Red County
County Life Expectancy Profile
2017

Office of Minority Health & Health Disparities
Arkansas Department of Health

Arkansas Minority Health Commission

In Accordance with Act 790 and Act 798 of 2011

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2017

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is prepared in accordance with the 2011 Arkansas Act 790[1] to define Arkansas "Red Counties." Seventeen counties were identified and ranked as "Red Counties" in 2017. This report assists the Red County Action Planning Committee in continuing interventions in the "Red Counties."

Key Findings

- Arkansas ranked 48th (1st being the best) in the *America's Health Rankings 2016 Annual Report*,[2] an annual assessment of the nation's health on a state-by-state basis.
- The life expectancy in Arkansas has been consistently lower than the United States (U.S.). Arkansas ranked 46th in the U.S. in life expectancy in 2013-2014[3] (1st being the best).
- The 2014 and 2015 life expectancies were 76.1 and 76.0 years for Arkansas compared to the 78.9 and 78.8 years for the U.S.[4], respectively. In 2015, 51 out of the 75 (68%) county-specific life expectancies fell below the state's average life expectancy.
- Benton County had the highest life expectancy of 79.5 years, 3.5 years higher than the state's average, and was used as reference for comparison in this report for the 2015 life expectancy.
- Poinsett and Phillips Counties had the lowest life expectancies of 71.3 years in 2015, which is 4.7 years lower than the state's average and 8.2 years lower than Benton County's life expectancy.
- In 2015, the cut-offs generated one Gold County (79.1-80.0), 23 Green Counties (76.0-79.0), 34 Yellow Counties (74.0-75.9), and 17 Red Counties (<74.0).
- The 17 Red Counties of 2015 were Phillips, Poinsett, Desha, Monroe, Mississippi, Franklin, Little River, Cross, Jefferson, Lawrence, Jackson, Cleveland, Ouachita, Sharp, Woodruff, Dallas, and Clay.
- A total of 17 counties increased life expectancy in 2015 compared to the 2014 life expectancy. The highest increase was 1.4 years in Bradley County.
- A total of 52 counties decreased life expectancy in 2015 compared to the 2014 life expectancy. The greatest decrease was 1.9 years in Little River County.

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.[5]

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 (16th District) sponsored a bill in 2011 to designate counties with the lowest life expectancies in the state as Red Counties. The Red Counties were defined as counties where the life expectancy at birth ranged from six to ten years less than the county with the highest life expectancy.[1]

Acts 790[1] and 798[6] were passed in the Arkansas Legislature in 2011 to encourage state agencies and organizations to make appropriate services/programs available to improve public health 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 from the 2008 data.

In the 2017 report, 17 Red Counties have been identified. Life expectancy was calculated using 2014-2016 Arkansas resident death data and 2015 Arkansas population estimates. For consistency, the same categories for defining life expectancy have been used each year within the Red County Reports using Gold (79.1-80.0), Green (76.0-79.0), Yellow (74.0-75.9), and Red (<74.0) as depicted in the map on page 6. The Gold category represents the county with the highest life expectancy and the Red category represents counties with the lowest life expectancies. The same categories were used to monitor changes in life expectancies over time within those ranges, i.e. the same cut-off points.

Seventeen 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, the ADH, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) 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.

2015 LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH MAP

2014-2016 Death Data and 2015 Population Estimates
In Accordance with Act 790 and Act 798 of 2011

State Mean = 76.0
Minimum (Poinsett & Phillips County) = 71.3; Maximum (Benton County) = 79.5

Life Expectancy
- 79.1-80.0
- 76.0-79.0
- 74.0-75.9
- <74.0

Date: September 26, 2017
Source: Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health
Map created by: Joyce Biddle
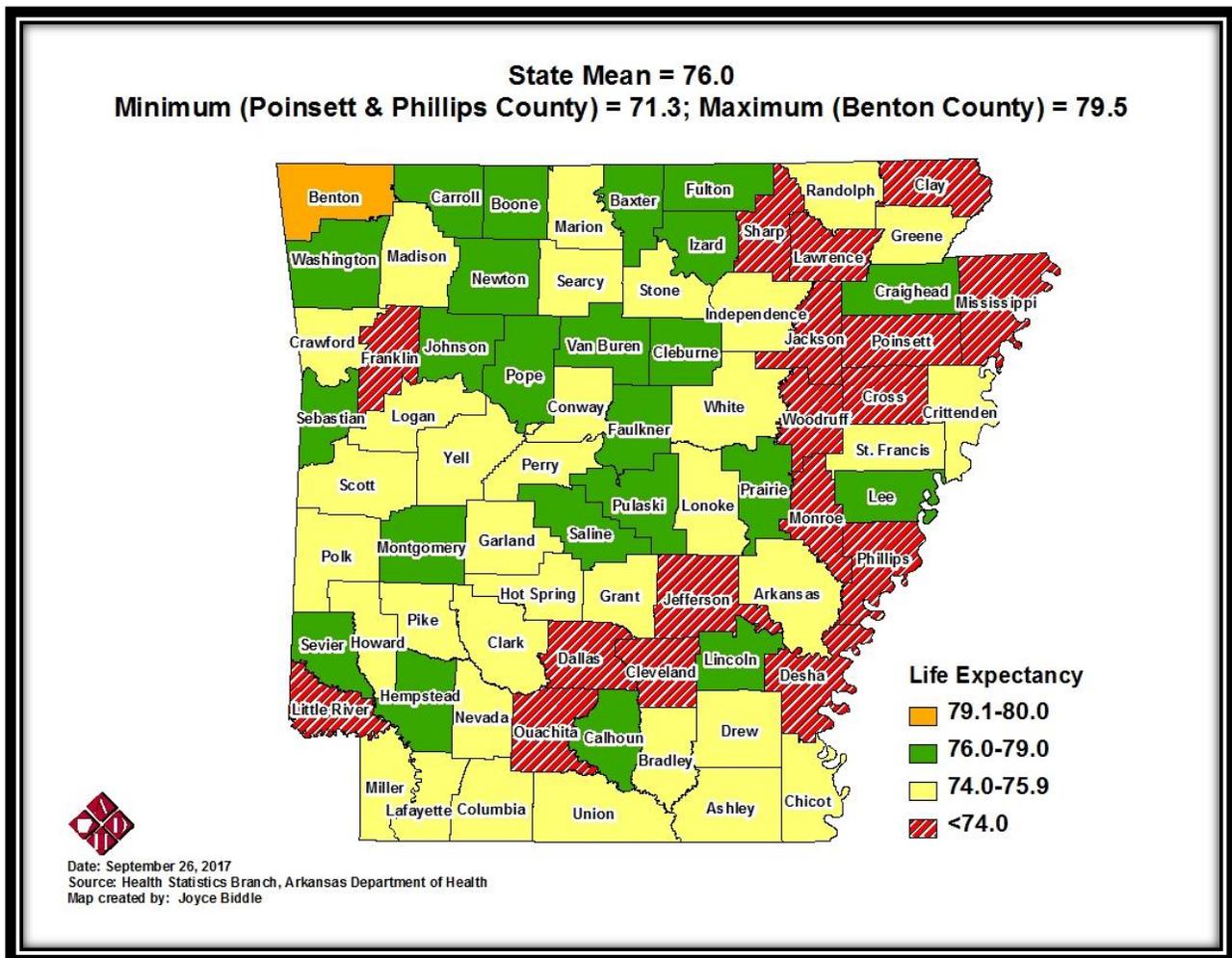
SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The following five tables (pp. 8-11) and two figures (pp. 12-13) illustrate the life expectancies in the U.S., state of Arkansas, and the 75 counties in Arkansas.

