Red County
County Life Expectancy Profile
2018

Benton | Carroll | Boone | Baxter | Fulton | Randolph | Clay
Sharp | Greene
Washington | Madison | Marion | Izard | Lawrence
Newton | Searcy | Stone | Craighead | Mississippi
Crawford | Independence
Franklin | Johnson | Van Buren | Cleburne | Jackson | Poinsett
Pope
Conway | White | Cross | Crittenden
Sebastian | Logan | Woodruff
Faulkner | St. Francis
Yell | Perry | Lee
Scott | Prairie
Pulaski | Lonoke | Monroe
Montgomery | Garland | Saline
Polk | Phillips
Hot Spring | Grant | Jefferson | Arkansas
Pike | Clark
Sevier | Howard | Dallas | Lincoln
Cleveland | Desha
Hempstead | Nevada | Ouachita | Calhoun | Drew
Little River | Bradley
Miller | Union | Ashley | Chicot
Lafayette | Columbia

Office of Health Equity
Arkansas Department of Health

Arkansas Minority Health Commission

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

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is prepared in accordance with the 2011 Arkansas Act 790[1] to define Arkansas "Red Counties." Twenty-two counties were identified and ranked as "Red Counties" in 2018. 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 Louisiana for 43rd in the U.S. in life expectancy in 2010-2015[2] (1st being the best).
- The 2015 and 2016 life expectancies were 76.0 and 75.8 years for Arkansas compared to the 78.7 and 78.6 years for the U.S.[3], respectively. In 2016, 52 out of the 75 (69%) county-specific life expectancies fell below the state's average life expectancy.
- Benton County had the highest life expectancy of 79.7 years, 3.9 years higher than the state's average, and was used as reference for comparison in this report for the 2016 life expectancy.
- Monroe County had the lowest life expectancy of 70.6 years in 2016, which is 5.2 years lower than the state's average and 9.1 years lower than Benton County's life expectancy.
- In 2016, the cut-offs generated one Gold County (79.7), 52 non-Red Counties (73.8-79.6), and 22 Red Counties (<73.8).
- The 22 Red Counties in 2016 were, from lowest to highest life expectancy, Monroe, Mississippi, Phillips, Desha, Poinsett, Clay, Jackson, Cross, Jefferson, Randolph, Calhoun, Bradley, Sharp, Cleveland, Chicot, Lawrence, Little River, Crittenden, Nevada, Ouachita, Hot Spring, and Howard.
- A total of 19 counties increased life expectancy in 2016 compared to the 2015 life expectancy. The highest increase was 2.0 years in Prairie County.
- A total of 48 counties decreased life expectancy in 2016 compared to the 2015 life expectancy. The greatest decrease was 2.7 years in Calhoun 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.[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 (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 was more than six years below the county with the highest life expectancy than the county with the highest life expectancy.[1]
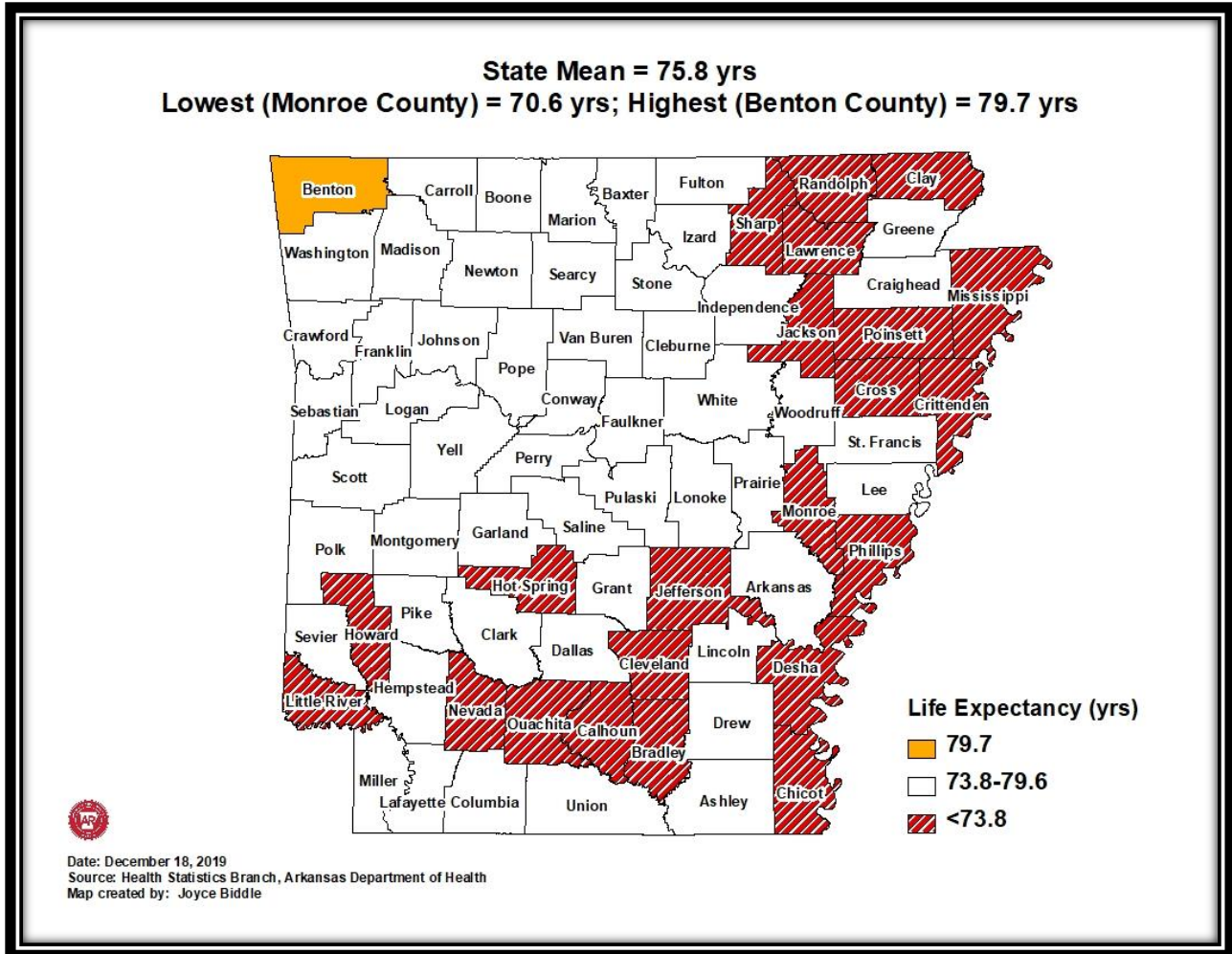
Acts 790[1] and 798[5] were passed in the Arkansas Legislature in 2011 to encourage state agencies and organizations to make appropriate services/programs available to improve public health in these counties. Following the directives of the legislation, the Red County Action Planning Committee (RCAPC) 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 this 2018 report, 22 Red Counties have been identified. Life expectancy was calculated using 2015-2017 Arkansas resident death data and 2016 Arkansas population estimates. Categories for defining life expectancy are determined based on Act 798[5] using Gold (79.7 years), non-Red (73.8-79.6), and Red (<73.8) 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-two 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.

2016 LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH MAP

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

State Mean = 75.8 yrs
Lowest (Monroe County) = 70.6 yrs; Highest (Benton County) = 79.7 yrs

Life Expectancy (yrs)
- 79.7
- 73.8-79.6
- <73.8

Date: December 18, 2019
Source: Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health
Map created by: Joyce Biddle

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 2016 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 79.7 years.
    - Monroe County had the lowest life expectancy of 70.6 years; 9.1 years less than Benton County.
- Table 2 presents 2016 life expectancies of 22 Red Counties ranging from 70.6 to 73.7 years.
- Table 3 presents 2016 life expectancies of all counties other than the Gold and Red Counties, ranging from 73.8 to 79.6 years.
- Table 4 presents changes in life expectancies by county from 2008 to 2016.
    - A total of 19 counties increased life expectancies in 2016, from the previous year, ranging from as low as 0.1 year (Baxter, Dallas and Stone Counties) to a high of 2.0 years (Prairie County).
    - The life expectancies for 48 counties decreased in 2016, from the previous year, ranging from 0.1 (Sebastian, White, Boone, and Ouachita Counties) to 2.7 years (Calhoun County).
    - The life expectancies of eight counties (Arkansas, Faulkner, Garland, Lawrence, Montgomery, Perry, Pope, and Pulaski) remained the same.
- Figure 1 presents life expectancy trends by gender and race for the state of Arkansas, 2007-2016. There has been an overall increasing trend of life expectancies among black males and females as well as white males. However, there has been a slight decrease among all race and gender groups in the last three years.
- Figure 2 presents life expectancy trends from 2013-2016 by gender and race for the Red Counties combined. As was seen in the previous graph, life expectancy has been decreasing among white and black males in the Red Counties. The disparity in life expectancies between black and white females has become smaller and have become nearly similar.

