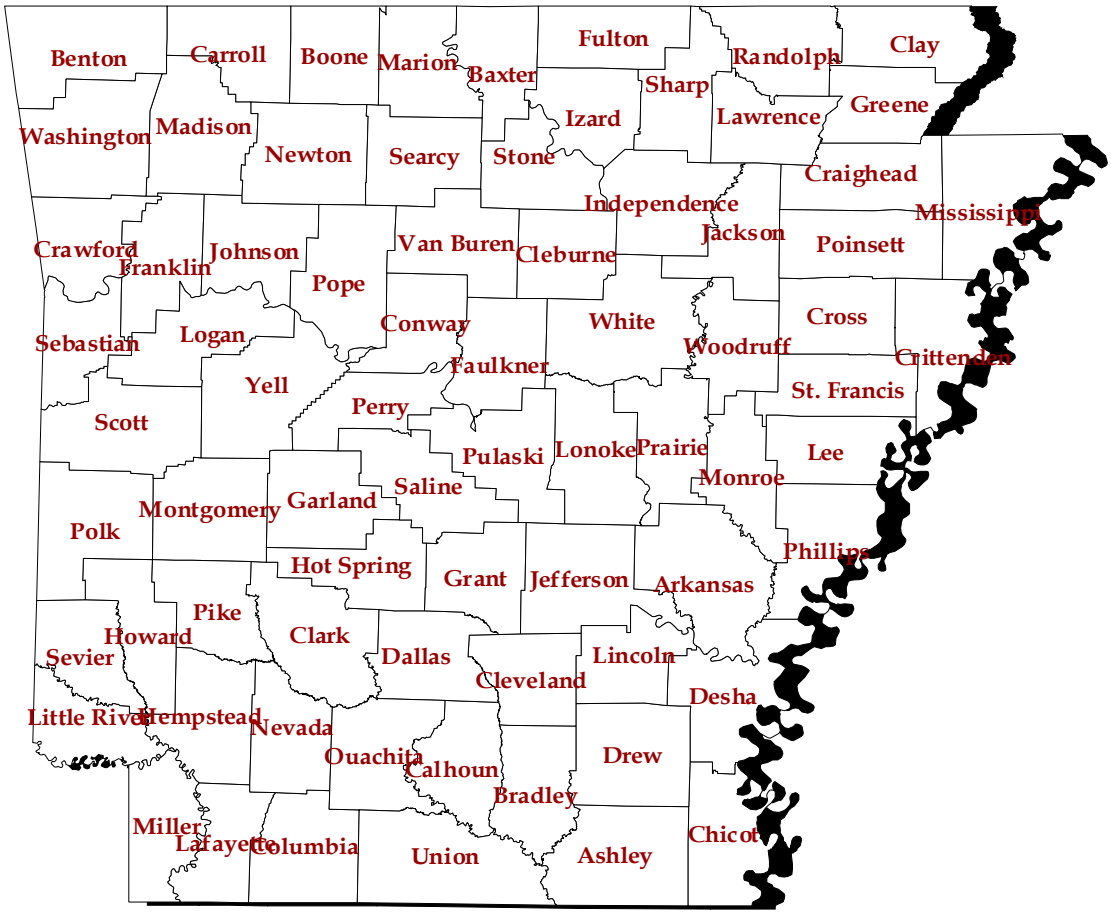
CP22

# County Profile 2013

## Drew County

UofA
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE
RESEARCH & EXTENSION
*University of Arkansas System*

# DREW COUNTY PROFILE
## 2013





Wayne Miller, Professor
Thai Nguyen, Intern



DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE
RESEARCH & EXTENSION
University of Arkansas System

Community & Economic Development
Strengthening Arkansas Communities

# Foreword & Acknowledgments

The University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture Cooperative Extension Service is pleased to release these updated county profiles in hopes that these publications may serve as a useful tool for local officials, community leaders and economic development professionals.

This publication provides a comparison and overview of the demographic, economic and social trends in Arkansas counties. The information is presented in graphs and maps to allow the reader to quickly grasp current trends and conditions and gain insight into local and regional contexts. We encourage leaders and decision makers to use this publication in conjunction with their knowledge of the local geography, culture and political environment to make wise decisions for Arkansas' future.

The state agencies providing data and assistance for this publication include the State Data Center at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, the Arkansas Department of Workforce Services, the Arkansas Department of Education, and the Arkansas Department of Health and Human Services. We thank the many individuals at these departments and organizations for their quick response to our requests for information.

Several departments and individuals of the University of Arkansas worked in collaboration to publish these county profiles. Wayne Miller, Community and Economic Development, coordinated the project. Thai Nguyen compiled the data and developed graphs and charts. Vuko Karov developed the maps and checked the data for accuracy. Chris Meux designed the cover, and Donna Rinke published the profiles on the Cooperative Extension website. Their many hours of effort are greatly appreciated.

We hope you find this publication useful as you plan for the future of your communities.

Tony E. Windham, Ph.D.
Associate Vice President for Agriculture-Extension
and Director, Cooperative Extension Service

# Table of Contents

Forward & Acknowledgments…….. ……II

Table of Contents…… ……III

List of Figures……IV

Internet Sources of Information……VI

Population……..……...……1

Education…… ……6

Employment…….. ……8

Income……..……12

Retail……. ……17

Poverty……..……18

Health…… ……21

Household…….. ……22

Agriculture……23

Forestry……...……..……26

Property Assessment……..……28

County Roads……..……28

Glossary……..……29

(For Local Staff Chair See Inside Backcover)

# Figures


| Figure | Description | Page |
|---|---|---|
| **Population** | | |
| Figure 1 | Population | 1 |
| Figure 2 | Population Change | 1 |
| Figure 3 | Population by Age Pyramid | 2 |
| Figure 4 | Population by Age | 2 |
| Figure 5 | Population 65 and Older | 3 |
| Figure 6 | Population Change of People 65 and Older | 3 |
| Figure 7 | Migration of People | 4 |
| Figure 8 | Population by Household Type | 4 |
| Figure 9 | Population by Race | 5 |
| Figure 10 | Population of Hispanic Origin | 5 |
| **Education** | | |
| Figure 11 | Public School Enrollment | 6 |
| Figure 12 | Educational Attainment | 6 |
| Figure 13 | Expenditure Per Child | 7 |
| Figure 14 | Revenue by Source | 7 |
| **Employment** | | |
| Figure 15 | Labor Force | 8 |
| Figure 16 | Change in Employment | 8 |
| Figure 17 | Unemployment Rates | 9 |
| Figure 18 | Unemployment Rates, State | 9 |
| Figure 19 | Jobs by Sector | 10 |
| Figure 20 | Workforce by Occupation | 10 |
| Figure 21 | Changes in Jobs by Sector | 11 |
| Figure 22 | Jobs in Top Ten Manufacturing Sectors | 11 |
| **Income** | | |
| Figure 23 | Total Personal Income | 12 |
| Figure 24 | Income by Source | 12 |
| Figure 25 | Personal Income by Source | 13 |
| Figure 26 | Median Household Income | 13 |
| Figure 27 | Per Capita Income, County | 14 |
| Figure 28 | Per Capita Income, State | 14 |
| Figure 29 | Earnings by Sector | 15 |
| Figure 30 | Per Capita Unemployment Insurance Benefits | 15 |
| Figure 31 | Value Added of Manufacturing Sectors | 16 |
| Figure 32 | Earnings of Manufacturing Sector, State | 16 |

# Figures


| Figure | Description | Page |
|---|---|---|
| **Retail** | | |
| Figure 33 | Total Retail Sales, County | 17 |
| Figure 34 | Retail Sales Per Capita, State | 17 |
| **Poverty** | | |
| Figure 35 | Persons Below Poverty Level, County | 18 |
| Figure 36 | Persons Below Poverty Level, State | 18 |
| Figure 37 | Age Groups & Poverty | 19 |
| Figure 38 | Proportion of Students Receiving Free or Reduced Lunch | 19 |
| Figure 39 | Proportion of Population Participating in the Supplemented Nutrition Assistance | 20 |
| Figure 40 | Proportion of Population Medicaid Eligible | 20 |
| **Health** | | |
| Figure 41 | Infant Mortality Rate | 21 |
| Figure 42 | Teen Fertility Rate | 21 |
| **Households** | | |
| Figure 43 | Female Headed Families | 22 |
| Figure 44 | Single Head of Family | 22 |
| **Agriculture** | | |
| Figure 45 | Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold, County | 23 |
| Figure 46 | Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold, State | 23 |
| Figure 47 | Farms & Percent of Sales by Size | 24 |
| Figure 48 | Number of Farms, County | 24 |
| Figure 49 | Source of Farm Income, County | 25 |
| Figure 50 | Source of Farm Income, County & State | 25 |
| Figure 51 | Farm Income, County | 26 |
| **Forestry** | | |
| Figure 52 | Timber Output | 26 |
| Figure 53 | Area of Timberland by Ownership Class | 27 |
| Figure 54 | Percent of Land in Forest by County | 27 |
| **Property Assessments** | | |
| Figure 55 | Assessments Per Person | 28 |
| **Transportation** | | |
| Figure 56 | Miles of County Roads Per Person | 28 |

# Internet Sources of Information

## Population
- Bureau of Census – 2010 Census .....http://2010.census.gov/2010census/data/
- Bureau of Census .....www.census.gov
- Bureau of Economic Analysis.....www.bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm
- U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.....http://factfinder2.census.gov/

## Education
- Arkansas Department of Education, ADE Data Center .....http://adedata.arkansas.gov/
- Arkansas Public School Computer Network.....http://www.apscn.org/reports/reports.htm
- U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.....http://factfinder2.census.gov/

## Employment
- Arkansas Department of Workforce Services .....www.arkansas.gov/esd/
- Discover Arkansas, Labor Market Information .....www.discoverarkansas.net/cgi/dataanalysis/
- Bureau of Economic Analysis.....www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/data.htm
- U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.....http://factfinder2.census.gov/
- Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc ..... www.implan.com

## Income
- Bureau of Economic Analysis.....www.bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm
- U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.....http://factfinder2.census.gov/
- Discover Arkansas, Labor Market Information .....www.discoverarkansas.net/cgi/dataanalysis/
- Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc. ..... www.implan.com