- Table 1 presents 2015 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 79.5 years.
    - Poinsett and Phillips Counties had the lowest life expectancies of 71.3 years, 8.2 years less than Benton County.
- Table 2 presents 2015 life expectancies of 23 Green Counties ranging from 76.0 to 78.8 years. Twenty-eight Green Counties were identified in 2014.
- Table 3 presents 2015 life expectancies of 34 Yellow Counties ranging from 74.0 to 75.9 years. Thirty-six counties were identified as Yellow in 2014.
- Table 4 presents 2015 life expectancies of 17 Red Counties ranging from 71.3 to 73.8 years. Ten Red Counties were identified in 2014.
- Table 5 presents a comparison of 2014 and 2015 life expectancies by county.
    - A total of 17 counties increased life expectancy in 2015 ranging from as low as 0.1 year (Saline County) to a high of 1.4 years (Bradley County).
    - The life expectancies for 52 counties decreased ranging from 0.1 (Benton and White Counties) to 1.9 years (Little River County).
    - The life expectancies of six counties (Boone, Columbia, Craighead, Pope, Pulaski, and Van Buren) remained the same.
- Figure 1 presents life expectancy trends by gender and race for the state of Arkansas, 1990-2014. There has been an overall increasing trend of life expectancy among black males and females as well as white males.
- Figure 2 presents life expectancy trends by gender and race for the Red Counties combined. Life expectancies for black males and females have continued to rise during this time period, 2005-2014. The disparity in life expectancies between black and white females has become smaller. Although life expectancies for black males have continued to rise, they are still below that of all race-gender groups.

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 2015	Life Expectancy (Years)
United States	320,896,618	78.8
State of Arkansas	2,978,204	76.0
Benton County (highest life expectancy)	249,672	79.5
Poinsett County (Lowest life expectancy)	24,040	71.3
Phillips County (Lowest life expectancy)	19,513	71.3

Table 2: Green Counties Life Expectancies

County (n=23)	Population 2015	Life Expectancy (Years)
Newton	7,913	78.8
Washington	225,477	78.2
Saline	117,460	77.6
Fulton	12,204	77.1
Pope	63,390	77.1
Van Buren	16,771	77.1
Faulkner	121,552	76.9
Carroll	27,704	76.8
Boone	37,222	76.7
Lincoln	13,820	76.7
Baxter	41,053	76.6
Johnson	26,141	76.6
Craighead	104,354	76.4
Pulaski	392,664	76.4
Hempstead	22,084	76.3
Izard	13,445	76.2
Sevier	17,290	76.1
Sebastian	127,780	76.1
Calhoun	5,229	76.0
Montgomery	8,970	76.0
Lee	9,650	76.0
Prairie	8,291	76.0
Cleburne	25,467	76.0

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH BY COUNTY

Table 3: Yellow Counties Life Expectancies

County (n=34)	Population 2015	Life Expectancy (Years)
Crawford	61,703	75.9
Clark	22,633	75.8
Stone	12,456	75.8
Polk	20,216	75.7
Grant	18,102	75.6
Perry	10,189	75.5
Marion	16,185	75.4
Pike	10,824	75.3
Conway	21,019	75.3
Independence	37,052	75.2
St. Francis	26,589	75.1
Scott	10,513	75.1
White	79,161	75.1
Madison	15,767	75.1
Lonoke	71,645	75.1
Miller	43,908	75.0
Garland	97,177	74.9
Columbia	24,114	74.8
Lafayette	6,996	74.8
Howard	13,300	74.7
Ashley	20,838	74.6
Logan	21,714	74.5
Greene	44,196	74.4
Crittenden	48,963	74.4
Searcy	7,869	74.3
Yell	21,713	74.3
Drew	18,778	74.3
Chicot	11,027	74.2
Bradley	11,094	74.2
Hot Spring	33,426	74.2
Nevada	8,558	74.2
Randolph	17,469	74.2
Arkansas	18,433	74.2
Union	40,144	74.0

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH BY COUNTY

Table 4: Red Counties Life Expectancies

County (n=17)	Population 2015	Life Expectancy (Years)
Clay	15,109	73.8
Dallas	7,604	73.8
Woodruff	6,741	73.8
Sharp	16,912	73.7
Ouachita	24,358	73.7
Cleveland	8,311	73.6
Jackson	17,338	73.6
Lawrence	16,779	73.6
Jefferson	71,565	73.5
Cross	17,284	73.5
Little River	12,472	73.3
Franklin	17,702	73.0
Mississippi	43,738	72.8
Monroe	7,399	72.4
Desha	11,965	72.2
Poinsett	24,040	71.3
Phillips	19,513	71.3

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

CHANGES IN LIFE EXPECTANCIES

Table 5: Changes in Life Expectancies from 2014 to 2015

County	Life	Life	County	Life	Life
State Total	76.1	76.0	Madison	75.5	75.1
Benton	79.6	79.5	Lonoke	75.4	75.1
Newton	77.6	78.8	Miller	76.6	75.0
Washington	78.5	78.2	Garland	75.1	74.9
Saline	77.5	77.6	Columbia	74.8	74.8
Fulton	76.4	77.1	Lafayette	75.3	74.8
Pope	77.1	77.1	Howard	75.5	74.7
Van Buren	77.1	77.1	Ashley	74.8	74.6
Faulkner	77.2	76.9	Logan	73.7	74.5
Carroll	77.5	76.8	Greene	74.6	74.4
Boone	76.7	76.7	Crittenden	75.0	74.4
Lincoln	76.4	76.7	Searcy	75.2	74.3
Baxter	76.4	76.6	Yell	75.2	74.3
Johnson	77.2	76.6	Drew	74.8	74.3
Craighead	76.4	76.4	Chicot	76.0	74.2
Pulaski	76.4	76.4	Bradley	72.8	74.2
Hempstead	76.1	76.3	Hot Spring	74.0	74.2
Izard	76.7	76.2	Nevada	74.7	74.2
Sevier	76.3	76.1	Randolph	74.8	74.2
Sebastian	76.4	76.1	Arkansas	74.8	74.2
Calhoun	76.2	76.0	Union	73.6	74.0
Montgomery	76.3	76.0	Clay	74.1	73.8
Lee	75.1	76.0	Dallas	74.6	73.8
Prairie	76.5	76.0	Woodruff	74.4	73.8
Cleburne	76.2	76.0	Sharp	75.2	73.7
Crawford	76.1	75.9	Ouachita	73.2	73.7
Clark	76.0	75.8	Cleveland	74.7	73.6
Stone	75.0	75.8	Jackson	73.9	73.6
Polk	75.4	75.7	Lawrence	74.2	73.6
Grant	76.4	75.6	Jefferson	73.9	73.5
Perry	74.9	75.5	Cross	74.3	73.5
Marion	75.0	75.4	Little River	75.2	73.3
Pike	74.1	75.3	Franklin	74.4	73.0
Conway	75.6	75.3	Mississippi	73.2	72.8
Independence	75.6	75.2	Monroe	74.1	72.4
St. Francis	75.3	75.1	Desha	73.4	72.2
Scott	76.5	75.1	Poinsett	72.0	71.3
White	75.2	75.1	Phillips	71.5	71.3

Source: Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health

TRENDS BY GENDER AND RACE, ARKANSAS

Figure 1: Life Expectancy at Birth by Gender and Race Arkansas, 1990-2014
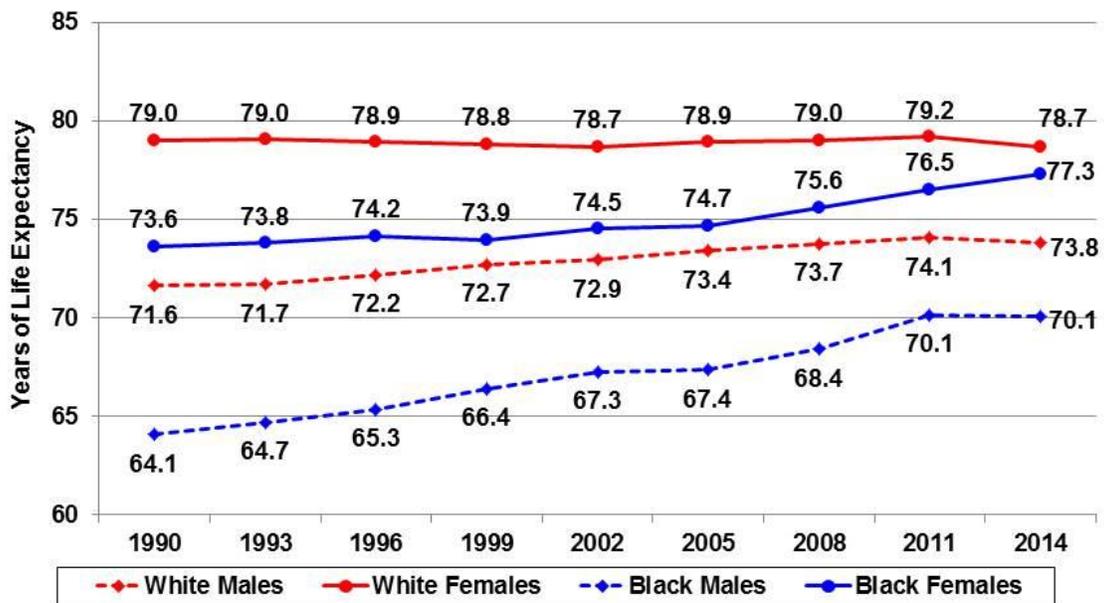
Source: Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health

