug use

Sebastian County					Arkansas	VS. Stat
Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	14.4%	10.6%	13.4%		9.7%	×
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	4.9%	3.3%	2.8%		• 3.3%	1
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	2.6%	2.7%	2.6%		• 3.1%	1
′outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	9.9%	8.2%	10.9%		<b>6</b> .1%	X
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	1
outh prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.9%	2.6%	3.2%		• 2.3%	X
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	21.6%			•		जन
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	14.7%			•		
CONSEQUENCES	11.170					
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	10.6	9.2				
atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	20.2	9.2 10.1				
	20.2	10.1				
Aental health clients served through Arkansas State	205	200	074		70400	222
lospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>3</sup>	395	398	374		76139	-
lumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>o</sup>	52	63	72		14549	
/ENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	913.3	876.2	855.4		872.1	~
dolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	50.2%	51.4%	52.8%		48.4%	×
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population)	1.8	1.5				
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	4.0%	7.7%		• • • • •		
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	26.8%	26.6%	27.3%	• • •	• 34.3%	1
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	25.3%	24.6%	25.6%		• 19.9%	×
CRIME						
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	2.2	2.1		• <b>•</b> ••		
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	35.9%	36.5%	39.6%		30.4%	×
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Inemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.6%	3.5%	3.3%		• 3.5%	1
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	18.6%	15.6%				
AMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	35.4	33	27		10.9	X
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	28.6%	29.9%	31.0%		31.2%	1
amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	29.9%	31.6%	31.8%		29.3%	X
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.1%	19.4%	20.9%		20.3%	X
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS	21.170	10.470	20.070		20.070	
arly initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.6%	17.2%	18.2%		16.0%	X
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	26.7%	24.3%	27.3%	-	22.0%	x
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>					51.9%	- x
	53.3%	50.1%	55.1%		-	- Ŷ
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	37.6%	37.1%	42.4%		37.7%	÷Ŷ.
riends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.9%	19.5%	21.7%		18.6%	
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	60.5%	58.0%	57.4%		60.4%	×
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>1</sup>	82.5%	84.2%	84.2%		81.9%	$\checkmark$
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages				-		24
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>1</sup>	70.3%	70.9%	69.5%		• 67.6%	$\checkmark$
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						
erson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	40.0%	43.4%	39.9%		• 44.2%	×
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
erson at " moderate" or "great risk" *1	83.8%	85.7%	84.8%		83.6%	1
CADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.8%	1.6%				-
cademic failure <sup>1</sup>	40.0%	41.4%	42.6%		42.3%	X
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	39.0%	42.6%	46.2%		49.6%	1
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	36.3%	32.9%				
ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>			52 E0/		50.0%	×
	50.8%	50.7% 65.6%	53.5%		50.9% 61.9%	-
		<b>DD D%</b>	65.8%		D 1 4%	-
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup> School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	64.6% 56.4%	52.1%	54.0%	-	• 50.9%	1