## Retail Sales
- Woods & Poole, 2011 ..... www.woodsandpoole.com

## Poverty
- Arkansas Department of Education, ADE Data Center .....http://adedata.arkansas.gov/
- U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.....http://factfinder2.census.gov/
- Arkansas Department of Human Services .....http://humanservices.arkansas.gov/

## Health
- Arkansas Department of Health .....www.healthyarkansas.com/data/data.html
- Arkansas Advocates for Children & Families.....http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/

## Households
- U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.....http://factfinder2.census.gov/

## Agriculture
- National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS).....www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/
- Bureau of Economic Analysis.....www.bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm

## Forestry
U.S. Forest Service.....http://srsfia2.fs.fed.us/php/tpo_2009/tpo_rpa_int1.php
U.S. Forest Service, Southern Forest Inventory & Analysis .....http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/

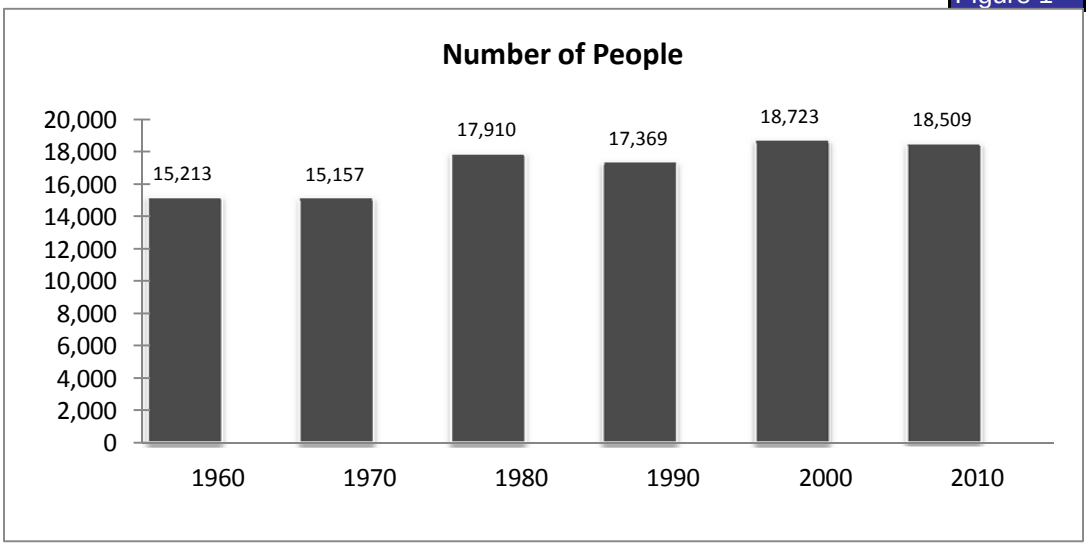
## Property Assessments
- Arkansas Assessment Coordination Department .....www.arkansas.gov/acd/

## Transportation
- Arkansas Highway & Transportation Department.....www.arkansashighways.com

## Population, 1960-2010

*Drew County*

Figure 1



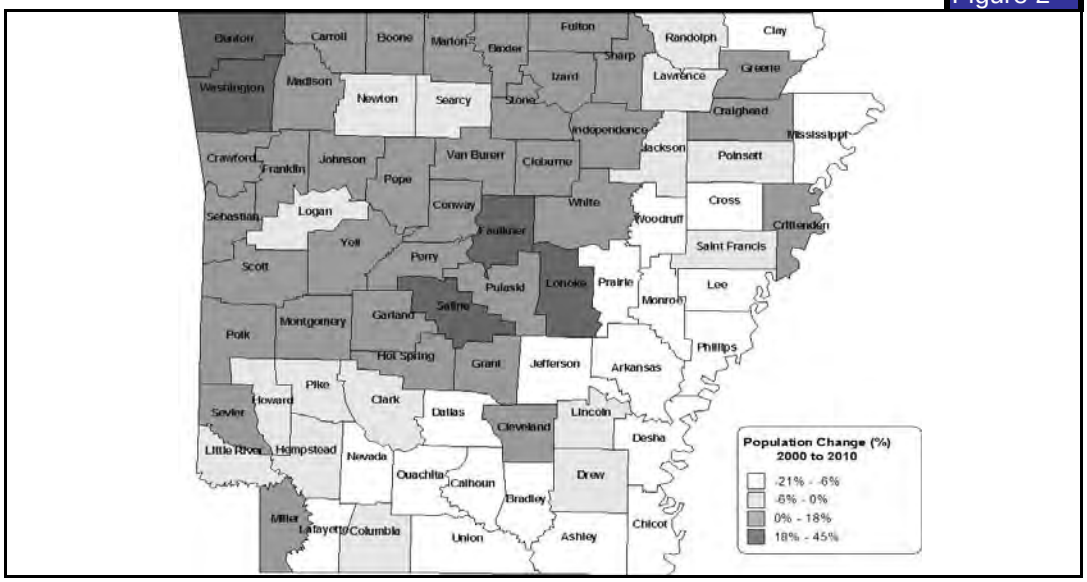

Source: 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010 Census of Population, U.S. Bureau of Census

The population of Drew County increased from 15,213 in 1960 to 18,509 in 2010.

## Population Change, 2000 to 2010

*The Natural State*

Figure 2




Source: July 2000 & July 2010 Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census

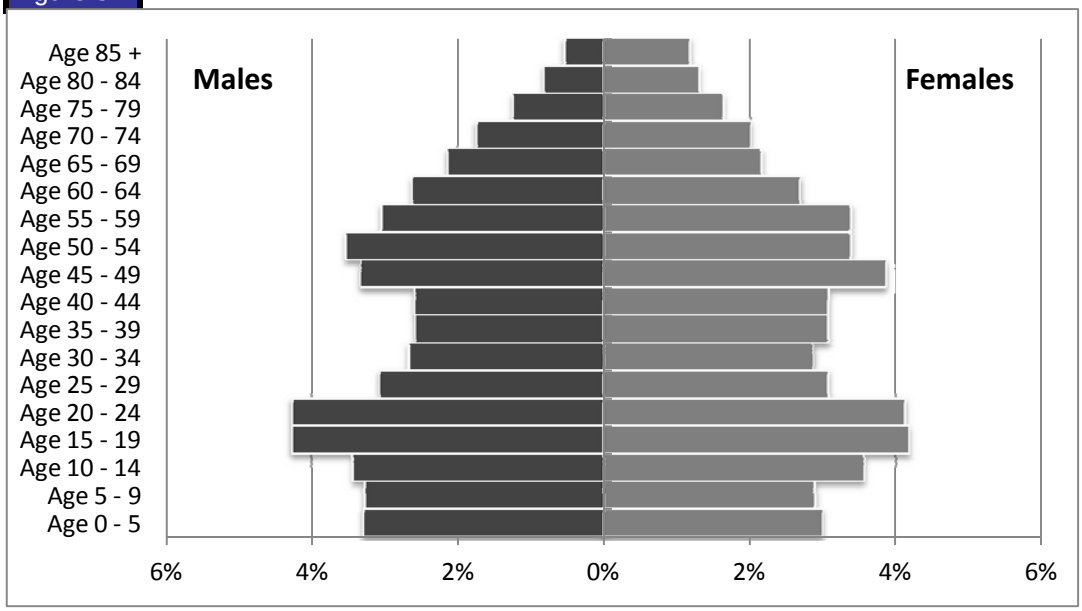
Population grew most rapidly in Northwest & Central Arkansas counties and declined in some East and South Arkansas counties between 2000 and 2010.

## Population

**Percent of Total County Population by Age and Gender, 2010**

*Drew County*

Figure 3



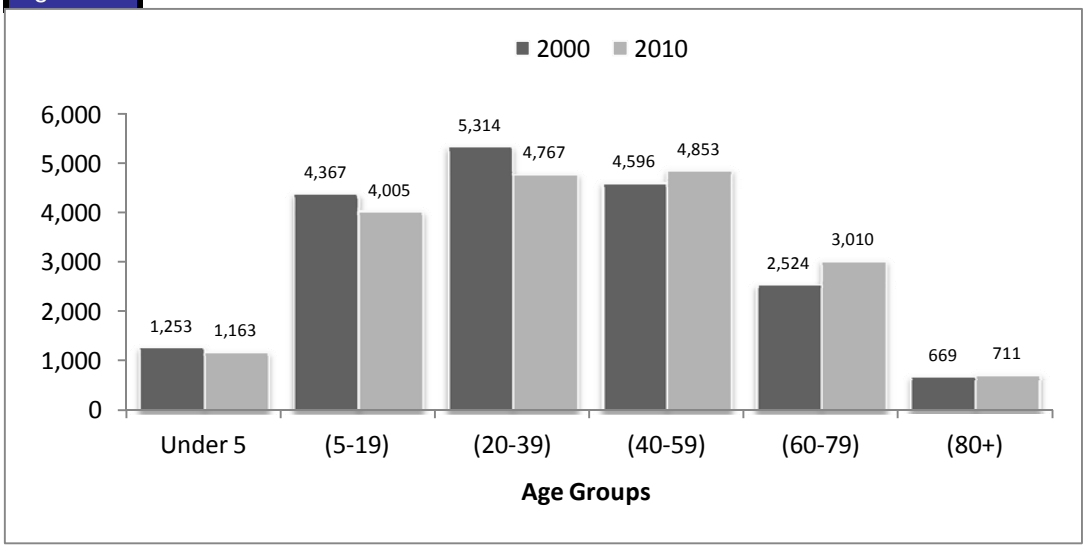

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2010 Census Summary File 1

There were more people living in Drew County in the age groups between the ages of 15 and 24 than any other age groups.