GENDER AND RACE, RED COUNTIES

Figure 2: Life Expectancy at Birth by Gender and Race
Red Counties*, 2005-2014
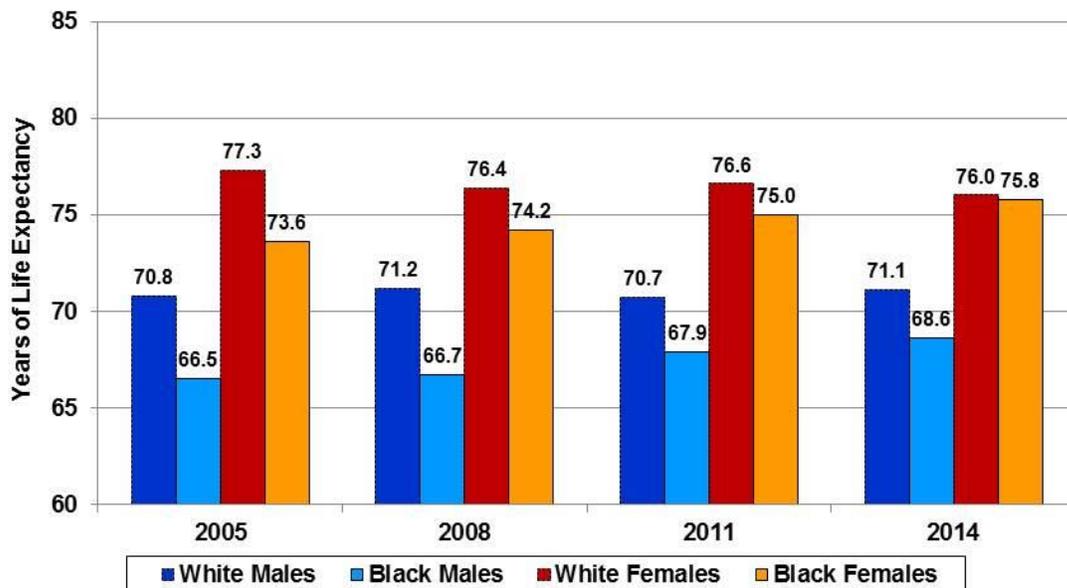
*Includes only those counties identified as Red Counties in that particular data year and are not comparable from year to year.
Source: Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health

DISCUSSION

Arkansas's average life expectancy for 2015 was similar to that of 2014, 76.0 and 76.1, respectively. The gap between the highest and the lowest ranking counties narrowed from 10 years in 2008 to 8.3 years in 2011, and 8.1 years in 2014. However, the gap is similar to 2014 at 8.2 in 2015. This demonstrates that for the most part, the disparity in life expectancy in Arkansas is decreasing. This increase in life expectancy can be largely attributed to the initiatives and efforts of a number of organizations and partners across the state. Through these initiatives, many Arkansans have made better lifestyle choices resulting in increased life expectancy. In 2015, the life expectancy increased for 17 counties, decreased for 52 counties, and remained the same for six counties. Benton County continued to have the highest life expectancy (79.5). Bradley and Little River Counties experienced the greatest increase (1.4) and decrease (1.9), respectively.

A closer look at the state's life expectancy by gender and race revealed that life expectancies gradually increased for both black males and females as well as for white males. Life expectancy for black males in the U.S. increased from 64.5 years in 1990 to 71.8 years in 2015.[4] Similar trends were observed for blacks in the Red Counties from 2005 and 2015. A majority of the Red Counties with high black populations are located in the Arkansas Delta Region that runs along the eastern border of the state near the Mississippi River.

Health profiles of Benton County and the 17 Red Counties were developed using 37 measures derived from the U.S. Census Bureau, the 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). Appendix 2 illustrates the importance of selecting these measures.

A review of the statewide data reveals that Phillips and Poinsett Counties were ranked as the bottom two for premature death rate. Phillips County also ranked the worst for children in poverty, children in single parent households, adult obesity, and severe housing problems. Phillips County ranked second to the worst for homicide rate, teen birth rate, and violent crime rate. Jefferson County ranked worst for homicide rate and chlamydia infections. Crittenden County ranked worst for violent crime. Lee County ranked worst for low birth weight births. Stone County ranked worst for infant mortality. St. Francis County ranked worst for teen birth rate, Monroe County for physical inactivity, Pulaski County for air pollution, Little River County for diabetes prevalence, Lee County for alcohol-impaired driving deaths, and Franklin County for injury mortality.

Six of the counties mentioned above are among the 17 Red Counties identified in 2017. The rankings are indicative of the fact that, despite the gradual improvement of life expectancy 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	2016	Count	258,291	2,988,248
White non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	75.6%	74.0%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	1.9%	15.9%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2016	Percent	1.7%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2016	Percent	4.4%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino	2016	Percent	16.4%	7.3%
Persons 65 years and older	2016	Percent	13.0%	16.3%
Not proficient in English	2011-2015	Percent	3.2%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015	YPLL per 100,000 population[1]	6,115	9,136
Diabetes prevalence	2016	Percent	10.5%	13.5%
HIV prevalence	2015	Per 100,000 population	91.7	187.3
Chlamydia infections	2015	Per 100,000 population	286.4	542.0
Low birth weight	2012-2016	Percent	7.4%	8.8%
Teen birth rate	2012-2016	Per 1,000 female population	29.2	39.5
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	5.8	7.1
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2015	Percent	16.3%	24.9%
Adult obesity	2016	Percent	30.8%	35.7%
Physical inactivity	2016	Percent	26.3%	32.5%
Excessive drinking	2014	Percent	16.2%	15.3%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2011-2015	Percent	28.3%	28.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2016	Percent	13.0%	14.5%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2016	Ratio, population to PCP	967:1	768:1
Dentists	2016	Ratio, population to dentist	2,208:1	2,240:1
Health care costs	2014	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$9,231	$9,544
Preventable hospital stays	2014	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	41.2	62.0
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2012-2016	Dollar	$59,016	$42,336
Unemployment	2015	Percent	3.9%	5.2%
Children in poverty	2012-2016	Percent	16.1%	26.8%
Children in single parent house	2012-2016	Percent	23.7%	35.4%
High school graduation	2012-2016	Percent	87.2%	85.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2012-2016	Percent	30.7%	21.5%
Homicide rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	1.4	7.5
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	243.9	469.9
Injury death rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	34.4	43.5
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.0	10.1
Drinking water violations	FY 2013-2014	Presence of violation	Yes	N/A
Severe housing problems	2009-2013	Percent	12.2%	14.9%

[1]Years of Potential Life Lost
[2]Age Adjusted

CLAY COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2016	Count	14,920	2,988,248
White non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	96.6%	74.0%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	1.0%	15.9%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2016	Percent	0.4%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2016	Percent	0.2%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino	2016	Percent	1.9%	7.3%
Persons 65 years and older	2016	Percent	21.7%	16.3%
Not proficient in English	2011-2015	Percent	0.2%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015	YPLL per 100,000 population[1]	10,750	9,136
Diabetes prevalence	2016	Percent	19.3%	13.5%
HIV prevalence	2015	Per 100,000 population	99.3	187.3
Chlamydia infections	2015	Per 100,000 population	238.3	542.0
Low birth weight	2012-2016	Percent	6.7%	8.8%
Teen birth rate	2012-2016	Per 1,000 female population	58.2	39.5
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	4.7	7.1
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2015	Percent	21.0%	24.9%
Adult obesity	2016	Percent	41.9%	35.7%
Physical inactivity	2016	Percent	31.1%	32.5%
Excessive drinking	2014	Percent	13.1%	15.3%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2011-2015	Percent	19.0%	28.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2016	Percent	15.0%	14.5%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2016	Ratio, population to PCP	1,658:1	768:1
Dentists	2016	Ratio, population to dentist	2,984:1	2,240:1
Health care costs	2014	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$11,266	$9,544
Preventable hospital stays	2014	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	87.0	62.0
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2012-2016	Dollar	$32,404	$42,336
Unemployment	2015	Percent	6.9%	5.2%
Children in poverty	2012-2016	Percent	31.2%	26.8%
Children in single parent house	2012-2016	Percent	39.9%	35.4%
High school graduation	2012-2016	Percent	79.1%	85.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2012-2016	Percent	11.3%	21.5%
Homicide rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	5.2	7.5
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	174.6	469.9
Injury death rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	58.5	43.5
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.3	10.1
Drinking water violations	FY 2013-2014	Presence of violation	Yes	N/A
Severe housing problems	2009-2013	Percent	10.4%	14.9%