#### **SEVIER COUNTY**



drugs

drug use

Sevier County					Arkansas	VS. Stat
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	11.7%	14.8%	15.7%		9.7%	X
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	5.7%	9.1%	2.6%		• 3.3%	1
fourth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.9%	5.8%	2.5%		• 3.1%	1
/outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>				-	-	1
· .	4.6%	3.0%	4.8%		6.1%	×,
(outh heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%		• 0.2%	~
fouth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	5.2%	1.0%	2.2%		• 2.3%	×
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.6%			•		
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.4%			•		
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	5.4	4.5				
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				
Nental health clients served through Arkansas State						
lospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	219	270	419		• 76139	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	84	48	45		• 14549	
/ENTAL HEALTH	04	40	40		- 14545	
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	005.0	704.0	020 7	-	070.4	
	905.2	791.6	832.7		872.1	×
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	44.5%	53.4%	52.1%		• 48.4%	~
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	4.7%	0.0%				
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	43.0%	42.7%	32.7%		• 34.3%	1
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	15.2%	25.4%	22.8%		• 19.9%	×
CRIME						
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	5.4	7.1				
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	31.1%	35.5%	27.8%		• 30.4%	1
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP	51.170	55.576	27.070		50.4%	N.
Jnemployment rates <sup>®</sup>	4.50/	4.50/	4.00/		0.5%	x
	4.5%	4.5%	4.8%		3.5%	
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	19.5%	20.1%				
FAMILY	-					
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of ag	e)°6.5	10.9	10.7		• 10.9	1
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	36.3%	30.4%	34.1%		• 31.2%	×
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	25.0%	33.5%	30.6%		• 29.3%	×
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	28.2%	34.0%	21.4%		• 20.3%	×
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.4%	22.6%	20.6%		• 16.0%	X
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.2%	25.4%	24.7%		• 22.0%	X
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>						1
	54.3%	52.4%	49.6%		51.9%	~
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	29.1%	37.4%	35.4%		• 37.7%	<u> </u>
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	19.2%	29.3%	23.6%		• 18.6%	×
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	67.6%	67.0%	62.8%		• 60.4%	1
outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	78.0%	77.9%	87.7%	• • •	* 81.9%	1
outh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" 1	59.8%	55.3%	68.0%		• 67.6%	1
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						
berson at moderate" or "great risk" *1	50.6%	50.7%	47.8%		• 44.2%	1
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a	00.070	00.170	11.070		17.270	
berson at " moderate" or "great risk" *1	70.00/	00.00/	00 70/		• • • • • • • •	21
	78.0%	82.6%	88.7%		83.6%	× .
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.5%	2.6%				
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	38.1%	49.3%	48.9%		• 42.3%	×
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	49.1%	55.4%	47.7%		• 49.6%	1
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	10.5%	12.5%				
	39.9%	35.5%	42.8%		• 50.9%	1
		00.070	72.070		00.970	V
-			60.00/	-		
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup> School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup> School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	65.9% 53.4%	51.0% 49.5%	62.8% 54.6%		61.9% 50.9%	1

#### SHARP COUNTY



drugs

drug use
Sharp County					Arkansas	VS. State
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
/outh alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	15.3%	9.6%	12.3%		9.7%	×
/outh cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	10.8%	8.1%	7.0%		3.3%	×
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	8.2%	7.4%	6.4%		3.1%	×
/outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	6.8%	4.7%	5.5%		6.1%	1
outh heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%		0.2%	X
outh prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	4.5%	3.2%	3.6%		2.3%	X
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	21.1%			•		
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.3%			•		
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	5.9	2.2				
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	87.7	0				
Aental health clients served through Arkansas State	07.7	U				
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	693	676	655		76139	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>						
· · ·	36	68	48		14549	
						x
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1063.4	932	959		872.1	
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	46.4%	43.9%	50.3%		48.4%	×
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	6.6%	0.0%				
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	41.9%	39.2%	37.1%		34.3%	×
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	28.2%	24.8%	25.4%		19.9%	×
CRIME						
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	9.7	9.7				
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	36.2%	30.6%	32.5%		30.4%	X
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	5.0%	4.7%	5.0%		3.5%	X
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	23.9%	20.7%	0.070		0.070	
	23.9%	20.7%				
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)	00.7	00.5	10.0		10.0	X
		26.5	19.9		10.9	-
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	32.8%	30.7%	28.5%		31.2%	- V
amily history of anti-social behavior	39.6%	36.9%	38.6%		29.3%	×
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	26.4%	24.3%	24.9%		20.3%	×
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.0%	24.2%	19.5%		16.0%	×
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	27.8%	28.0%	25.3%		22.0%	×
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	57.5%	52.2%	53.4%		51.9%	×
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	43.6%	43.8%	36.4%		37.7%	1
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	23.7%	25.9%	18.9%		18.6%	X
Religiosity <sup>1</sup>	60.3%	60.5%	63.3%		60.4%	1
outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" *1	80.7%	80.7%	82.8%		81.9%	1
outh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages		0011 /0	02.070		011070	
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	EQ 00/	62 50/	61 60/		67.6%	×
, , ,	58.9%	63.5%	61.6%		07.0%	
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>1</sup>	40.00/	40 40/	40 70/		44.00/	x
C C	43.9%	46.4%	42.7%		44.2%	•
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						22
person at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	84.6%	86.5%	87.6%		83.6%	$\checkmark$
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.2%	1.4%				
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	52.4%	50.0%	49.3%		42.3%	×
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	53.3%	55.4%	52.8%		49.6%	×
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	30.8%	7.5%				( <del>44</del>
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	50.7%	47.8%	45.5%		50.9%	1
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>						×
	57.3%	59.4% 43.4%	57.2% 45.3%		61.9% 50.9%	- x
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	46.7%					