**Population by Age, 2000 & 2010**

*Drew County*

Figure 4



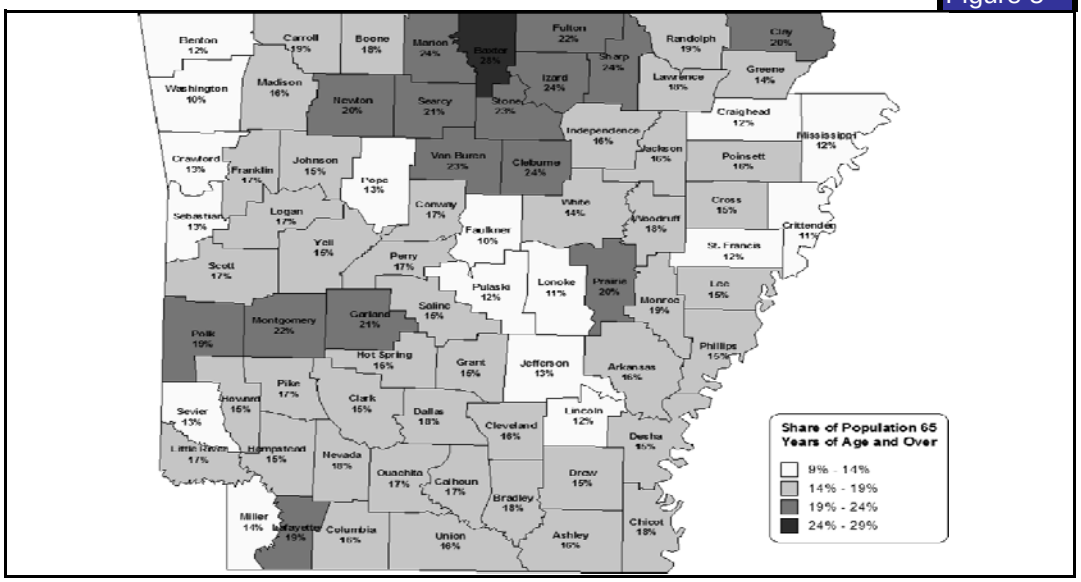

Source: 2000 & 2010 Census of Population, U.S. Bureau of Census

The population between the ages of 0 and 39 declined in Drew County, while the population aged of 40 and older declined from 2000 to 2010.

## Population 65 and Older, 2010

*The Natural State*

Figure 5



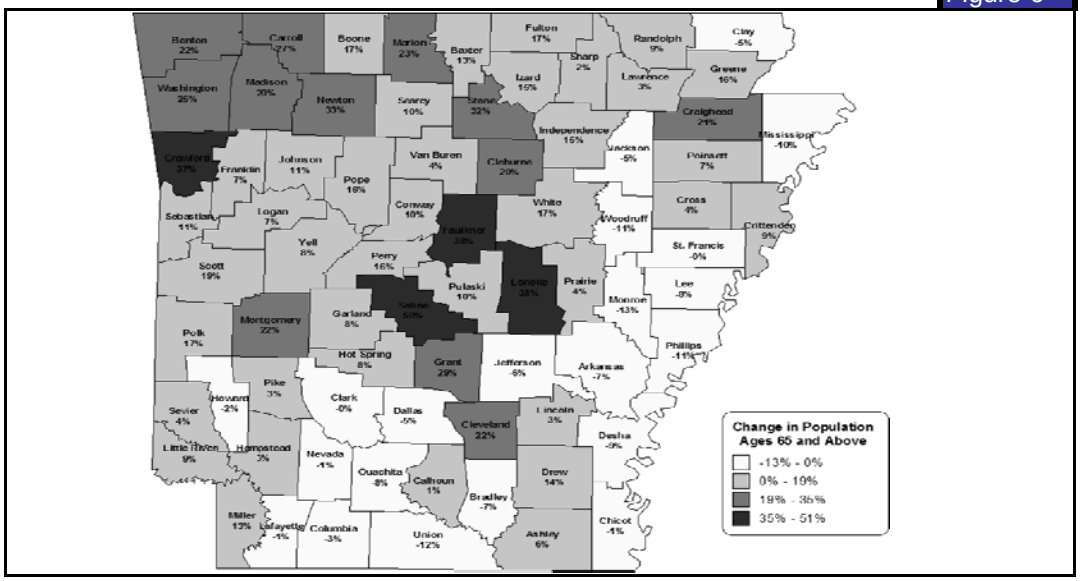

Source: July 2010 Census of Population, U.S. Bureau of Census

Counties in Northcentral Arkansas had the highest proportion of people aged 65 and older in 2010.

## Population Change of People 65 & Older, 2000 to 2010

*The Natural State*

Figure 6




Source: 2000 & 2010 Census of Population, U.S. Bureau of Census

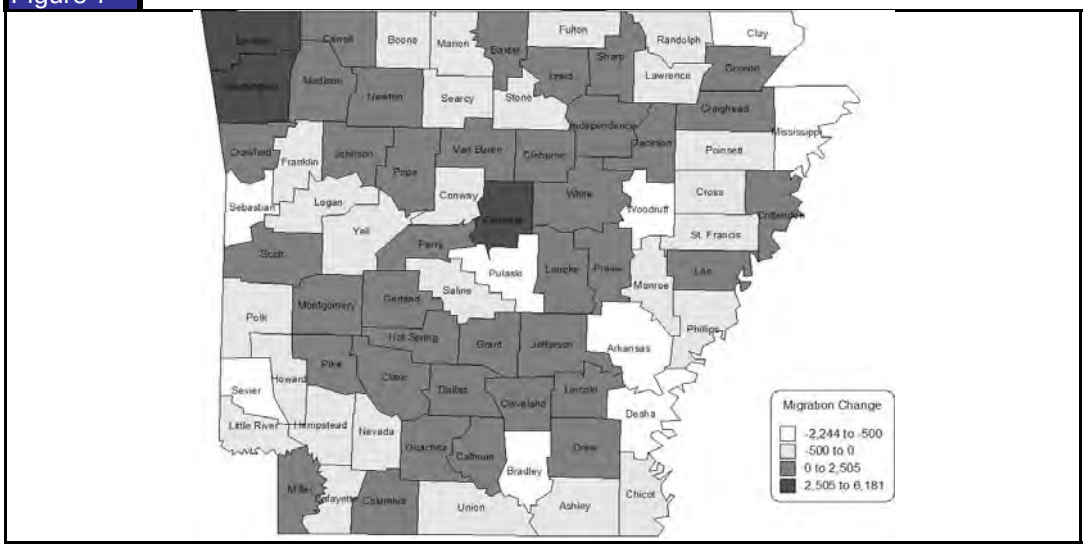
The elderly population as a proportion of the total population grew most rapidly in Central and Northwest Arkansas from 2000 to 2010.

# Population

## Net Domestic Migration of People, 2005-2009*

*The Natural State*

Figure 7



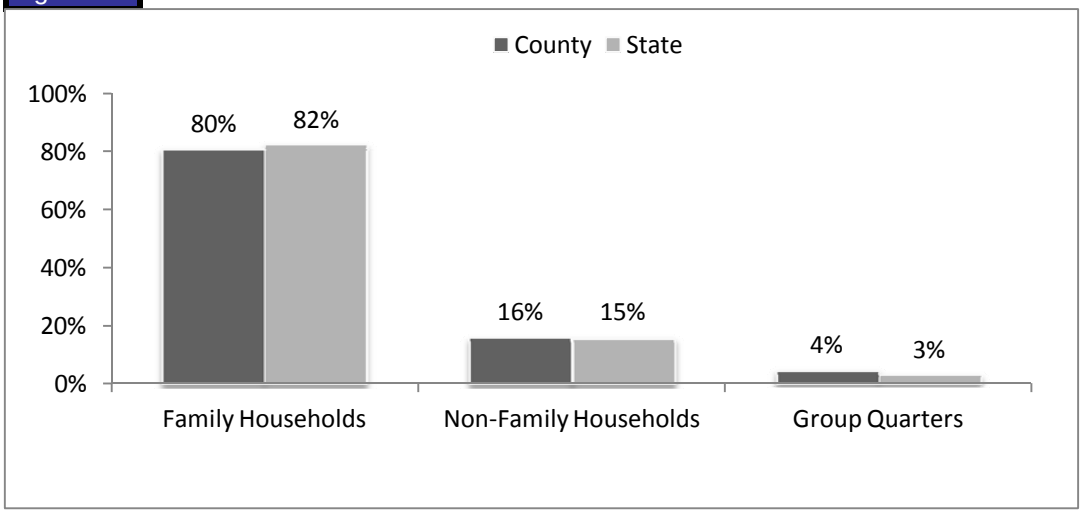

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, American Community Survey

Central & Northwest Arkansas had the highest domestic in-migration of people between 2005 and 2009, while Arkansas, Bradley, Clay, Desha, Mississippi, Pulaski, Sebastian, Sevier and Woodruff counties had the largest domestic out-migration of people during this period.

## Population by Household Type, 2005-2009*

*Drew County & State*

Figure 8




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

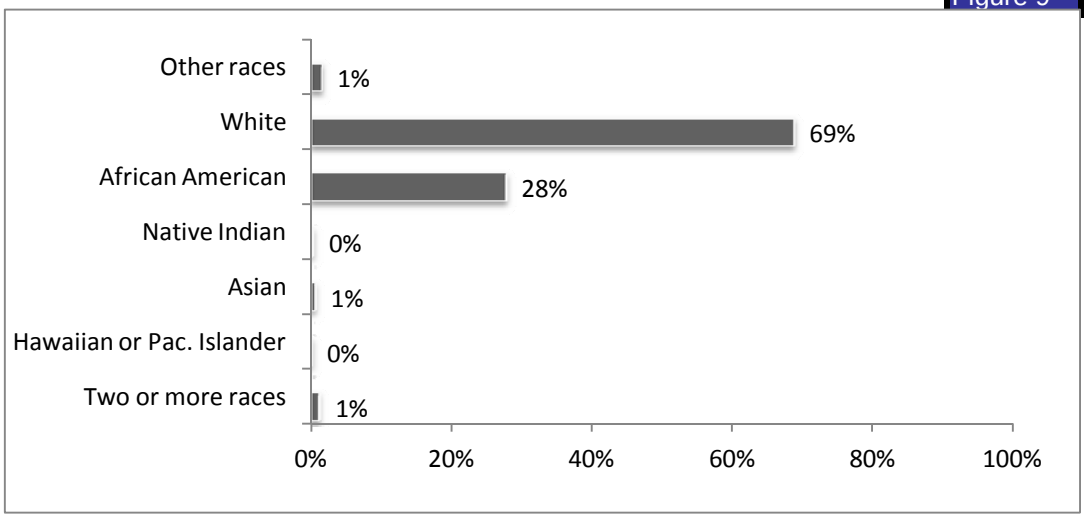
Most of the people (80%) in Drew County lived in family households. The proportion of people living in each household type for Drew County was about the same as it was for the state.

*Note: The data were from the five-year sample (2005-2009) collected by the American Community Survey. Since this is sample data, the margin of error for counties with small populations may be large.