[1]**Years of Potential Life Lost**
[2]**Age Adjusted**

CLEVELAND COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2016	Count	8,241	2,988,248
White non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	85.2%	74.0%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	12.0%	15.9%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2016	Percent	0.4%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2016	Percent	0.1%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino	2016	Percent	2.3%	7.3%
Persons 65 years and older	2016	Percent	19.5%	16.3%
Not proficient in English	2011-2015	Percent	0.1%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015	YPLL per 100,000 population[1]	11,845	9,136
Diabetes prevalence	2016	Percent	16.2%	13.5%
HIV prevalence	2015	Per 100,000 population	156.4	187.3
Chlamydia infections	2015	Per 100,000 population	312.8	542.0
Low birth weight	2012-2016	Percent	8.5%	8.8%
Teen birth rate	2012-2016	Per 1,000 female population	27.5	39.5
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	0.0	7.1
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2015	Percent	19.2%	24.9%
Adult obesity	2016	Percent	38.9%	35.7%
Physical inactivity	2016	Percent	41.9%	32.5%
Excessive drinking	2014	Percent	13.2%	15.3%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2011-2015	Percent	18.2%	28.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2016	Percent	11.4%	14.5%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2016	Ratio, population to PCP	8,241:1	768:1
Dentists	2016	Ratio, population to dentist	-	2,240:1
Health care costs	2014	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$9,536	$9,544
Preventable hospital stays	2014	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	70.0	62.0
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2012-2016	Dollar	$42,429	$42,336
Unemployment	2015	Percent	5.8%	5.2%
Children in poverty	2012-2016	Percent	30.6%	26.8%
Children in single parent house	2012-2016	Percent	33.9%	35.4%
High school graduation	2012-2016	Percent	86.1%	85.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2012-2016	Percent	15.7%	21.5%
Homicide rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	14.3	7.5
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	50.2	469.9
Injury death rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	52.0	43.5
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.1	10.1
Drinking water violations	FY 2013-2014	Presence of violation	No	N/A
Severe housing problems	2009-2013	Percent	10.6%	14.9%

[1] **Years of Potential Life Lost**
[2] **Age Adjusted**

CROSS COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2016	Count	17,037	2,988,248
White non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	73.4%	74.0%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	23.5%	15.9%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2016	Percent	0.4%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2016	Percent	0.7%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino	2016	Percent	2.0%	7.3%
Persons 65 years and older	2016	Percent	17.9%	16.3%
Not proficient in English	2011-2015	Percent	0.3%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015	YPLL per 100,000 population[1]	10,917	9,136
Diabetes prevalence	2016	Percent	20.0%	13.5%
HIV prevalence	2015	Per 100,000 population	190.9	187.3
Chlamydia infections	2015	Per 100,000 population	746.4	542.0
Low birth weight	2012-2016	Percent	11.4%	8.8%
Teen birth rate	2012-2016	Per 1,000 female population	51.5	39.5
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	8.1	7.1
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2015	Percent	21.8%	24.9%
Adult obesity	2016	Percent	39.4%	35.7%
Physical inactivity	2016	Percent	39.1%	32.5%
Excessive drinking	2014	Percent	12.6%	15.3%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2011-2015	Percent	21.4%	28.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2016	Percent	12.4%	14.5%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2016	Ratio, population to PCP	1,704:1	768:1
Dentists	2016	Ratio, population to dentist	1,893:1	2,240:1
Health care costs	2014	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$10,349	$9,544
Preventable hospital stays	2014	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	97.6	62.0
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2012-2016	Dollar	$39,306	$42,336
Unemployment	2015	Percent	5.6%	5.2%
Children in poverty	2012-2016	Percent	27.4%	26.8%
Children in single parent house	2012-2016	Percent	34.7%	35.4%
High school graduation	2012-2016	Percent	80.7%	85.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2012-2016	Percent	14.7%	21.5%
Homicide rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	14.1	7.5
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	521.3	469.9
Injury death rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	49.0	43.5
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.3	10.1
Drinking water violations	FY 2013-2014	Presence of violation	No	N/A
Severe housing problems	2009-2013	Percent	12.8%	14.9%

[1]**Years of Potential Life Lost**
[2]**Age Adjusted**

DALLAS COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2016	Count	7,469	2,988,248
White non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	53.4%	74.0%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	42.7%	15.9%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2016	Percent	0.4%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2016	Percent	0.3%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino	2016	Percent	3.2%	7.3%
Persons 65 years and older	2016	Percent	21.4%	16.3%
Not proficient in English	2011-2015	Percent	0.2%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015	YPLL per 100,000 population[1]	11,441	9,136
Diabetes prevalence	2016	Percent	13.5%	13.5%
HIV prevalence	2015	Per 100,000 population	*	187.3
Chlamydia infections	2015	Per 100,000 population	828.5	542.0
Low birth weight	2012-2016	Percent	10.9%	8.8%
Teen birth rate	2012-2016	Per 1,000 female population	27.0	39.5
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	7.9	7.1
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2015	Percent	19.9%	24.9%
Adult obesity	2016	Percent	36.9%	35.7%
Physical inactivity	2016	Percent	38.7%	32.5%
Excessive drinking	2014	Percent	11.7%	15.3%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2011-2015	Percent	38.5%	28.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2016	Percent	14.5%	14.5%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2016	Ratio, population to PCP	3,735:1	768:1
Dentists	2016	Ratio, population to dentist	3,735:1	2,240:1
Health care costs	2014	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$10,591	$9,544
Preventable hospital stays	2014	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	74.0	62.0
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2012-2016	Dollar	$35,745	$42,336
Unemployment	2015	Percent	7.4%	5.2%
Children in poverty	2012-2016	Percent	25.6%	26.8%
Children in single parent house	2012-2016	Percent	32.0%	35.4%
High school graduation	2012-2016	Percent	83.4%	85.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2012-2016	Percent	12.7%	21.5%
Homicide rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	8.6	7.5
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	438.3	469.9
Injury death rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	47.9	43.5
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.3	10.1
Drinking water violations	FY 2013-2014	Presence of violation	Yes	N/A
Severe housing problems	2009-2013	Percent	14.2%	14.9%

[1]**Years of Potential Life Lost**
[2]**Age Adjusted**

DESHA COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2016	Count	11,876	2,988,248
White non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	46.3%	74.0%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	46.7%	15.9%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2016	Percent	0.4%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2016	Percent	0.5%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino	2016	Percent	6.1%	7.3%
Persons 65 years and older	2016	Percent	17.8%	16.3%
Not proficient in English	2011-2015	Percent	1.3%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015	YPLL per 100,000 population[1]	13,287	9,136
Diabetes prevalence	2016	Percent	14.1%	13.5%
HIV prevalence	2015	Per 100,000 population	150.4	187.3
Chlamydia infections	2015	Per 100,000 population	944.4	542.0
Low birth weight	2012-2016	Percent	14.1%	8.8%
Teen birth rate	2012-2016	Per 1,000 female population	46.5	39.5
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	4.9	7.1
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2015	Percent	23.7%	24.9%
Adult obesity	2016	Percent	39.3%	35.7%
Physical inactivity	2016	Percent	31.9%	32.5%
Excessive drinking	2014	Percent	10.2%	15.3%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2011-2015	Percent	11.8%	28.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2016	Percent	13.6%	14.5%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2016	Ratio, population to PCP	1,320:1	768:1
Dentists	2016	Ratio, population to dentist	2,375:1	2,240:1
Health care costs	2014	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$11,333	$9,544
Preventable hospital stays	2014	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	100.8	62.0
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2012-2016	Dollar	$26,519	$42,336
Unemployment	2015	Percent	7.6%	5.2%
Children in poverty	2012-2016	Percent	49.2%	26.8%
Children in single parent house	2012-2016	Percent	52.5%	35.4%
High school graduation	2012-2016	Percent	76.1%	85.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2012-2016	Percent	13.2%	21.5%
Homicide rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	16.4	7.5
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	670.0	469.9
Injury death rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	60.7	43.5
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.2	10.1
Drinking water violations	FY 2013-2014	Presence of violation	Yes	N/A
Severe housing problems	2009-2013	Percent	12.9%	14.9%