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 2016	Life Expectancy (Years)
United States	323,405,935	78.6
State of Arkansas	2,988,231	75.8
Benton County (highest life expectancy)	258,704	79.7
Monroe County (lowest life expectancy)	7,235	70.6

Table 2: Red Counties Life Expectancies

County (n=22)	Population 2016	Life Expectancy (Years)
Howard	13,438	73.7
Hot Spring	33,446	73.6
Ouachita	24,019	73.6
Nevada	8,374	73.6
Crittenden	49,320	73.6
Little River	12,430	73.6
Lawrence	16,639	73.6
Chicot	10,912	73.4
Cleveland	8,260	73.4
Sharp	17,138	73.4
Bradley	10,979	73.4
Calhoun	5,162	73.3
Randolph	17,408	73.1
Jefferson	70,342	73.0
Cross	17,037	73.0
Jackson	17,309	72.9
Clay	15,057	72.6
Poinsett	24,008	71.9
Desha	11,920	71.8
Phillips	19,050	71.6
Mississippi	42,885	71.5
Monroe	7,235	70.6

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

County (n=52)	Population 2016	Life Expectancy (Years)
Prairie	8,271	78.0
Washington	227,600	77.9
Newton	7,869	77.8
Saline	117,577	77.3
Pope	63,852	77.1
Faulkner	122,083	76.9
Craighead	105,781	76.8
Pike	10,817	76.7
Baxter	41,145	76.7
Boone	37,191	76.6
Hempstead	22,026	76.6
Pulaski	393,677	76.4
Carroll	27,728	76.3
Grant	18,094	76.2
Lincoln	13,810	76.1
Van Buren	16,622	76.1
Sebastian	127,567	76.0
Montgomery	8,949	76.0
Polk	20,141	75.9
Stone	12,500	75.9
Sevier	16,955	75.9
Johnson	26,225	75.8
Crawford	62,259	75.7
Izard	13,490	75.7
Independence	37,094	75.7
Lafayette	6,928	75.7

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=52)	Population 2016	Life Expectancy (Years)
Clark	22,550	75.6
Perry	10,273	75.5
Cleburne	25,159	75.5
Lee	9,360	75.4
Searcy	7,965	75.1
Marion	16,369	75.0
White	78,838	75.0
Drew	18,628	75.0
St. Francis	26,304	74.9
Garland	98,231	74.9
Columbia	23,983	74.6
Fulton	12,039	74.5
Conway	20,895	74.5
Lonoke	71,757	74.5
Ashley	20,498	74.4
Miller	43,874	74.3
Franklin	17,671	74.2
Logan	21,713	74.2
Arkansas	18,215	74.2
Scott	10,360	74.2
Greene	44,715	74.1
Woodruff	6,623	74.1
Yell	21,486	74.0
Dallas	7,430	73.9
Madison	16,105	73.8
Union	39,867	73.8

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 2016

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

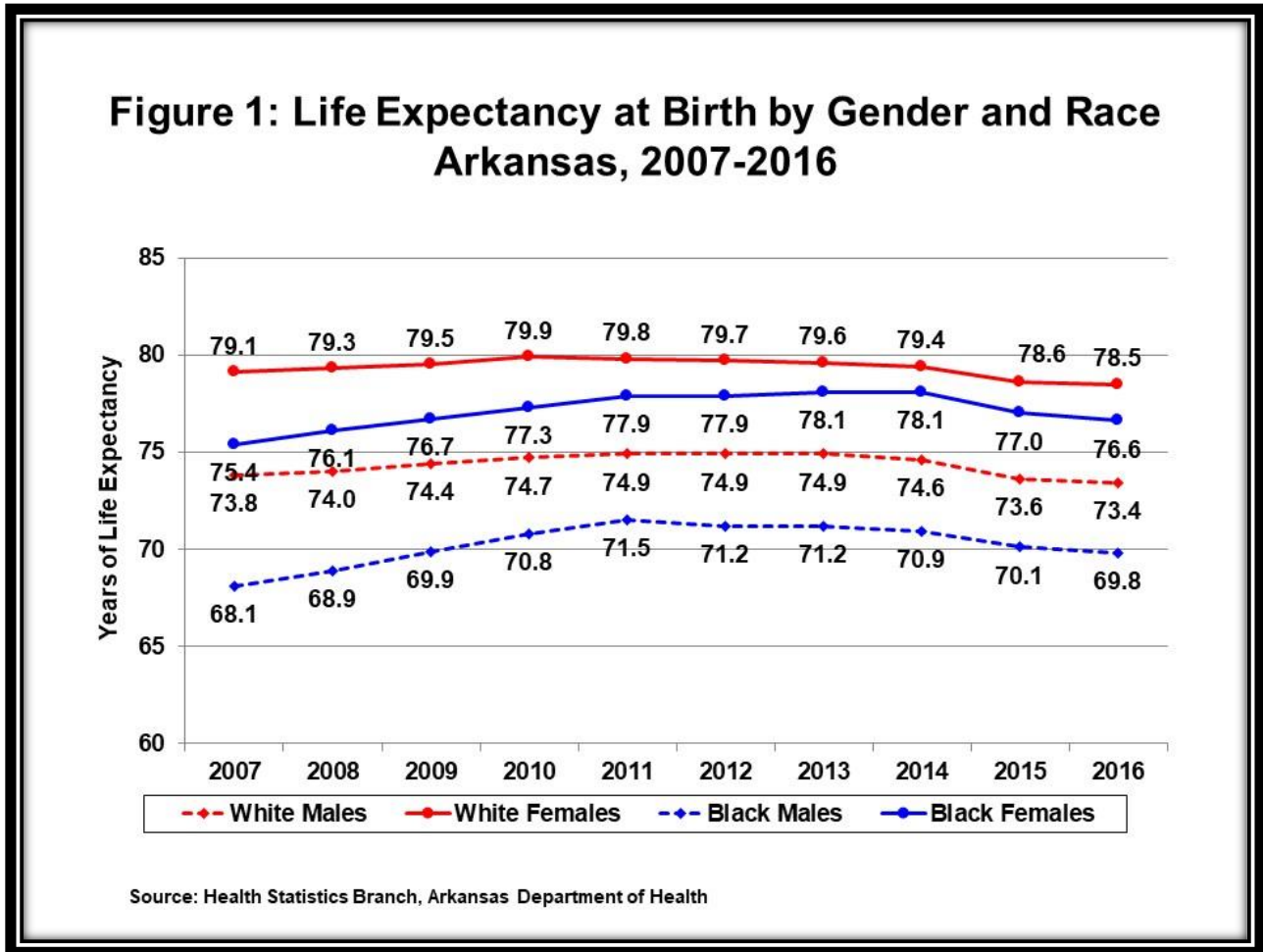Source: Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health

CHANGES IN LIFE EXPECTANCIES

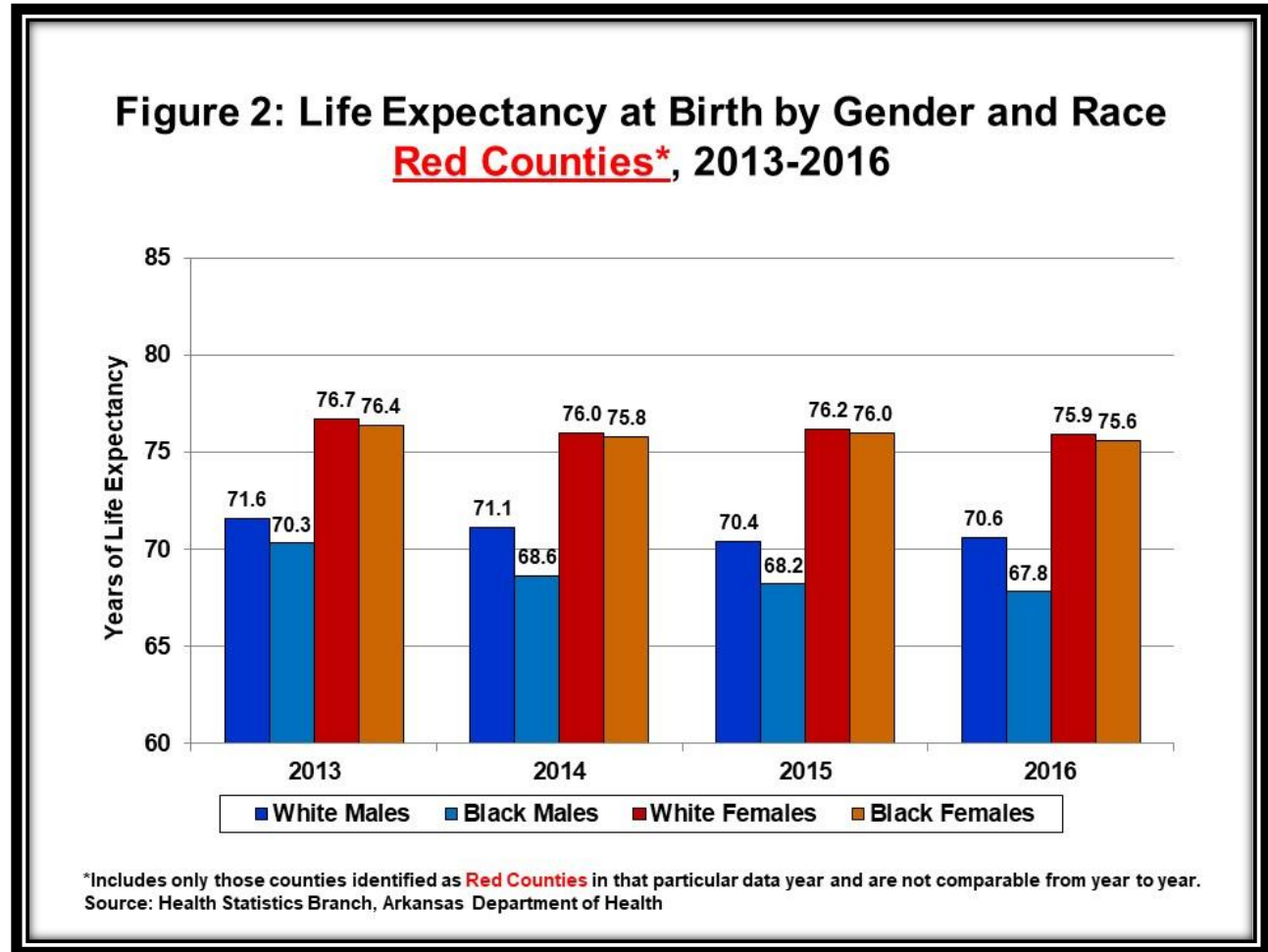**Table 4: Changes in Life Expectancies from 2008 to 2016 (Cont.)**

