## Red County County Life Expectancy Profile

 2022

Office of Health Disparities Elimination Arkansas Department of Health

## Arkansas Minority Health Commission

(In Accordance with Act 790 and Act 798 of 2011)

## Red County County Life Expectancy Profile 2022

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is prepared in accordance with the 2011 Arkansas Act $790^{1}$ to define Arkansas "Red Counties." Twenty-eight counties were identified and ranked as "Red Counties" in 2022. This report assists the Red County Action Planning Committee in continuing interventions in the "Red Counties."

## Key Findings

- The life expectancy in Arkansas has been consistently lower than the United States (U.S.). Arkansas tied with Tennessee for $45^{\text {th }}$ in the U.S. in life expectancy in $2020\left(1^{\text {st }}\right.$ being the best). ${ }^{2}$
- The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, along with other causes, had a drastic effect on life expectancy across the nation. The average U.S. life expectancy dropped 2.7 years between 2019 and 2021. ${ }^{3}$
- The 2020 life expectancy was 74.4 years for Arkansas compared to 77.0 years for the U.S. ${ }^{2}$ In 2020, 57 out of the $75(76 \%)$ county-specific life expectancies fell below the state's average life expectancy.
- Benton County had the highest life expectancy of 78.8 years, 4.4 years higher than the state's average, and was used as reference for comparison in this report for the 2020 life expectancy.
- Phillips County had the lowest life expectancy of 68.0 years in 2020, which is 6.4 years lower than the state's average and 10.8 years lower than Benton County's life expectancy.
- In 2020, the cut-offs generated one Gold County (78.8), 46 non-Red Counties (72.978.7), and 28 Red Counties (<72.9).
- The 28 Red Counties in 2020 were, from lowest to highest life expectancy, Phillips, Mississippi, Monroe, Lee, Poinsett, Arkansas, Crittenden, Union, Jefferson, Calhoun, Chicot, Desha, Dallas, Bradley, Scott, Cross, Ouachita, Jackson, Lawrence, Ashley, Miller, Little River, Clay, Logan, Columbia, Polk, St. Francis, and Fulton.
- A total of 6 counties increased life expectancy in 2020 compared to the 2016 life expectancy. The highest increase was 2.3 years in Madison County.
- A total of 68 counties decreased life expectancy in 2020 compared to the 2016 life expectancy. The greatest decrease was 6.4 years in Lee County.
- Life expectancy for 1 county, Sharp County, remained the same between 2016 and 2020.


## INTRODUCTION

According to the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), life expectancy at birth represents the average number of years that the members of a particular life table cohort can expect to live at the time of birth. ${ }^{4}$

While struggling to improve health outcomes at the state level, Arkansas also faces disparities in life expectancy at the county level. Concerned with the disparity, Senator Jack Crumbly ( $16^{\text {th }}$ District) sponsored a bill in 2011 to designate counties with the lowest life expectancies in the state as Red Counties. The Red Counties are defined as counties where the life expectancy at birth is more than six years below the county with the highest life expectancy. ${ }^{1}$

Acts $790^{1}$ and $798^{5}$ were passed in the Arkansas Legislature in 2011 to encourage state agencies and organizations to make appropriate services/programs available to improve available public health services in these counties. Following the directives of the legislation, the Red County Action Planning Committee (RCAPC) was formed in October 2012. Several agencies, including the Arkansas Department of Health (ADH), continue to work collaboratively with the RCAPC to plan and implement interventions in the 17 Red Counties identified.

In this 2022 report, 28 Red Counties have been identified. Life expectancy was calculated using 2019-2021 Arkansas resident death data and 2020 Arkansas population estimates. Categories for defining life expectancy are determined based on Act $798^{5}$ using Gold (78.8 years), non-Red (72.9-78.7), and Red ( $<72.9$ ) as depicted in the map on page 5. The Gold category represents the county with the highest life expectancy and the Red category represents counties that fall more than six years below the county with the highest life expectancy.

Twenty-eight Red County Profiles, as well as a profile for Benton County for comparison, were created using data on eight demographic characteristics and 29 health, social/economic, and environmental factors. These data were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau, ADH, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Wide-ranging Online Data for Epidemiologic Research (WONDER), and the County Health Rankings \& Roadmaps. The Red County Profiles will assist the readers in understanding the issues related to health outcomes and behaviors, access to care, socio-economic factors, and physical/environmental conditions in these counties that may directly or indirectly lead to premature death.

## 2020 LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH MAP

## 2019-2021 Death Data and 2020 Population Estimates In Accordance with Act 790 and Act 798 of 2011



## SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The following four tables (pp. 7-11) and two figures (pp. 12-13) illustrate life expectancies in the U.S., the state of Arkansas, and the 75 counties in Arkansas.

- Table 1 presents 2020 life expectancies at the national and state levels. Arkansas counties with the highest and lowest life expectancies are also shown.
- While Arkansas's life expectancy was lower than the national average, Benton County, located in the northwest region of Arkansas, exceeded the national average.
- Benton County had the highest life expectancy of 78.8 years.
- Phillips County had the lowest life expectancy of 68.0 years; 10.8 years less than Benton County.
- Table 2 presents 2020 life expectancies of 28 Red Counties ranging from 68.0 to 72.7 years.
- Table 3 presents 2020 life expectancies of all counties other than the Gold and Red Counties, ranging from 73.0 to 74.3 years.
- Table 4 presents changes in life expectancies by county from 2008 to 2020.
- A total of 6 counties increased life expectancies in 2020, from the previous report (2016), ranging from as low as 0.1 year (Green) to a high of 2.3 years (Madison County).
- The life expectancies for 68 counties decreased in 2020, from the previous report, ranging from 0.3 (Conway and Howard Counties) to 6.4 years (Lee County).
- There was one county where life expectancy remained the same between 2016 and 2020, Sharp County.
- Figure 1 presents life expectancy trends by gender and race for the state of Arkansas, 20112020. There has been a decreasing trend in life expectancy among all race and gender groups in the last decade statewide. Over the last three years, the COVID-19 pandemic and associated disparities, may have affected life expectancy across groups. Black or African American persons have been shown to be 1.6x more at risk for death compared to White persons in relation to COVID-19 in the United States. ${ }^{6}$
- Figure 2 presents life expectancy trends from 2014-2020 by gender and race for the Red Counties combined. Since 2016, all gender and race categories have a reduced life expectancy. Reduction in life expectancy may be affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the previously mentioned disparities in death risk. Black communities have been statistically more affected by COVID-19; this should be considered when observing the reduction in life expectancy among Black Arkansans. ${ }^{6,7}$


## LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH BY COUNTY

Table 1: Comparing U.S., Arkansas State, and Arkansas Counties with the Highest and Lowest Life Expectancies

| Location | Population 2020 | Life Expectancy (Years) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| United States | $\mathbf{3 3 1 , 4 4 9 , 2 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 . 0}$ |
| State of Arkansas | $\mathbf{3 , 0 3 0 , 5 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 4}$ |
| Benton County (highest life expectancy) | 288,774 | 78.8 |
| Phillips County (lowest life expectancy) | 17,299 | 68.0 |

Table 2: Red Counties Life Expectancies

| County (n=28) | Population 2020 | Life Expectancy (Years) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Fulton | $\mathbf{1 2 , 3 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 7}$ |
| St. Francis | $\mathbf{2 4 , 6 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 7}$ |
| Polk | 19,707 | $\mathbf{7 2 . 6}$ |
| Columbia | $\mathbf{2 3 , 3 3 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 5}$ |
| Logan | $\mathbf{2 1 , 4 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 4}$ |
| Clay | $\mathbf{1 4 , 3 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 3}$ |
| Little River | $\mathbf{1 2 , 1 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 2}$ |
| Miller | $\mathbf{4 3 , 1 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 1}$ |
| Ashley | $\mathbf{1 9 , 3 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 1}$ |
| Lawrence | $\mathbf{1 6 , 4 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 0}$ |
| Jackson | $\mathbf{1 6 , 6 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 . 9}$ |
| Ouachita | $\mathbf{2 3 , 1 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 . 7}$ |
| Cross | $\mathbf{1 6 , 1 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 . 7}$ |
| Scott | $\mathbf{1 0 , 1 6 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 . 6}$ |
| Bradley | $\mathbf{1 0 , 6 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 . 4}$ |
| Dallas | $\mathbf{6 , 8 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 . 3}$ |
| Desha | $\mathbf{1 1 , 1 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 . 3}$ |
| Chicot | $\mathbf{9 , 9 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 9}$ |
| Calhoun | $\mathbf{5 , 1 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 9}$ |
| Jefferson | $\mathbf{6 5 , 3 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 8}$ |
| Union | $\mathbf{3 8 , 2 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 6}$ |
| Crittenden | $\mathbf{4 7 , 6 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 3}$ |

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health

## LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH BY COUNTY

Table 2: Red Counties Life Expectancies (Cont.)

| Arkansas | 17,383 | 70.3 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Poinsett | 23,283 | 69.4 |
| Lee | 8,513 | 69.0 |
| Monroe | 6,584 | 69.0 |
| Mississippi | 40,066 | 68.3 |
| Phillips | 17,383 | 68.0 |

Table 3: Non-Red Counties Life Expectancies

| County (n=46) | Population 2020 | Life Expectancy (Years) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Washington | 243,216 | 77.3 |
| Madison | 16,644 | 76.1 |
| Saline | 123,968 | 76.0 |
| Faulkner | 126,919 | 76.0 |
| Carroll | 28,276 | 75.9 |
| Pope | 64,334 | 75.8 |
| Van Buren | 16,541 | 75.3 |
| Craighead | 112,245 | 75.2 |
| Hempstead | 21,253 | 75.2 |
| Cleburne | 24,935 | 75.1 |
| Stone | 12,674 | 75.1 |
| Boone | 37,625 | 74.9 |
| Lonoke | 73,921 | 74.8 |
| Crawford | 63,409 | 74.7 |
| Baxter | 42,242 | 74.5 |
| Newton | 7,602 | 74.5 |
| Yell | 21,181 | 74.4 |
| Pulaski | 392,980 | 74.4 |
| Independence | 37,757 | 74.3 |
| Perry | 10,327 | 74.3 |

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health

## LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH BY COUNTY

Table 3: Non-Red Counties Life Expectancies (Cont.)

| County (n=46) | Population 2020 | Life Expectancy (Years) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Sebastian | 127,590 | 74.3 |
| Conway | 21,037 | 74.2 |
| Clark | 22,103 | 74.2 |
| Greene | 45,597 | 74.2 |
| Izard | 13,613 | 74.1 |
| Johnson | 26,513 | 74.1 |
| Grant | 18,449 | 74.0 |
| Prairie | 7,966 | 73.9 |
| White | 78,729 | 73.9 |
| Pike | 10,643 | 73.8 |
| Drew | 17,977 | 73.7 |
| Lafayette | 6,596 | 73.7 |
| Marion | 16,790 | 73.7 |
| Cleveland | 7,957 | 73.6 |
| Sevier | 16,702 | 73.6 |
| Woodruff | 6,264 | 73.5 |
| Searcy | 7,842 | 73.5 |
| Sharp | 17,424 | 73.4 |
| Randolph | 18,247 | 73.4 |
| Howard | 13,109 | 73.3 |
| Lincoln | 12,944 | 73.3 |
| Hot Spring | 33,787 | 73.2 |
| Nevada | 8,099 | 73.1 |
| Garland | 99,789 | 73.0 |
| Montgomery | 9,006 | 73.0 |
| Franklin | 17,897 | 73.0 |
|  |  |  |