[1]**Years of Potential Life Lost**
[2]**Age Adjusted**

FRANKLIN COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2016	Count	17,626	2,988,248
White non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	93.4%	74.0%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	1.3%	15.9%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2016	Percent	1.4%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2016	Percent	1.1%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino	2016	Percent	2.9%	7.3%
Persons 65 years and older	2016	Percent	18.5%	16.3%
Not proficient in English	2011-2015	Percent	0.8%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015	YPLL per 100,000 population[1]	12,297	9,136
Diabetes prevalence	2016	Percent	15.5%	13.5%
HIV prevalence	2015	Per 100,000 population	79.1	187.3
Chlamydia infections	2015	Per 100,000 population	361.5	542.0
Low birth weight	2012-2016	Percent	9.3%	8.8%
Teen birth rate	2012-2016	Per 1,000 female population	41.3	39.5
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	8.2	7.1
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2015	Percent	20.6%	24.9%
Adult obesity	2016	Percent	43.7%	35.7%
Physical inactivity	2016	Percent	30.3%	32.5%
Excessive drinking	2014	Percent	13.5%	15.3%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2011-2015	Percent	37.5%	28.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2016	Percent	11.9%	14.5%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2016	Ratio, population to PCP	2,203:1	768:1
Dentists	2016	Ratio, population to dentist	5,875:1	2,240:1
Health care costs	2014	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$10,169	$9,544
Preventable hospital stays	2014	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	64.4	62.0
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2012-2016	Dollar	$39,482	$42,336
Unemployment	2015	Percent	5.2%	5.2%
Children in poverty	2012-2016	Percent	28.7%	26.8%
Children in single parent house	2012-2016	Percent	20.8%	35.4%
High school graduation	2012-2016	Percent	81.1%	85.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2012-2016	Percent	13.0%	21.5%
Homicide rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	4.3	7.5
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	330.7	469.9
Injury death rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	72.7	43.5
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	9.7	10.1
Drinking water violations	FY 2013-2014	Presence of violation	Yes	N/A
Severe housing problems	2009-2013	Percent	12.3%	14.9%

[1]Years of Potential Life Lost
[2]Age Adjusted

JACKSON COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2016	Count	17,221	2,988,248
White non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	77.9%	74.0%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	18.1%	15.9%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2016	Percent	0.6%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2016	Percent	0.7%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino	2016	Percent	2.7%	7.3%
Persons 65 years and older	2016	Percent	17.0%	16.3%
Not proficient in English	2011-2015	Percent	0.3%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015	YPLL per 100,000 population[1]	10,530	9,136
Diabetes prevalence	2016	Percent	14.4%	13.5%
HIV prevalence	2015	Per 100,000 population	126.9	187.3
Chlamydia infections	2015	Per 100,000 population	501.8	542.0
Low birth weight	2012-2016	Percent	8.7%	8.8%
Teen birth rate	2012-2016	Per 1,000 female population	63.3	39.5
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	8.0	7.1
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2015	Percent	22.1%	24.9%
Adult obesity	2016	Percent	33.2%	35.7%
Physical inactivity	2016	Percent	27.8%	32.5%
Excessive drinking	2014	Percent	12.9%	15.3%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2011-2015	Percent	30.4%	28.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2016	Percent	16.8%	14.5%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2016	Ratio, population to PCP	1,566:1	768:1
Dentists	2016	Ratio, population to dentist	2,870:1	2,240:1
Health care costs	2014	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$11,155	$9,544
Preventable hospital stays	2014	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	122.6	62.0
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2012-2016	Dollar	$31,245	$42,336
Unemployment	2015	Percent	7.8%	5.2%
Children in poverty	2012-2016	Percent	43.9%	26.8%
Children in single parent house	2012-2016	Percent	46.3%	35.4%
High school graduation	2012-2016	Percent	76.6%	85.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2012-2016	Percent	8.6%	21.5%
Homicide rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	6.5	7.5
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	484.1	469.9
Injury death rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	49.7	43.5
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.1	10.1
Drinking water violations	FY 2013-2014	Presence of violation	No	N/A
Severe housing problems	2009-2013	Percent	14.0%	14.9%

[1]**Years of Potential Life Lost**
[2]**Age Adjusted**

JEFFERSON COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2016	Count	70,016	2,988,248
White non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	39.8%	74.0%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	56.8%	15.9%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2016	Percent	0.3%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2016	Percent	1.1%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino	2016	Percent	2.0%	7.3%
Persons 65 years and older	2016	Percent	16.0%	16.3%
Not proficient in English	2011-2015	Percent	0.6%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015	YPLL per 100,000 population[1]	11,635	9,136
Diabetes prevalence	2016	Percent	14.7%	13.5%
HIV prevalence	2015	Per 100,000 population	514.2	187.3
Chlamydia infections	2015	Per 100,000 population	1281.4	542.0
Low birth weight	2012-2016	Percent	12.4%	8.8%
Teen birth rate	2012-2016	Per 1,000 female population	47.9	39.5
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	9.6	7.1
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2015	Percent	21.4%	24.9%
Adult obesity	2016	Percent	39.1%	35.7%
Physical inactivity	2016	Percent	31.7%	32.5%
Excessive drinking	2014	Percent	11.6%	15.3%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2011-2015	Percent	40.6%	28.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2016	Percent	12.4%	14.5%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2016	Ratio, population to PCP	686:1	768:1
Dentists	2016	Ratio, population to dentist	2,501:1	2,240:1
Health care costs	2014	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$8,617	$9,544
Preventable hospital stays	2014	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	54.4	62.0
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2012-2016	Dollar	$36,377	$42,336
Unemployment	2015	Percent	7.2%	5.2%
Children in poverty	2012-2016	Percent	38.6%	26.8%
Children in single parent house	2012-2016	Percent	52.5%	35.4%
High school graduation	2012-2016	Percent	84.3%	85.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2012-2016	Percent	17.0%	21.5%
Homicide rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	23.2	7.5
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	883.4	469.9
Injury death rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	41.7	43.5
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.9	10.1
Drinking water violations	FY 2013-2014	Presence of violation	No	N/A
Severe housing problems	2009-2013	Percent	16.7%	14.9%

[1] **Years of Potential Life Lost**
[2] **Age Adjusted**

LAWRENCE COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2016	Count	16,735	2,988,248
White non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	96.6%	74.0%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	1.3%	15.9%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2016	Percent	0.5%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2016	Percent	0.2%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino	2016	Percent	1.4%	7.3%
Persons 65 years and older	2016	Percent	19.7%	16.3%
Not proficient in English	2011-2015	Percent	0.0%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015	YPLL per 100,000 population[1]	10,975	9,136
Diabetes prevalence	2016	Percent	11.1%	13.5%
HIV prevalence	2015	Per 100,000 population	35.8	187.3
Chlamydia infections	2015	Per 100,000 population	256.3	542.0
Low birth weight	2012-2016	Percent	8.8%	8.8%
Teen birth rate	2012-2016	Per 1,000 female population	38.3	39.5
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	13.6	7.1
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2015	Percent	22.4%	24.9%
Adult obesity	2016	Percent	34.3%	35.7%
Physical inactivity	2016	Percent	29.6%	32.5%
Excessive drinking	2014	Percent	13.2%	15.3%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2011-2015	Percent	25.0%	28.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2016	Percent	15.5%	14.5%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2016	Ratio, population to PCP	1,859:1	768:1
Dentists	2016	Ratio, population to dentist	5,578:1	2,240:1
Health care costs	2014	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$11,123	$9,544
Preventable hospital stays	2014	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	91.4	62.0
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2012-2016	Dollar	$33,381	$42,336
Unemployment	2015	Percent	6.3%	5.2%
Children in poverty	2012-2016	Percent	29.6%	26.8%
Children in single parent house	2012-2016	Percent	36.7%	35.4%
High school graduation	2012-2016	Percent	81.7%	85.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2012-2016	Percent	13.4%	21.5%
Homicide rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	2.2	7.5
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	141.2	469.9
Injury death rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	72.4	43.5
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.1	10.1
Drinking water violations	FY 2013-2014	Presence of violation	Yes	N/A
Severe housing problems	2009-2013	Percent	12.2%	14.9%