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

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, 2007-2016

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*, 2013-2016

*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 2016 was similar to that of 2015, 75.8 and 76.0, respectively. The gap between the highest and the lowest ranking counties narrowed from 10 years in 2008 to 8.3 years in 2011, and 8.2 years in 2015. However, the gap widened to 9.1 in 2016, which demonstrates a decreasing trend in life expectancy that has been seen throughout the nation for the last three years. Many theorists have postulated as to the reasons for this, but the generally accepted reason is that we need to invest in health rather than health care. Investing in health refers to public investments in things such as education, transportation, and housing which would directly affect the quality of life of everyone in the community. When we invest in health, we can curb the current epidemics or at least prevent the rise of new ones.[6]

Although there has been a slight decline in the overall life expectancy, in the past 20 years, 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 72.2 years in 2015.[4] Similar trends were observed for blacks in Arkansas from 2007 through 2016.

Health profiles of Benton County and the 22 Red Counties were developed (pages 16-38) 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). According to CDC, social determinants of health impacts 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 selection of these measures as well as sources of data.

A review of the statewide data reveals that Monroe County was ranked at the bottom for premature death rate. Monroe County also ranked the worst for children in single parent homes. Phillips County ranked the worst for children in poverty, adult obesity, homicide rate, and diabetes prevalence. Bradley County ranked the worst for severe housing problems. Phillips County ranked second to the worst for severe housing problems, teen birth rate, and violent crime rate. Crittenden County ranked worst for violent crime rate and second worst for low birth weight births. Jefferson County ranked worst for chlamydia infections and second worst for homicide rate. Desha County ranked worst for low birth weight births. Lawrence County ranked worst for infant mortality. St. Francis County ranked worst for teen birth rate, Lafayette County for physical inactivity, Drew County for smoking prevalence, Pulaski County for air pollution, Columbia County for alcohol-impaired driving deaths, and Lawrence County for injury mortality.

Seven of the counties mentioned above are among the 22 Red Counties identified in 2018. 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	2017	Count	266,300	3,004,279
White non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	74.9%	73.6%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	2.1%	16.0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2017	Percent	1.7%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2017	Percent	4.7%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino	2017	Percent	16.7%	7.6%
Persons 65 years and older	2017	Percent	13.2%	16.6%
Limited English Speaking	2012-2016	Percent	3.0%	1.6%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015-2017[1]	YPLL per 100,000 population[2]	6,170	9,277
Diabetes prevalence	2017	Percent	9.3%	12.2%
HIV prevalence	2016	Per 100,000 population	95.1	197.2
Chlamydia infections	2016	Per 100,000 population	289.5	560.1
Low birth weight	2013-2017	Percent	7.3%	9.0%
Teen birth rate	2013-2017	Per 1,000 female population	27.1	37.1
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	5.7	7.4
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2017	Percent	13.0%	22.3%
Adult obesity	2017	Percent	32.5%	35.0%
Physical inactivity	2017	Percent	26.5%	32.6%
Excessive drinking	2016	Percent	17.3%	15.9%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2012-2016	Percent	28.0%	27.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2017	Percent	11.7%	9.8%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2017	Ratio, population to PCP	983:1	758:1
Dentists	2017	Ratio, population to dentist	2,080:1	2,138:1
Health care costs	2015	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$9,083	$9,788
Preventable hospital stays	2015	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	46.3	61.8
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2013-2017	Dollar	$61,271	$43,813
Unemployment	2016	Percent	2.9%	4.0%
Children in poverty	2013-2017	Percent	14.5%	25.7%
Children in single parent house	2013-2017	Percent	17.9%	28.6%
High school graduation	2013-2017	Percent	87.5%	85.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2013-2017	Percent	31.7%	22.0%
Homicide rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	1.4	8.0
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	243.9	469.9
Injury death rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	37.8	47.9
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.0	10.1
Drinking water violations	2016	Presence of violation	Yes	N/A
Severe housing problems	2010-2014	Percent	11.6%	14.7%

[1] **3-Year Rolling Average**
[2] **Years of Potential Life Lost**
[3] **Age Adjusted**

Bradley County Profile

BRADLEY COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2017	Count	10,864	3,004,279
White non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	56.0%	73.6%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	27.8%	16.0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2017	Percent	0.3%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2017	Percent	0.3%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino	2017	Percent	15.6%	7.6%
Persons 65 years and older	2017	Percent	18.9%	16.6%
Limited English Speaking	2012-2016	Percent	3.5%	1.6%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015-2017[1]	YPLL per 100,000 population[2]	11,466	9,277
Diabetes prevalence	2017	Percent	16.4%	12.2%
HIV prevalence	2016	Per 100,000 population	127.5	197.2
Chlamydia infections	2016	Per 100,000 population	519.2	560.1
Low birth weight	2013-2017	Percent	9.0%	9.0%
Teen birth rate	2013-2017	Per 1,000 female population	39.6	37.1
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	8.9	7.4
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2017	Percent	27.9%	22.3%
Adult obesity	2017	Percent	33.0%	35.0%
Physical inactivity	2017	Percent	39.1%	32.6%
Excessive drinking	2016	Percent	12.3%	15.9%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2012-2016	Percent	22.2%	27.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2017	Percent	16.3%	9.8%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2017	Ratio, population to PCP	1,358:1	758:1
Dentists	2017	Ratio, population to dentist	3,621:1	2,138:1
Health care costs	2015	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$11,131	$9,788
Preventable hospital stays	2015	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	116.3	61.8
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2013-2017	Dollar	$36,310	$43,813
Unemployment	2016	Percent	5.2%	4.0%
Children in poverty	2013-2017	Percent	42.2%	25.7%
Children in single parent house	2013-2017	Percent	34.2%	28.6%
High school graduation	2013-2017	Percent	81.4%	85.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2013-2017	Percent	14.4%	22.0%
Homicide rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	10.4	8.0
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	252.4	469.9
Injury death rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	68.7	47.9
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.0	10.1
Drinking water violations	2016	Presence of violation	Yes	N/A
Severe housing problems	2010-2014	Percent	21.5%	14.7%

[1]**3-Year Rolling Average**
[2]**Years of Potential Life Lost**
[3]**Age Adjusted**

Calhoun County Profile

CALHOUN COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2017	Count	5,247	3,004,279
White non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	73.3%	73.6%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	22.0%	16.0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2017	Percent	0.3%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2017	Percent	0.3%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino	2017	Percent	4.2%	7.6%
Persons 65 years and older	2017	Percent	21.1%	16.6%
Limited English Speaking	2012-2016	Percent	0.4%	1.6%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015-2017[1]	YPLL per 100,000 population[2]	12,732	9,277
Diabetes prevalence	2017	Percent	14.2%	12.2%
HIV prevalence	2016	Per 100,000 population	232.5	197.2
Chlamydia infections	2016	Per 100,000 population	348.7	560.1
Low birth weight	2013-2017	Percent	8.6%	9.0%
Teen birth rate	2013-2017	Per 1,000 female population	30.8	37.1
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	n/a	7.4
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2017	Percent	24.9%	22.3%
Adult obesity	2017	Percent	37.8%	35.0%
Physical inactivity	2017	Percent	37.6%	32.6%
Excessive drinking	2016	Percent	13.5%	15.9%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2012-2016	Percent	30.0%	27.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2017	Percent	12.9%	9.8%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2017	Ratio, population to PCP	5,247:1	758:1
Dentists	2017	Ratio, population to dentist	5,247:1	2,138:1
Health care costs	2015	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$9,770	$9,788
Preventable hospital stays	2015	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	69.7	61.8
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2013-2017	Dollar	$37,225	$43,813
Unemployment	2016	Percent	4.7%	4.0%
Children in poverty	2013-2017	Percent	34.3%	25.7%
Children in single parent house	2013-2017	Percent	42.6%	28.6%
High school graduation	2013-2017	Percent	84.2%	85.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2013-2017	Percent	12.3%	22.0%
Homicide rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	2.2	8.0
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	178.6	469.9
Injury death rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	69.9	47.9
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.0	10.1
Drinking water violations	2016	Presence of violation	No	N/A
Severe housing problems	2010-2014	Percent	9.5%	14.7%

