1. **POPULATION INDICATORS**

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| **Metric** | | **Data Source** |
| Race and Ethnicity | | [US Census Bureau, 2020 Census](https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/PST045221) |
| **County Averages** | **Arkansas Averages** | **National Averages** |
| Total Population: 8,600 | Total Population: 3,011,524 | Total Population: 331,449,281 |
| Hispanic/Latino: 2.3% | Hispanic/Latino: 7.8% | Hispanic/Latino: 18.5% |
| Pacific Islander: 0% | Pacific Islander: 0.4% | Pacific Islander: 0.2% |
| American Indian: 0.6% | American Indian: 1.0% | American Indian: |
| Asian: 0.6% | Asian: 1.7% | Asian: 5.9% |
| White: 41.3% | White: 79.0% | White: 60.1% |
| Black: 54.4% | Black: 15.7% | Black: 13.4% |
| **Connection to Resilience** | | |
| Due to a variety of health/economic/social disparities, some racial and ethnic groups may fare worse  than others in pandemics, natural disasters, and other crises. Communication with these groups is critical for resilience. | | |
| **Community Resilience Improvement Approaches** | | |
| Outreach efforts geared toward places where these populations live, work, socialize, shop – Marketing and advertising campaigns in multiple languages – Outreach efforts through trusted members of the community | | |

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| **Metric** | | **Data Source** |
| Population 65 and over | | [US Census Bureau, 2020 Census](https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/PST045221) |
| **County** | **Arkansas Average** | **National Average** |
| 20.2% | 17.4% | 16.5% |
| **Connection to Resilience** | | |
| Those over 65 tend to be less mobile and may find it more difficult to adapt to extreme circumstances. Those over 65 may require assistance from family, neighbors, and others, which may not be available during a pandemic or other crisis. | | |
| **Community Resilience Improvement Approaches** | | |
| Develop delivery service and curb-side pick-up programs – Encourage and promote telemedicine programs – Establish food banks – Develop activity programs for senior citizens to strengthen social networks | | |

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| **Metric** | | **Data Source** |
| Poverty Rate | | [U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates**,** American Community Survey, Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement](https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/HEA775220) |
| **County Average** | **Arkansas Average** | **National Average** |
| 36.8% | 15.2% | 11.4% |
| **Connection to Resilience** | | |
| The poor are more vulnerable and exposed to the economic and human capital losses caused by pandemics and other economic disruptions. | | |
| **Community Resilience Improvement Approaches** | | |
| Debt advice for tenants with unpaid rent – Financial education for adults – Match incentive programs for savings | | |

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| **Metric** | | **Data Source** |
| Poverty Rate for Children under 18 | | [www.countyheathrankings.org](http://www.countyheathrankings.org) |
| **County Average** | **Arkansas Average** | **National Average** |
| 42% | 22% | 16% |
| **Connection to Resilience** | | |
| Children in poverty may experience lasting effects on academic achievement, health, and income into adulthood. | | |
| **Community Resilience Improvement Approaches** | | |
| Debt advice for tenants with unpaid rent – Financial education for adults – Match incentive programs for savings – Child care subsidies – Food/Clothing/Supply assistance programs delivered through schools | | |

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| **Metric** | | **Data Source** |
| High School Graduate or equivalent, ages 25+ | | [U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-2019](https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/PST045221) |
| **County Average** | **Arkansas Average** | **National Average** |
| 75.8% | 86.6% | 88% |
| **Connection to Resilience** | | |
| Higher levels of education are associated with health and the ability to communicate and comprehend information. Higher education are characteristics of a strong labor force and supports individuals’ ability to access resources. Higher education can improve capacity to plan and recover from disasters. Lower education makes it harder to cope and recover from compilations resulting from a disaster. | | |
| **Community Resilience Improvement Approaches** | | |
| Alternative high schools – Dropout prevention programs – Vocational training | | |

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| **Metric** | | **Data Source** |
| Single Parent Households | | [www.countyhealthrankings.org](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org) using 2015 - 2019 American Community Survey data |
| **County Average** | **Arkansas Average** | **National Average** |
| 37.0% | 29% | 26% |
| **Connection to Resilience** | | |
| Single-parent households are more vulnerable to disasters and pandemics because they tend to have lower socio-economic status and fewer sources of social support than two-parent families. | | |
| **Community Resilience Improvement Approaches** | | |
| Early childhood home visitation programs – Group based parenting programs – Father involvement programs – Mental health education programs – Social services integration | | |

1. **HEALTH CARE INDICATORS**

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| **Metric** | | Data Source |
| Persons Without Health Insurance Under 65 years | | [U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates**,** American Community Survey, Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement](https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/HEA775220) |
| **County Average** | **Arkansas Average** | **National Average** |
| 9.4% | 10.9% | 10.2% |
| **Connection to Resilience** | | |
| Health insurance coverage is one indication of an individual’s capacity to effectively respond to and recover from a crisis, both mentally and physically. | | |
| **Community Resilience Improvement Approaches** | | |
| Health insurance enrollment outreach and support programs - health literacy materials - health-related workshops offered at strategic locations | | |