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health

## CHANGES IN LIFE EXPECTANCIES

Table 4: Changes in Life Expectancies from 2008 to 2020

| County | 2008 Year | 2009 Year | 2011 Year | 2013 Year | 2014 Year | 2015 Year | 2016 Year | 2020 Year |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State Total | 76.0 | 75.9 | 76.1 | 76.2 | 76.1 | 76.0 | 75.8 | 74.4 |
| Benton | 79.8 | 79.6 | 79.6 | 79.8 | 79.6 | 79.5 | 79.7 | 78.8 |
| Arkansas | 74.9 | 74.0 | 73.7 | 74.9 | 74.8 | 74.2 | 74.2 | 70.3 |
| Ashley | 74.0 | 74.9 | 75.0 | 74.8 | 74.8 | 74.6 | 74.4 | 72.1 |
| Baxter | 76.0 | 76.1 | 75.9 | 76.5 | 76.4 | 76.6 | 76.7 | 74.5 |
| Boone | 77.3 | 77.1 | 77.9 | 77.4 | 76.7 | 76.7 | 76.6 | 74.9 |
| Bradley | 75.2 | 74.6 | 75.0 | 73.8 | 72.8 | 74.2 | 73.4 | 71.4 |
| Calhoun | 75.5 | 75.6 | 76.4 | 76.7 | 76.2 | 76.0 | 73.3 | 70.9 |
| Carroll | 77.3 | 77.1 | 77.0 | 77.5 | 77.5 | 76.8 | 76.3 | 75.9 |
| Chicot | 72.8 | 73.8 | 75.0 | 76.0 | 76.0 | 74.2 | 73.4 | 70.9 |
| Clark | 76.0 | 75.8 | 74.5 | 75.2 | 76.0 | 75.8 | 75.6 | 74.2 |
| Clay | 75.1 | 75.6 | 73.1 | 74.3 | 74.1 | 73.8 | 72.6 | 72.3 |
| Cleburne | 76.3 | 76.5 | 76.6 | 77.4 | 76.2 | 76.0 | 75.5 | 75.1 |
| Cleveland | 76.0 | 75.9 | 76.2 | 75.6 | 74.7 | 73.6 | 73.4 | 73.6 |
| Columbia | 74.4 | 74.4 | 74.6 | 75.3 | 74.8 | 74.8 | 74.6 | 72.5 |
| Conway | 74.4 | 74.9 | 75.3 | 75.2 | 75.6 | 75.3 | 74.5 | 74.2 |
| Craighead | 76.0 | 76.1 | 76.1 | 76.7 | 76.4 | 76.4 | 76.8 | 75.2 |
| Crawford | 75.2 | 75.3 | 75.4 | 76.0 | 76.1 | 75.9 | 75.7 | 74.7 |
| Crittenden | 72.8 | 72.5 | 73.6 | 75.0 | 75.0 | 74.4 | 73.6 | 70.3 |
| Cross | 74.5 | 74.6 | 73.3 | 73.0 | 74.3 | 73.5 | 73.0 | 71.7 |
| Dallas | 73.7 | 75.4 | 74.9 | 75.6 | 74.6 | 73.8 | 73.9 | 71.3 |
| Desha | 73.4 | 72.6 | 73.4 | 74.4 | 73.4 | 72.2 | 72.7 | 71.3 |
| Drew | 74.9 | 76.1 | 77.0 | 75.8 | 74.8 | 74.3 | 75.0 | 73.7 |
| Faulkner | 77.4 | 77.4 | 77.3 | 77.0 | 77.2 | 76.9 | 76.9 | 76.0 |
| Franklin | 76.6 | 75.7 | 74.1 | 74.4 | 74.4 | 73.0 | 74.2 | 73.0 |
| Fulton | 73.7 | 73.9 | 74.9 | 76.8 | 76.4 | 77.1 | 74.5 | 72.7 |
| Garland | 76.1 | 75.5 | 75.5 | 75.3 | 75.1 | 74.9 | 74.9 | 73.0 |
| Grant | 76.5 | 75.6 | 75.1 | 76.3 | 76.4 | 75.6 | 76.2 | 74.0 |
| Greene | 74.6 | 74.6 | 74.7 | 74.5 | 74.6 | 74.4 | 74.1 | 74.2 |
| Hempstead | 74.6 | 75.1 | 75.6 | 75.7 | 76.1 | 76.3 | 76.6 | 75.2 |
| Hot Spring | 75.2 | 75.4 | 75.7 | 74.7 | 74.0 | 74.2 | 73.6 | 73.2 |
| Howard | 74.7 | 74.5 | 74.0 | 75.3 | 75.5 | 74.7 | 73.7 | 73.3 |
| Independence | 74.6 | 74.9 | 76.2 | 75.9 | 75.6 | 75.2 | 75.7 | 74.3 |
| Izard | 74.1 | 75.6 | 75.8 | 76.6 | 76.7 | 76.2 | 75.7 | 74.1 |
| Jackson | 72.8 | 74.1 | 73.1 | 73.8 | 73.9 | 73.6 | 72.9 | 71.9 |
| Jefferson | 74.3 | 74.4 | 74.8 | 74.2 | 73.9 | 73.5 | 73.0 | 70.8 |
| Johnson | 76.0 | 75.8 | 76.3 | 77.1 | 77.2 | 76.6 | 75.8 | 74.1 |
| Lafayette | 74.1 | 72.2 | 72.2 | 73.4 | 75.3 | 74.8 | 75.7 | 73.7 |

Source: Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health

Table 4: Changes in Life Expectancies from 2008 to 2020 (Cont.)

| County | 2008 Year | 2009 Year | 2011 Year | 2013 Year | 2014 Year | 2015 Year | 2016 Year | 2020 Year |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lawrence | 74.8 | 74.5 | 74.8 | 73.9 | 74.2 | 73.6 | 73.6 | 72.0 |
| Lee | 73.1 | 74.0 | 73.8 | 75.0 | 75.1 | 76.0 | 75.4 | 69.0 |
| Lincoln | 76.3 | 75.9 | 76.9 | 76.1 | 76.4 | 76.7 | 76.1 | 73.3 |
| Little River | 73.6 | 73.0 | 75.6 | 76.8 | 75.2 | 73.3 | 73.6 | 72.2 |
| Logan | 74.7 | 74.1 | 75.4 | 74.8 | 73.7 | 74.5 | 74.2 | 72.4 |
| Lonoke | 75.7 | 75.3 | 75.3 | 75.6 | 75.4 | 75.1 | 74.5 | 74.8 |
| Madison | 79.0 | 77.2 | 77.0 | 76.6 | 75.5 | 75.1 | 73.8 | 76.1 |
| Marion | 75.4 | 75.2 | 76.5 | 75.2 | 75.0 | 75.4 | 75.0 | 73.7 |
| Miller | 76.6 | 75.6 | 75.0 | 76.8 | 76.6 | 75.0 | 74.3 | 72.1 |
| Mississippi | 71.7 | 71.3 | 72.0 | 73.3 | 73.2 | 72.8 | 71.5 | 68.3 |
| Monroe | 73.6 | 73.9 | 75.1 | 74.6 | 74.1 | 72.4 | 70.6 | 69.0 |
| Montgomery | 75.2 | 75.5 | 76.9 | 77.2 | 76.3 | 76.0 | 76.0 | 73.0 |
| Nevada | 74.5 | 74.9 | 74.9 | 74.4 | 74.7 | 74.2 | 73.6 | 73.1 |
| Newton | 76.0 | 75.1 | 76.2 | 77.7 | 77.6 | 78.8 | 77.8 | 74.5 |
| Ouachita | 72.4 | 72.1 | 73.4 | 73.6 | 73.2 | 73.7 | 73.6 | 71.7 |
| Perry | 75.1 | 75.3 | 76.7 | 75.5 | 74.9 | 75.5 | 75.5 | 74.3 |
| Phillips | 69.8 | 71.5 | 71.9 | 72.1 | 71.5 | 71.3 | 71.6 | 68.0 |
| Pike | 76.7 | 76.3 | 76.5 | 74.5 | 74.1 | 75.3 | 76.7 | 73.8 |
| Poinsett | 71.5 | 71.5 | 71.7 | 72.1 | 72.0 | 71.3 | 71.9 | 69.4 |
| Polk | 73.6 | 74.2 | 75.7 | 75.4 | 75.4 | 75.7 | 75.9 | 72.6 |
| Pope | 77.2 | 76.5 | 76.8 | 76.7 | 77.1 | 77.1 | 77.1 | 75.8 |
| Prairie | 74.1 | 73.5 | 74.6 | 75.9 | 76.5 | 76.0 | 78.0 | 73.9 |
| Pulaski | 76.5 | 76.3 | 76.4 | 76.3 | 76.4 | 76.4 | 76.4 | 74.4 |
| Randolph | 75.5 | 74.7 | 75.9 | 76.1 | 74.8 | 74.2 | 73.1 | 73.4 |
| Saline | 76.7 | 78.1 | 78.2 | 77.9 | 77.5 | 77.6 | 77.3 | 76.0 |
| Scott | 75.7 | 75.6 | 75.9 | 76.9 | 76.5 | 75.1 | 74.2 | 71.6 |
| Searcy | 76.1 | 78.0 | 76.5 | 75.9 | 75.2 | 74.3 | 75.1 | 73.5 |
| Sebastian | 76.1 | 76.2 | 76.5 | 76.3 | 76.4 | 76.1 | 76.0 | 74.3 |
| Sevier | 74.8 | 75.7 | 75.7 | 76.4 | 76.3 | 76.1 | 75.9 | 73.6 |
| Sharp | 76.5 | 74.8 | 73.5 | 75.1 | 75.2 | 73.7 | 73.4 | 73.4 |
| St. Francis | 73.5 | 74.5 | 74.5 | 75.4 | 75.3 | 75.1 | 74.9 | 72.7 |
| Stone | 77.1 | 76.2 | 75.7 | 75.3 | 75.0 | 75.8 | 75.9 | 75.1 |
| Union | 73.2 | 73.0 | 74.8 | 74.2 | 73.6 | 74.0 | 73.8 | 70.6 |
| Van Buren | 76.4 | 77.0 | 77.7 | 77.1 | 77.1 | 77.1 | 76.1 | 75.3 |
| Washington | 78.5 | 78.1 | 78.5 | 78.4 | 78.5 | 78.2 | 77.9 | 77.3 |
| White | 76.5 | 75.9 | 75.6 | 75.3 | 75.2 | 75.1 | 75.0 | 73.9 |
| Woodruff | 72.6 | 71.9 | 72.6 | 73.8 | 74.4 | 73.8 | 74.1 | 73.5 |
| Yell | 75.6 | 75.3 | 75.2 | 74.6 | 75.2 | 74.3 | 74.0 | 74.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7 | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health

## TRENDS BY GENDER AND RACE, ARKANSAS



## GENDER AND RACE, RED COUNTIES



## DISCUSSION

Arkansas's average life expectancy for 2020 decreased by 1.4 years from 2016. This demonstrates a decreasing trend in life expectancy that has been seen throughout the nation over the last few years. According to national statistics, overall life expectancy declined by 2.7 years from 2019 to 2021.

Regardless of race or gender, life expectancy has generally been decreasing in Arkansas, since 2011. This decrease in life expectancy became exacerbated by the impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic and related comorbidities for all race and gender categories. In general, males were more affected by the decrease than females and Black citizens were more affected than White citizens. Prior to the pandemic, life expectancy for Black males in Arkansas was 69.8. In 2020, Black males have an average of 67.0 years of life expectancy in all counties. Among the Red Counties, the life expectancy of a Black male is 64.7 . This disparity was widened by the COVID-19 pandemic. Arkansas is following this pattern in national disparity. ${ }^{7}$

Health profiles of Benton County and the 28 Red Counties were developed (pages 16-44) using 37 measures derived from the U.S. Census Bureau, ADH, CDC WONDER, and the County Health Rankings \& Roadmaps. These indicators were related to demographic characteristics (eight), health outcomes (seven), health behaviors (five), clinical care (five), social and economic factors (nine), and physical environmental factors (three). According to CDC, social determinants of health are non-medical factors that impact health outcomes in a community. Conditions in the places where people live, learn, work, and play affect a wide range of health risks and outcomes. ${ }^{7}$ Appendix 2 provides justification for the selection of these measures as well as sources of data.

A review of the statewide data reveals that Phillips County was ranked at the bottom for premature death rate. Phillips County also ranked the worst for children in single parent homes, adult obesity, homicide rate, and tied with Chicot County for worst ranking of adults with diabetes. Chicot County is also ranked the worst for physical inactivity (tied with Lee County) and unemployment. Lee County is ranked the worst for adult smoking. Nevada County ranked the worst for children in poverty. Polk County ranked the worst for severe housing problems. Jefferson County ranked second worst for homicide rate. Desha County ranked worst for low-birth-weight births. Crittenden ranked second worst for low-birth-weight births and worst for chlamydia infections. St. Francis County ranked worst for teen birth rate, while Phillips ranked second worst. Logan County ranked worst for alcohol-impaired driving deaths. Pulaski County ranked worst for air pollution and Monroe County ranked worst for injury mortality.