[1]3-Year Rolling Average
[2]Years of Potential Life Lost
[3]Age Adjusted

Chicot County Profile

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2017	Count	10,636	3,004,279
White non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	40.1%	73.6%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	53.7%	16.0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2017	Percent	0.2%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2017	Percent	0.6%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino	2017	Percent	5.4%	7.6%
Persons 65 years and older	2017	Percent	19.6%	16.6%
Limited English Speaking	2012-2016	Percent	0.3%	1.6%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015-2017[1]	YPLL per 100,000 population[2]	13,138	9,277
Diabetes prevalence	2017	Percent	11.3%	12.2%
HIV prevalence	2016	Per 100,000 population	229.1	197.2
Chlamydia infections	2016	Per 100,000 population	714.8	560.1
Low birth weight	2013-2017	Percent	11.5%	9.0%
Teen birth rate	2013-2017	Per 1,000 female population	43.2	37.1
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	n/a	7.4
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2017	Percent	27.8%	22.3%
Adult obesity	2017	Percent	40.1%	35.0%
Physical inactivity	2017	Percent	38.1%	32.6%
Excessive drinking	2016	Percent	11.4%	15.9%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2012-2016	Percent	7.7%	27.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2017	Percent	14.3%	9.8%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2017	Ratio, population to PCP	1,330:1	758:1
Dentists	2017	Ratio, population to dentist	3,545:1	2,138:1
Health care costs	2015	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$12,256	$9,788
Preventable hospital stays	2015	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	101.9	61.8
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2013-2017	Dollar	$32,412	$43,813
Unemployment	2016	Percent	6.6%	4.0%
Children in poverty	2013-2017	Percent	40.7%	25.7%
Children in single parent house	2013-2017	Percent	47.0%	28.6%
High school graduation	2013-2017	Percent	80.2%	85.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2013-2017	Percent	13.2%	22.0%
Homicide rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	15.4	8.0
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	463.6	469.9
Injury death rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	55.6	47.9
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.1	10.1
Drinking water violations	2016	Presence of violation	Yes	N/A
Severe housing problems	2010-2014	Percent	17.6%	14.7%

[1]**3-Year Rolling Average**
[2]**Years of Potential Life Lost**
[3]**Age Adjusted**

CLAY COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2017	Count	14,920	3,004,279
White non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	96.2%	73.6%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	1.0%	16.0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2017	Percent	0.4%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2017	Percent	0.2%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino	2017	Percent	2.1%	7.6%
Persons 65 years and older	2017	Percent	21.5%	16.6%
Limited English Speaking	2012-2016	Percent	0.1%	1.6%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015-2017[1]	YPLL per 100,000 population[2]	11,796	9,277
Diabetes prevalence	2017	Percent	15.3%	12.2%
HIV prevalence	2016	Per 100,000 population	99.6	197.2
Chlamydia infections	2016	Per 100,000 population	199.2	560.1
Low birth weight	2013-2017	Percent	6.3%	9.0%
Teen birth rate	2013-2017	Per 1,000 female population	55.6	37.1
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	n/a	7.4
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2017	Percent	21.0%	22.3%
Adult obesity	2017	Percent	40.3%	35.0%
Physical inactivity	2017	Percent	27.3%	32.6%
Excessive drinking	2016	Percent	13.7%	15.9%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2012-2016	Percent	26.3%	27.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2017	Percent	11.9%	9.8%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2017	Ratio, population to PCP	1,492:1	758:1
Dentists	2017	Ratio, population to dentist	2,984:1	2,138:1
Health care costs	2015	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$11,970	$9,788
Preventable hospital stays	2015	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	96.5	61.8
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2013-2017	Dollar	$32,219	$43,813
Unemployment	2016	Percent	5.7%	4.0%
Children in poverty	2013-2017	Percent	32.4%	25.7%
Children in single parent house	2013-2017	Percent	35.1%	28.6%
High school graduation	2013-2017	Percent	78.5%	85.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2013-2017	Percent	10.7%	22.0%
Homicide rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	2.7	8.0
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	174.6	469.9
Injury death rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	71.4	47.9
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.3	10.1
Drinking water violations	2016	Presence of violation	Yes	N/A
Severe housing problems	2010-2014	Percent	10.0%	14.7%

[1]**3-Year Rolling Average**
[2]**Years of Potential Life Lost**
[3]**Age Adjusted**

Cleveland County Profile

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2017	Count	8,202	3,004,279
White non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	85.4%	73.6%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	11.7%	16.0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2017	Percent	0.4%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2017	Percent	0.2%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino	2017	Percent	2.3%	7.6%
Persons 65 years and older	2017	Percent	20.5%	16.6%
Limited English Speaking	2012-2016	Percent	0.1%	1.6%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015-2017[1]	YPLL per 100,000 population[2]	12,017	9,277
Diabetes prevalence	2017	Percent	14.3%	12.2%
HIV prevalence	2016	Per 100,000 population	145.3	197.2
Chlamydia infections	2016	Per 100,000 population	363.2	560.1
Low birth weight	2013-2017	Percent	8.7%	9.0%
Teen birth rate	2013-2017	Per 1,000 female population	n/a	37.1
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	n/a	7.4
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2017	Percent	19.8%	22.3%
Adult obesity	2017	Percent	41.5%	35.0%
Physical inactivity	2017	Percent	38.3%	32.6%
Excessive drinking	2016	Percent	14.4%	15.9%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2012-2016	Percent	27.3%	27.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2017	Percent	9.1%	9.8%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2017	Ratio, population to PCP	8,202:1	758:1
Dentists	2017	Ratio, population to dentist	-	2,138:1
Health care costs	2015	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$10,818	$9,788
Preventable hospital stays	2015	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	94.3	61.8
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2013-2017	Dollar	$44,840	$43,813
Unemployment	2016	Percent	4.6%	4.0%
Children in poverty	2013-2017	Percent	31.2%	25.7%
Children in single parent house	2013-2017	Percent	30.9%	28.6%
High school graduation	2013-2017	Percent	87.3%	85.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2013-2017	Percent	17.0%	22.0%
Homicide rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	14.6	8.0
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	50.2	469.9
Injury death rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	67.8	47.9
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.1	10.1
Drinking water violations	2016	Presence of violation	No	N/A
Severe housing problems	2010-2014	Percent	8.4%	14.7%

[1]**3-Year Rolling Average**
[2]**Years of Potential Life Lost**
[3]**Age Adjusted**

Crittenden County

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2017	Count	48,750	3,004,279
White non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	42.4%	73.6%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	53.9%	16.0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2017	Percent	0.3%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2017	Percent	0.8%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino	2017	Percent	2.6%	7.6%
Persons 65 years and older	2017	Percent	13.6%	16.6%
Limited English Speaking	2012-2016	Percent	0.7%	1.6%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015-2017[1]	YPLL per 100,000 population[2]	11,628	9,277
Diabetes prevalence	2017	Percent	15.9%	12.2%
HIV prevalence	2016	Per 100,000 population	450.1	197.2
Chlamydia infections	2016	Per 100,000 population	1121.2	560.1
Low birth weight	2013-2017	Percent	13.3%	9.0%
Teen birth rate	2013-2017	Per 1,000 female population	52.0	37.1
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	6.6	7.4
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2017	Percent	27.9%	22.3%
Adult obesity	2017	Percent	38.1%	35.0%
Physical inactivity	2017	Percent	39.9%	32.6%
Excessive drinking	2016	Percent	13.5%	15.9%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2012-2016	Percent	30.4%	27.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2017	Percent	11.6%	9.8%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2017	Ratio, population to PCP	1,523:1	758:1
Dentists	2017	Ratio, population to dentist	1,741:1	2,138:1
Health care costs	2015	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$9,753	$9,788
Preventable hospital stays	2015	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	50.4	61.8
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2013-2017	Dollar	$38,558	$43,813
Unemployment	2016	Percent	4.6%	4.0%
Children in poverty	2013-2017	Percent	37.0%	25.7%
Children in single parent house	2013-2017	Percent	36.5%	28.6%
High school graduation	2013-2017	Percent	81.4%	85.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2013-2017	Percent	16.9%	22.0%
Homicide rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	16.0	8.0
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	1357.4	469.9
Injury death rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	47.5	47.9
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.4	10.1
Drinking water violations	2016	Presence of violation	Yes	N/A
Severe housing problems	2010-2014	Percent	20.2%	14.7%

[1]**3-Year Rolling Average**
[2]**Years of Potential Life Lost**
[3]**Age Adjusted**

CROSS COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2017	Count	16,863	3,004,279
White non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	73.3%	73.6%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	23.6%	16.0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2017	Percent	0.4%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2017	Percent	0.7%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino	2017	Percent	2.0%	7.6%
Persons 65 years and older	2017	Percent	18.4%	16.6%
Limited English Speaking	2012-2016	Percent	0.5%	1.6%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015-2017[1]	YPLL per 100,000 population[2]	11,722	9,277
Diabetes prevalence	2017	Percent	19.8%	12.2%
HIV prevalence	2016	Per 100,000 population	211.3	197.2
Chlamydia infections	2016	Per 100,000 population	851.1	560.1
Low birth weight	2013-2017	Percent	10.9%	9.0%
Teen birth rate	2013-2017	Per 1,000 female population	44.6	37.1
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	10.7	7.4
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2017	Percent	29.4%	22.3%
Adult obesity	2017	Percent	42.3%	35.0%
Physical inactivity	2017	Percent	35.7%	32.6%
Excessive drinking	2016	Percent	13.5%	15.9%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2012-2016	Percent	21.4%	27.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2017	Percent	10.1%	9.8%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2017	Ratio, population to PCP	1,686:1	758:1
Dentists	2017	Ratio, population to dentist	1,874:1	2,138:1
Health care costs	2015	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$10,754	$9,788
Preventable hospital stays	2015	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	94.4	61.8
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2013-2017	Dollar	$41,081	$43,813
Unemployment	2016	Percent	4.5%	4.0%
Children in poverty	2013-2017	Percent	27.4%	25.7%
Children in single parent house	2013-2017	Percent	35.1%	28.6%
High school graduation	2013-2017	Percent	80.4%	85.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2013-2017	Percent	13.8%	22.0%
Homicide rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	13.0	8.0
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	521.3	469.9
Injury death rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	53.0	47.9
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.3	10.1
Drinking water violations	2016	Presence of violation	Yes	N/A
Severe housing problems	2010-2014	Percent	13.9%	14.7%