## Population by Race, 2010

*Drew County*

Figure 9



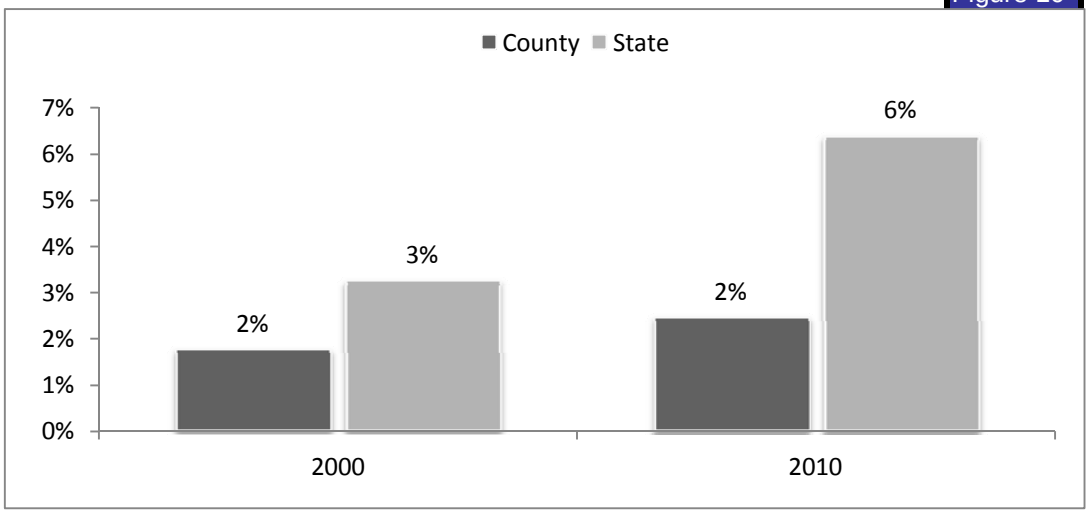

Source: 2010 Census of Population, U.S. Bureau of Census

Sixty-nine percent of the people living in Drew County were Caucasian. Twenty-eight percent were African American. Other minorities represented about three percent of the population.

## Population of Hispanic Origin, State and County for 2000 & 2010

*Drew County & State*

Figure 10




Source: 2000 & 2010 Census of Population, U.S. Bureau of Census

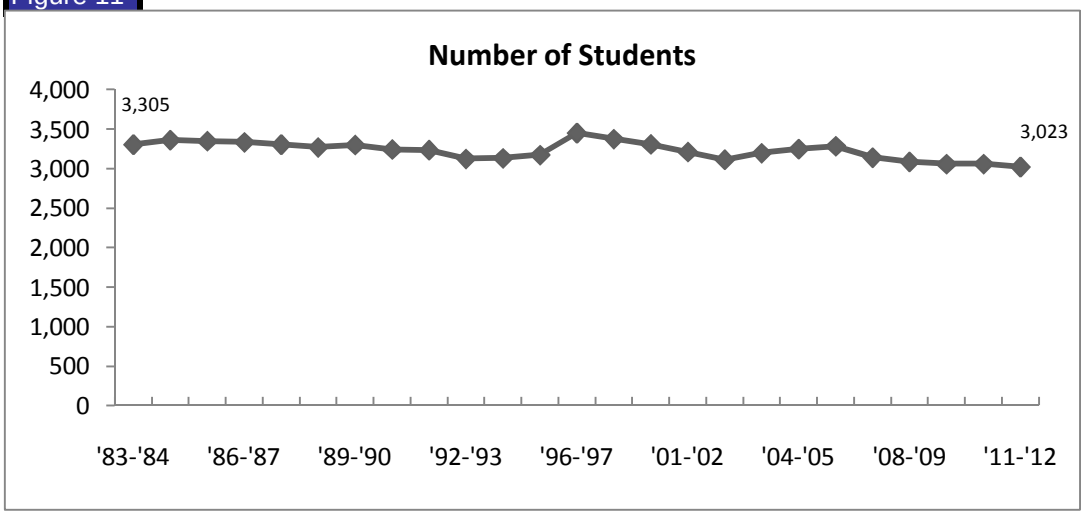
The proportion of Hispanic people living in Drew County stayed about the same (about two percent) between 2000 and 2010. The Hispanic population may be of any race: white, black or any other combination of races.

# Education

**Public School Enrollment, 1983-1984 to 2011-2012**

*Drew County*

Figure 11



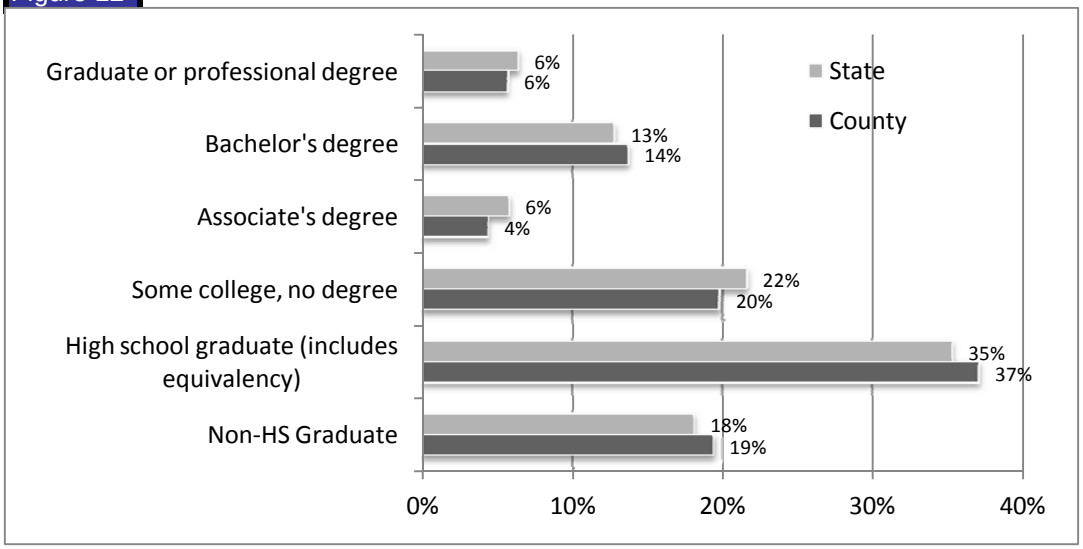

Source: Arkansas Department of Education (http://adedata.arkansas.gov/statewide/Counties/Enrollment.aspx)

Public school enrollment in Drew County declined slightly since 1983-1984. Enrollment decreased from 3,305 students in 1983-1984 to 3,023 students in 2011-2012.

**Educational Attainment, 2005-2009***

*Drew County & State*

Figure 12




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

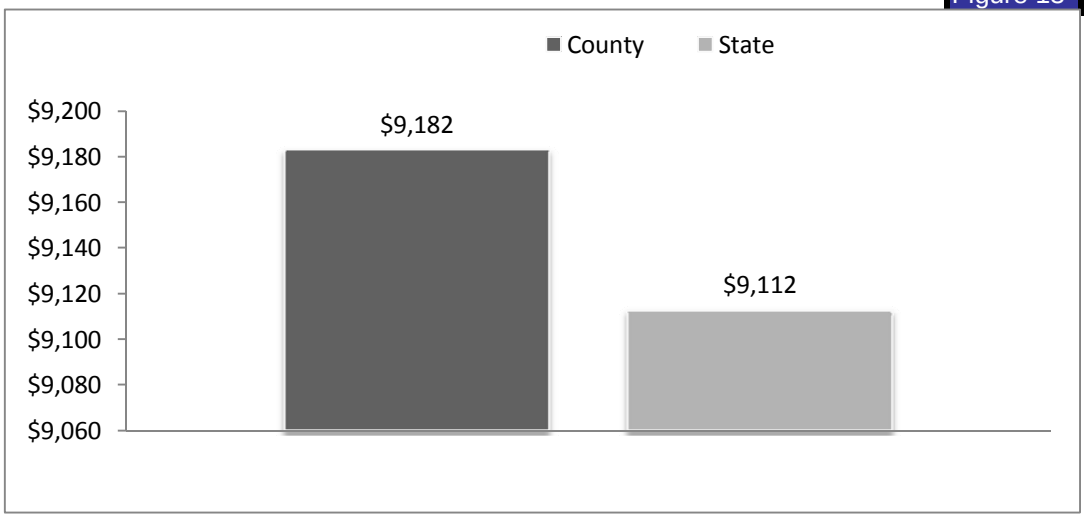
Drew County had a smaller percentage of people who completed high school and who had graduate or professional degrees , but a larger percentage of people who bachelors degrees as compared the Statewide average in the five-year period 2005-2009.

*Note: The data were from the five-year sample (2005-2009) collected by the American Community Survey. Since this is sample data, the margin of error for counties with small populations may be large.

## Education Expenditure Per Child, County & State 2011-2012

*Drew County*

Figure 13



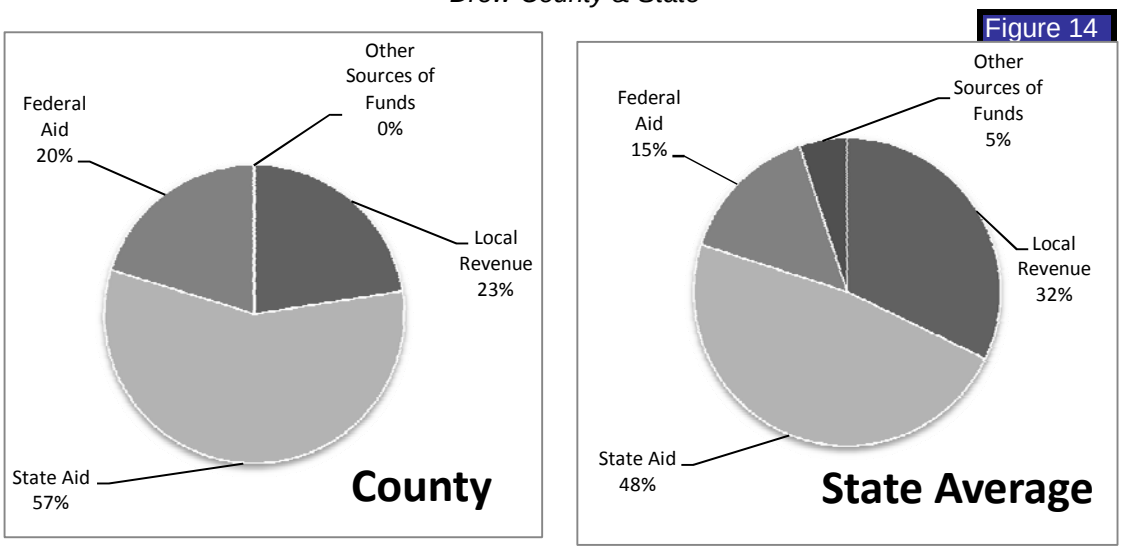

Source: Arkansas Public School Computer Network (www.apscn.org/reports/hld/asr/asr.htm), Arkansas Department of Education

Schools in Drew County spent $9,182 per child in the 2011-2012 school year as compared to an average expenditure of $9,112 statewide.