# STONE COUNTY



40

30 20

10

0

Smoking

Alcohol

Marijuana

Prescription

drugs

5

0

Parental attitudes

favorable toward

drug use

Friends

using

Stone County					Arkansas	VS. State
Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.7%	13.7%	7.0%		9.7%	1
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	10.3%	9.2%	8.0%		3.3%	×
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	9.7%	4.9%	8.1%		3.1%	×
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	7.2%	8.0%	4.6%		6.1%	1
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%		0.2%	×
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.6%	3.4%	2.3%		2.3%	1
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.5%			•		
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.6%			•		
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3.7	3.1				
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State						
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	514	455	503		76139	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	41	45	36		14549	
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	875.4	782.8	749		872.1	1
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	45.9%	52.1%	49.0%		48.4%	X
AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS		02.170				
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	3.7%	3.6%				
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	38.9%	42.6%	44.5%		34.3%	X
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	24.9%	25.8%	19.3%		19.9%	1
CRIME	24.970	23.070	19.576		19.970	V
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	8.2	10.4				
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>			20.00/		20.40/	1
· · ·	30.9%	30.4%	28.9%		30.4%	×.
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.00/	4 50/	4 70/		2.5%	x
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	4.8%	4.5%	4.7%		3.5%	-
	21.2%	20.3%				
FAMILY	40.0	40.0	10.0		40.0	X
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)		18.2	13.3		10.9	
Poor family management	38.7%	32.0%	30.9%		31.2%	×
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	35.3%	32.0%	32.9%		29.3%	
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	29.6%	26.1%	26.1%		20.3%	×
INDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.1%	22.9%	21.1%		16.0%	×
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.6%	30.6%	28.0%		22.0%	×
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	53.6%	49.3%	53.0%		51.9%	×
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	31.0%	30.4%	27.5%		37.7%	1
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	23.2%	22.6%	20.4%		18.6%	×
Religiosity <sup>1</sup>	70.2%	69.3%	65.1%		60.4%	1
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" *1	80.4%	85.8%	85.1%		81.9%	1
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" *1	61.5%	65.8%	65.7%		67.6%	×
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						
person at moderate" or "great risk" 1	45.5%	48.4%	40.2%		44.2%	×
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
person at "moderate" or "great risk" *1	86.2%	88.5%	88.2%		83.6%	1
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	0.3%	0.2%				
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	46.3%	43.5%	43.5%		42.3%	X
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	53.0%	47.7%	53.7%		49.6%	X
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	78.7%	8.3%				3 <del></del>
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	40.2%	44.8%	40.1%		50.9%	1
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	59.4%	57.2%	55.2%		61.9%	x
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>			52.0%		50.9%	1
	53.4%	53.1%	52.0%		50.9%	- N