Ten of the counties mentioned above are among the 28 Red Counties identified in 2020. These rankings indicated that, in Arkansas, significant challenges exist in the Red Counties concerning health outcomes, health behaviors, socio-economic, and environmental factors that affect the length and quality of life.


COUNTY PROFILES

## Benton County Profile

| INDICATOR | YEAR | MEASURE | COUNTY | STATE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DEMOGRAPHICS |  |  |  |  |
| Total population | 2020 | Count | 288,774 | 3,030,522 |
| White non-Hispanic | 2020 | Percent | 73.5\% | 72.9\% |
| Black/African American non-Hispanic | 2020 | Percent | 2.2\% | 16.0\% |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 2020 | Percent | 1.6\% | 0.9\% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 2020 | Percent | 5.4\% | 2.2\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 2020 | Percent | 17.3\% | 8.0\% |
| Persons 65 years and older | 2017-2021 | Percent | 13.3\% | 16.8\% |
| Limited English Speaking | 2017-2021 | Percent | 2.7\% | 1.6\% |
| HEALTH OUTCOMES |  |  |  |  |
| Premature death (before age 75) | 2019-2021 | YPLL per 100,000 population ${ }^{1}$ | 6,527 | 10,586 |
| Diabetes prevalence | 2020 | Percent | 9.0\% | 11.7\% |
| HIV prevalence | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 88.8 | 201.5 |
| Chlamydia infections | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 306.7 | 586.0 |
| Low birth weight | 2017-2021 | Percent | 7.5\% | 9.4\% |
| Teen birth rate | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 female population | 21.0 | 29.3 |
| Infant death | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 live births | 6.2 | 7.9 |
| HEALTH BEHAVIOR |  |  |  |  |
| Adult smoking | 2020 | Percent | 16.2\% | 21.6\% |
| Adult obesity | 2020 | Percent | 29.5\% | 37.2\% |
| Physical inactivity | 2020 | Percent | 24.2\% | 28.8\% |
| Excessive drinking | 2020 | Percent | 19.2\% | 17.8\% |
| Alcohol impaired driving deaths | 2016-2020 | Percent | 28.1\% | 25.7\% |
| CLINICAL CARE |  |  |  |  |
| Uninsured (under age 65) | 2017-2021 | Percent | 10.6\% | 10.3\% |
| Primary Care Physicians (PCP) | 2020 | Ratio, population to PCP | 1679:1 | 1471:1 |
| Dentists | 2021 | Ratio, population to dentist | 2313:1 | 2056:1 |
| Health care costs | 2018 | Dollar, per Medicare enrollee | \$10,464 | \$11,073 |
| Preventable hospital stays | 2020 | Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees | 2114.0 | 3142.0 |
| SOCIAL \& ECONOMIC FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Median household income | 2017-2021 | Dollar | \$76,887 | \$52,123 |
| Unemployment | 2021 | Percent | 2.8\% | 4.0\% |
| Children in poverty | 2017-2021 | Percent | 11.5\% | 21.9\% |
| Children in single parent house | 2017-2021 | Percent | 22.9\% | 33.3\% |
| High school graduation | 2017-2021 | Percent | 89.7\% | 87.7\% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 2017-2021 | Percent | 34.6\% | 24.3\% |
| Homicide rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 2.2 | 9.5 |
| Violent crime rate | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 49.9 | 543.6 |
| Injury death rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 38.2 | 53.9 |
| PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Air pollution - particulate matter | 2019 | Micrograms/cubic meter | 9.4 | 8.9 |
| Drinking water violations | 2021 | Presence of violation | Yes | N/A |
| Severe housing problems | 2015-2019 | Percent | 11.5\% | 13.8\% |

${ }^{1}$ Years of Potential Life Lost
${ }^{2}$ Age Adjusted

## Arkansas County Profile

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INDICATOR | YEAR | MEASURE | COUNTY | STATE |
| DEMOGRAPHICS |  |  |  |  |
| Total population | 2020 | Count | 17,383 | 3,030,522 |
| White non-Hispanic | 2020 | Percent | 69.4\% | 72.9\% |
| Black/African American non-Hispanic | 2020 | Percent | 25.9\% | 16.0\% |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 2020 | Percent | 0.2\% | 0.9\% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 2020 | Percent | 0.8\% | 2.2\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 2020 | Percent | 3.8\% | 8.0\% |
| Persons 65 years and older | 2017-2021 | Percent | 19.3\% | 16.8\% |
| Limited English Speaking | 2017-2021 | Percent | 0.7\% | 1.6\% |
| HEALTH OUTCOMES |  |  |  |  |
| Premature death (before age 75) | 2019-2021 | YPLL per 100,000 population ${ }^{1}$ | 14,676 | 10,586 |
| Diabetes prevalence | 2020 | Percent | 11.9\% | 11.7\% |
| HIV prevalence | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 185.6 | 201.5 |
| Chlamydia infections | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 652.8 | 586.0 |
| Low birth weight | 2017-2021 | Percent | 10.7\% | 9.4\% |
| Teen birth rate | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 female population | 44.8 | 29.3 |
| Infant death | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 live births | 8.6 | 7.9 |
| HEALTH BEHAVIOR |  |  |  |  |
| Adult smoking | 2020 | Percent | 22.4\% | 21.6\% |
| Adult obesity | 2020 | Percent | 38.2\% | 37.2\% |
| Physical inactivity | 2020 | Percent | 33.1\% | 28.8\% |
| Excessive drinking | 2020 | Percent | 15.9\% | 17.8\% |
| Alcohol impaired driving deaths | 2016-2020 | Percent | 38.9\% | 25.7\% |
| CLINICAL CARE |  |  |  |  |
| Uninsured (under age 65) | 2017-2021 | Percent | 7.5\% | 10.3\% |
| Primary Care Physicians (PCP) | 2020 | Ratio, population to PCP | 1931:1 | 1471:1 |
| Dentists | 2021 | Ratio, population to dentist | 1858:1 | 2056:1 |
| Health care costs | 2018 | Dollar, per Medicare enrollee | \$9,937 | \$11,073 |
| Preventable hospital stays | 2020 | Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees | 3402.0 | 3142.0 |
| SOCIAL \& ECONOMIC FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Median household income | 2017-2021 | Dollar | \$55,022 | \$52,123 |
| Unemployment | 2021 | Percent | 3.4\% | 4.0\% |
| Children in poverty | 2017-2021 | Percent | 16.5\% | 21.9\% |
| Children in single parent house | 2017-2021 | Percent | 32.8\% | 33.3\% |
| High school graduation | 2017-2021 | Percent | 86.7\% | 87.7\% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 2017-2021 | Percent | 16.6\% | 24.3\% |
| Homicide rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 10.1 | 9.5 |
| Violent crime rate | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 61.9 | 543.6 |
| Injury death rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 75.4 | 53.9 |
| PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Air pollution - particulate matter | 2019 | Micrograms/cubic meter | 7.9 | 8.9 |
| Drinking water violations | 2021 | Presence of violation | Yes | N/A |
| Severe housing problems | 2015-2019 | Percent | 12.3\% | 13.8\% |

${ }^{1}$ Years of Potential Life Lost
${ }^{2}$ Age Adjusted

## Ashley County Profile

| INDICATOR | YEAR | MEASURE | COUNTY | STATE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DEMOGRAPHICS |  |  |  |  |
| Total population | 2020 | Count | 19,339 | 3,030,522 |
| White non-Hispanic | 2020 | Percent | 68.9\% | 72.9\% |
| Black/African American non-Hispanic | 2020 | Percent | 24.5\% | 16.0\% |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 2020 | Percent | 0.3\% | 0.9\% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 2020 | Percent | 0.2\% | 2.2\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 2020 | Percent | 6.0\% | 8.0\% |
| Persons 65 years and older | 2017-2021 | Percent | 20.5\% | 16.8\% |
| Limited English Speaking | 2017-2021 | Percent | 1.1\% | 1.6\% |
| HEALTH OUTCOMES |  |  |  |  |
| Premature death (before age 75) | 2019-2021 | YPLL per 100,000 population ${ }^{1}$ | 13,664 | 10,586 |
| Diabetes prevalence | 2020 | Percent | 12.8\% | 11.7\% |
| HIV prevalence | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 114.8 | 201.5 |
| Chlamydia infections | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 608.6 | 586.0 |
| Low birth weight | 2017-2021 | Percent | 10.4\% | 9.4\% |
| Teen birth rate | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 female population | 36.8 | 29.3 |
| Infant death | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 live births | 8.1 | 7.9 |
| HEALTH BEHAVIOR |  |  |  |  |
| Adult smoking | 2020 | Percent | 25.1\% | 21.6\% |
| Adult obesity | 2020 | Percent | 39.6\% | 37.2\% |
| Physical inactivity | 2020 | Percent | 35.8\% | 28.8\% |
| Excessive drinking | 2020 | Percent | 15.6\% | 17.8\% |
| Alcohol impaired driving deaths | 2016-2020 | Percent | 35.0\% | 25.7\% |
| CLINICAL CARE |  |  |  |  |
| Uninsured (under age 65) | 2017-2021 | Percent | 10.6\% | 10.3\% |
| Primary Care Physicians (PCP) | 2020 | Ratio, population to PCP | 2417:1 | 1471:1 |
| Dentists | 2021 | Ratio, population to dentist | 2334:1 | 2056:1 |
| Health care costs | 2018 | Dollar, per Medicare enrollee | \$12,081 | \$11,073 |
| Preventable hospital stays | 2020 | Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees | 5241.0 | 3142.0 |
| SOCIAL \& ECONOMIC FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Median household income | 2017-2021 | Dollar | \$42,683 | \$52,123 |
| Unemployment | 2021 | Percent | 7.4\% | 4.0\% |
| Children in poverty | 2017-2021 | Percent | 29.2\% | 21.9\% |
| Children in single parent house | 2017-2021 | Percent | 26.2\% | 33.3\% |
| High school graduation | 2017-2021 | Percent | 85.2\% | 87.7\% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 2017-2021 | Percent | 12.0\% | 24.3\% |
| Homicide rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 14.0 | 9.5 |
| Violent crime rate | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 84.8 | 543.6 |
| Injury death rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 57.1 | 53.9 |
| PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Air pollution - particulate matter | 2019 | Micrograms/cubic meter | 8.2 | 8.9 |
| Drinking water violations | 2021 | Presence of violation | Yes | N/A |
| Severe housing problems | 2015-2019 | Percent | 12.8\% | 13.8\% |

${ }^{1}$ Years of Potential Life Lost
${ }^{2}$ Age Adjusted

## Bradley County Profile

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## ${ }^{1}$ Years of Potential Life Lost