## Education Revenue By Source, County & State 2009-2010

*Drew County & State*

Figure 14




Source: Arkansas Public School Computer Network (www.apscn.org/reports/hld/asr/asr.htm), Arkansas Department of Education

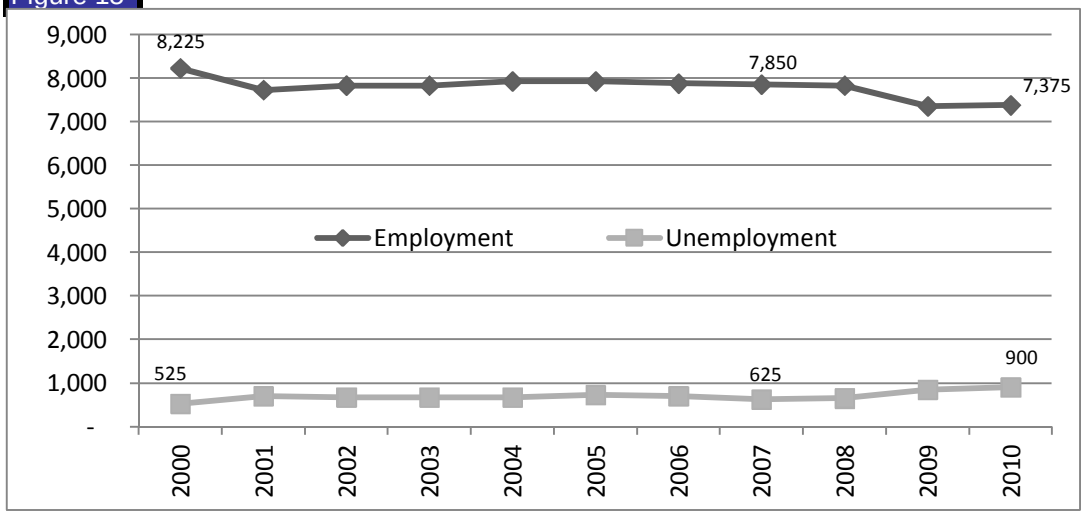
Drew County schools raised more of their revenue from state and federal aid than did the average of all Arkansas public schools in the 2009-2010 school year.

# Employment

**Labor Force, 2000 to 2010**

*Drew County & State*

Figure 15



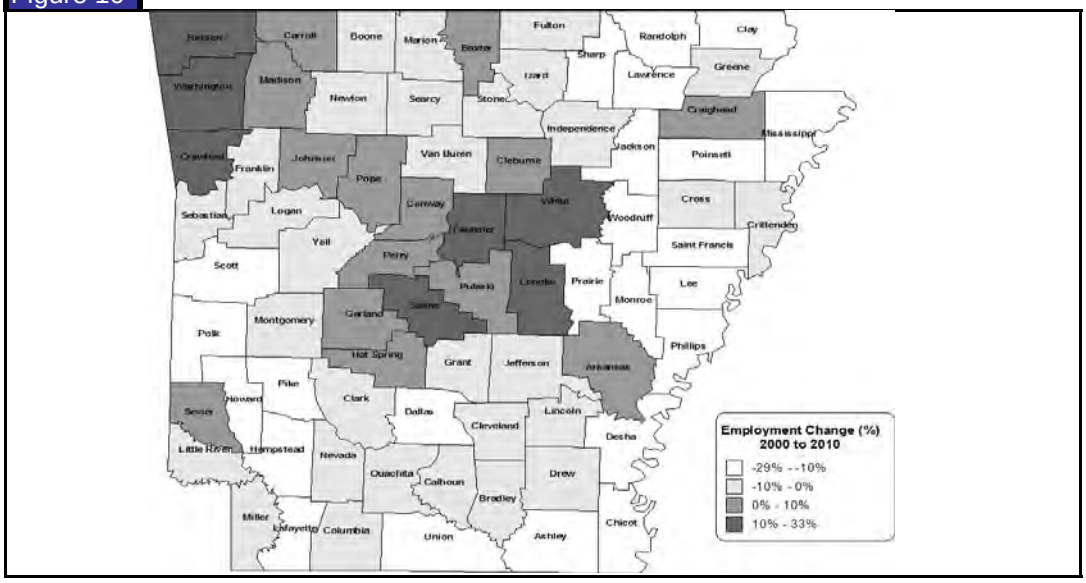

Source: Labor Market Information, Arkansas Employment Security Department

Drew County employment decreased slightly and unemployment increased since 2007.

**Change in Employment, 2000 to 2010**

*The Natural State*

Figure 16



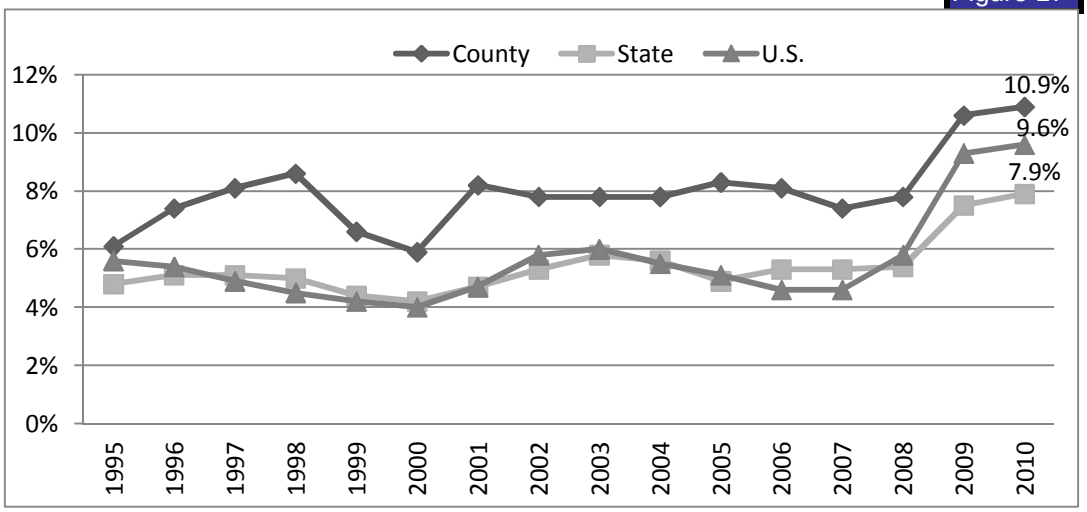

Source: Regional Economic Information System (REIS), Bureau of Economic Analysis

Employment growth was highest in Central & Northwest Arkansas between 2000 and 2010.

## Unemployment Rates, 1995 to 2010

*Drew County, State & United States*

Figure 17



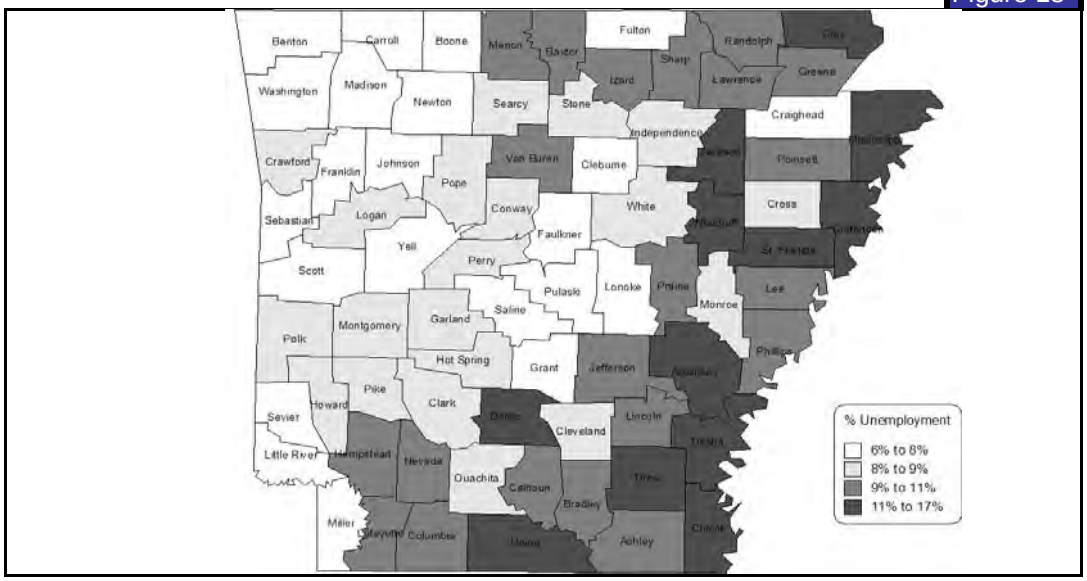

Source: Labor Market Information, Arkansas Employment Security Department

Unemployment rates in Drew County increased significantly since 2007, and were above both the state and national averages between 1995 and 2010.