## **UNION COUNTY**



ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Jnion County					Arkansas	VS. State
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
/outh alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	14.6%	11.9%	12.7%		9.7%	X
/outh cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	6.9%	5.9%	5.3%		3.3%	X
outh chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.4%	4.2%	4.3%		3.1%	X
/outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	9.4%	6.8%	6.0%		6.1%	1
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%		0.2%	1
outh prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	4.3%	1.9%	2.3%		2.3%	1
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.9%	1.070	2.070	•	2.070	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.9%			•		
CONSEQUENCES	12.970					
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3.3	5				
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>				-		
	35.4	35.4				
Aental health clients served through Arkansas State				-		122
lospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>3</sup>	1705	1635	1565		76139	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	85	131	160		14549	
/ENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1092.9	1126.9	1006.5		872.1	×
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	47.8%	52.4%	50.2%		48.4%	×
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	2.1	1.8				
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	10.3%	7.5%		• • • •		
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	43.0%	41.8%	43.8%	• • •	34.3%	×
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	25.6%	21.7%	21.6%		19.9%	×
CRIME						
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	9.2	8.3				
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	33.5%	30.6%	34.7%		30.4%	×
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	5.3%	5.4%	5.2%		3.5%	X
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	17.5%	18.2%				
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of ag	e) <sup>5</sup> 13 8	12.7	8.7		10.9	
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	29.3%	32.6%	35.2%		31.2%	x
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	35.9%	36.0%	34.8%		29.3%	x
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.6%	19.3%	22.8%	-	29.3%	X
	22.0%	19.3%	22.0%		20.3%	•••
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS	04.00/	04.40/	04 70/		10.0%	X
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.6%	21.4%	21.7%		16.0%	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.6%	24.7%	24.7%		22.0%	×
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	56.1%	56.0%	55.5%		51.9%	×
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	44.6%	46.3%	44.2%		37.7%	×
riends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	23.7%	23.5%	23.5%		18.6%	×
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	71.9%	69.6%	69.0%	• • •	60.4%	1
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	80.5%	79.0%	79.9%		81.9%	×
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" *1	61.2%	64.6%	64.2%		67.6%	×
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						
person at moderate" or "great risk" *1	42.9%	44.3%	42.6%		44.2%	×
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
person at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	79.5%	81.0%	79.7%		83.6%	×
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT	10.070	011070	101170			
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.8%	2.1%				
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	46.9%		17 10/	-	42.3%	x
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>		44.9%	47.4%		_	- x
	44.8%	48.1%	52.1%		49.6%	***
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of				-		0.00
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	32.6%	11.2%				
	46 00/	44.0%	41.0%		50.9%	1
ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	46.8%					
ransitions and mobility School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup> School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	40.8% 57.8%	60.2%	57.6%		61.9% 50.9%	X



Prescription drug use

Risk Factors County State Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



Protective Factors County State Youth perception of harm, 2019



ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Van Buren County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
SUBSTANCE USE	2017	2010	2019	Irena	2019	Rate
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	6.9%	9.4%	8.0%		9.7%	
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	5.0%	9.4 <i>%</i>	5.1%		3.3%	×
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.4%	5.9%	3.3%		3.3%	- x
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>						<i>2</i>
	3.2%	3.8%	3.9%		6.1%	1
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%		0.2%	~
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.4%	2.7%	1.6%		2.3%	×
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.0%			•		
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.1%			•		
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	2.4	1.3				
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State						
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	472	383	401		76139	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	35	54	45		14549	
MENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	939.3	796	884.4		872.1	×
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	42.6%	45.4%	45.4%		48.4%	1
AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				
Fobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	6.1%	0.0%				
_aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	41.9%	41.7%	38.3%		34.3%	X
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	22.0%	21.4%	19.8%		19.9%	1
CRIME	22.070	21.170	10.070		10.070	
Fotal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	12.3	10.4				(++)
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	31.8%	34.9%	37.3%		30.4%	X
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP	51.070	54.570	57.570		50.478	
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	5.5%	5.2%	5.0%		3.5%	X
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	19.8%	5.2 <i>%</i> 16.4%	5.0%		5.5%	
FAMILY	19.0%	10.4%				
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)	<sup>(</sup> 10.7	12.1	0.6		10.0	
		13.1	9.6		10.9	~
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	30.1%	31.3%	28.2%		31.2%	1
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	31.1%	33.6%	29.1%		29.3%	<b>V</b>
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.7%	20.4%	21.2%		20.3%	×
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	14.6%	17.4%	16.1%		16.0%	×
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use	20.3%	19.5%	19.7%		22.0%	×,
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	48.4%	46.2%	47.8%		51.9%	1
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	32.3%	30.4%	26.6%		37.7%	1
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	17.8%	17.4%	17.9%		18.6%	1
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	74.5%	68.1%	72.1%		60.4%	1
Youth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	82.1%	82.9%	82.5%		81.9%	1
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" *1	62.6%	65.5%	66.3%		67.6%	×
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						22
person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	53.2%	52.0%	47.9%		44.2%	$\checkmark$
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
person at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	85.7%	86.5%	86.2%		83.6%	1
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.3%	1.5%		• • • •		
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	39.5%	40.2%	40.3%		42.3%	1
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	50.6%	46.9%	48.5%		49.6%	1
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	38.0%	17.9%				3 <del>44</del>
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	43.3%	40.2%	43.1%		50.9%	1
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	64.2%	59.1%	64.1%		61.9%	1
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>				-	50.9%	1
	56.2%	51.9%	54.0%		50.970	- V