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| **Metric** | | **Data Source** |
| Number of Medical/Surgical Hospitals | | [U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 County Business Patterns, NAICS Code 62211](ttps://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=CB1600CBP%3A%20Geography%20Area%20Series%3A%20County%20Business%20Patterns%20by%20Employment%20Size%20Class%20and%20Legal%20Form%20of%20Organization%3A%202016&hidePreview=true&tid=CBP2016.CB1600CBP) |
| **County** | **Arkansas** | **Nation** |
| 0 | 76 | 5,417 |
| **Connection to Resilience** | | |
| Health care facilities are critical to overall community resilience. | | |
| **Community Resilience Improvement Approaches** | | |
| Explore ways that area rural hospitals can work together to save costs, such as sharing staff or administrators - Work with area rural hospitals to develop a plan to distribute patients across the region during a pandemic so that they may share workload and revenue | | |

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| **Metric** | | **Data Source** |
| Number of Primary Health Care Physicians | | [www.countyhealthrankings.org](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org) using Area Health Resource File and American Medical Association data |
| **County Average** | **Arkansas Average** | **National Average** |
| 8,990 people:1 provider | 1,510 people:1 provider | 209,000 practicing primary care physicians |
| **Connection to Resilience** | | |
| Availability of physicians is linked with the overall physical and mental health of community residents. All physicians are a critical emergency resource in the response and recovery from a pandemic. | | |
| **Community Resilience Improvement Approaches** | | |
| Encourage and promote telemedicine – Develop higher education financial incentives for health professionals serving underserved areas – Work with area medical schools to develop rural medical training programs – Encourage mobile medical clinic programs | | |

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| **Metric** | | **Data Source** |
| Number of Mental Health Providers | | [www.countyhealthrankings.org](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org) using data from the Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services, National Provider Information, Bureau of Labor Statistics |
| **County Average** | **Arkansas Average** | **National Average** |
| 8,860 people: 1 provider | 420 people:1 provider | 577,000 practicing mental health providers |
| **Connection to Resilience** | | |
| The mental health of community residents is critical in regards to the recovery from and resilience to crises of all kinds. | | |
| **Community Resilience Improvement Approaches** | | |
| Encourage and promote telemedicine and school-based health centers – Encourage mobile medical clinic programs - Develop higher education financial incentives for health professionals serving underserved areas – Work with area universities to develop rural health care training programs | | |

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| **Metric** | | **Data Source** |
| Food Insecurity | | [www.countyhealthrankings.org](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org) using Map the Meal Gap data (2018) |
| **County Average** | **Arkansas Average** | **National Average** |
| 22% | 17% | 10.5% |
| **Connection to Resilience** | | |
| A continual supply of safe, accessible food for all community members is critical to prepare for, withstand, and recover from a crisis or disruption. | | |
| **Community Resilience Improvement Approaches** | | |
| Encourage and promote community gardens and community food banks – Use tax credits to retain and attract grocery stores | | |

1. **ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

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| **Metric** | | **Data Source** |
| Median Household Income | | [U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-2019](https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/PST045221) |
| **County Average** | **Arkansas Average** | **National Average** |
| $29,681 | $47,597 | $62,843 |
| **Connection to Resilience** | | |
| Research has shown a strong relationship between individuals’ financial resources and their resilience to a crisis or disaster. The median household income of a community may also reflect its economic resilience and the community resources to support recovery. | | |
| **Community Resilience Improvement Approaches** | | |
| Offer community workshops on building savings, developing an emergency savings account, saving at tax time, and opening a bank account – Debt advice programs for tenants with unpaid rent. | | |

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| **Metric** | | **Data Source** |
| Home Ownership | | [U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-2019](https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/PST045221) |
| **County Average** | **Arkansas Average** | **National Average** |
| 59.8% | 65.6% | 64% |
| **Connection to Resilience** | | |
| Home ownership is often included as a measure of a community’s economic strength and thus is a marker of community resilience. | | |
| **Community Resilience Improvement Approaches** | | |
| First time home buyer incentive programs – Financial counseling programs | | |

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| **Metric** | | **Data Source** |
| Unemployment Rate | | [Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2020 Annual Averages](https://www.bls.gov/lau/tables.htm) |
| **County Average** | **Arkansas Average** | **National Average** |
| 7.5% | 6.1% | 8.1% |
| **Connection to Resilience** | | |
| High levels of employment contribute to a healthy economy, leading to community resilience. Employment provides residents with financial resources that contribute to their livelihoods. Counties with higher levels of unemployment may have fewer community resources to support residents’ needs. | | |
| **Community Resilience Improvement Approaches** | | |
| Develop and promote adult vocational training programs – Provide industry-focused education and job training based on the needs of regional employers within specific sectors - Provide short-term employment opportunities for youth, especially those from disadvantaged backgrounds. | | |