## Unemployment Rates, 2010

*The Natural State*

Figure 18




Source: Labor Market Information, Arkansas Employment Security Department

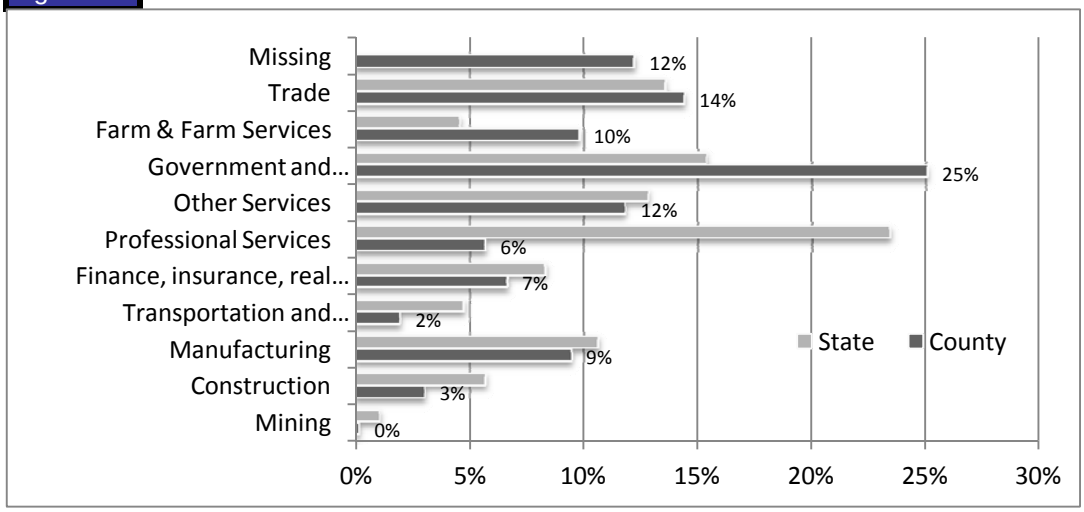
In general, Northwest, Central, and Western Arkansas counties had the lowest unemployment rates while Delta and Coastal Plain counties had the highest rates in 2010.

# Employment

**Jobs by Sector, 2010**

*Drew County*

Figure 19



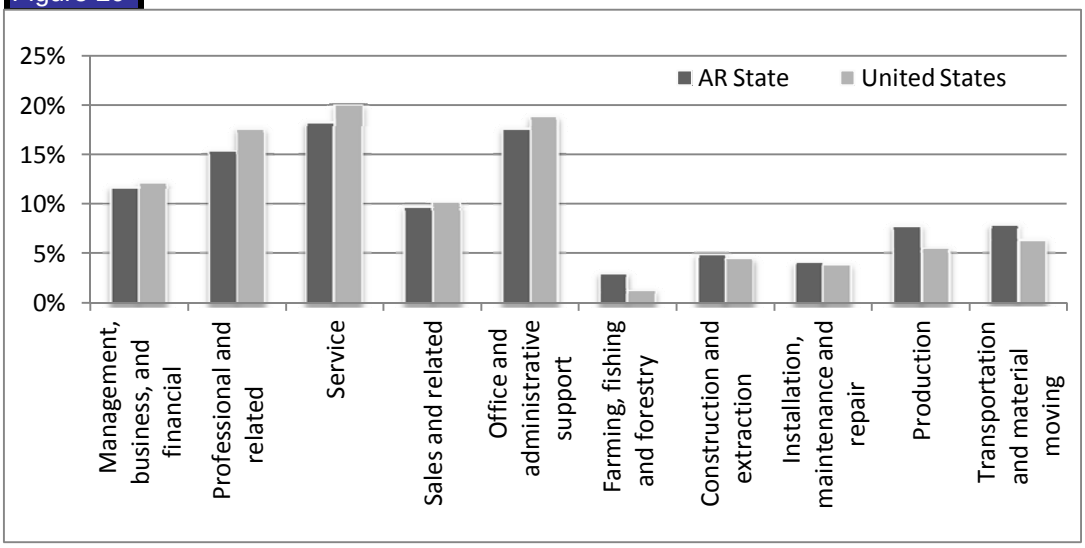

Source: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis (REIS)

A larger proportion of jobs in Drew County were government and governmental enterprises (25%), trade (14%) and farm & farms services (10%) in 2010 as compared to the state average. There were considerable missing data (12%) due to non-disclosure of confidential information.

**Workforce by Occupation, 2010**

*The Natural State & the Nation*

Figure 20



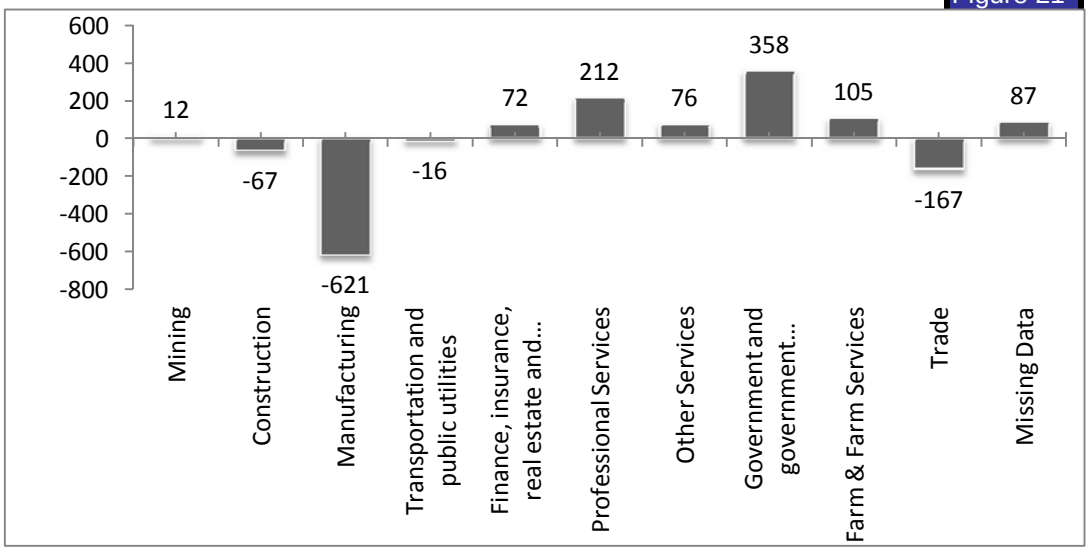

Source: Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc.

More people were employed in service occupations in Arkansas and in the United States than in any other occupation in 2010.

## Changes in Jobs by Sector, 2001 to 2010

*Drew County*

Figure 21



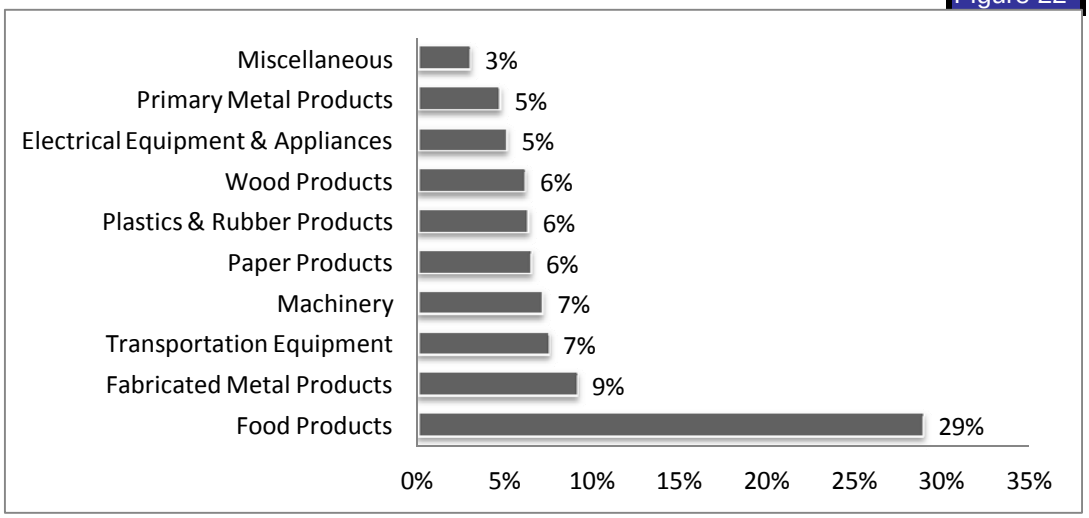

Source: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis (REIS)

The manufacturing sector lost more jobs, while the government and governmental enterprises sector gained more jobs between 2001 and 2010 than any other sectors in Drew County. There were considerable missing data due to non-disclosure of confidential information.

## Jobs in Top 10 Manufacturing Sectors, 2010

*Arkansas State*

Figure 22




Source: Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc.

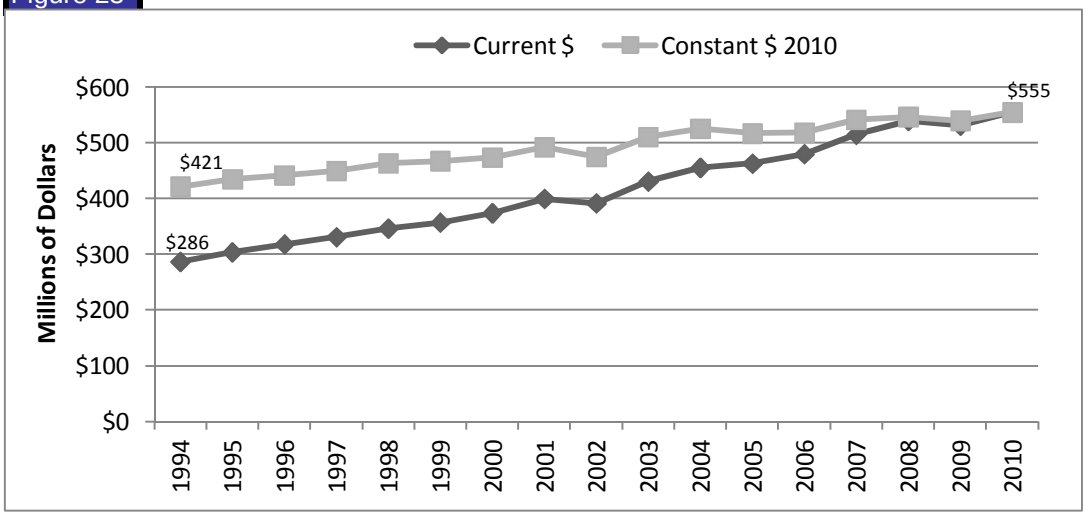
Nearly 30 percent of the jobs in the manufacturing sector in 2010 in Arkansas were in the food processing industries.