## WASHINGTON COUNTY



0

Smoking

ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Alcohol

Marijuana

Prescription

drugs

favorable toward

drug use

using

Vashington County ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
SUBSTANCE USE	2017	2010	2013	ITElla	2013	Itale
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	9.5%	8.1%	8.0%		9.7%	
/outh cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	3.3%	2.5%	2.1%		<b>3</b> .3%	1
/outh chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	2.5%	2.1%	1.9%		3.1%	1
/outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	7.3%	5.7%	6.3%	-	6.1%	×
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>					-	-
_	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	1
fourth prescription drug use	2.4%	1.8%	1.7%		• 2.3%	~
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.0%					
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	17.0%			•		
CONSEQUENCES						0900
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	6.2	10.3				
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	16.7	20.9				
Aental health clients served through Arkansas State						
lospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	4725	4890	5654		76139	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	745	983	1351		• 14549	
/ENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	799.8	759.2	806.2		872.1	1
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	43.5%	47.0%	48.3%	+	• 48.4%	1
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.9	0.8				
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.1%	7.1%				
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	28.3%	29.8%	30.9%		34.3%	1
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.3%	19.5%	18.3%		• 19.9%	1
CRIME						
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	3.4	2.2				
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	27.2%	27.4%	24.9%		• 30.4%	1
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP	21.270	21.170	21.070		00.170	
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	2.6%	2.6%	2.4%		3.5%	
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	13.8%	15.2%	2.77		- 0.070	
	13.070	10.270				
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)	600	10	9.4		10.9	
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>				-	-	×
	29.8%	31.7%	31.6%	-	31.2%	<u></u>
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	23.3%	24.0%	21.9%		• 29.3%	~
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.0%	17.8%	17.7%		• 20.3%	$\checkmark$
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	12.8%	13.1%	13.0%		16.0%	~
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use	19.4%	20.0%	20.5%		22.0%	1
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	52.2%	50.6%	52.4%		51.9%	×
nteraction with anti-social peers	33.2%	34.6%	33.4%		• 37.7%	1
riends using drugs	15.5%	17.3%	16.7%		• 18.6%	1
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	58.8%	55.3%	55.2%		• 60.4%	×
outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" *1	81.2%	81.3%	81.0%		81.9%	×
outh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" *1	66.7%	70.0%	69.1%		• 67.6%	1
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	44.3%	45.1%	43.6%		44.2%	×
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
person at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	82.2%	83.3%	83.0%		83.6%	×
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.4%	3.1%				( <del></del>
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	43.1%	44.6%	45.7%		42.3%	×
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	41.8%	44.9%	49.0%		49.6%	1
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT	+1.070	44.970	49.0%		43.0%	
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of uprolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	07.00/	10 40/		-		222
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	27.9%	19.1%		-	50.001	~
ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	58.6%	56.7%	57.9%		50.9%	×
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	66.8%	68.8%	66.7%	-	• 61.9%	1
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	54.9%	56.0%	54.2%		• 50.9%	