[1]**3-Year Rolling Average**
[2]**Years of Potential Life Lost**
[3]**Age Adjusted**

Desha County Profile

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2017	Count	11,764	3,004,279
White non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	45.8%	73.6%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	46.6%	16.0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2017	Percent	0.3%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2017	Percent	0.5%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino	2017	Percent	6.7%	7.6%
Persons 65 years and older	2017	Percent	18.4%	16.6%
Limited English Speaking	2012-2016	Percent	1.5%	1.6%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015-2017[1]	YPLL per 100,000 population[2]	13,931	9,277
Diabetes prevalence	2017	Percent	18.0%	12.2%
HIV prevalence	2016	Per 100,000 population	184.6	197.2
Chlamydia infections	2016	Per 100,000 population	721.5	560.1
Low birth weight	2013-2017	Percent	14.6%	9.0%
Teen birth rate	2013-2017	Per 1,000 female population	46.0	37.1
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	n/a	7.4
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2017	Percent	27.0%	22.3%
Adult obesity	2017	Percent	33.5%	35.0%
Physical inactivity	2017	Percent	44.2%	32.6%
Excessive drinking	2016	Percent	11.3%	15.9%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2012-2016	Percent	18.8%	27.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2017	Percent	12.0%	9.8%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2017	Ratio, population to PCP	1,307:1	758:1
Dentists	2017	Ratio, population to dentist	2,941:1	2,138:1
Health care costs	2015	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$11,406	$9,788
Preventable hospital stays	2015	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	105.8	61.8
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2013-2017	Dollar	$27,036	$43,813
Unemployment	2016	Percent	5.5%	4.0%
Children in poverty	2013-2017	Percent	48.5%	25.7%
Children in single parent house	2013-2017	Percent	42.2%	28.6%
High school graduation	2013-2017	Percent	77.4%	85.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2013-2017	Percent	12.6%	22.0%
Homicide rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	16.2	8.0
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	670.0	469.9
Injury death rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	52.9	47.9
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.2	10.1
Drinking water violations	2016	Presence of violation	Yes	N/A
Severe housing problems	2010-2014	Percent	14.5%	14.7%

[1]**3-Year Rolling Average**
[2]**Years of Potential Life Lost**
[3]**Age Adjusted**

Hot Spring County Profile

HOT SPRING COUNTY PROFILE				
INDICATOR	**YEAR**	**MEASURE**	**COUNTY**	**STATE**
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2017	Count	33,574	3,004,279
White non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	83.9%	73.6%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	11.5%	16.0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2017	Percent	0.5%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2017	Percent	0.5%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino	2017	Percent	3.5%	7.6%
Persons 65 years and older	2017	Percent	18.6%	16.6%
Limited English Speaking	2012-2016	Percent	0.5%	1.6%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015-2017[1]	YPLL per 100,000 population[2]	11,722	9,277
Diabetes prevalence	2017	Percent	14.1%	12.2%
HIV prevalence	2016	Per 100,000 population	173.4	197.2
Chlamydia infections	2016	Per 100,000 population	523.2	560.1
Low birth weight	2013-2017	Percent	9.6%	9.0%
Teen birth rate	2013-2017	Per 1,000 female population	42.9	37.1
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	8.0	7.4
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2017	Percent	17.8%	22.3%
Adult obesity	2017	Percent	30.2%	35.0%
Physical inactivity	2017	Percent	25.6%	32.6%
Excessive drinking	2016	Percent	15.7%	15.9%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2012-2016	Percent	18.4%	27.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2017	Percent	13.5%	9.8%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2017	Ratio, population to PCP	1,975:1	758:1
Dentists	2017	Ratio, population to dentist	4,197:1	2,138:1
Health care costs	2015	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$10,126	$9,788
Preventable hospital stays	2015	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	73.3	61.8
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2013-2017	Dollar	$40,626	$43,813
Unemployment	2016	Percent	4.0%	4.0%
Children in poverty	2013-2017	Percent	19.7%	25.7%
Children in single parent house	2013-2017	Percent	28.3%	28.6%
High school graduation	2013-2017	Percent	85.6%	85.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2013-2017	Percent	13.8%	22.0%
Homicide rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	10.8	8.0
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	-	469.9
Injury death rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	71.1	47.9
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.5	10.1
Drinking water violations	2016	Presence of violation	Yes	N/A
Severe housing problems	2010-2014	Percent	12.1%	14.7%

[1] **3-Year Rolling Average**
[2] **Years of Potential Life Lost**
[3] **Age Adjusted**

Howard County Profile

HOWARD COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2017	Count	13,478	3,004,279
White non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	64.8%	73.6%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	20.6%	16.0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2017	Percent	1.0%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2017	Percent	0.6%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino	2017	Percent	12.9%	7.6%
Persons 65 years and older	2017	Percent	17.4%	16.6%
Limited English Speaking	2012-2016	Percent	2.3%	1.6%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015-2017[1]	YPLL per 100,000 population[2]	10,768	9,277
Diabetes prevalence	2017	Percent	14.2%	12.2%
HIV prevalence	2016	Per 100,000 population	171.2	197.2
Chlamydia infections	2016	Per 100,000 population	640.0	560.1
Low birth weight	2013-2017	Percent	7.7%	9.0%
Teen birth rate	2013-2017	Per 1,000 female population	37.3	37.1
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	5.4	7.4
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2017	Percent	18.0%	22.3%
Adult obesity	2017	Percent	27.9%	35.0%
Physical inactivity	2017	Percent	25.8%	32.6%
Excessive drinking	2016	Percent	12.4%	15.9%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2012-2016	Percent	31.3%	27.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2017	Percent	14.1%	9.8%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2017	Ratio, population to PCP	1,685:1	758:1
Dentists	2017	Ratio, population to dentist	4,493:1	2,138:1
Health care costs	2015	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$11,129	$9,788
Preventable hospital stays	2015	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	71.7	61.8
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2013-2017	Dollar	$34,851	$43,813
Unemployment	2016	Percent	3.3%	4.0%
Children in poverty	2013-2017	Percent	36.3%	25.7%
Children in single parent house	2013-2017	Percent	30.1%	28.6%
High school graduation	2013-2017	Percent	81.3%	85.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2013-2017	Percent	15.3%	22.0%
Homicide rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	6.0	8.0
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	184.6	469.9
Injury death rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	49.7	47.9
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	9.9	10.1
Drinking water violations	2016	Presence of violation	Yes	N/A
Severe housing problems	2010-2014	Percent	14.4%	14.7%

[1] **3-Year Rolling Average**
[2] **Years of Potential Life Lost**
[3] **Age Adjusted**

Jackson County Profile

JACKSON COUNTY PROFILE				
INDICATOR	**YEAR**	**MEASURE**	**COUNTY**	**STATE**
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2017	Count	17,135	3,004,279
White non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	78.0%	73.6%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	17.9%	16.0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2017	Percent	0.6%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2017	Percent	0.6%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino	2017	Percent	2.9%	7.6%
Persons 65 years and older	2017	Percent	17.6%	16.6%
Limited English Speaking	2012-2016	Percent	0.4%	1.6%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015-2017[1]	YPLL per 100,000 population[2]	11,693	9,277
Diabetes prevalence	2017	Percent	14.2%	12.2%
HIV prevalence	2016	Per 100,000 population	144.4	197.2
Chlamydia infections	2016	Per 100,000 population	543.1	560.1
Low birth weight	2013-2017	Percent	9.4%	9.0%
Teen birth rate	2013-2017	Per 1,000 female population	59.5	37.1
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	9.1	7.4
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2017	Percent	21.3%	22.3%
Adult obesity	2017	Percent	34.6%	35.0%
Physical inactivity	2017	Percent	31.3%	32.6%
Excessive drinking	2016	Percent	13.6%	15.9%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2012-2016	Percent	32.0%	27.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2017	Percent	14.4%	9.8%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2017	Ratio, population to PCP	1,558:1	758:1
Dentists	2017	Ratio, population to dentist	2,856:1	2,138:1
Health care costs	2015	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$11,278	$9,788
Preventable hospital stays	2015	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	102.0	61.8
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2013-2017	Dollar	$32,783	$43,813
Unemployment	2016	Percent	6.2%	4.0%
Children in poverty	2013-2017	Percent	42.4%	25.7%
Children in single parent house	2013-2017	Percent	31.4%	28.6%
High school graduation	2013-2017	Percent	77.4%	85.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2013-2017	Percent	9.2%	22.0%
Homicide rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	13.3	8.0
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	484.1	469.9
Injury death rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	46.6	47.9
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.1	10.1
Drinking water violations	2016	Presence of violation	No	N/A
Severe housing problems	2010-2014	Percent	13.0%	14.7%

[1] **3-Year Rolling Average**
[2] **Years of Potential Life Lost**
[3] **Age Adjusted**