${ }^{2}$ Age Adjusted

Red County Report-May 2023

## Calhoun County Profile

|  | N | NTM PO | E |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | YEAR | MEASURE | COUNTY | STATE |
| DEMOGRAPHICS |  |  |  |  |
| Total population | 2020 | Count | 5,113 | 3,030,522 |
| White non-Hispanic | 2020 | Percent | 73.2\% | 72.9\% |
| Black/African American non-Hispanic | 2020 | Percent | 21.7\% | 16.0\% |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 2020 | Percent | 0.4\% | 0.9\% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 2020 | Percent | 0.3\% | 2.2\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 2020 | Percent | 4.4\% | 8.0\% |
| Persons 65 years and older | 2017-2021 | Percent | 20.4\% | 16.8\% |
| Limited English Speaking | 2017-2021 | Percent | 0.3\% | 1.6\% |
| HEALTH OUTCOMES |  |  |  |  |
| Premature death (before age 75) | 2019-2021 | YPLL per 100,000 population ${ }^{1}$ | 15,250 | 10,586 |
| Diabetes prevalence | 2020 | Percent | 11.5\% | 11.7\% |
| HIV prevalence | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 230.5 | 201.5 |
| Chlamydia infections | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 435.9 | 586.0 |
| Low birth weight | 2017-2021 | Percent | 10.5\% | 9.4\% |
| Teen birth rate | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 female population | 26.5 | 29.3 |
| Infant death | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 live births | 4.4 | 7.9 |
| HEALTH BEHAVIOR |  |  |  |  |
| Adult smoking | 2020 | Percent | 22.8\% | 21.6\% |
| Adult obesity | 2020 | Percent | 37.3\% | 37.2\% |
| Physical inactivity | 2020 | Percent | 30.2\% | 28.8\% |
| Excessive drinking | 2020 | Percent | 16.9\% | 17.8\% |
| Alcohol impaired driving deaths | 2016-2020 | Percent | 28.6\% | 25.7\% |
| CLINICAL CARE |  |  |  |  |
| Uninsured (under age 65) | 2017-2021 | Percent | 10.8\% | 10.3\% |
| Primary Care Physicians (PCP) | 2020 | Ratio, population to PCP | 5113:1 | 1471:1 |
| Dentists | 2021 | Ratio, population to dentist |  | 2056:1 |
| Health care costs | 2018 | Dollar, per Medicare enrollee |  | \$11,073 |
| Preventable hospital stays | 2020 | Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees | 2184.0 | 3142.0 |
| SOCIAL \& ECONOMIC FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Median household income | 2017-2021 | Dollar | \$55,904 | \$52,123 |
| Unemployment | 2021 | Percent | 3.3\% | 4.0\% |
| Children in poverty | 2017-2021 | Percent | 13.4\% | 21.9\% |
| Children in single parent house | 2017-2021 | Percent | 17.5\% | 33.3\% |
| High school graduation | 2017-2021 | Percent | 84.2\% | 87.7\% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 2017-2021 | Percent | 12.2\% | 24.3\% |
| Homicide rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 3.9 | 9.5 |
| Violent crime rate | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 57.6 | 543.6 |
| Injury death rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 100.1 | 53.9 |
| PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Air pollution - particulate matter | 2019 | Micrograms/cubic meter | 9.6 | 8.9 |
| Drinking water violations | 2021 | Presence of violation | No | N/A |
| Severe housing problems | 2015-2019 | Percent | 8.9\% | 13.8\% |

## ${ }^{1}$ Years of Potential Life Lost

${ }^{2}$ Age Adjusted

## Chicot County Profile



## ${ }^{1}$ Years of Potential Life Lost

${ }^{2}$ Age Adjusted

Red County Report-May 2023

## Clay County Profile

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${ }^{1}$ Years of Potential Life Lost
${ }^{2}$ Age Adjusted

## Columbia County Profile

(3) COLUMBIA COUNTY PROFILE

| INDICAIOR | YEAR | MEASURE | COUNTY | STATE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| DEMOGRAPHICS | 2020 | Count | 23,331 | $3,030,522$ |
| Total population | 2020 | Percent | $60.0 \%$ | $72.9 \%$ |
| White non-Hispanic | Percent | $35.8 \%$ | $16.0 \%$ |  |
| Black/African American non-Hispanic | 2020 | Percent | $0.4 \%$ | $0.9 \%$ |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 2020 | Percent | $0.9 \%$ | $2.2 \%$ |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 2020 | Percent | $2.9 \%$ | $8.0 \%$ |
| Hispanic or Latino | 2020 | Percent | $16.7 \%$ | $16.8 \%$ |
| Persons 65 years and older | $2017-2021$ | Percent | $0.7 \%$ | $1.6 \%$ |
| Limited English Speaking | $2017-2021$ |  |  |  |


| HEALTH OUTCOMES |
| :--- |
| Premature death (before age 75) |
| Der |


| $2019-2021$ | YPLL per 100,000 population ${ }^{1}$ | 12,845 | 10,586 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2020 | Percent | $13.3 \%$ | $11.7 \%$ |
| 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 152.7 | 201.5 |
| 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 926.2 | 586.0 |
| $2017-2021$ | Percent | $11.2 \%$ | $9.4 \%$ |
| $2017-2021$ | Per 1,000 female population | 20.0 | 29.3 |
| $2017-2021$ | Per 1,000 live births | 8.7 | 7.9 |

## HEALTH BEHAVIOR

| Adult smoking | 2020 | Percent | $23.2 \%$ | $21.6 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Adult obesity | 2020 | Percent | $40.3 \%$ | $37.2 \%$ |
| Physical inactivity | 2020 | Percent | $32.5 \%$ | $28.8 \%$ |
| Excessive drinking | 2020 | Percent | $14.9 \%$ | $17.8 \%$ |
| Alcohol impaired driving deaths | $2016-2020$ | Percent | $33.3 \%$ | $25.7 \%$ |

CLINICAL CARE

| Uninsured (under age 65) | $2017-2021$ | Percent | $8.2 \%$ | $10.3 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Primary Care Physicians (PCP) | 2020 | Ratio, population to PCP | $1458: 1$ | $1471: 1$ |
| Dentists | 2021 | Ratio, population to dentist | $2267: 1$ | $2056: 1$ |
| Health care costs | 2018 | Dollar, per Medicare enrollee | $\$ 10,410$ | $\$ 11,073$ |
| Preventable hospital stays | 2020 | Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees | 3079.0 | 3142.0 |

## SOCIAL \& ECONOMIC FACTORS

| Median household income | $2017-2021$ | Dollar | $\$ 41,115$ | $\$ 52,123$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Unemployment | 2021 | Percent | $5.3 \%$ | $4.0 \%$ |
| Children in poverty | $2017-2021$ | Percent | $33.1 \%$ | $21.9 \%$ |
| Children in single parent house | $2017-2021$ | Percent | $33.2 \%$ | $33.3 \%$ |
| High school graduation | $2017-2021$ | Percent | $87.0 \%$ | $87.7 \%$ |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | $2017-2021$ | Percent | $20.2 \%$ | $24.3 \%$ |
| Homicide rate | $2016-2020$ | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 12.7 | 9.5 |
| Violent crime rate | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 84.8 | 543.6 |
| Injury death rate | $2016-2020$ | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 46.7 | 53.9 |
| PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Air pollution - particulate matter | 2019 | Micrograms/cubic meter | 9.8 | 8.9 |
| Drinking water violations | 2021 | Presence of violation | Yes | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ |
| Severe housing problems | $2015-2019$ | Percent | $16.4 \%$ | $13.8 \%$ |

## ${ }^{1}$ Years of Potential Life Lost

${ }^{2}$ Age Adjusted

Crittenden County Profile

| CRITTENDEN COUNTY PROFILE |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INDICATOR | YEAR | MEASURE | COUNTY | STATE |
| DEMOGRAPHICS |  |  |  |  |
| Total population | 2020 | Count | 47,616 | 3,030,522 |
| White non-Hispanic | 2020 | Percent | 40.6\% | 72.9\% |
| Black/African American non-Hispanic | 2020 | Percent | 55.3\% | 16.0\% |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 2020 | Percent | 0.3\% | 0.9\% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 2020 | Percent | 0.8\% | 2.2\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 2020 | Percent | 3.0\% | 8.0\% |
| Persons 65 years and older | 2017-2021 | Percent | 13.8\% | 16.8\% |
| Limited English Speaking | 2017-2021 | Percent | 0.7\% | 1.6\% |
| HEALTH OUTCOMES |  |  |  |  |
| Premature death (before age 75) | 2019-2021 | YPLL per 100,000 population ${ }^{1}$ | 15,114 | 10,586 |
| Diabetes prevalence | 2020 | Percent | 13.8\% | 11.7\% |
| HIV prevalence | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 473.5 | 201.5 |
| Chlamydia infections | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 1375.6 | 586.0 |
| Low birth weight | 2017-2021 | Percent | 15.0\% | 9.4\% |
| Teen birth rate | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 female population | 49.8 | 29.3 |
| Infant death | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 live births | 12.0 | 7.9 |
| HEALTH BEHAVIOR |  |  |  |  |
| Adult smoking | 2020 | Percent | 22.3\% | 21.6\% |
| Adult obesity | 2020 | Percent | 46.6\% | 37.2\% |
| Physical inactivity | 2020 | Percent | 34.0\% | 28.8\% |
| Excessive drinking | 2020 | Percent | 13.9\% | 17.8\% |
| Alcohol impaired driving deaths | 2016-2020 | Percent | 26.2\% | 25.7\% |
| CLINICAL CARE |  |  |  |  |
| Uninsured (under age 65) | 2017-2021 | Percent | 10.1\% | 10.3\% |
| Primary Care Physicians (PCP) | 2020 | Ratio, population to PCP | 2976:1 | 1471:1 |
| Dentists | 2021 | Ratio, population to dentist | 1533:1 | 2056:1 |
| Health care costs | 2018 | Dollar, per Medicare enrollee |  | \$11,073 |
| Preventable hospital stays | 2020 | Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees | 3053.0 | 3142.0 |
| SOCIAL \& ECONOMIC FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Median household income | 2017-2021 | Dollar | \$46,452 | \$52,123 |
| Unemployment | 2021 | Percent | 5.4\% | 4.0\% |
| Children in poverty | 2017-2021 | Percent | 30.0\% | 21.9\% |
| Children in single parent house | 2017-2021 | Percent | 53.3\% | 33.3\% |
| High school graduation | 2017-2021 | Percent | 84.5\% | 87.7\% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 2017-2021 | Percent | 17.5\% | 24.3\% |
| Homicide rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 26.9 | 9.5 |
| Violent crime rate | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 248.1 | 543.6 |
| Injury death rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 65.3 | 53.9 |
| PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Air pollution - particulate matter | 2019 | Micrograms/cubic meter | 8.3 | 8.9 |
| Drinking water violations | 2021 | Presence of violation | No | N/A |
| Severe housing problems | 2015-2019 | Percent | 16.9\% | 13.8\% |

${ }^{1}$ Years of Potential Life Lost
${ }^{2}$ Age Adjusted

## Cross County Profile

|  | 8 | NOV DRO |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INDICATOR | YEAR | MEASURE | COUNTY | STATE |
| DEMOGRAPHICS |  |  |  |  |
| Total population | 2020 | Count | 16,142 | 3,030,522 |
| White non-His panic | 2020 | Percent | 72.6\% | 72.9\% |
| Black/African American non-Hispanic | 2020 | Percent | 23.9\% | 16.0\% |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 2020 | Percent | 0.4\% | 0.9\% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 2020 | Percent | 0.9\% | 2.2\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 2020 | Percent | 2.2\% | 8.0\% |
| Persons 65 years and older | 2017-2021 | Percent | 18.5\% | 16.8\% |
| Limited English Speaking | 2017-2021 | Percent | 0.0\% | 1.6\% |
| HEALTH OUTCOMES |  |  |  |  |
| Premature death (before age 75) | 2019-2021 | YPLL per 100,000 population ${ }^{1}$ | 12,729 | 10,586 |
| Diabetes prevalence | 2020 | Percent | 12.3\% | 11.7\% |
| HIV prevalence | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 186.9 | 201.5 |
| Chlamydia infections | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 725.6 | 586.0 |
| Low birth weight | 2017-2021 | Percent | 10.4\% | 9.4\% |
| Teen birth rate | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 female population | 32.7 | 29.3 |
| Infant death | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 live births | 8.8 | 7.9 |
| HEALTH BEHAVIOR |  |  |  |  |
| Adult smoking | 2020 | Percent | 23.8\% | 21.6\% |
| Adult obesity | 2020 | Percent | 40.5\% | 37.2\% |
| Physical inactivity | 2020 | Percent | 33.3\% | 28.8\% |
| Excessive drinking | 2020 | Percent | 15.6\% | 17.8\% |
| Alcohol impaired driving deaths | 2016-2020 | Percent | 13.0\% | 25.7\% |
| CLINICAL CARE |  |  |  |  |
| Uninsured (under age 65) | 2017-2021 | Percent | 10.5\% | 10.3\% |
| Primary Care Physicians (PCP) | 2020 | Ratio, population to PCP | 2306:1 | 1471:1 |
| Dentists | 2021 | Ratio, population to dentist | 1853:1 | 2056:1 |
| Health care costs | 2018 | Dollar, per Medicare enrollee | \$12,113 | \$11,073 |
| Preventable hospital stays | 2020 | Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees | 5844.0 | 3142.0 |
| SOCIAL \& ECONOMIC FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Median household income | 2017-2021 | Dollar | \$45,247 | \$52,123 |
| Unemployment | 2021 | Percent | 4.4\% | 4.0\% |
| Children in poverty | 2017-2021 | Percent | 23.7\% | 21.9\% |
| Children in single parent house | 2017-2021 | Percent | 41.8\% | 33.3\% |
| High school graduation | 2017-2021 | Percent | 81.8\% | 87.7\% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 2017-2021 | Percent | 14.1\% | 24.3\% |
| Homicide rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 3.6 | 9.5 |
| Violent crime rate | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 199.0 | 543.6 |
| Injury death rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 79.4 | 53.9 |
| PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Air pollution - particulate matter | 2019 | Micrograms/cubic meter | 8.6 | 8.9 |
| Drinking water violations | 2021 | Presence of violation | No | N/A |
| Severe housing problems | 2015-2019 | Percent | 12.1\% | 13.8\% |