[1]**Years of Potential Life Lost**
[2]**Age Adjusted**

LITTLE RIVER COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2016	Count	12,451	2,988,248
White non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	73.9%	74.0%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	20.4%	15.9%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2016	Percent	1.6%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2016	Percent	0.4%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino	2016	Percent	3.7%	7.3%
Persons 65 years and older	2016	Percent	20.4%	16.3%
Not proficient in English	2011-2015	Percent	0.0%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015	YPLL per 100,000 population[1]	12,090	9,136
Diabetes prevalence	2016	Percent	26.4%	13.5%
HIV prevalence	2015	Per 100,000 population	136.3	187.3
Chlamydia infections	2015	Per 100,000 population	513.1	542.0
Low birth weight	2012-2016	Percent	8.4%	8.8%
Teen birth rate	2012-2016	Per 1,000 female population	40.2	39.5
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	1.4	7.1
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2015	Percent	19.5%	24.9%
Adult obesity	2016	Percent	38.7%	35.7%
Physical inactivity	2016	Percent	36.0%	32.5%
Excessive drinking	2014	Percent	12.1%	15.3%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2011-2015	Percent	19.0%	28.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2016	Percent	16.0%	14.5%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2016	Ratio, population to PCP	2,075:1	768:1
Dentists	2016	Ratio, population to dentist	4,150:1	2,240:1
Health care costs	2014	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$12,300	$9,544
Preventable hospital stays	2014	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	75.3	62.0
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2012-2016	Dollar	$35,396	$42,336
Unemployment	2015	Percent	5.7%	5.2%
Children in poverty	2012-2016	Percent	28.2%	26.8%
Children in single parent house	2012-2016	Percent	35.7%	35.4%
High school graduation	2012-2016	Percent	86.0%	85.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2012-2016	Percent	9.7%	21.5%
Homicide rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	8.6	7.5
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	238.9	469.9
Injury death rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	40.7	43.5
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.1	10.1
Drinking water violations	FY 2013-2014	Presence of violation	Yes	N/A
Severe housing problems	2009-2013	Percent	7.2%	14.9%

[1]**Years of Potential Life Lost**
[2]**Age Adjusted**

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2016	Count	42,835	2,988,248
White non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	59.2%	74.0%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	36.0%	15.9%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2016	Percent	0.3%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2016	Percent	0.5%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino	2016	Percent	4.1%	7.3%
Persons 65 years and older	2016	Percent	14.0%	16.3%
Not proficient in English	2011-2015	Percent	0.2%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015	YPLL per 100,000 population[1]	12,361	9,136
Diabetes prevalence	2016	Percent	17.1%	13.5%
HIV prevalence	2015	Per 100,000 population	198.9	187.3
Chlamydia infections	2015	Per 100,000 population	1058.6	542.0
Low birth weight	2012-2016	Percent	10.9%	8.8%
Teen birth rate	2012-2016	Per 1,000 female population	66.6	39.5
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	7.8	7.1
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2015	Percent	24.1%	24.9%
Adult obesity	2016	Percent	35.0%	35.7%
Physical inactivity	2016	Percent	35.5%	32.5%
Excessive drinking	2014	Percent	11.7%	15.3%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2011-2015	Percent	35.9%	28.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2016	Percent	15.7%	14.5%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2016	Ratio, population to PCP	2,040:1	768:1
Dentists	2016	Ratio, population to dentist	4,759:1	2,240:1
Health care costs	2014	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$10,261	$9,544
Preventable hospital stays	2014	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	96.6	62.0
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2012-2016	Dollar	$35,003	$42,336
Unemployment	2015	Percent	9.3%	5.2%
Children in poverty	2012-2016	Percent	37.6%	26.8%
Children in single parent house	2012-2016	Percent	51.0%	35.4%
High school graduation	2012-2016	Percent	80.4%	85.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2012-2016	Percent	12.6%	21.5%
Homicide rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	16.6	7.5
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	867.6	469.9
Injury death rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	46.2	43.5
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.4	10.1
Drinking water violations	FY 2013-2014	Presence of violation	Yes	N/A
Severe housing problems	2009-2013	Percent	16.4%	14.9%

[1]**Years of Potential Life Lost**
[2]**Age Adjusted**

MONROE COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2016	Count	7,169	2,988,248
White non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	55.2%	74.0%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	40.7%	15.9%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2016	Percent	0.6%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2016	Percent	0.7%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino	2016	Percent	2.8%	7.3%
Persons 65 years and older	2016	Percent	21.8%	16.3%
Not proficient in English	2011-2015	Percent	0.6%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015	YPLL per 100,000 population[1]	12,033	9,136
Diabetes prevalence	2016	Percent	24.1%	13.5%
HIV prevalence	2015	Per 100,000 population	283.8	187.3
Chlamydia infections	2015	Per 100,000 population	905.5	542.0
Low birth weight	2012-2016	Percent	12.6%	8.8%
Teen birth rate	2012-2016	Per 1,000 female population	47.1	39.5
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	6.4	7.1
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2015	Percent	24.8%	24.9%
Adult obesity	2016	Percent	41.5%	35.7%
Physical inactivity	2016	Percent	43.7%	32.5%
Excessive drinking	2014	Percent	10.1%	15.3%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2011-2015	Percent	39.1%	28.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2016	Percent	17.9%	14.5%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2016	Ratio, population to PCP	1,434:1	768:1
Dentists	2016	Ratio, population to dentist	3,585:1	2,240:1
Health care costs	2014	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$9,724	$9,544
Preventable hospital stays	2014	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	90.8	62.0
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2012-2016	Dollar	$31,541	$42,336
Unemployment	2015	Percent	6.3%	5.2%
Children in poverty	2012-2016	Percent	43.9%	26.8%
Children in single parent house	2012-2016	Percent	58.1%	35.4%
High school graduation	2012-2016	Percent	78.2%	85.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2012-2016	Percent	9.1%	21.5%
Homicide rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	9.3	7.5
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	269.1	469.9
Injury death rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	68.1	43.5
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.4	10.1
Drinking water violations	FY 2013-2014	Presence of violation	No	N/A
Severe housing problems	2009-2013	Percent	16.9%	14.9%

[1]**Years of Potential Life Lost**
[2]**Age Adjusted**

OUACHITA COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2016	Count	24,098	2,988,248
White non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	56.3%	74.0%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	40.6%	15.9%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2016	Percent	0.4%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2016	Percent	0.5%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino	2016	Percent	2.2%	7.3%
Persons 65 years and older	2016	Percent	19.4%	16.3%
Not proficient in English	2011-2015	Percent	0.4%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015	YPLL per 100,000 population[1]	11,199	9,136
Diabetes prevalence	2016	Percent	12.8%	13.5%
HIV prevalence	2015	Per 100,000 population	229.9	187.3
Chlamydia infections	2015	Per 100,000 population	751.3	542.0
Low birth weight	2012-2016	Percent	9.2%	8.8%
Teen birth rate	2012-2016	Per 1,000 female population	47.0	39.5
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	6.3	7.1
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2015	Percent	21.2%	24.9%
Adult obesity	2016	Percent	37.8%	35.7%
Physical inactivity	2016	Percent	36.0%	32.5%
Excessive drinking	2014	Percent	11.2%	15.3%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2011-2015	Percent	17.4%	28.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2016	Percent	12.6%	14.5%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2016	Ratio, population to PCP	1,268:1	768:1
Dentists	2016	Ratio, population to dentist	2,678:1	2,240:1
Health care costs	2014	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$9,363	$9,544
Preventable hospital stays	2014	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	61.8	62.0
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2012-2016	Dollar	$31,233	$42,336
Unemployment	2015	Percent	6.6%	5.2%
Children in poverty	2012-2016	Percent	37.1%	26.8%
Children in single parent house	2012-2016	Percent	47.8%	35.4%
High school graduation	2012-2016	Percent	86.2%	85.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2012-2016	Percent	16.6%	21.5%
Homicide rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	11.1	7.5
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	391.4	469.9
Injury death rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	46.1	43.5
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.2	10.1
Drinking water violations	FY 2013-2014	Presence of violation	Yes	N/A
Severe housing problems	2009-2013	Percent	15.5%	14.9%