Jefferson County Profile

JEFFERSON COUNTY PROFILE				
INDICATOR	**YEAR**	**MEASURE**	**COUNTY**	**STATE**
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2017	Count	69,115	3,004,279
White non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	39.3%	73.6%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	57.2%	16.0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2017	Percent	0.3%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2017	Percent	1.0%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino	2017	Percent	2.1%	7.6%
Persons 65 years and older	2017	Percent	16.8%	16.6%
Limited English Speaking	2012-2016	Percent	0.6%	1.6%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015-2017[1]	YPLL per 100,000 population[2]	12,294	9,277
Diabetes prevalence	2017	Percent	13.3%	12.2%
HIV prevalence	2016	Per 100,000 population	545.9	197.2
Chlamydia infections	2016	Per 100,000 population	1,397.5	560.1
Low birth weight	2013-2017	Percent	12.9%	9.0%
Teen birth rate	2013-2017	Per 1,000 female population	45.3	37.1
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	9.7	7.4
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2017	Percent	17.5%	22.3%
Adult obesity	2017	Percent	36.2%	35.0%
Physical inactivity	2017	Percent	29.8%	32.6%
Excessive drinking	2016	Percent	12.6%	15.9%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2012-2016	Percent	38.3%	27.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2017	Percent	10.7%	9.8%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2017	Ratio, population to PCP	640:1	758:1
Dentists	2017	Ratio, population to dentist	3,142:1	2,138:1
Health care costs	2015	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$9,138	$9,788
Preventable hospital stays	2015	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	56.7	61.8
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2013-2017	Dollar	$37,630	$43,813
Unemployment	2016	Percent	5.6%	4.0%
Children in poverty	2013-2017	Percent	39.2%	25.7%
Children in single parent house	2013-2017	Percent	40.4%	28.6%
High school graduation	2013-2017	Percent	85.3%	85.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2013-2017	Percent	16.8%	22.0%
Homicide rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	26.4	8.0
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	883.4	469.9
Injury death rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	45.4	47.9
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.9	10.1
Drinking water violations	2016	Presence of violation	Yes	N/A
Severe housing problems	2010-2014	Percent	16.3%	14.7%

[1] **3-Year Rolling Average**
[2] **Years of Potential Life Lost**
[3] **Age Adjusted**

Lawrence County Profile

	LAWRENCE COUNTY PROFILE			
INDICATOR	**YEAR**	**MEASURE**	**COUNTY**	**STATE**
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2017	Count	16,525	3,004,279
White non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	96.3%	73.6%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	1.4%	16.0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2017	Percent	0.6%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2017	Percent	0.3%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino	2017	Percent	1.5%	7.6%
Persons 65 years and older	2017	Percent	19.6%	16.6%
Limited English Speaking	2012-2016	Percent	0.0%	1.6%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015-2017[1]	YPLL per 100,000 population[2]	10,453	9,277
Diabetes prevalence	2017	Percent	14.1%	12.2%
HIV prevalence	2016	Per 100,000 population	36.1	197.2
Chlamydia infections	2016	Per 100,000 population	330.5	560.1
Low birth weight	2013-2017	Percent	8.0%	9.0%
Teen birth rate	2013-2017	Per 1,000 female population	40.1	37.1
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	14.7	7.4
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2017	Percent	19.2%	22.3%
Adult obesity	2017	Percent	34.9%	35.0%
Physical inactivity	2017	Percent	30.9%	32.6%
Excessive drinking	2016	Percent	14.0%	15.9%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2012-2016	Percent	28.1%	27.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2017	Percent	11.8%	9.8%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2017	Ratio, population to PCP	1,502:1	758:1
Dentists	2017	Ratio, population to dentist	4,131:1	2,138:1
Health care costs	2015	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$12,412	$9,788
Preventable hospital stays	2015	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	117.1	61.8
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2013-2017	Dollar	$37,603	$43,813
Unemployment	2016	Percent	4.4%	4.0%
Children in poverty	2013-2017	Percent	21.0%	25.7%
Children in single parent house	2013-2017	Percent	29.5%	28.6%
High school graduation	2013-2017	Percent	84.0%	85.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2013-2017	Percent	15.5%	22.0%
Homicide rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	3.9	8.0
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	141.2	469.9
Injury death rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	84.7	47.9
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.1	10.1
Drinking water violations	2016	Presence of violation	Yes	N/A
Severe housing problems	2010-2014	Percent	11.6%	14.7%

[1]**3-Year Rolling Average**
[2]**Years of Potential Life Lost**
[3]**Age Adjusted**

Little River County Profile

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2017	Count	12,359	3,004,279
White non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	74.3%	73.6%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	20.2%	16.0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2017	Percent	1.4%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2017	Percent	0.5%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino	2017	Percent	3.7%	7.6%
Persons 65 years and older	2017	Percent	20.7%	16.6%
Limited English Speaking	2012-2016	Percent	0.0%	1.6%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015-2017[1]	YPLL per 100,000 population[2]	11,223	9,277
Diabetes prevalence	2017	Percent	16.4%	12.2%
HIV prevalence	2016	Per 100,000 population	144.8	197.2
Chlamydia infections	2016	Per 100,000 population	611.4	560.1
Low birth weight	2013-2017	Percent	8.7%	9.0%
Teen birth rate	2013-2017	Per 1,000 female population	38.2	37.1
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	n/a	7.4
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2017	Percent	19.5%	22.3%
Adult obesity	2017	Percent	28.9%	35.0%
Physical inactivity	2017	Percent	38.4%	32.6%
Excessive drinking	2016	Percent	13.3%	15.9%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2012-2016	Percent	22.7%	27.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2017	Percent	13.6%	9.8%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2017	Ratio, population to PCP	3,090:1	758:1
Dentists	2017	Ratio, population to dentist	4,120:1	2,138:1
Health care costs	2015	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$12,242	$9,788
Preventable hospital stays	2015	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	82.9	61.8
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2013-2017	Dollar	$36,963	$43,813
Unemployment	2016	Percent	4.7%	4.0%
Children in poverty	2013-2017	Percent	25.4%	25.7%
Children in single parent house	2013-2017	Percent	33.6%	28.6%
High school graduation	2013-2017	Percent	85.1%	85.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2013-2017	Percent	10.3%	22.0%
Homicide rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	8.6	8.0
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	238.9	469.9
Injury death rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	53.8	47.9
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.1	10.1
Drinking water violations	2016	Presence of violation	No	N/A
Severe housing problems	2010-2014	Percent	10.2%	14.7%

[1] 3-Year Rolling Average
[2] Years of Potential Life Lost
[3] Age Adjusted

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY PROFILE				
INDICATOR	**YEAR**	**MEASURE**	**COUNTY**	**STATE**
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2017	Count	42,159	3,004,279
White non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	58.7%	73.6%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	36.2%	16.0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2017	Percent	0.3%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2017	Percent	0.5%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino	2017	Percent	4.3%	7.6%
Persons 65 years and older	2017	Percent	14.5%	16.6%
Limited English Speaking	2012-2016	Percent	0.2%	1.6%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015-2017[1]	YPLL per 100,000 population[2]	13,442	9,277
Diabetes prevalence	2017	Percent	13.0%	12.2%
HIV prevalence	2016	Per 100,000 population	216.9	197.2
Chlamydia infections	2016	Per 100,000 population	1,130.9	560.1
Low birth weight	2013-2017	Percent	11.2%	9.0%
Teen birth rate	2013-2017	Per 1,000 female population	66.0	37.1
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	8.1	7.4
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2017	Percent	28.5%	22.3%
Adult obesity	2017	Percent	34.9%	35.0%
Physical inactivity	2017	Percent	36.3%	32.6%
Excessive drinking	2016	Percent	13.4%	15.9%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2012-2016	Percent	34.9%	27.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2017	Percent	12.4%	9.8%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2017	Ratio, population to PCP	2,008:1	758:1
Dentists	2017	Ratio, population to dentist	3,513:1	2,138:1
Health care costs	2015	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$10,592	$9,788
Preventable hospital stays	2015	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	107.2	61.8
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2013-2017	Dollar	$36,417	$43,813
Unemployment	2016	Percent	6.8%	4.0%
Children in poverty	2013-2017	Percent	37.9%	25.7%
Children in single parent house	2013-2017	Percent	39.2%	28.6%
High school graduation	2013-2017	Percent	82.3%	85.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2013-2017	Percent	12.2%	22.0%
Homicide rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	20.0	8.0
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	867.6	469.9
Injury death rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	63.7	47.9
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.4	10.1
Drinking water violations	2016	Presence of violation	Yes	N/A
Severe housing problems	2010-2014	Percent	17.3%	14.7%

[1] 3-Year Rolling Average
[2] Years of Potential Life Lost
[3] Age Adjusted

MONROE COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2017	Count	7,085	3,004,279
White non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	55.1%	73.6%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	40.9%	16.0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2017	Percent	0.5%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2017	Percent	0.7%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino	2017	Percent	2.8%	7.6%
Persons 65 years and older	2017	Percent	23.1%	16.6%
Limited English Speaking	2012-2016	Percent	0.5%	1.6%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015-2017[1]	YPLL per 100,000 population[2]	15,477	9,277
Diabetes prevalence	2017	Percent	21.1%	12.2%
HIV prevalence	2016	Per 100,000 population	317.9	197.2
Chlamydia infections	2016	Per 100,000 population	718.7	560.1
Low birth weight	2013-2017	Percent	12.7%	9.0%
Teen birth rate	2013-2017	Per 1,000 female population	52.8	37.1
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	n/a	7.4
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2017	Percent	19.6%	22.3%
Adult obesity	2017	Percent	39.6%	35.0%
Physical inactivity	2017	Percent	44.8%	32.6%
Excessive drinking	2016	Percent	11.2%	15.9%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2012-2016	Percent	33.3%	27.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2017	Percent	14.0%	9.8%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2017	Ratio, population to PCP	1,417:1	758:1
Dentists	2017	Ratio, population to dentist	7,085:1	2,138:1
Health care costs	2015	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$9,999	$9,788
Preventable hospital stays	2015	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	78.8	61.8
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2013-2017	Dollar	$31,584	$43,813
Unemployment	2016	Percent	4.9%	4.0%
Children in poverty	2013-2017	Percent	46.6%	25.7%
Children in single parent house	2013-2017	Percent	49.8%	28.6%
High school graduation	2013-2017	Percent	77.7%	85.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2013-2017	Percent	9.3%	22.0%
Homicide rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	8.4	8.0
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	269.1	469.9
Injury death rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	67.8	47.9
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.4	10.1
Drinking water violations	2016	Presence of violation	No	N/A
Severe housing problems	2010-2014	Percent	17.8%	14.7%