## ${ }^{1}$ Years of Potential Life Lost

${ }^{2}$ Age Adjusted

## Dallas County Profile


${ }^{1}$ Years of Potential Life Lost
${ }^{2}$ Age Adjusted

## Desha County Profile

|  | $\triangle \bigcirc$ | NYM DRO |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INDICATOR | YEAR | MEASURE | COUNTY | STATE |
| DEMOGRAPHICS |  |  |  |  |
| Total population | 2020 | Count | 11,110 | 3,030,522 |
| White non-Hispanic | 2020 | Percent | 43.7\% | 72.9\% |
| Black/African American non-Hispanic | 2020 | Percent | 48.1\% | 16.0\% |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 2020 | Percent | 0.4\% | 0.9\% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 2020 | Percent | 0.9\% | 2.2\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 2020 | Percent | 6.9\% | 8.0\% |
| Persons 65 years and older | 2017-2021 | Percent | 18.8\% | 16.8\% |
| Limited English Speaking | 2017-2021 | Percent | 2.9\% | 1.6\% |
| HEALTH OUTCOMES |  |  |  |  |
| Premature death (before age 75) | 2019-2021 | YPLL per 100,000 population ${ }^{1}$ | 13,870 | 10,586 |
| Diabetes prevalence | 2020 | Percent | 15.5\% | 11.7\% |
| HIV prevalence | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 217.1 | 201.5 |
| Chlamydia infections | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 938.2 | 586.0 |
| Low birth weight | 2017-2021 | Percent | 14.7\% | 9.4\% |
| Teen birth rate | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 female population | 35.1 | 29.3 |
| Infant death | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 live births | 6.1 | 7.9 |
| HEALTH BEHAVIOR |  |  |  |  |
| Adult smoking | 2020 | Percent | 25.8\% | 21.6\% |
| Adult obesity | 2020 | Percent | 45.1\% | 37.2\% |
| Physical inactivity | 2020 | Percent | 38.1\% | 28.8\% |
| Excessive drinking | 2020 | Percent | 13.5\% | 17.8\% |
| Alcohol impaired driving deaths | 2016-2020 | Percent | 36.4\% | 25.7\% |
| CLINICAL CARE |  |  |  |  |
| Uninsured (under age 65) | 2017-2021 | Percent | 11.3\% | 10.3\% |
| Primary Care Physicians (PCP) | 2020 | Ratio, population to PCP | 2222:1 | 1471:1 |
| Dentists | 2021 | Ratio, population to dentist | 3697:1 | 2056:1 |
| Health care costs | 2018 | Dollar, per Medicare enrollee | \$12,989 | \$11,073 |
| Preventable hospital stays | 2020 | Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees | 4425.0 | 3142.0 |
| SOCIAL \& ECONOMIC FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Median household income | 2017-2021 | Dollar | \$33,295 | \$52,123 |
| Unemployment | 2021 | Percent | 5.9\% | 4.0\% |
| Children in poverty | 2017-2021 | Percent | 41.6\% | 21.9\% |
| Children in single parent house | 2017-2021 | Percent | 47.9\% | 33.3\% |
| High school graduation | 2017-2021 | Percent | 80.9\% | 87.7\% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 2017-2021 | Percent | 13.7\% | 24.3\% |
| Homicide rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 10.4 | 9.5 |
| Violent crime rate | 2018 | Per 100,000 population |  | 543.6 |
| Injury death rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 59.0 | 53.9 |
| PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Air pollution - particulate matter | 2019 | Micrograms/cubic meter | 9.1 | 8.9 |
| Drinking water violations | 2021 | Presence of violation | No | N/A |
| Severe housing problems | 2015-2019 | Percent | 10.8\% | 13.8\% |

${ }^{1}$ Years of Potential Life Lost
${ }^{2}$ Age Adjusted

## Fulton County Profile

|  | $N \mathrm{C}$ | NOM POO | E |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INDICATOR | YEAR | MEASURE | COUNTY | STATE |
| DEMOGRAPHICS |  |  |  |  |
| Total population | 2020 | Count | 12,381 | 3,030,522 |
| White non-Hispanic | 2020 | Percent | 95.7\% | 72.9\% |
| Black/African American non-Hispanic | 2020 | Percent | 1.2\% | 16.0\% |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 2020 | Percent | 0.7\% | 0.9\% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 2020 | Percent | 0.3\% | 2.2\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 2020 | Percent | 2.0\% | 8.0\% |
| Persons 65 years and older | 2017-2021 | Percent | 25.6\% | 16.8\% |
| Limited English Speaking | 2017-2021 | Percent | 0.1\% | 1.6\% |
| HEALTH OUTCOMES |  |  |  |  |
| Premature death (before age 75) | 2019-2021 | YPLL per 100,000 population ${ }^{1}$ | 12,569 | 10,586 |
| Diabetes prevalence | 2020 | Percent | 11.7\% | 11.7\% |
| HIV prevalence | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 72.9 | 201.5 |
| Chlamydia infections | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 220.1 | 586.0 |
| Low birth weight | 2017-2021 | Percent | 7.3\% | 9.4\% |
| Teen birth rate | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 female population | 27.8 | 29.3 |
| Infant death | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 live births | 9.5 | 7.9 |
| HEALTH BEHAVIOR |  |  |  |  |
| Adult smoking | 2020 | Percent | 25.8\% | 21.6\% |
| Adult obesity | 2020 | Percent | 38.0\% | 37.2\% |
| Physical inactivity | 2020 | Percent | 31.8\% | 28.8\% |
| Excessive drinking | 2020 | Percent | 16.7\% | 17.8\% |
| Alcohol impaired driving deaths | 2016-2020 | Percent | 10.0\% | 25.7\% |
| CLINICAL CARE |  |  |  |  |
| Uninsured (under age 65) | 2017-2021 | Percent | 13.7\% | 10.3\% |
| Primary Care Physicians (PCP) | 2020 | Ratio, population to PCP | 2064:1 | 1471:1 |
| Dentists | 2021 | Ratio, population to dentist | 6073:1 | 2056:1 |
| Health care costs | 2018 | Dollar, per Medicare enrollee | \$12,573 | \$11,073 |
| Preventable hospital stays | 2020 | Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees | 6017.0 | 3142.0 |
| SOCIAL \& ECONOMIC FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Median household income | 2017-2021 | Dollar | \$36,950 | \$52,123 |
| Unemployment | 2021 | Percent | 3.6\% | 4.0\% |
| Children in poverty | 2017-2021 | Percent | 21.2\% | 21.9\% |
| Children in single parent house | 2017-2021 | Percent | 17.0\% | 33.3\% |
| High school graduation | 2017-2021 | Percent | 85.9\% | 87.7\% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 2017-2021 | Percent | 11.4\% | 24.3\% |
| Homicide rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 1.6 | 9.5 |
| Violent crime rate | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 226.7 | 543.6 |
| Injury death rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 73.4 | 53.9 |
| PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Air pollution - particulate matter | 2019 | Micrograms/cubic meter | 7.8 | 8.9 |
| Drinking water violations | 2021 | Presence of violation | Yes | N/A |
| Severe housing problems | 2015-2019 | Percent | 13.8\% | 13.8\% |

${ }^{1}$ Years of Potential Life Lost
${ }^{2}$ Age Adjusted

## Jackson County Profile

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

${ }^{1}$ Years of Potential Life Lost
${ }^{2}$ Age Adjusted

## Jefferson County Profile

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INDICATOR | YEAR | MEASURE | COUNTY | STATE |
| DEMOGRAPHICS |  |  |  |  |
| Total population | 2020 | Count | 65,377 | 3,030,522 |
| White non-Hispanic | 2020 | Percent | 38.3\% | 72.9\% |
| Black/African American non-Hispanic | 2020 | Percent | 58.0\% | 16.0\% |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 2020 | Percent | 0.4\% | 0.9\% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 2020 | Percent | 1.1\% | 2.2\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 2020 | Percent | 2.3\% | 8.0\% |
| Persons 65 years and older | 2017-2021 | Percent | 17.5\% | 16.8\% |
| Limited English Speaking | 2017-2021 | Percent | 0.5\% | 1.6\% |
| HEALTH OUTCOMES |  |  |  |  |
| Premature death (before age 75) | 2019-2021 | YPLL per 100,000 population ${ }^{1}$ | 15,422 | 10,586 |
| Diabetes prevalence | 2020 | Percent | 14.9\% | 11.7\% |
| HIV prevalence | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 552.5 | 201.5 |
| Chlamydia infections | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 1,267.0 | 586.0 |
| Low birth weight | 2017-2021 | Percent | 13.8\% | 9.4\% |
| Teen birth rate | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 female population | 38.9 | 29.3 |
| Infant death | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 live births | 7.8 | 7.9 |
| HEALTH BEHAVIOR |  |  |  |  |
| Adult smoking | 2020 | Percent | 22.6\% | 21.6\% |
| Adult obesity | 2020 | Percent | 44.2\% | 37.2\% |
| Physical inactivity | 2020 | Percent | 33.7\% | 28.8\% |
| Excessive drinking | 2020 | Percent | 13.6\% | 17.8\% |
| Alcohol impaired driving deaths | 2016-2020 | Percent | 16.4\% | 25.7\% |
| CLINICAL CARE |  |  |  |  |
| Uninsured (under age 65) | 2017-2021 | Percent | 7.6\% | 10.3\% |
| Primary Care Physicians (PCP) | 2020 | Ratio, population to PCP | 1421:1 | 1471:1 |
| Dentists | 2021 | Ratio, population to dentist | 2352:1 | 2056:1 |
| Health care costs | 2018 | Dollar, per Medicare enrollee | \$10,751 | \$11,073 |
| Preventable hospital stays | 2020 | Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees | 4018.0 | 3142.0 |
| SOCIAL \& ECONOMIC FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Median household income | 2017-2021 | Dollar | \$43,720 | \$52,123 |
| Unemployment | 2021 | Percent | 6.6\% | 4.0\% |
| Children in poverty | 2017-2021 | Percent | 29.4\% | 21.9\% |
| Children in single parent house | 2017-2021 | Percent | 50.5\% | 33.3\% |
| High school graduation | 2017-2021 | Percent | 88.4\% | 87.7\% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 2017-2021 | Percent | 19.5\% | 24.3\% |
| Homicide rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 35.1 | 9.5 |
| Violent crime rate | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 98.2 | 543.6 |
| Injury death rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 59.5 | 53.9 |
| PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Air pollution - particulate matter | 2019 | Micrograms/cubic meter | 9.7 | 8.9 |
| Drinking water violations | 2021 | Presence of violation | No | N/A |
| Severe housing problems | 2015-2019 | Percent | 16.0\% | 13.8\% |