# WHITE COUNTY



10

0

Smoking

Alcohol

Marijuana

Prescription

Parental attitudes

favorable toward

drug use

Friends

using

White County					Arkansas	VS. State
Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	11.8%	10.7%	9.1%		9.7%	1
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	6.8%	4.9%	4.0%		3.3%	×
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	4.9%	3.9%	4.0%		3.1%	×
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	6.4%	5.9%	5.0%		6.1%	1
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%		0.2%	1
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.4%	2.5%	2.5%		2.3%	×
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.3%			•		
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	15.0%			•		
CONSEQUENCES						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	4	5.3				(++)
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	40.4	26.9				
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State	10.1	20.0				
Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	1208	1156	745		76139	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	592	534	520		14549	
Annoel of substance abuse treatment service provided	392	554	520		14349	
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	045	054.5	894		872.1	X
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	945	954.5	884		872.1	1
	44.0%	46.2%	47.8%		48.4%	×
AVAILABILTY AND ACCESS Beer, wine, and liguor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	_	0				
	0	0				122
Fobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	8.8%	3.2%				-
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	32.8%	30.7%	34.0%		34.3%	1
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	22.3%	21.6%	20.6%		19.9%	×
CRIME						
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	11.7	10.9		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	31.4%	29.5%	31.8%		30.4%	×
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.5%	4.3%	4.5%		3.5%	×
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	15.2%	16.6%				
FAMILY						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)	<sup>t</sup> 11.7	10.9	10.3		10.9	1
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	27.8%	28.1%	30.5%		31.2%	1
amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	32.1%	31.8%	30.7%		29.3%	X
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.8%	19.8%	20.5%		20.3%	X
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	16.6%	15.1%	17.2%		16.0%	X
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.1%	22.0%	20.9%		22.0%	1
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	50.0%	48.5%	47.0%		51.9%	1
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	33.7%	31.3%	36.6%		37.7%	1
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	15.6%	16.8%	17.8%		18.6%	1
Religiosity <sup>1</sup>						1
fouth who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	73.3%	70.9%	67.6%		60.4%	1
	84.1%	84.3%	84.3%		81.9%	×.
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	00.404	<u> </u>	~~~~		07.00/	21
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	66.4%	68.9%	69.2%		67.6%	×
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						21
person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	47.5%	48.0%	49.8%		44.2%	×
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a				-		201
person at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	85.0%	86.4%	85.8%		83.6%	V
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT						
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.7%	2.3%				
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	42.8%	41.7%	41.8%		42.3%	1
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	39.5%	46.3%	49.7%		49.6%	×
CHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	24.9%	15.5%				
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	44.8%	44.7%	44.3%		50.9%	1
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	64.4%	62.4%	61.8%		61.9%	x
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	52.7%	50.7%	51.7%		50.9%	1
	52.170	50.7%	51.770		50.5%	<b>V</b>

## WOODRUFF COUNTY





24

80.8 83.6

Prescription

drugs

42.3%

#### ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORK GROUP • 2020 STATE PROFILE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Alcohol