# Income

**Total Personal Income, 1994 to 2010**

*Drew County*

Figure 23



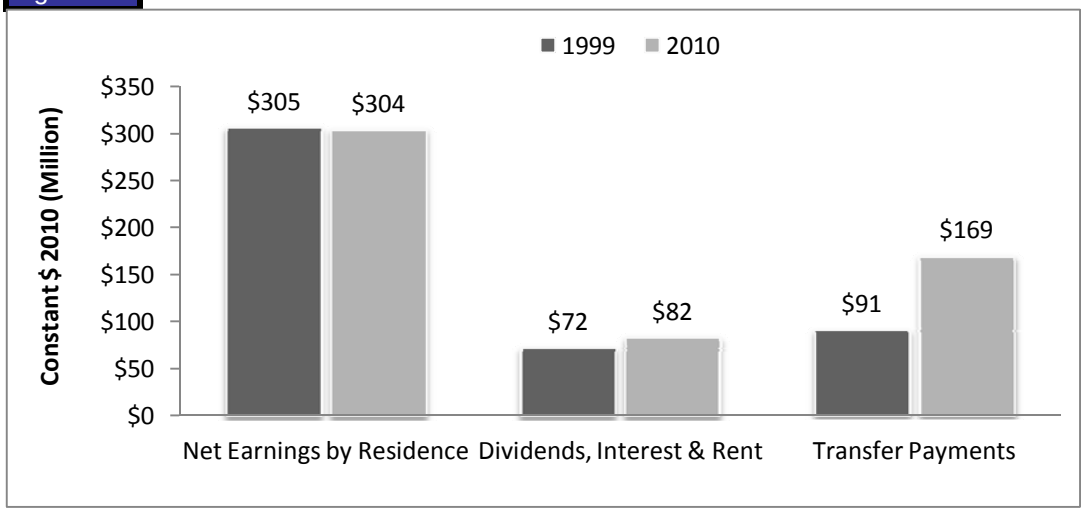

Source: Regional Economic Information System, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Total personal income in Drew County, in constant dollars, increased from $421 in 1994 to $555 in 2010.

**Income by Source, 1999 & 2010**

*Drew County*

Figure 24



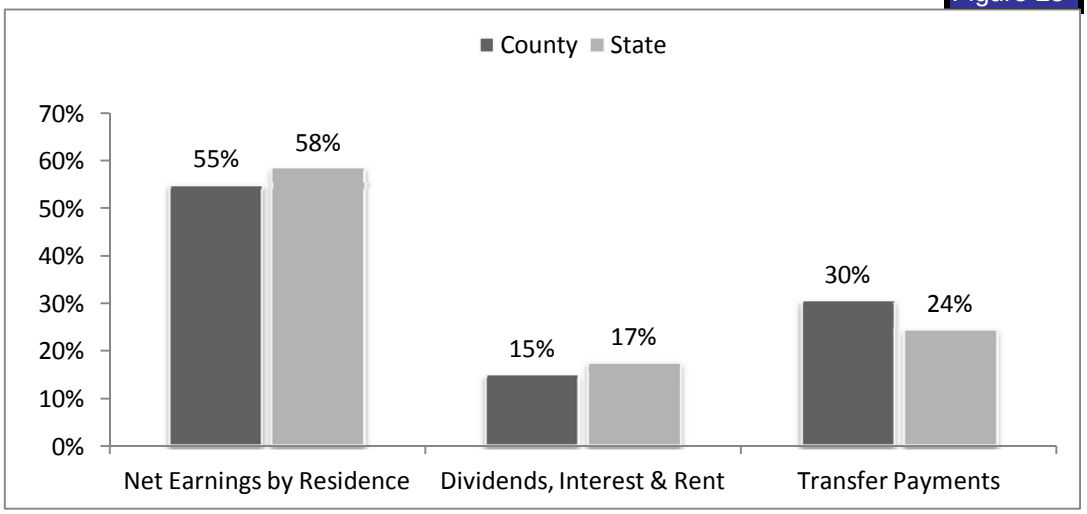

Source: Regional Economic Information System, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Income from net earnings was about the same in 1999 and 2010 in Drew County, while income from dividends, interest & rent and transfer payments increased between 1999 and 2010.

## Income by Source, County and State 2010

*Drew County & State*

Figure 25



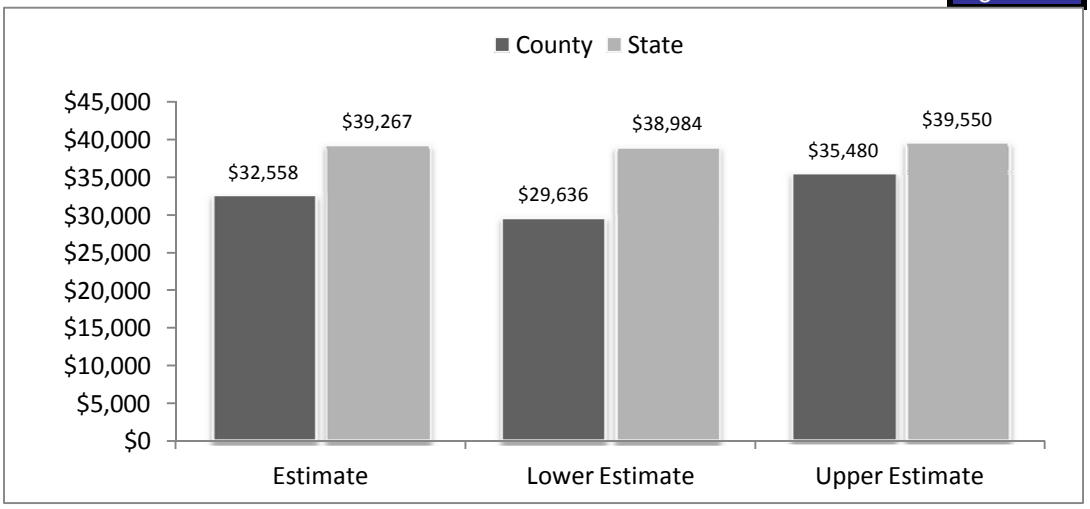

Source: Regional Economic Information System, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Drew County residents received a larger share of income from transfer payments, and a smaller share from net earnings and dividends, interest and rent than the average for all Arkansas residents in 2010.

## Median Household Income, 2005-2009*

*Drew County & State*

Figure 26




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

Median household income in 2005-2009 was lower in Drew County than the state average.

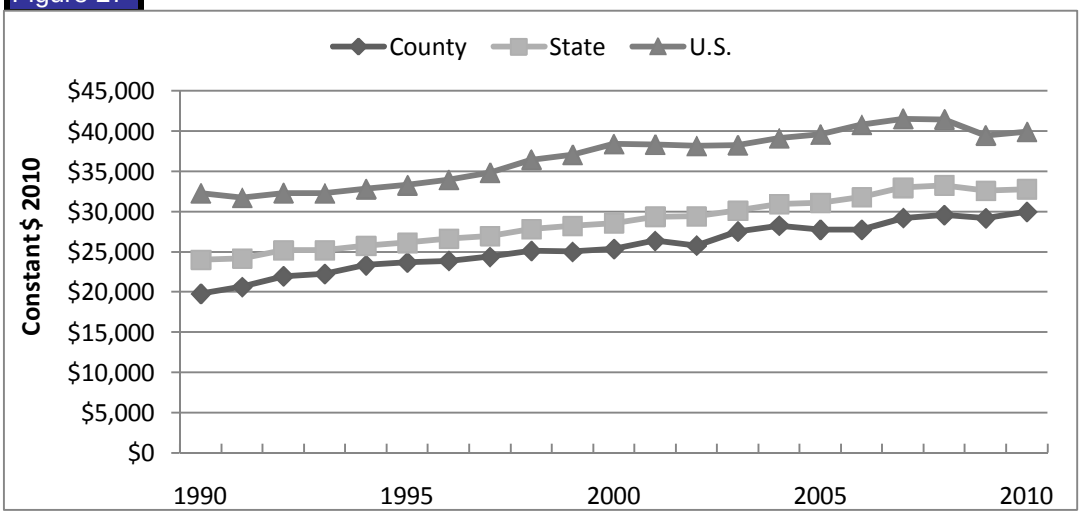
*Note: The data were from the five-year sample (2005-2009) collected by the American Community Survey. Since this is sample data, the margin of error for counties with small populations may be large.

# Income

**Per Capita Income, 1990 to 2010**

*Drew County, State & United States*

Figure 27



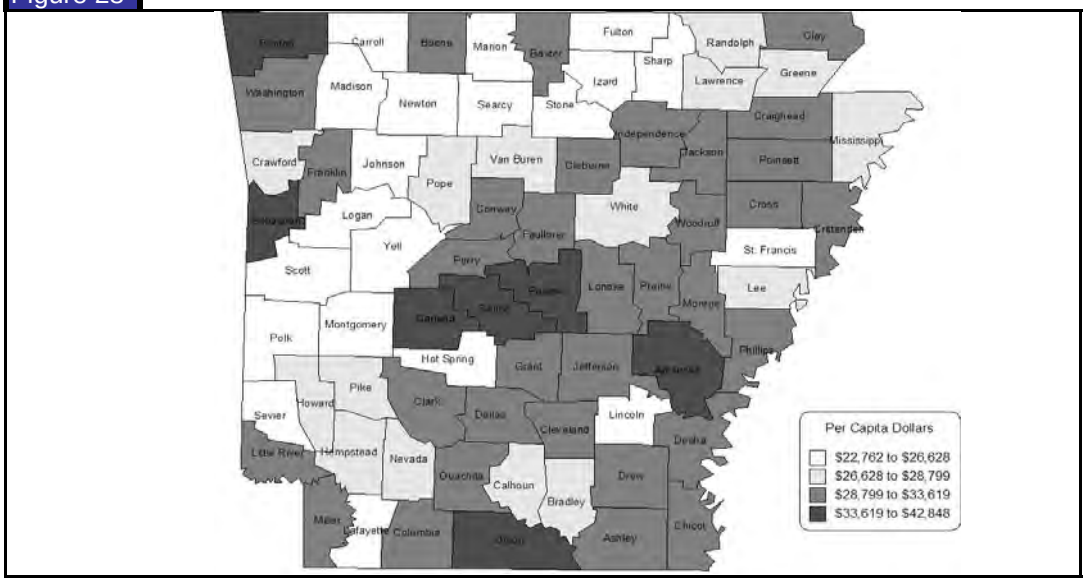

Source: Regional Economic Information System, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Drew County per capita income was lower than both the State and the national averages between 1990 to 2010.