## ${ }^{1}$ Years of Potential Life Lost

${ }^{2}$ Age Adjusted

## Lawrence County Profile


${ }^{1}$ Years of Potential Life Lost
${ }^{2}$ Age Adjusted

## Lee County Profile

|  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

${ }^{1}$ Years of Potential Life Lost
${ }^{2}$ Age Adjusted

## Little River County Profile


${ }^{1}$ Years of Potential Life Lost
${ }^{2}$ Age Adjusted

## Logan County Profile

|  | 1 C | NYM DO |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | YEAR | MEASURE | COUNTY | STATE |
| DEMOGRAPHICS |  |  |  |  |
| Total population | 2020 | Count | 21,410 | 3,030,522 |
| White non-Hispanic | 2020 | Percent | 91.8\% | 72.9\% |
| Black/African American non-Hispanic | 2020 | Percent | 1.7\% | 16.0\% |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 2020 | Percent | 1.2\% | 0.9\% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 2020 | Percent | 2.2\% | 2.2\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 2020 | Percent | 3.1\% | 8.0\% |
| Persons 65 years and older | 2017-2021 | Percent | 19.6\% | 16.8\% |
| Limited English Speaking | 2017-2021 | Percent | 0.6\% | 1.6\% |
| HEALTH OUTCOMES |  |  |  |  |
| Premature death (before age 75) | 2019-2021 | YPLL per 100,000 population ${ }^{1}$ | 12,340 | 10,586 |
| Diabetes prevalence | 2020 | Percent | 10.9\% | 11.7\% |
| HIV prevalence | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 50.7 | 201.5 |
| Chlamydia infections | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 368.0 | 586.0 |
| Low birth weight | 2017-2021 | Percent | 9.8\% | 9.4\% |
| Teen birth rate | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 female population | 41.4 | 29.3 |
| Infant death | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 live births | 8.9 | 7.9 |
| HEALTH BEHAVIOR |  |  |  |  |
| Adult smoking | 2020 | Percent | 23.8\% | 21.6\% |
| Adult obesity | 2020 | Percent | 40.6\% | 37.2\% |
| Physical inactivity | 2020 | Percent | 31.3\% | 28.8\% |
| Excessive drinking | 2020 | Percent | 16.9\% | 17.8\% |
| Alcohol impaired driving deaths | 2016-2020 | Percent | 52.9\% | 25.7\% |
| CLINICAL CARE |  |  |  |  |
| Uninsured (under age 65) | 2017-2021 | Percent | 8.9\% | 10.3\% |
| Primary Care Physicians (PCP) | 2020 | Ratio, population to PCP | 4282:1 | 1471:1 |
| Dentists | 2021 | Ratio, population to dentist | 2122:1 | 2056:1 |
| Health care costs | 2018 | Dollar, per Medicare enrollee | \$11,443 | \$11,073 |
| Preventable hospital stays | 2020 | Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees | 3999.0 | 3142.0 |
| SOCIAL \& ECONOMIC FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Median household income | 2017-2021 | Dollar | \$46,570 | \$52,123 |
| Unemployment | 2021 | Percent | 4.2\% | 4.0\% |
| Children in poverty | 2017-2021 | Percent | 21.9\% | 21.9\% |
| Children in single parent house | 2017-2021 | Percent | 29.7\% | 33.3\% |
| High school graduation | 2017-2021 | Percent | 87.7\% | 87.7\% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 2017-2021 | Percent | 12.6\% | 24.3\% |
| Homicide rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 4.6 | 9.5 |
| Violent crime rate | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 50.7 | 543.6 |
| Injury death rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 60.1 | 53.9 |
| PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Air pollution - particulate matter | 2019 | Micrograms/cubic meter | 9.1 | 8.9 |
| Drinking water violations | 2021 | Presence of violation | Yes | N/A |
| Severe housing problems | 2015-2019 | Percent | 10.9\% | 13.8\% |

${ }^{1}$ Years of Potential Life Lost
${ }^{2}$ Age Adjusted

## Miller County Profile


${ }^{1}$ Years of Potential Life Lost
${ }^{2}$ Age Adjusted

## Mississippi County Profile

|  |  | OUNP |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INDICATOR | YEAR | MEASURE | COUNTY | STATE |
| DEMOGRAPHICS |  |  |  |  |
| Total population | 2020 | Count | 40,066 | 3,030,522 |
| White non-His panic | 2020 | Percent | 58.1\% | 72.9\% |
| Black/African American non-Hispanic | 2020 | Percent | 36.3\% | 16.0\% |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 2020 | Percent | 0.3\% | 0.9\% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 2020 | Percent | 0.5\% | 2.2\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 2020 | Percent | 4.7\% | 8.0\% |
| Persons 65 years and older | 2017-2021 | Percent | 14.6\% | 16.8\% |
| Limited English Speaking | 2017-2021 | Percent | 0.8\% | 1.6\% |
| HEALTH OUTCOMES |  |  |  |  |
| Premature death (before age 75) | 2019-2021 | YPLL per 100,000 population ${ }^{1}$ | 17,801 | 10,586 |
| Diabetes prevalence | 2020 | Percent | 13.0\% | 11.7\% |
| HIV prevalence | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 244.9 | 201.5 |
| Chlamydia infections | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 1,273.1 | 586.0 |
| Low birth weight | 2017-2021 | Percent | 11.7\% | 9.4\% |
| Teen birth rate | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 female population | 54.8 | 29.3 |
| Infant death | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 live births | 9.6 | 7.9 |
| HEALTH BEHAVIOR |  |  |  |  |
| Adult smoking | 2020 | Percent | 24.2\% | 21.6\% |
| Adult obesity | 2020 | Percent | 42.5\% | 37.2\% |
| Physical inactivity | 2020 | Percent | 34.7\% | 28.8\% |
| Excessive drinking | 2020 | Percent | 15.6\% | 17.8\% |
| Alcohol impaired driving deaths | 2016-2020 | Percent | 32.4\% | 25.7\% |
| CLINICAL CARE |  |  |  |  |
| Uninsured (under age 65) | 2017-2021 | Percent | 9.6\% | 10.3\% |
| Primary Care Physicians (PCP) | 2020 | Ratio, population to PCP | 2357:1 | 1471:1 |
| Dentists | 2021 | Ratio, population to dentist | 2333:1 | 2056:1 |
| Health care costs | 2018 | Dollar, per Medicare enrollee | \$12,553 | \$11,073 |
| Preventable hospital stays | 2020 | Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees | 3856.0 | 3142.0 |
| SOCIAL \& ECONOMIC FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Median household income | 2017-2021 | Dollar | \$45,740 | \$52,123 |
| Unemployment | 2021 | Percent | 7.2\% | 4.0\% |
| Children in poverty | 2017-2021 | Percent | 30.3\% | 21.9\% |
| Children in single parent house | 2017-2021 | Percent | 54.3\% | 33.3\% |
| High school graduation | 2017-2021 | Percent | 82.6\% | 87.7\% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 2017-2021 | Percent | 14.2\% | 24.3\% |
| Homicide rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 30.4 | 9.5 |
| Violent crime rate | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 75.2 | 543.6 |
| Injury death rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 75.9 | 53.9 |
| PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Air pollution - particulate matter | 2019 | Micrograms/cubic meter | 8.5 | 8.9 |
| Drinking water violations | 2021 | Presence of violation | Yes | N/A |
| Severe housing problems | 2015-2019 | Percent | 14.4\% | 13.8\% |

${ }^{1}$ Years of Potential Life Lost
${ }^{2}$ Age Adjusted

## Monroe County Profile

| INDICATOR | YEAR | MEASURE | COUNTY | STATE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DEMOGRAPHICS |  |  |  |  |
| Total population | 2020 | Count | 6,584 | 3,030,522 |
| White non-Hispanic | 2020 | Percent | 54.8\% | 72.9\% |
| Black/African American non-Hispanic | 2020 | Percent | 41.0\% | 16.0\% |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 2020 | Percent | 0.5\% | 0.9\% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 2020 | Percent | 0.9\% | 2.2\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 2020 | Percent | 2.9\% | 8.0\% |
| Persons 65 years and older | 2017-2021 | Percent | 22.9\% | 16.8\% |
| Limited English Speaking | 2017-2021 | Percent | 0.1\% | 1.6\% |
| HEALTH OUTCOMES |  |  |  |  |
| Premature death (before age 75) | 2019-2021 | YPLL per 100,000 population ${ }^{1}$ | 18,122 | 10,586 |
| Diabetes prevalence | 2020 | Percent | 13.9\% | 11.7\% |
| HIV prevalence | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 305.2 | 201.5 |
| Chlamydia infections | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 927.5 | 586.0 |
| Low birth weight | 2017-2021 | Percent | 9.2\% | 9.4\% |
| Teen birth rate | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 female population | 59.2 | 29.3 |
| Infant death | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 live births | 11.8 | 7.9 |
| HEALTH BEHAVIOR |  |  |  |  |
| Adult smoking | 2020 | Percent | 25.5\% | 21.6\% |
| Adult obesity | 2020 | Percent | 42.1\% | 37.2\% |
| Physical inactivity | 2020 | Percent | 37.3\% | 28.8\% |
| Excessive drinking | 2020 | Percent | 14.6\% | 17.8\% |
| Alcohol impaired driving deaths | 2016-2020 | Percent | 29.2\% | 25.7\% |
| CLINICAL CARE |  |  |  |  |
| Uninsured (under age 65) | 2017-2021 | Percent | 11.9\% | 10.3\% |
| Primary Care Physicians (PCP) | 2020 | Ratio, population to PCP | 2195:1 | 1471:1 |
| Dentists | 2021 | Ratio, population to dentist | 1337:1 | 2056:1 |
| Health care costs | 2018 | Dollar, per Medicare enrollee |  | \$11,073 |
| Preventable hospital stays | 2020 | Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees | 2908.0 | 3142.0 |
| SOCIAL \& ECONOMIC FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Median household income | 2017-2021 | Dollar | \$41,667 | \$52,123 |
| Unemployment | 2021 | Percent | 5.3\% | 4.0\% |
| Children in poverty | 2017-2021 | Percent | 36.2\% | 21.9\% |
| Children in single parent house | 2017-2021 | Percent | 46.6\% | 33.3\% |
| High school graduation | 2017-2021 | Percent | 78.8\% | 87.7\% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 2017-2021 | Percent | 13.5\% | 24.3\% |
| Homicide rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 20.3 | 9.5 |
| Violent crime rate | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | N/A | 543.6 |
| Injury death rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ |  | 53.9 |
| PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Air pollution - particulate matter | 2019 | Micrograms/cubic meter | 8.7 | 8.9 |
| Drinking water violations | 2021 | Presence of violation | No | N/A |
| Severe housing problems | 2015-2019 | Percent | 12.9\% | 13.8\% |

## ${ }^{1}$ Years of Potential Life Lost

${ }^{2}$ Age Adjusted

Ouachita County Profile
閶

| INDICATOR | YEAR | MEASURE | COUNTY | STATE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DEMOGRAPHICS |  |  |  |  |
| Total population | 2020 | Count | 23,167 | 3,030,522 |
| White non-Hispanic | 2020 | Percent | 55.7\% | 72.9\% |
| Black/African American non-Hispanic | 2020 | Percent | 40.8\% | 16.0\% |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 2020 | Percent | 0.4\% | 0.9\% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 2020 | Percent | 0.5\% | 2.2\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 2020 | Percent | 2.6\% | 8.0\% |
| Persons 65 years and older | 2017-2021 | Percent | 20.4\% | 16.8\% |
| Limited English Speaking | 2017-2021 | Percent | 0.0\% | 1.6\% |
| HEALTH OUTCOMES |  |  |  |  |
| Premature death (before age 75) | 2019-2021 | YPLL per 100,000 population ${ }^{1}$ | 13,343 | 10,586 |
| Diabetes prevalence | 2020 | Percent | 13.6\% | 11.7\% |
| HIV prevalence | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 237.2 | 201.5 |
| Chlamydia infections | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 843.0 | 586.0 |
| Low birth weight | 2017-2021 | Percent | 11.4\% | 9.4\% |
| Teen birth rate | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 female population | 35.8 | 29.3 |
| Infant death | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 live births | 6.9 | 7.9 |
| HEALTH BEHAVIOR |  |  |  |  |
| Adult smoking | 2020 | Percent | 24.4\% | 21.6\% |
| Adult obesity | 2020 | Percent | 40.4\% | 37.2\% |
| Physical inactivity | 2020 | Percent | 36.4\% | 28.8\% |
| Excessive drinking | 2020 | Percent | 15.1\% | 17.8\% |
| Alcohol impaired driving deaths | 2016-2020 | Percent | 37.0\% | 25.7\% |
| CLINICAL CARE |  |  |  |  |
| Uninsured (under age 65) | 2017-2021 | Percent | 7.8\% | 10.3\% |
| Primary Care Physicians (PCP) | 2020 | Ratio, population to PCP | 1782:1 | 1471:1 |
| Dentists | 2021 | Ratio, population to dentist | 2231:1 | 2056:1 |
| Health care costs | 2018 | Dollar, per Medicare enrollee | \$10,843 | \$11,073 |
| Preventable hospital stays | 2020 | Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees | 2331.0 | 3142.0 |
| SOCIAL \& ECONOMIC FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Median household income | 2017-2021 | Dollar | \$43,338 | \$52,123 |
| Unemployment | 2021 | Percent | 3.9\% | 4.0\% |
| Children in poverty | 2017-2021 | Percent | 32.6\% | 21.9\% |
| Children in single parent house | 2017-2021 | Percent | 47.9\% | 33.3\% |
| High school graduation | 2017-2021 | Percent | 87.6\% | 87.7\% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 2017-2021 | Percent | 13.3\% | 24.3\% |
| Homicide rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 6.8 | 9.5 |
| Violent crime rate | 2018 | Per 100,000 population |  | 543.6 |
| Injury death rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 67.7 | 53.9 |
| PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Air pollution - particulate matter | 2019 | Micrograms/cubic meter | 9.9 | 8.9 |
| Drinking water violations | 2021 | Presence of violation | No | N/A |
| Severe housing problems | 2015-2019 | Percent | 14.3\% | 13.8\% |