[1] **3-Year Rolling Average**
[2] **Years of Potential Life Lost**
[3] **Age Adjusted**

Nevada County Profile

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2017	Count	8,327	3,004,279
White non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	63.5%	73.6%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	31.6%	16.0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2017	Percent	0.3%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2017	Percent	0.4%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino	2017	Percent	4.2%	7.6%
Persons 65 years and older	2017	Percent	20.4%	16.6%
Limited English Speaking	2012-2016	Percent	0.2%	1.6%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015-2017[1]	YPLL per 100,000 population[2]	11,428	9,277
Diabetes prevalence	2017	Percent	15.5%	12.2%
HIV prevalence	2016	Per 100,000 population	131.4	197.2
Chlamydia infections	2016	Per 100,000 population	824.0	560.1
Low birth weight	2013-2017	Percent	10.3%	9.0%
Teen birth rate	2013-2017	Per 1,000 female population	52.3	37.1
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	n/a	7.4
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2017	Percent	22.3%	22.3%
Adult obesity	2017	Percent	37.0%	35.0%
Physical inactivity	2017	Percent	44.6%	32.6%
Excessive drinking	2016	Percent	11.2%	15.9%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2012-2016	Percent	35.3%	27.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2017	Percent	13.6%	9.8%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2017	Ratio, population to PCP	2,776:1	758:1
Dentists	2017	Ratio, population to dentist	8,327:1	2,138:1
Health care costs	2015	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$9,749	$9,788
Preventable hospital stays	2015	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	74.5	61.8
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2013-2017	Dollar	$36,995	$43,813
Unemployment	2016	Percent	3.7%	4.0%
Children in poverty	2013-2017	Percent	34.0%	25.7%
Children in single parent house	2013-2017	Percent	33.8%	28.6%
High school graduation	2013-2017	Percent	85.8%	85.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2013-2017	Percent	17.0%	22.0%
Homicide rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	18.2	8.0
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	209.6	469.9
Injury death rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	52.7	47.9
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.0	10.1
Drinking water violations	2016	Presence of violation	Yes	N/A
Severe housing problems	2010-2014	Percent	12.4%	14.7%

[1] **3-Year Rolling Average**
[2] **Years of Potential Life Lost**
[3] **Age Adjusted**

Ouachita County Profile

OUACHITA COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2017	Count	23,868	3,004,279
White non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	56.2%	73.6%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	40.5%	16.0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2017	Percent	0.4%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2017	Percent	0.5%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino	2017	Percent	2.3%	7.6%
Persons 65 years and older	2017	Percent	19.8%	16.6%
Limited English Speaking	2012-2016	Percent	0.7%	1.6%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015-2017[1]	YPLL per 100,000 population[2]	11,454	9,277
Diabetes prevalence	2017	Percent	14.7%	12.2%
HIV prevalence	2016	Per 100,000 population	237.3	197.2
Chlamydia infections	2016	Per 100,000 population	853.5	560.1
Low birth weight	2013-2017	Percent	10.3%	9.0%
Teen birth rate	2013-2017	Per 1,000 female population	44.1	37.1
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	6.3	7.4
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2017	Percent	20.2%	22.3%
Adult obesity	2017	Percent	40.8%	35.0%
Physical inactivity	2017	Percent	38.4%	32.6%
Excessive drinking	2016	Percent	12.0%	15.9%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2012-2016	Percent	13.6%	27.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2017	Percent	11.7%	9.8%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2017	Ratio, population to PCP	1,256:1	758:1
Dentists	2017	Ratio, population to dentist	2,652:1	2,138:1
Health care costs	2015	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$9,849	$9,788
Preventable hospital stays	2015	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	55.7	61.8
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2013-2017	Dollar	$32,136	$43,813
Unemployment	2016	Percent	5.1%	4.0%
Children in poverty	2013-2017	Percent	41.0%	25.7%
Children in single parent house	2013-2017	Percent	42.6%	28.6%
High school graduation	2013-2017	Percent	85.2%	85.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2013-2017	Percent	15.3%	22.0%
Homicide rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	8.8	8.0
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	391.4	469.9
Injury death rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	52.8	47.9
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.2	10.1
Drinking water violations	2016	Presence of violation	Yes	N/A
Severe housing problems	2010-2014	Percent	15.5%	14.7%

[1]**3-Year Rolling Average**
[2]**Years of Potential Life Lost**
[3]**Age Adjusted**

Phillips County Profile

PHILLIPS COUNTY PROFILE				
INDICATOR	**YEAR**	**MEASURE**	**COUNTY**	**STATE**
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2017	Count	18,572	3,004,279
White non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	34.9%	73.6%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	62.4%	16.0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2017	Percent	0.3%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2017	Percent	0.5%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino	2017	Percent	2.0%	7.6%
Persons 65 years and older	2017	Percent	18.3%	16.6%
Limited English Speaking	2012-2016	Percent	0.4%	1.6%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015-2017[1]	YPLL per 100,000 population[2]	14,550	9,277
Diabetes prevalence	2017	Percent	23.0%	12.2%
HIV prevalence	2016	Per 100,000 population	325.5	197.2
Chlamydia infections	2016	Per 100,000 population	876.6	560.1
Low birth weight	2013-2017	Percent	11.9%	9.0%
Teen birth rate	2013-2017	Per 1,000 female population	73.5	37.1
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	9.1	7.4
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2017	Percent	18.8%	22.3%
Adult obesity	2017	Percent	45.9%	35.0%
Physical inactivity	2017	Percent	42.3%	32.6%
Excessive drinking	2016	Percent	10.0%	15.9%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2012-2016	Percent	20.0%	27.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2017	Percent	15.6%	9.8%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2017	Ratio, population to PCP	1,238:1	758:1
Dentists	2017	Ratio, population to dentist	6,191:1	2,138:1
Health care costs	2015	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$8,920	$9,788
Preventable hospital stays	2015	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	77.4	61.8
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2013-2017	Dollar	$26,652	$43,813
Unemployment	2016	Percent	5.9%	4.0%
Children in poverty	2013-2017	Percent	53.3%	25.7%
Children in single parent house	2013-2017	Percent	44.1%	28.6%
High school graduation	2013-2017	Percent	75.8%	85.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2013-2017	Percent	11.3%	22.0%
Homicide rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	30.1	8.0
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	1,243.5	469.9
Injury death rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	60.7	47.9
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.3	10.1
Drinking water violations	2016	Presence of violation	No	N/A
Severe housing problems	2010-2014	Percent	20.7%	14.7%

[1] 3-Year Rolling Average
[2] Years of Potential Life Lost
[3] Age Adjusted

Poinsett County Profile

POINSETT COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2017	Count	24,154	3,004,279
White non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	87.7%	73.6%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	8.7%	16.0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2017	Percent	0.3%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2017	Percent	0.3%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino	2017	Percent	3.0%	7.6%
Persons 65 years and older	2017	Percent	17.6%	16.6%
Limited English Speaking	2012-2016	Percent	0.3%	1.6%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015-2017[1]	YPLL per 100,000 population[2]	12,351	9,277
Diabetes prevalence	2017	Percent	16.9%	12.2%
HIV prevalence	2016	Per 100,000 population	87.5	197.2
Chlamydia infections	2016	Per 100,000 population	454.0	560.1
Low birth weight	2013-2017	Percent	9.1%	9.0%
Teen birth rate	2013-2017	Per 1,000 female population	54.8	37.1
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	9.0	7.4
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2017	Percent	31.2%	22.3%
Adult obesity	2017	Percent	38.5%	35.0%
Physical inactivity	2017	Percent	36.3%	32.6%
Excessive drinking	2016	Percent	14.7%	15.9%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2012-2016	Percent	25.0%	27.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2017	Percent	15.9%	9.8%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2017	Ratio, population to PCP	4,831:1	758:1
Dentists	2017	Ratio, population to dentist	8,051:1	2,138:1
Health care costs	2015	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$11,230	$9,788
Preventable hospital stays	2015	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	90.9	61.8
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2013-2017	Dollar	$37,487	$43,813
Unemployment	2016	Percent	4.3%	4.0%
Children in poverty	2013-2017	Percent	35.1%	25.7%
Children in single parent house	2013-2017	Percent	37.1%	28.6%
High school graduation	2013-2017	Percent	79.5%	85.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2013-2017	Percent	9.8%	22.0%
Homicide rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	2.8	8.0
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	363.8	469.9
Injury death rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	64.5	47.9
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	10.4	10.1
Drinking water violations	2016	Presence of violation	No	N/A
Severe housing problems	2010-2014	Percent	15.7%	14.7%