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| **Metric** | **Data Source** |
| Income Inequality | [www.countyhealthrankings.org](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org) , using ACS, 2015 – 2019 data |
| **County Ratio** | |
| 6.8– Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile. | |
| **Connection to Resilience** | |
| Income Inequality is the ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to that at the 20th percentile, i.e., when the incomes of all households in a county are listed from highest to lowest, the 80th percentile is the level of income at which only 20% of households have higher incomes, and the 20th percentile is the level of income at which only 20% of households have lower incomes. A higher inequality ratio indicates greater division between the top and bottom ends of the income spectrum. A skewed distribution of income may negatively affect the cohesiveness o the residents’ response to a crisis or disaster. | |
| **Community Resilience Improvement Approaches** | |
| Debt advice for tenants with unpaid rent – free financial education for adults – match incentive programs for savings – child care subsidies | |

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| **Metric** | **Data Source** |
| Housing + Transportation Costs % Income | H + T Affordability Index <https://htaindex.cnt.org/> |
| **County Average** | |
| 68% of income paid to housing and transportation costs | |
| **Connection to Resilience** | |
| The traditional measure of affordability recommends that housing cost no more than 30% of household income. This measure ignores transportation costs, which is typically a household’s second-largest expenditure. In rural areas, people need to own more vehicles and rely upon driving them father distances. Factoring in transportation and housing costs measures provides a more comprehensive way of thinking about cost of living. | |
| **Community Resilience Improvement Approaches** | |
| In times of crisis, prioritize assistance to the rural and underserved areas of a region | |

1. **COMMUNITY INDICATORS**

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| **Metric** | **Data Source** |
| Number of Public Schools | [National Center for Education Statistics](https://nces.ed.gov/) |
| **County #** | |
| 2 | |
| **Connection to Resilience** | |
| Public school capacity is a measure of response and recovery capacity, as they represent the community’s ability to provide safe shelter for individuals and serve as community spaces to deliver medical care or food in times of crisis. In addition, more availability of schools can increase the ability to maintain schooling after a disaster. | |
| **Community Resilience Improvement Approaches** | |
| Ensure that locals schools have the necessary supplies and support needed – Ensure that schools are constructed/reconstructed to meet appropriate building code standards – Ensure that local hazard mitigation plans are up-to-date | |

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| **Metric** | | **Data Source** |
| Broadband Access, 100+ mbps | | [www.broadbandnow.com](http://www.broadbandnow.com/arkansas) |
| **County Average** | **Arkansas Average** | |
| 35.4% | 78% | |
| **Connection to Resilience** | | |
| In recent crises in the United States, including the COVID-19 pandemic, many workers and students had to complete their work remotely during the recovery phase. Adequate, affordable access to the internet is critical to economic disruptions and other crises. | | |
| **Community Resilience Improvement Approaches** | | |
| Work with state/local governments, nonprofits, and internet providers to enact programs to improve Broadband access and to make access more affordable. | | |

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| **Metric** | | **Data Source** |
| Social Associations - the number of membership associations per 10,000 population | | [www.countyhealthrankings.org](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org) using County Business Patterns 2018 data |
| **County #** | **Arkansas #** | |
| 11.1 | 12 | |
| **Connection to Resilience** | | |
| Participation in civic organizations provides a mechanism for residents to invest in and take from their community and also increases networking and trusted relationships. The availability of formal social networks can be critical during response and recovery to quickly mobilize resources and disseminate information. Residents that participate in social and civic organizations can use them for help and provide mutually beneficial cooperation during a crisis. | | |
| **Community Resilience Improvement Approaches** | | |
| Offer activity programs to for older adults – Support organized activities for school-aged children – Support community centers - Establish neighborhood associations. | | |

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| **Metric** | | **Data Source** |
| Percent of households with a computer | | [U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2015-2019](https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/HEA775220) |
| **County Average** | **Arkansas Average** | **National Average** |
| 72.3% | 86.2% | 90.3% |
| **Connection to Resilience** | | |
| In recent crises in the United States, including the COVID-19 pandemic, many workers and students had to complete their work remotely during the recovery phase. | | |
| **Community Resilience Improvement Approaches** | | |
| Work with state and local governments to enact programs to provide children with laptops or tablets to complete their schoolwork remotely. | | |

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| **Metric** | **Data Source** |
| Number of Hotel/Motels | [U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 County Business Patterns](https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2016/econ/cbp/2016-cbp.html) |
| **County #** | |
| 0 | |
| **Connection to Resilience** | |
| Hotels and motels can provide important capacity to house individuals who have to leave their homes due to a disaster or economic disruption. Fewer hotels may mean that individuals may have to leave the area and possibly not return. | |
| **Community Resilience Improvement Approaches** | |
| Maintain a database of temporary, boarding homes, hotels and motels in the region – Ensure that local hazard mitigation plans are up-to-date | |