[1] **Years of Potential Life Lost**
[2] **Age Adjusted**

PHILLIPS COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2016	Count	18,975	2,988,248
White non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	35.2%	74.0%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	62.1%	15.9%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2016	Percent	0.2%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2016	Percent	0.5%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino	2016	Percent	2.0%	7.3%
Persons 65 years and older	2016	Percent	17.3%	16.3%
Not proficient in English	2011-2015	Percent	0.4%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015	YPLL per 100,000 population[1]	14,912	9,136
Diabetes prevalence	2016	Percent	20.5%	13.5%
HIV prevalence	2015	Per 100,000 population	312.6	187.3
Chlamydia infections	2015	Per 100,000 population	1025.0	542.0
Low birth weight	2012-2016	Percent	11.9%	8.8%
Teen birth rate	2012-2016	Per 1,000 female population	73.9	39.5
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	8.5	7.1
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2015	Percent	26.1%	24.9%
Adult obesity	2016	Percent	47.8%	35.7%
Physical inactivity	2016	Percent	40.5%	32.5%
Excessive drinking	2014	Percent	9.2%	15.3%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2011-2015	Percent	28.6%	28.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2016	Percent	18.4%	14.5%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2016	Ratio, population to PCP	1,460:1	768:1
Dentists	2016	Ratio, population to dentist	4,744:1	2,240:1
Health care costs	2014	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$8,580	$9,544
Preventable hospital stays	2014	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	74.2	62.0
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2012-2016	Dollar	$26,829	$42,336
Unemployment	2015	Percent	7.9%	5.2%
Children in poverty	2012-2016	Percent	52.7%	26.8%
Children in single parent house	2012-2016	Percent	58.6%	35.4%
High school graduation	2012-2016	Percent	76.4%	85.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2012-2016	Percent	11.7%	21.5%
Homicide rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	22.5	7.5
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	1243.5	469.9
Injury death rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	44.9	43.5
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.3	10.1
Drinking water violations	FY 2013-2014	Presence of violation	Yes	N/A
Severe housing problems	2009-2013	Percent	22.3%	14.9%

[1]**Years of Potential Life Lost**
[2]**Age Adjusted**

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2016	Count	24,023	2,988,248
White non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	88.1%	74.0%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	8.5%	15.9%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2016	Percent	0.3%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2016	Percent	0.4%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino	2016	Percent	2.9%	7.3%
Persons 65 years and older	2016	Percent	17.5%	16.3%
Not proficient in English	2011-2015	Percent	0.3%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015	YPLL per 100,000 population[1]	13,365	9,136
Diabetes prevalence	2016	Percent	16.9%	13.5%
HIV prevalence	2015	Per 100,000 population	83.2	187.3
Chlamydia infections	2015	Per 100,000 population	499.2	542.0
Low birth weight	2012-2016	Percent	8.6%	8.8%
Teen birth rate	2012-2016	Per 1,000 female population	58.9	39.5
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	8.3	7.1
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2015	Percent	23.7%	24.9%
Adult obesity	2016	Percent	35.0%	35.7%
Physical inactivity	2016	Percent	32.5%	32.5%
Excessive drinking	2014	Percent	12.6%	15.3%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2011-2015	Percent	35.7%	28.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2016	Percent	16.7%	14.5%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2016	Ratio, population to PCP	6,006:1	768:1
Dentists	2016	Ratio, population to dentist	8,008:1	2,240:1
Health care costs	2014	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$11,151	$9,544
Preventable hospital stays	2014	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	83.5	62.0
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2012-2016	Dollar	$35,163	$42,336
Unemployment	2015	Percent	5.7%	5.2%
Children in poverty	2012-2016	Percent	34.7%	26.8%
Children in single parent house	2012-2016	Percent	47.2%	35.4%
High school graduation	2012-2016	Percent	78.7%	85.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2012-2016	Percent	9.6%	21.5%
Homicide rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	4.8	7.5
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	363.8	469.9
Injury death rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	54.5	43.5
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.4	10.1
Drinking water violations	FY 2013-2014	Presence of violation	No	N/A
Severe housing problems	2009-2013	Percent	16.2%	14.9%

[1]**Years of Potential Life Lost**
[2]**Age Adjusted**

SHARP COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2016	Count	17,157	2,988,248
White non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	95.2%	74.0%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	1.1%	15.9%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2016	Percent	1.0%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2016	Percent	0.7%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino	2016	Percent	2.1%	7.3%
Persons 65 years and older	2016	Percent	25.6%	16.3%
Not proficient in English	2011-2015	Percent	0.0%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015	YPLL per 100,000 population[1]	11,520	9,136
Diabetes prevalence	2016	Percent	14.3%	13.5%
HIV prevalence	2015	Per 100,000 population	47.3	187.3
Chlamydia infections	2015	Per 100,000 population	165.6	542.0
Low birth weight	2012-2016	Percent	8.8%	8.8%
Teen birth rate	2012-2016	Per 1,000 female population	55.8	39.5
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	6.3	7.1
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2015	Percent	21.1%	24.9%
Adult obesity	2016	Percent	38.8%	35.7%
Physical inactivity	2016	Percent	35.3%	32.5%
Excessive drinking	2014	Percent	11.5%	15.3%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2011-2015	Percent	33.3%	28.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2016	Percent	19.5%	14.5%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2016	Ratio, population to PCP	1,716:1	768:1
Dentists	2016	Ratio, population to dentist	3,431:1	2,240:1
Health care costs	2014	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$10,102	$9,544
Preventable hospital stays	2014	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	66.3	62.0
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2012-2016	Dollar	$31,068	$42,336
Unemployment	2015	Percent	7.1%	5.2%
Children in poverty	2012-2016	Percent	29.0%	26.8%
Children in single parent house	2012-2016	Percent	31.3%	35.4%
High school graduation	2012-2016	Percent	83.2%	85.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2012-2016	Percent	10.1%	21.5%
Homicide rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	1.7	7.5
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population		469.9
Injury death rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	51.1	43.5
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	9.6	10.1
Drinking water violations	FY 2013-2014	Presence of violation	Yes	N/A
Severe housing problems	2009-2013	Percent	15.1%	14.9%

[1]**Years of Potential Life Lost**
[2]**Age Adjusted**

WOODRUFF COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2016	Count	6,641	2,988,248
White non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	70.7%	74.0%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2016	Percent	26.8%	15.9%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2016	Percent	0.4%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2016	Percent	0.3%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino	2016	Percent	1.9%	7.3%
Persons 65 years and older	2016	Percent	22.6%	16.3%
Not proficient in English	2011-2015	Percent	0.0%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015	YPLL per 100,000 population[1]	11,038	9,136
Diabetes prevalence	2016	Percent	20.0%	13.5%
HIV prevalence	2015	Per 100,000 population	*	187.3
Chlamydia infections	2015	Per 100,000 population	415.4	542.0
Low birth weight	2012-2016	Percent	6.8%	8.8%
Teen birth rate	2012-2016	Per 1,000 female population	51.0	39.5
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	5.5	7.1
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2015	Percent	21.7%	24.9%
Adult obesity	2016	Percent	32.8%	35.7%
Physical inactivity	2016	Percent	35.8%	32.5%
Excessive drinking	2014	Percent	11.3%	15.3%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2011-2015	Percent	31.3%	28.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2016	Percent	20.2%	14.5%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2016	Ratio, population to PCP	2,214:1	768:1
Dentists	2016	Ratio, population to dentist	6,641:1	2,240:1
Health care costs	2014	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$10,397	$9,544
Preventable hospital stays	2014	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	92.5	62.0
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2012-2016	Dollar	$30,383	$42,336
Unemployment	2015	Percent	6.7%	5.2%
Children in poverty	2012-2016	Percent	30.1%	26.8%
Children in single parent house	2012-2016	Percent	42.2%	35.4%
High school graduation	2012-2016	Percent	75.5%	85.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2012-2016	Percent	10.2%	21.5%
Homicide rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	11.7	7.5
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	137.0	469.9
Injury death rate	2012-2016	Per 100,000 population[2]	48.7	43.5
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.3	10.1
Drinking water violations	FY 2013-2014	Presence of violation	Yes	N/A
Severe housing problems	2009-2013	Percent	13.5%	14.9%