[1] **3-Year Rolling Average**
[2] **Years of Potential Life Lost**
[3] **Age Adjusted**

Randolph County Profile

RANDOLPH COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2017	Count	17,557	3,004,279
White non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	95.6%	73.6%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	1.3%	16.0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2017	Percent	0.5%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2017	Percent	0.5%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino	2017	Percent	2.1%	7.6%
Persons 65 years and older	2017	Percent	20.2%	16.6%
Limited English Speaking	2012-2016	Percent	0.2%	1.6%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015-2017[1]	YPLL per 100,000 population[2]	12,312	9,277
Diabetes prevalence	2017	Percent	17.3%	12.2%
HIV prevalence	2016	Per 100,000 population	63.2	197.2
Chlamydia infections	2016	Per 100,000 population	310.2	560.1
Low birth weight	2013-2017	Percent	7.7%	9.0%
Teen birth rate	2013-2017	Per 1,000 female population	51.8	37.1
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	7.7	7.4
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2017	Percent	19.4%	22.3%
Adult obesity	2017	Percent	40.1%	35.0%
Physical inactivity	2017	Percent	29.8%	32.6%
Excessive drinking	2016	Percent	14.5%	15.9%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2012-2016	Percent	37.5%	27.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2017	Percent	12.3%	9.8%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2017	Ratio, population to PCP	1,596:1	758:1
Dentists	2017	Ratio, population to dentist	2,195:1	2,138:1
Health care costs	2015	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$10,212	$9,788
Preventable hospital stays	2015	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	68.8	61.8
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2013-2017	Dollar	$35,930	$43,813
Unemployment	2016	Percent	4.7%	4.0%
Children in poverty	2013-2017	Percent	28.7%	25.7%
Children in single parent house	2013-2017	Percent	36.6%	28.6%
High school graduation	2013-2017	Percent	82.5%	85.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2013-2017	Percent	14.5%	22.0%
Homicide rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	3.8	8.0
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	147.3	469.9
Injury death rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	58.3	47.9
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	9.8	10.1
Drinking water violations	2016	Presence of violation	No	N/A
Severe housing problems	2010-2014	Percent	12.9%	14.7%

[1] **3-Year Rolling Average**
[2] **Years of Potential Life Lost**
[3] **Age Adjusted**

Sharp County Profile

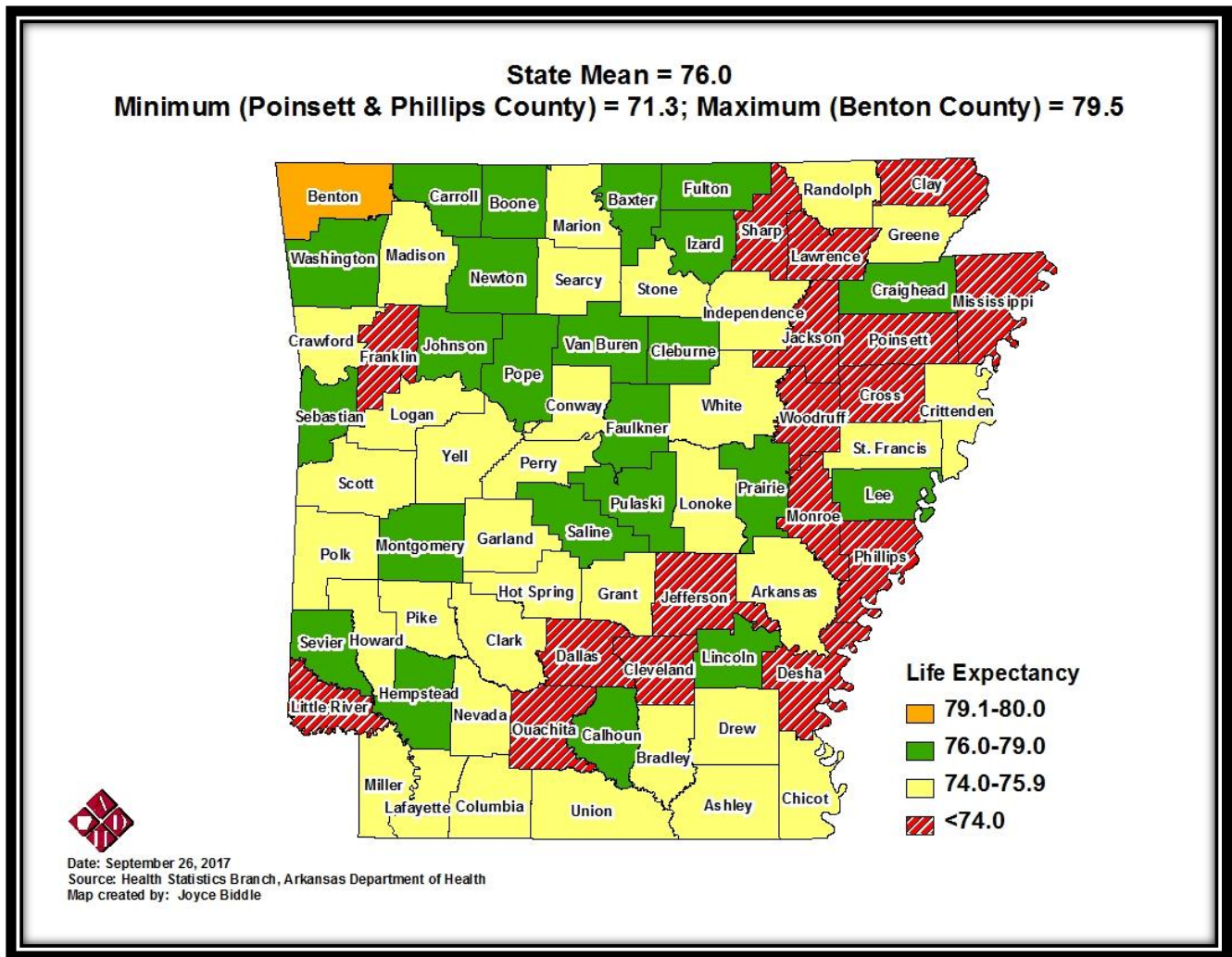|		SHARP COUNTY PROFILE		
INDICATOR	**YEAR**	**MEASURE**	**COUNTY**	**STATE**
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Total population	2017	Count	17,393	3,004,279
White non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	95.0%	73.6%
Black/African American non-Hispanic	2017	Percent	1.2%	16.0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2017	Percent	1.0%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2017	Percent	0.6%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino	2017	Percent	2.2%	7.6%
Persons 65 years and older	2017	Percent	25.7%	16.6%
Limited English Speaking	2012-2016	Percent	0.0%	1.6%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2015-2017[1]	YPLL per 100,000 population[2]	11,690	9,277
Diabetes prevalence	2017	Percent	20.0%	12.2%
HIV prevalence	2016	Per 100,000 population	46.7	197.2
Chlamydia infections	2016	Per 100,000 population	204.2	560.1
Low birth weight	2013-2017	Percent	9.5%	9.0%
Teen birth rate	2013-2017	Per 1,000 female population	49.2	37.1
Infant death	2012-2016	Per 1,000 live births	5.6	7.4
HEALTH BEHAVIOR				
Adult smoking	2017	Percent	15.2%	22.3%
Adult obesity	2017	Percent	36.7%	35.0%
Physical inactivity	2017	Percent	34.2%	32.6%
Excessive drinking	2016	Percent	12.7%	15.9%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2012-2016	Percent	33.3%	27.4%
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2017	Percent	14.0%	9.8%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2017	Ratio, population to PCP	1,581:1	758:1
Dentists	2017	Ratio, population to dentist	2,485:1	2,138:1
Health care costs	2015	Dollar, per Medicare enrollee	$10,590	$9,788
Preventable hospital stays	2015	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	54.9	61.8
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Median household income	2013-2017	Dollar	$31,792	$43,813
Unemployment	2016	Percent	5.5%	4.0%
Children in poverty	2013-2017	Percent	34.6%	25.7%
Children in single parent house	2013-2017	Percent	28.5%	28.6%
High school graduation	2013-2017	Percent	82.8%	85.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2013-2017	Percent	10.5%	22.0%
Homicide rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	5.3	8.0
Violent crime rate	2012-2014	Per 100,000 population	-	469.9
Injury death rate	2013-2017	Per 100,000 population[3]	66.6	47.9
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2012	Micrograms/cubic meter	9.6	10.1
Drinking water violations	2016	Presence of violation	Yes	N/A
Severe housing problems	2010-2014	Percent	14.5%	14.7%

[1]**3-Year Rolling Average**
[2]**Years of Potential Life Lost**
[3]**Age Adjusted**

APPENDIX 1: 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

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 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 was the seventh leading cause of death in the United States for 2017.[8]
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.[9]
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 create a high economic burden on society.[10]
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 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. 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) 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, as well as to understand historic racial inequities in the U.S.
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: Arkansas Department of Health, Health Statistics Branch, BRFSS County Estimates

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 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

Alcohol-impaired driving deaths directly measures the relationship between alcohol and motor vehicle crash deaths. In 2017, approximately 10,900 Americans were killed in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes. 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]
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 and to maintaining financial security. One key finding from the Kaiser Family Foundation report on access to healthcare is that, "Going without 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."[12]
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 as of February 2019, there were 5,834 Dental Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs), with 58 million people total living in them.[13]
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 3rd leading cause and intentional injuries the 10th leading cause of U.S. mortality in 2017. [14] 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. In 2017, 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.[15]
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 among 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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