${ }^{1}$ Years of Potential Life Lost
${ }^{2}$ Age Adjusted

Red County Report-May 2023

## Phillips County Profile


${ }^{1}$ Years of Potential Life Lost
${ }^{2}$ Age Adjusted

## Poinsett County Profile

|  | $\square$ | NWCD P |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INDICATOR | YEAR | MEASURE | COUNTY | STATE |
| DEMOGRAPHICS |  |  |  |  |
| Total population | 2020 | Count | 23,283 | 3,030,522 |
| White non-Hispanic | 2020 | Percent | 87.0\% | 72.9\% |
| Black/African American non-Hispanic | 2020 | Percent | 8.6\% | 16.0\% |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 2020 | Percent | 0.3\% | 0.9\% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 2020 | Percent | 0.4\% | 2.2\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 2020 | Percent | 3.6\% | 8.0\% |
| Persons 65 years and older | 2017-2021 | Percent | 17.9\% | 16.8\% |
| Limited English Speaking | 2017-2021 | Percent | 0.8\% | 1.6\% |
| HEALTH OUTCOMES |  |  |  |  |
| Premature death (before age 75) | 2019-2021 | YPLL per 100,000 population ${ }^{1}$ | 15,482 | 10,586 |
| Diabetes prevalence | 2020 | Percent | 11.6\% | 11.7\% |
| HIV prevalence | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 96.3 | 201.5 |
| Chlamydia infections | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 563.1 | 586.0 |
| Low birth weight | 2017-2021 | Percent | 10.9\% | 9.4\% |
| Teen birth rate | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 female population | 42.2 | 29.3 |
| Infant death | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 live births | 9.4 | 7.9 |
| HEALTH BEHAVIOR |  |  |  |  |
| Adult smoking | 2020 | Percent | 26.0\% | 21.6\% |
| Adult obesity | 2020 | Percent | 41.4\% | 37.2\% |
| Physical inactivity | 2020 | Percent | 33.5\% | 28.8\% |
| Excessive drinking | 2020 | Percent | 16.1\% | 17.8\% |
| Alcohol impaired driving deaths | 2016-2020 | Percent | 25.0\% | 25.7\% |
| CLINICAL CARE |  |  |  |  |
| Uninsured (under age 65) | 2017-2021 | Percent | 12.7\% | 10.3\% |
| Primary Care Physicians (PCP) | 2020 | Ratio, population to PCP | 7761:1 | 1471:1 |
| Dentists | 2021 | Ratio, population to dentist | 5665:1 | 2056:1 |
| Health care costs | 2018 | Dollar, per Medicare enrollee |  | \$11,073 |
| Preventable hospital stays | 2020 | Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees | 3981.0 | 3142.0 |
| SOCIAL \& ECONOMIC FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Median household income | 2017-2021 | Dollar | \$42,854 | \$52,123 |
| Unemployment | 2021 | Percent | 3.9\% | 4.0\% |
| Children in poverty | 2017-2021 | Percent | 32.7\% | 21.9\% |
| Children in single parent house | 2017-2021 | Percent | 35.3\% | 33.3\% |
| High school graduation | 2017-2021 | Percent | 81.5\% | 87.7\% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 2017-2021 | Percent | 11.5\% | 24.3\% |
| Homicide rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 8.4 | 9.5 |
| Violent crime rate | 2018 | Per 100,000 population |  | 543.6 |
| Injury death rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 79.0 | 53.9 |
| PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Air pollution - particulate matter | 2019 | Micrograms/cubic meter | 8.7 | 8.9 |
| Drinking water violations | 2021 | Presence of violation | No | N/A |
| Severe housing problems | 2015-2019 | Percent | 12.7\% | 13.8\% |

${ }^{1}$ Years of Potential Life Lost
${ }^{2}$ Age Adjusted

## Polk County Profile

|  | CO | Y「 DPO드N |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | YEAR | MEASURE | COUNTY | STATE |
| DEMOGRAPHICS |  |  |  |  |
| Total population | 2020 | Count | 19,707 | 3,030,522 |
| White non-Hispanic | 2020 | Percent | 89.7\% | 72.9\% |
| Black/African American non-Hispanic | 2020 | Percent | 0.8\% | 16.0\% |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 2020 | Percent | 2.1\% | 0.9\% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 2020 | Percent | 1.0\% | 2.2\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 2020 | Percent | 6.4\% | 8.0\% |
| Persons 65 years and older | 2017-2021 | Percent | 22.6\% | 16.8\% |
| Limited English Speaking | 2017-2021 | Percent | 1.2\% | 1.6\% |
| HEALTH OUTCOMES |  |  |  |  |
| Premature death (before age 75) | 2019-2021 | YPLL per 100,000 population ${ }^{1}$ | 12,382 | 10,586 |
| Diabetes prevalence | 2020 | Percent | 11.2\% | 11.7\% |
| HIV prevalence | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 69.9 | 201.5 |
| Chlamydia infections | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 239.4 | 586.0 |
| Low birth weight | 2017-2021 | Percent | 5.8\% | 9.4\% |
| Teen birth rate | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 female population | 36.4 | 29.3 |
| Infant death | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 live births | 4.6 | 7.9 |
| HEALTH BEHAVIOR |  |  |  |  |
| Adult smoking | 2020 | Percent | 24.2\% | 21.6\% |
| Adult obesity | 2020 | Percent | 36.1\% | 37.2\% |
| Physical inactivity | 2020 | Percent | 30.9\% | 28.8\% |
| Excessive drinking | 2020 | Percent | 16.8\% | 17.8\% |
| Alcohol impaired driving deaths | 2016-2020 | Percent | 21.1\% | 25.7\% |
| CLINICAL CARE |  |  |  |  |
| Uninsured (under age 65) | 2017-2021 | Percent | 13.0\% | 10.3\% |
| Primary Care Physicians (PCP) | 2020 | Ratio, population to PCP | 1232:1 | 1471:1 |
| Dentists | 2021 | Ratio, population to dentist | 2150:1 | 2056:1 |
| Health care costs | 2018 | Dollar, per Medicare enrollee | \$10,631 | \$11,073 |
| Preventable hospital stays | 2020 | Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees | 2877.0 | 3142.0 |
| SOCIAL \& ECONOMIC FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Median household income | 2017-2021 | Dollar | \$43,444 | \$52,123 |
| Unemployment | 2021 | Percent | 4.4\% | 4.0\% |
| Children in poverty | 2017-2021 | Percent | 32.5\% | 21.9\% |
| Children in single parent house | 2017-2021 | Percent | 22.9\% | 33.3\% |
| High school graduation | 2017-2021 | Percent | 88.5\% | 87.7\% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 2017-2021 | Percent | 15.5\% | 24.3\% |
| Homicide rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 9.0 | 9.5 |
| Violent crime rate | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 204.8 | 543.6 |
| Injury death rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 67.0 | 53.9 |
| PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Air pollution - particulate matter | 2019 | Micrograms/cubic meter | 8.7 | 8.9 |
| Drinking water violations | 2021 | Presence of violation | No | N/A |
| Severe housing problems | 2015-2019 | Percent | 18.6\% | 13.8\% |

${ }^{1}$ Years of Potential Life Lost
${ }^{2}$ Age Adjusted

## Scott County Profile



## ${ }^{1}$ Years of Potential Life Lost

${ }^{2}$ Age Adjusted

## St. Francis County Profile

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INDICAIOR | YEAR | MEASURE | COUNTY | STATE |
| DEMOGRAPHICS |  |  |  |  |
| Total population | 2020 | Count | 24,682 | 3,030,522 |
| White non-Hispanic | 2020 | Percent | 39.8\% | 72.9\% |
| Black/African American non-Hispanic | 2020 | Percent | 53.2\% | 16.0\% |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 2020 | Percent | 0.6\% | 0.9\% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 2020 | Percent | 0.7\% | 2.2\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 2020 | Percent | 5.7\% | 8.0\% |
| Persons 65 years and older | 2017-2021 | Percent | 16.5\% | 16.8\% |
| Limited English Speaking | 2017-2021 | Percent | 3.9\% | 1.6\% |
| HEALTH OUTCOMES |  |  |  |  |
| Premature death (before age 75) | 2019-2021 | YPLL per 100,000 population ${ }^{1}$ | 12,724 | 10,586 |
| Diabetes prevalence | 2020 | Percent | 15.7\% | 11.7\% |
| HIV prevalence | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 345.7 | 201.5 |
| Chlamydia infections | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 853.0 | 586.0 |
| Low birth weight | 2017-2021 | Percent | 13.2\% | 9.4\% |
| Teen birth rate | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 female population | 63.6 | 29.3 |
| Infant death | 2017-2021 | Per 1,000 live births | 13.3 | 7.9 |
| HEALTH BEHAVIOR |  |  |  |  |
| Adult smoking | 2020 | Percent | 26.0\% | 21.6\% |
| Adult obesity | 2020 | Percent | 47.1\% | 37.2\% |
| Physical inactivity | 2020 | Percent | 37.7\% | 28.8\% |
| Excessive drinking | 2020 | Percent | 14.5\% | 17.8\% |
| Alcohol impaired driving deaths | 2016-2020 | Percent | 9.5\% | 25.7\% |
| CLINICAL CARE |  |  |  |  |
| Uninsured (under age 65) | 2017-2021 | Percent | 11.4\% | 10.3\% |
| Primary Care Physicians (PCP) | 2020 | Ratio, population to PCP | 2244:1 | 1471:1 |
| Dentists | 2021 | Ratio, population to dentist | 2527:1 | 2056:1 |
| Health care costs | 2018 | Dollar, per Medicare enrollee | \$10,188 | \$11,073 |
| Preventable hospital stays | 2020 | Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees | 4158.0 | 3142.0 |
| SOCIAL \& ECONOMIC FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Median household income | 2017-2021 | Dollar | \$34,981 | \$52,123 |
| Unemployment | 2021 | Percent | 6.2\% | 4.0\% |
| Children in poverty | 2017-2021 | Percent | 37.7\% | 21.9\% |
| Children in single parent house | 2017-2021 | Percent | 58.7\% | 33.3\% |
| High school graduation | 2017-2021 | Percent | 82.3\% | 87.7\% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 2017-2021 | Percent | 11.4\% | 24.3\% |
| Homicide rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 18.9 | 9.5 |
| Violent crime rate | 2018 | Per 100,000 population | 86.4 | 543.6 |
| Injury death rate | 2016-2020 | Per 100,000 population ${ }^{2}$ | 58.2 | 53.9 |
| PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| Air pollution - particulate matter | 2019 | Micrograms/cubic meter | 8.7 | 8.9 |
| Drinking water violations | 2021 | Presence of violation | No | N/A |
| Severe housing problems | 2015-2019 | Percent | 15.1\% | 13.8\% |