Marijuana

40 30

20

10

0

Smoking

5

0

Parental attitudes

favorable toward

drug use

Friends

using

/oodruff County					Arkansas	VS. State
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
UBSTANCE USE						
outh alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	16.3%	13.0%	13.8%		9.7%	×
outh cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	11.0%	5.7%	6.2%		3.3%	×
outh chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	10.9%	5.2%	3.6%		3.1%	×
outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	9.1%	7.4%	8.7%		6.1%	×
outh heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%		0.2%	1
outh prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	5.4%	3.5%	2.6%		2.3%	×
dult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	21.4%			•		
dult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.4%			•		
ONSEQUENCES						
ubstance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	0.3	0.8				
atal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				
lental health clients served through Arkansas State						
ospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	236	240	162		76139	3 <del></del>
umber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	19	21	19		14549	
IENTAL HEALTH	15	21	19		14343	
uicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	948.6	1038.7	1132.9		872.1	X
dolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	940.0 48.3%	49.2%				- x
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS	40.3%	49.2%	50.8%		48.4%	
eer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>						1000
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	2.7%	10.5%				
aws and norms favorable to drug use	39.2%	38.7%	32.6%		34.3%	1
erceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.9%	28.8%	16.0%		19.9%	$\checkmark$
RIME						
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	5.6	9.2				
igh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	46.8%	40.5%	32.6%		30.4%	×
CONOMIC HARDSHIP						
nemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.8%	4.7%	5.3%		3.5%	×
ersons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	26.8%	23.7%		• • • •		
AMILY						
hildren living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) $^5$	16.6	29.8	34.7	+	10.9	×
oor family management <sup>1</sup>	20.8%	29.2%	26.8%		31.2%	1
amily history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	38.0%	41.4%	36.5%		29.3%	×
arental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.7%	24.7%	20.2%		20.3%	1
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS						
arly initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.7%	24.2%	19.3%		16.0%	X
eer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	28.8%	29.6%	23.2%		22.0%	X
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	51.2%	57.9%	51.5%		51.9%	1
Iteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	48.6%	32.6%	45.5%		37.7%	×.
riends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	24.9%	20.9%	16.9%		18.6%	1
eligiosity*1						1
outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" <sup>1</sup>	68.7%	74.3%	67.2%		60.4%	~
	79.4%	83.7%	83.8%		81.9%	
outh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages		0= 404	00 50/		07.00/	x
very day as a "moderate" or "great risk" *1	59.8%	65.1%	60.5%	-	67.6%	~
tudents who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a						21
erson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	42.4%	36.2%	47.2%		44.2%	$\checkmark$
tudents who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a						
erson at " moderate" or "great risk" *1	78.4%	85.3%	80.8%		83.6%	×
igh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.3%	2.0%				
cademic failure <sup>1</sup>	40.2%	42.5%	45.0%		42.3%	×
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	49.2%	54.7%	52.7%		49.6%	×
CHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
igh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
	4.4%	6.5%				
igh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of nrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	4.4% 40.4%	6.5% 38.4%	38.4%		50.9%	
igh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of	4.4% 40.4% 52.1%	6.5% 38.4% 54.7%	38.4% 62.0%		50.9% 61.9%	-