[1]**Years of Potential Life Lost**
[2]**Age Adjusted**

APPENDIX 1: 2014 Life Expectancy at Birth Map

2013-2015 Death Data and 2014 Population Estimates
In Accordance with Act 790 and Act 798 of 2011

State Mean = 76.1
Minimum (Phillips County) = 71.5; Maximum (Benton County) = 79.6

Life Expectancy
- 79.1-80.0
- 76.0-79.0
- 74.0-75.9
- <74.0

Date: October 5, 2016
Source: Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health
Map created by: Joyce Biddle
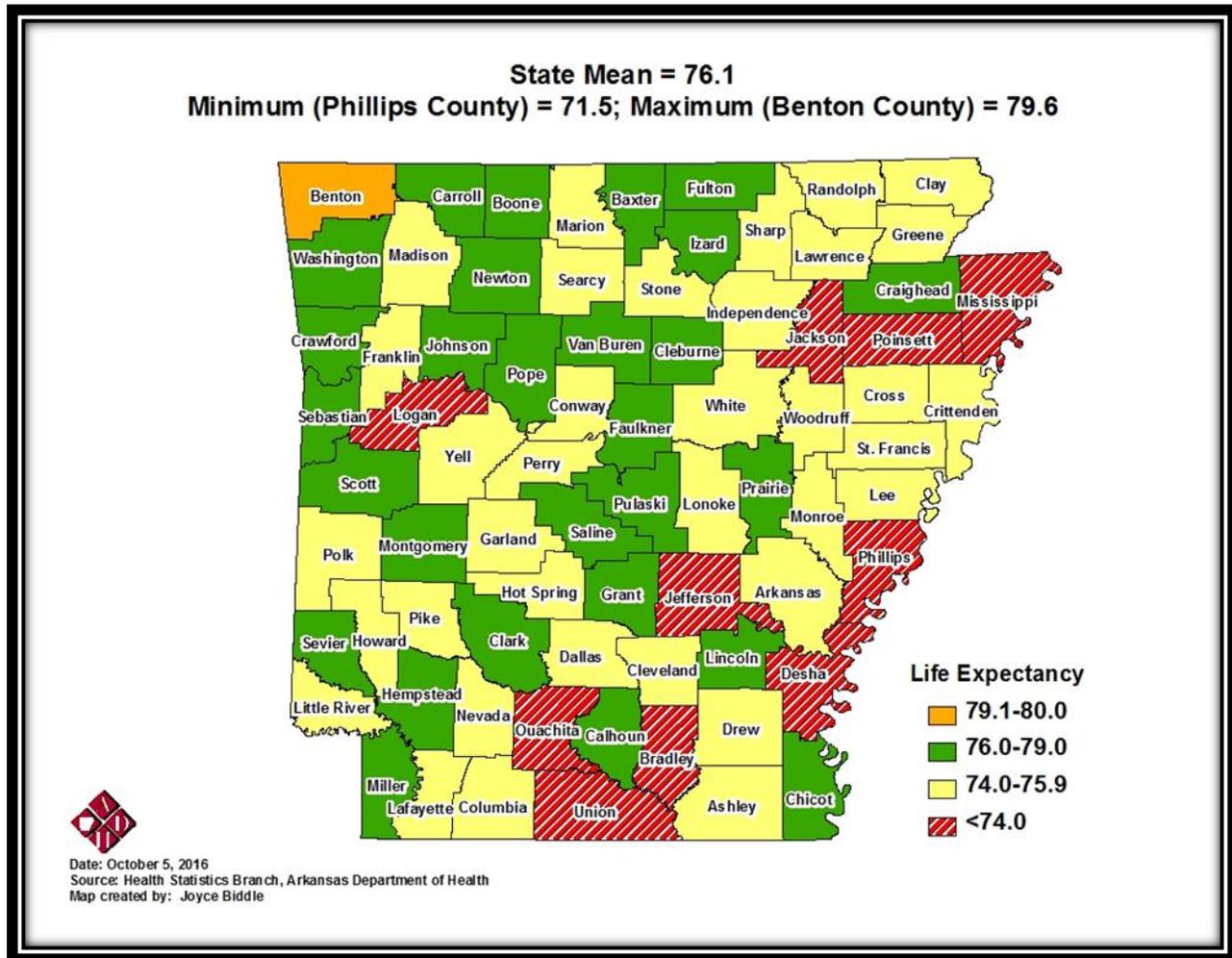
APPENDIX 2: Selection of Health Measures

HEALTH OUTCOMES
Measuring **premature mortality**, rather than overall mortality, focuses attention on deaths that could have been prevented. Measuring Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) allows communities to target resources to high-risk 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 is the seventh leading cause of death in the United States.[7]
Profile Measure Data Source: Arkansas Department of Health, Health Statistics Branch, BRFSS County Estimates

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 can be 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.[8]
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. STIs also have a high economic burden on society. For example, the direct medical cost of managing STIs and the complications in the U.S. was approximately 15.6 billion dollars in 2008.[9]
Profile Measure Data Source: Arkansas PRISM (Patient Reporting Investigating Surveillance Manager)

Low birth weight (LBW) represents two factors: maternal exposure to health risks and an infant's current and future morbidity, as well as premature mortality risk. From the perspective of maternal health outcomes, LBW indicates maternal exposure to health risks in all categories of health factors, including her health behaviors, access to health care, the social and economic environment she inhabits, and environmental risks to which she is exposed. 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.
Profile Measure Data Source: Arkansas Department of Health, Health Statistics Branch Query System

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. A systematic review of the sexual risk among pregnant and mothering teens concludes that pregnancy is a marker for current and future sexual risk behaviors and adverse outcomes. 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.
Profile Measure Data Source: Arkansas Department of Health, Health Statistics Branch Query System

Infant mortality represents the health of the most vulnerable age group (those under 365 days). This measure can help to interpret the YPLL rate in a county.
Profile Measure Data Source: Arkansas Department of Health, Health Statistics Branch Query System

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, 2017 County Health Rankings

Obesity is often the result of an overall energy imbalance due to poor diet and limited physical activity. 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: Arkansas Department of Health, Health Statistics Branch, BRFSS County Estimates

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 at the county level is related to health care expenditures for circulatory system diseases.
Profile Measure Data Source: Arkansas Department of Health, Health Statistics Branch, BRFSS County Estimates

Excessive drinking is a risk factor for a number of 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, 2017 County Health Rankings

Approximately 17,000 Americans are killed annually in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes. Binge/heavy drinkers account for most episodes of **alcohol-impaired driving**. An important strength of this measure is that alcohol-impaired driving deaths directly measure the relationship between alcohol and motor vehicle crash deaths.
Profile Measure Data Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2017 County Health Rankings

CLINICAL CARE
Lack of health insurance coverage is a significant barrier to accessing needed health care. The Kaiser Family Foundation released a report in October 2015 that outlines the effects insurance has on access to health care. One key finding was that "Uninsured people are far more likely than those with insurance to report problems getting needed medical care. Thirty percent

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: Arkansas Department of Health, Health Statistics Branch

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 December 2012, there were 4,585 Dental Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) with 45 million people living in them.
Profile Measure Data Source: Arkansas Department of Health, Health Statistics Branch

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: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2017 County Health Rankings

Preventable hospital stays is the hospital discharge rate 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. 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, 2017 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

The unemployed population experiences worse health and higher mortality rates than the employed population. **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, 2017 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 (male and female) 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 his or her health, education can have multi-generational implications that make it an important measure for the health of future generations. Evidence links maternal education with the health of her offspring. Parents' level of education affects their children's health directly through resources available to the children, and also 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 should be increased, particularly among young racial/ethnic minority males.
Profile Measure Data Source: Arkansas Department of Health, Health Statistics Branch Query System

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: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2017 County Health Rankings

Injuries are one of the leading causes of death. Unintentional injuries were the 4th leading cause and intentional injuries the 10th leading cause of U.S. mortality in 2015. The leading causes of death among unintentional injuries, respectively were: poisoning, motor vehicle traffic, and falls. Among intentional injuries the leading causes of death are: suicide by firearm, suicide by suffocation, and homicide by firearm, respectively. Unintentional injuries are a substantial contributor to premature death as the leading cause of death for persons under age 45.
Profile Measure Data Source: Arkansas Department of Health, Health Statistics Branch Query System

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

The relationship between **elevated air pollution**, particularly fine particulate matter and 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, 2017 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 for those with compromised immune systems. A number of 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, 2017 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, 2017 County Health Rankings

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