${ }^{1}$ Years of Potential Life Lost
${ }^{2}$ Age Adjusted

## Union County Profile


${ }^{1}$ Years of Potential Life Lost
${ }^{2}$ Age Adjusted

## APPENDIX 1: 2016 Life Expectancy at Birth Map

## 2015-2017 Death Data and 2016 Population Estimates In Accordance with Act 790 and Act 798 of 2011



## APPENDIX 2: Selection of Health Measures

## HEALTH OUTCOMES

Measuring premature mortality focuses attention on deaths that could have been prevented. Measuring Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) allows communities to target resources to highrisk areas and further investigate the causes of premature death. YPLL is a widely used measure of the rate and distribution of premature mortality. The measure was introduced mainly because simple mortality rates do not fully address the issue of premature death, the impact of disease and death, and their costs to society.
Profile Measure Data Source: Arkansas Department of Health, Health Statistics Branch
Diabetes is an important marker for a range of health behaviors. Diabetes can cause serious health complications including heart disease, blindness, kidney failure, and lower-extremity amputations. Diabetes was the eighth leading cause of death in the United States for 2021. ${ }^{10}$ Profile Measure Data Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2023 County Health Rankings

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is also an important marker for a range of risky health behaviors, and it can put significant burden on the population and the health care system. Through the surveillance of HIV, a data system has been developed that combines information on HIV infection, disease progression, and behaviors and characteristics of people at high risk. With this system, CDC can direct HIV prevention funding to where it is needed the most. ${ }^{11}$ Profile Measure Data Source: Arkansas eHARS (enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System)

Chlamydia is the most common bacterial Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) in North America and is one of the major causes of tubal infertility, ectopic pregnancy, pelvic inflammatory disease, and chronic pelvic pain. STIs are associated with a significantly increased risk of morbidity and mortality, including increased risk of cervical cancer, involuntary infertility, and premature death. ${ }^{12}$
Profile Measure Data Source: Arkansas PRISM (Patient Reporting Investigating Surveillance Manager)
Low birth weight (LBW) represents three types of risk factors: maternal exposure to health risks, an infant's current and future morbidity, and premature mortality risk. From the perspective of maternal health outcomes, LBW indicates maternal exposure to health risks in all categories of health factors, including health behaviors, access to health care, the social and economic environment inhabited, and environmental risk exposure. In terms of the infant's health outcomes, LBW serves as a predictor of premature mortality and/or morbidity over the life course and for potential cognitive development problems.
Arkansas Department of Health, Health Statistics Branch
Teen Births are the number of births per 1,000 female population, ages 15-19. Evidence suggests teen pregnancy significantly increases the risk of repeat pregnancy and of contracting a STI, both of which can result in adverse health outcomes for mothers, children, families, and communities. Pregnant teens are more likely than older women to receive late or no prenatal care, have gestational hypertension and anemia, and achieve poor maternal weight gain. Teens
are also more likely than older women to have a pre-term delivery and LBW baby, increasing the risk of child developmental delay, illness, and mortality.
Arkansas Department of Health, Health Statistics Branch
Infant mortality represents the health of the most vulnerable age group (those under 365 days) and can help with interpreting the years of potential life lost (YPLL) rate in a county. Infant mortality is also commonly used to examine global health differences and understand historic racial inequities in the U.S.
Arkansas Department of Health, Health Statistics Branch

## HEALTH BEHAVIOR

Cigarette smoking is identified as a cause of various cancers, cardiovascular disease, and respiratory conditions, as well as LBW and other adverse health outcomes. Measuring the prevalence of tobacco use in the population can alert communities to potential adverse health outcomes and can be valuable for assessing the need for cessation programs or the effectiveness of existing programs.
Profile Measure Data Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2023 County Health Rankings
Obesity is a complex disease caused by multiple factors, including genetics, poor diet, and limited physical activity. These factors are, in turn, influenced by the physical environment, which determines the ability to access nutritional food and safe environments for exercise. Due to the high cost of healthy food and the time required to prepare nutritious meals, socioeconomic factors also impact obesity. Obesity increases the risk for health conditions such as coronary heart disease, type 2 diabetes, cancer, hypertension, dyslipidemia, stroke, liver and gallbladder disease, sleep apnea and respiratory problems, osteoarthritis, and poor health status. Profile Measure Data Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2023 County Health Rankings

Decreased physical activity has been related to several disease conditions such as type 2 diabetes, cancer, stroke, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, and premature mortality, independent of obesity. Physical inactivity causes $11 \%$ of premature mortality in the U.S. In addition, physical inactivity is related to health care expenditures for circulatory system diseases. Profile Measure Data Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2023 County Health Rankings

Excessive drinking is a risk factor for several adverse health outcomes such as alcohol poisoning, hypertension, acute myocardial infarction, sexually transmitted infections, unintended pregnancy, fetal alcohol syndrome, sudden infant death syndrome, suicide, interpersonal violence, and motor vehicle crashes. Excessive drinking is the third leading lifestyle-related cause of death in the U.S.
Profile Measure Data Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2023 County Health Rankings
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths directly measures the relationship between alcohol and motor vehicle crash deaths. In 2021, approximately 13,400 Americans were killed in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes. From 2016-2020, the average number of alcohol-impaired driving fatalities in the state of Arkansas was 142 yearly. Nationally, the annual cost of alcohol-related crashes totals more than $\$ 44$ billion. Drivers between the ages of 21 and 24 cause $27 \%$ of all alcohol-impaired deaths. ${ }^{11,18}$

Profile Measure Data Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2023 County Health Rankings

## CLINICAL CARE

Most individuals gain access to health insurance through employment, public health insurance, or private health insurance. In 2021, only $48.2 \%$ of private sector firms offered health insurance in Arkansas and many individuals are unable to afford health insurance without financial support. ${ }^{12}$ Lack of health insurance coverage is a significant barrier to accessing needed health care and to maintaining financial security. One key finding from the Kaiser Family Foundation report on access to healthcare is that lack of health insurance "coverage can have serious health consequences for the uninsured because they receive less preventative care, and delayed care often results in serious illness or other health problems. Being uninsured can also have serious financial consequences, with many unable to pay their medical bills, resulting in medical debt." ${ }^{13}$ Profile Measure Data Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Access to care requires not only financial coverage, but also, access to providers. While high rates of specialist physicians have been shown to be associated with higher, and perhaps unnecessary utilization, sufficient availability of primary care physicians is essential for preventive and primary care, and when needed, referrals to appropriate specialty care. Profile Measure Data Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2023 County Health Rankings

Untreated dental disease can lead to serious health effects including pain, infection, and tooth loss. Although lack of sufficient dental providers is only one barrier to accessing oral health care, much of the country suffers from shortages. According to the Health Resources and Services Administration, as of as of March 2023, there were 7,354 Dental Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs), with 70 million people total living in them. ${ }^{14}$
Profile Measure Data Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2023 County Health Rankings
Health care costs are an important measure of the efficiency of a health care system. Health care costs are the price-adjusted Medicare reimbursements (Parts A and B) per enrollee. However, in order to rank a measure, an ideal value must be known. Research shows that "too little" or "too much" health care spending is not good for health care outcomes. However, it is not yet known what the "ideal" level of spending on patients should be.
Profile Measure Data Source: Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care
Preventable hospital stays are the hospital discharge rates for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions per 1,000 fee-for-service Medicare enrollees. Ambulatory care-sensitive conditions include convulsions, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, bacterial pneumonia, asthma, congestive heart failure, hypertension, angina, cellulitis, diabetes, gastroenteritis, kidney/urinary infection, and dehydration. Hospitalization for diagnoses treatable in outpatient services suggests that the quality of care provided in the outpatient setting was less than ideal. Outpatient settings may not be readily available to some Arkansans. The measure may also represent a tendency to overuse hospitals as a main source of care.
Profile Measure Data Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2023 County Health Rankings

## SOCIAL \& ECONOMIC FACTORS

Median household income is the income at which half the households earn more, and half the households earn less. Median household income is a well-recognized indicator of income and poverty.
Profile Measure Data Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey
Those who are unemployed experience worse health and higher mortality rates than those who are employed. Unemployment has been shown to lead to an increase in unhealthy behaviors related to alcohol and tobacco consumption, diet, exercise, and other health-related behaviors, which in turn can lead to increased risk for disease or mortality, especially suicide. Because employer-sponsored health insurance is the most common source of health insurance coverage, unemployment can also limit access to health care.
Profile Measure Data Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2023 County Health Rankings
Poverty can result in an increased risk of mortality, prevalence of medical conditions and disease incidence, depression, intimate partner violence, and poor health behaviors. A 1990 study found that if poverty were considered a cause of death in the U.S., it would rank among the top 10 causes. While negative health effects resulting from poverty are present at all ages, children in poverty experience greater morbidity and mortality than adults due to increased risk of accidental injury and lack of health care access.
Profile Measure Data Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey
Adults and children in single parent households are at risk for adverse health outcomes such as mental health problems (including substance abuse, depression, and suicide) and unhealthy behaviors such as smoking and excessive alcohol use. Self-reported health has been shown to be worse among lone parents than for parents living as couples, even when controlling for socioeconomic characteristics. Mortality risk is also higher among lone parents. Children in single parent households are at greater risk of severe morbidity and all-cause mortality then their peers in two-parent households.
Profile Measure Data Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey
Not only does one's education level affect their health, but it can also have multi-generational implications that make it an important measure for the health of future generations. Evidence links maternal education with the health of offspring. Parents' level of education affects their children's health directly through resources available to the children, and indirectly through the quality of schools that the children attend.
Profile Measure Data Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey
The relationship between higher education and improved health outcomes is well known, with years of formal education correlating strongly with improved work and economic opportunities, reduced psychosocial stress, and healthier lifestyles.
Profile Measure Data Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey
Homicides are the number of deaths from assaults. Homicide has been ranked as one of the top five leading causes of death each year for persons aged 1-45 years living in the United States.

Homicide is an extreme outcome of the broader public health problem of interpersonal violence. Despite the promising decrease in certain homicide rates, primary prevention efforts against violence have been inconsequential resulting in higher rates of homicide particularly among populations that have historically lacked adequate socioeconomic opportunities. Efforts should be broad and increased, particularly among young racial/ethnic minority males.
Profile Measure Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Wide-ranging ONline Data for Epidemiologic Research

High levels of violent crime compromise physical safety and psychological well-being. High crime rates can also deter residents from pursuing healthy behaviors such as exercising outdoors. Exposure to crime and violence has been shown to increase stress, which may exacerbate hypertension and other stress-related disorders and may contribute to obesity prevalence. Profile Measure Data Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reporting System

Injuries are one of the leading causes of death. Unintentional injuries were the $4^{\text {th }}$ leading cause and intentional self-harm the $11^{\text {th }}$ leading cause of U.S. mortality in $2020 .{ }^{8}$ The leading causes of death among unintentional injuries were poisoning, motor vehicle accidents, and falls. Among intentional injuries the leading causes of death were suicide and homicide. In 2020, unintentional injuries were the leading cause of death for all groups under age 45. Injuries account for $28 \%$ of all emergency department visits and falls account for over one-third of those visits. ${ }^{16}$
Profile Measure Data Source: A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Wide-ranging ONline Data for Epidemiologic Research

## PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

The relationship between elevated air pollution, particularly fine particulate matter, ozone, and compromised health has been well documented. Negative consequences of ambient air pollution include decreased lung function, chronic bronchitis, asthma, and other adverse pulmonary effects.
Profile Measure Data Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2023 County Health Rankings
Recent studies estimate that contaminants in drinking water sicken 1.1 million people each year. Ensuring the safety of drinking water is important to prevent illness, birth defects, and death among those with compromised immune systems. Several other health problems have been associated with contaminated water, including nausea, lung and skin irritation, cancer, kidney, liver, and nervous system damage.
Profile Measure Data Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2023 County Health Rankings
Good health depends on having homes that are safe and free from physical hazards. When adequate housing protects individuals and families from harmful exposures and provides them with a sense of privacy, security, stability, and control, it can make important contributions to health. In contrast, poor quality and inadequate housing contributes to health problems such as infectious and chronic diseases, injuries, and poor childhood development.
Profile Measure Data Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2023 County Health Rankings

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Arkansas Department of Health. Red County Life Expectancy Profile 2022.

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