## YELL COUNTY



/ell County					Arkansas	VS. Stat
ndicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
SUBSTANCE USE						
'outh alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	12.7%	6.8%	11.2%		• 9.7%	×
outh cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	3.1%	1.4%	4.4%		• 3.3%	X
outh chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	3.4%	2.1%	2.2%		• 3.1%	1
outh marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	5.2%	1.4%	5.7%		• 6.1%	1
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%		• 0.2%	1
outh prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.4%	0.7%	3.4%		2.3%	X
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.8%	0.170	0.170	•	2.070	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.9%			•		
CONSEQUENCES	10.070					
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	5.2	6.3				
Eatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0.5		-		
	0	0		• •		
Aental health clients served through Arkansas State						1.12
lospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>3</sup>	515	539	544		76139	
lumber of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	121	53	50		• 14549	
/ENTAL HEALTH						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1034.8	964.7	894.5		• 872.1	×
dolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	41.4%	45.1%	45.1%		48.4%	1
VAILABILTY AND ACCESS						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0		••		
obacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	1.9%	8.5%		• • • • •		
aws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	39.6%	28.8%	43.2%		* 34.3%	×
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	19.7%	20.5%	26.1%		19.9%	×
CRIME						
otal crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	11.7	10.3				
ligh community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	30.6%	30.6%	44.3%		30.4%	X
CONOMIC HARDSHIP						
Jnemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.0%	4.1%	4.0%		• 3.5%	X
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	18.8%	16.3%				
FAMILY	10.070	1010 //				
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age	) <sup>5</sup> 16	14	16		10.9	X
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	31.7%	29.4%	48.8%		31.2%	X
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	22.7%	25.3%	40.7%		29.3%	X
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.5%	20.4%	21.8%		29.3%	X
NDIVIDUAL/PEERS	19.5%	20.4 %	21.0%		20.3%	
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	40.00/	47.00/	20.0%		. 40.0%	X
	16.9%	17.0%	20.0%		16.0%	-
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use	20.4%	16.3%	16.9%		• 22.0%	1
ow perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	51.0%	50.3%	46.2%		• 51.9%	1 S
nteraction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	35.5%	36.1%	47.2%	•	37.7%	×
riends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	16.3%	13.6%	21.1%	•	18.6%	×
Religiosity <sup>1</sup>	66.8%	70.1%	57.1%		• 60.4%	×
outh who perceive smoking as a " moderate" or " great risk" 1	81.1%	77.4%	84.6%		* 81.9%	1
outh who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages						
every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	64.3%	65.5%	69.2%		• 67.6%	1
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a berson at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	42 70/	50 10/	E0 E%		44.2%	1
0	43.7%	52.1%	50.5%		77.270	V
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a erson at " moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	01 50/	01 40/	94 00/		• 02.00/	21
	81.5%	81.4%	84.6%		83.6%	
	4.001	4.001				
ligh school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.6%	1.6%				
cademic failure <sup>1</sup>	42.4%	43.0%	51.6%	• • •	42.3%	×
ow commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	37.0%	44.6%	54.4%		49.6%	×
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT						
ligh school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of						
enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	17.7%	26.4%				
ransitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	34.1%	39.0%	37.2%		• 50.9%	1
	0					
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	66.3%	73.2%	65.9%		• 61.9%	1

## **APPENDIX - TECHNICAL NOTES**

### Transforming raw numbers to rates

Each measure included in this report is based on the number (or frequency) of events taking place during a given time and in a specific place (i.e., the total number of arrests for substance use in Arkansas during 2019). The frequency might be a good measure to use if you only wanted to know what was happening in County A. What if you wanted to know whether County A was doing better than County B? Suppose that the number of substance use arrests in County A is 250 and the number in County B is 100. From these counts, we might assume that County A has a larger substance use problem. A fair comparison, however, means accounting for the total population in each county. What if we knew that County A had 10,000 residents while County B had 1,000? Would that change our assumption that County A had a bigger substance use problem? We first convert the frequencies into rates by relating the number of arrests to the size of the population in the counties.

County A: 250/10,000 = 0.025

County B: 100/2,000 = 0.050

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

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

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

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

## **ARKANSAS REGIONAL MAP**

### Arkansas is divided into 13 regions as listed below:

#### **Region 1**

Benton Carroll Madison Washington

#### **Region 2**

Baxter Boone Marion Newton Searcy

#### **Region 3**

Cleburne Fulton Independence Izard Jackson Sharp

## Van Buren White Woodruff

Stone

Region 4 Clay Craighead Greene Lawrence Mississippi Poinsett Randolph

#### Region 5

Crawford Franklin Logan Polk Scott

#### Sebastian

**Region 6** Conway Faulkner Johnson Perry Pope

### **Region 7**

Crittenden Cross Lee Monroe Phillips St. Francis

### Region 8 Clark

Garland

#### Hot Spring Montgomery Pike

#### **Region 9**

Lonoke Prairie Pulaski Saline

### Region 10

Hempstead, Howard Lafayette Little River Miller Sevier

**Region 11** Calhoun Columbia Dallas Nevada Ouachita Union

### **Region 12**

Arkansas Cleveland Grant Jefferson Lincoln

#### **Region 13**

Ashley Bradley Chicot Desha Drew