**Per Capita Income, 2010**

*The Natural State*

Figure 28



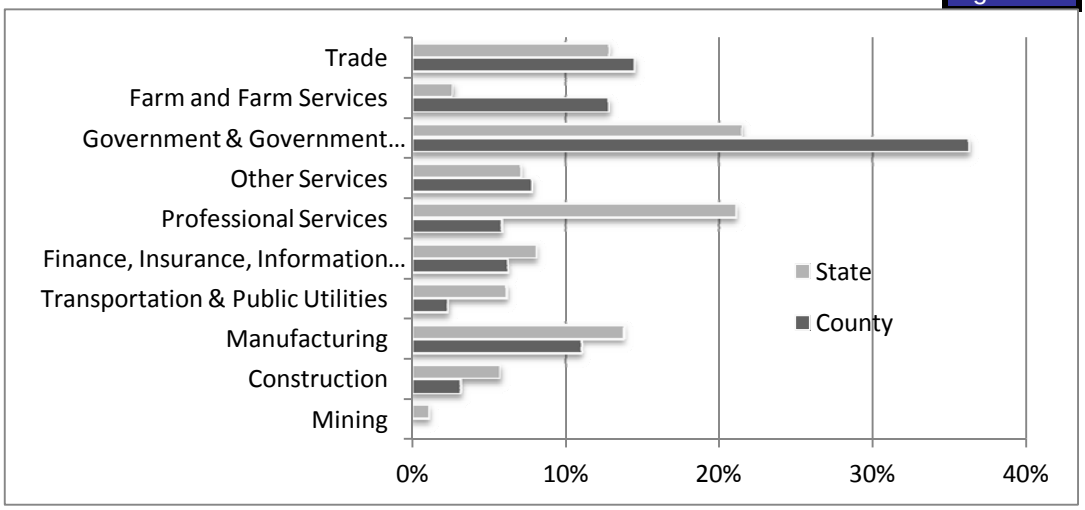

Source: Regional Economic Information System, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; 2010 Census of Population, U.S. Bureau of Census

Per capita incomes were highest in Central & Northwest Arkansas and lowest in some West & Northcentral counties in 2010.

**Earnings by Sector, 2010**

*Drew County*

Figure 29



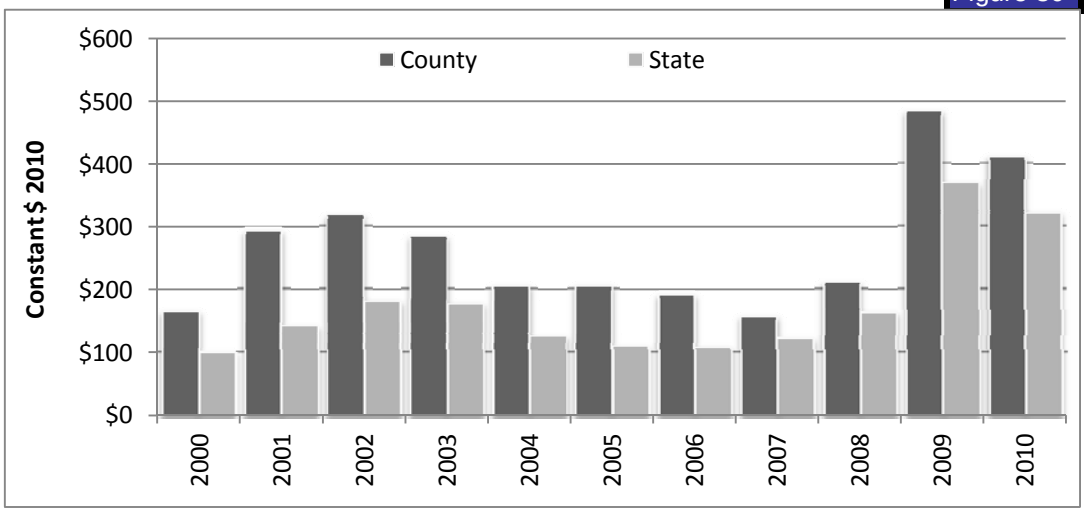

Source: Regional Economic Profiles, Bureau of Economic Analysis

The government and governmental enterprises and farm & farm services sectors accounted for about a half of total earnings in Drew County in 2010, and comprised a much larger share of total earnings as compared to the state as a whole.

**Per Capita Unemployment Insurance Benefits, 2000 to 2010**

*Drew County & State*

Figure 30




Source: Regional Economic Profiles, Bureau of Economic Analysis

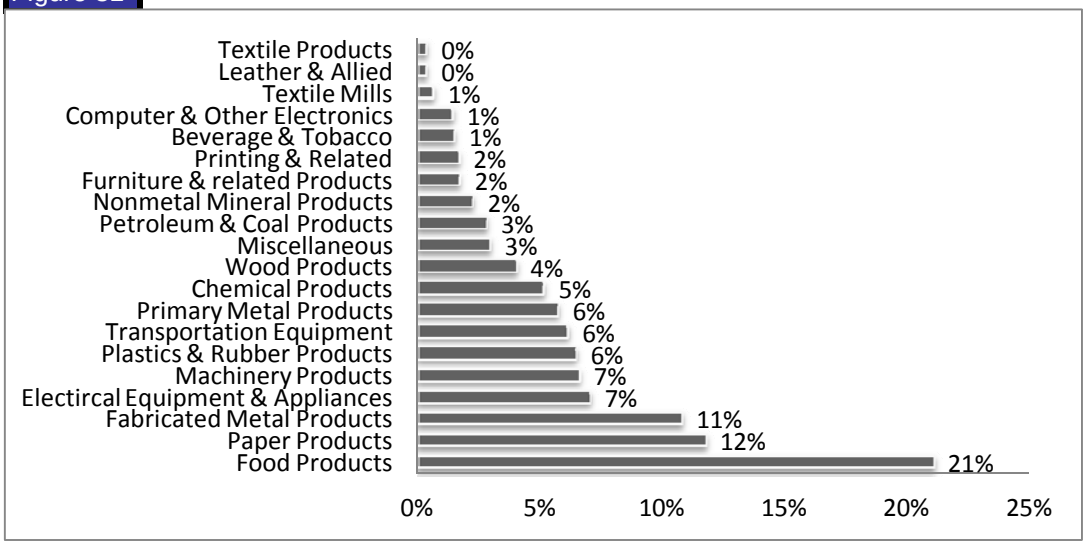
Drew County residents received per capita unemployment insurance benefits that were higher than the state average from 2000 to 2010.

# Income

## Value Added of Manufacturing Sectors, 2010

*Arkansas State*

Figure 31



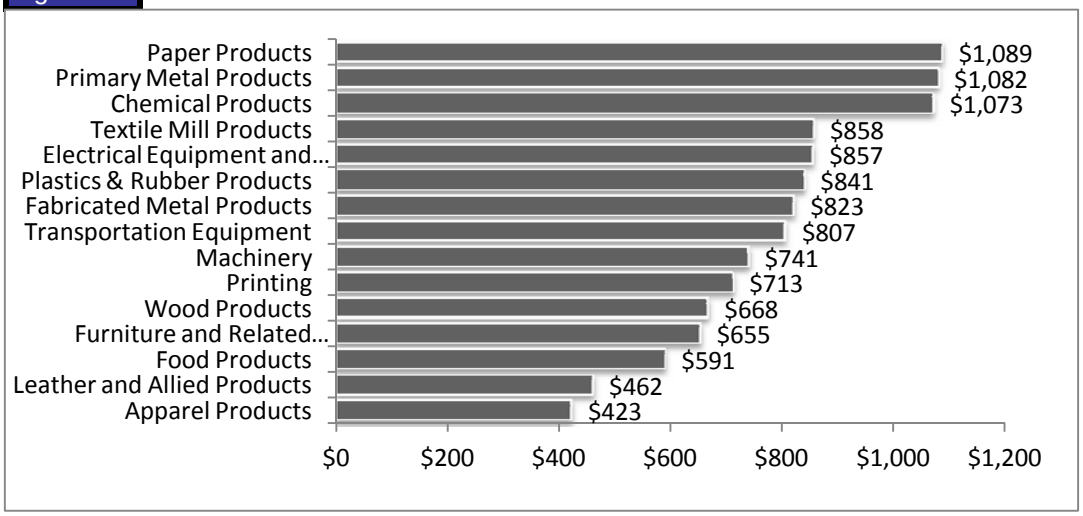

Source: Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc.

Most of the value added in the manufacturing sector in Arkansas came from food, paper and fabricated metal products in 2010.

## Average Weekly Earnings, 2010

*Arkansas State*

Figure 32



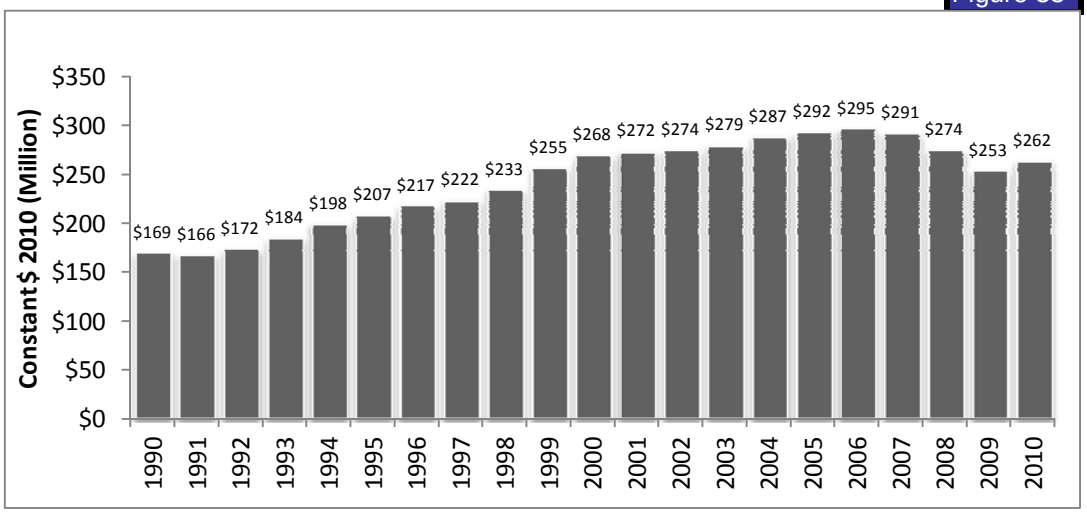

Source: Labor Market Information, Arkansas Employment Security Department

Average weekly earnings in the manufacturing sector ranged from a high of $1,089 in the paper products industry to a low of $423 in the apparel industry in 2010.

## Total Retail Sales, 1990 to 2010

*Drew County*

Figure 33



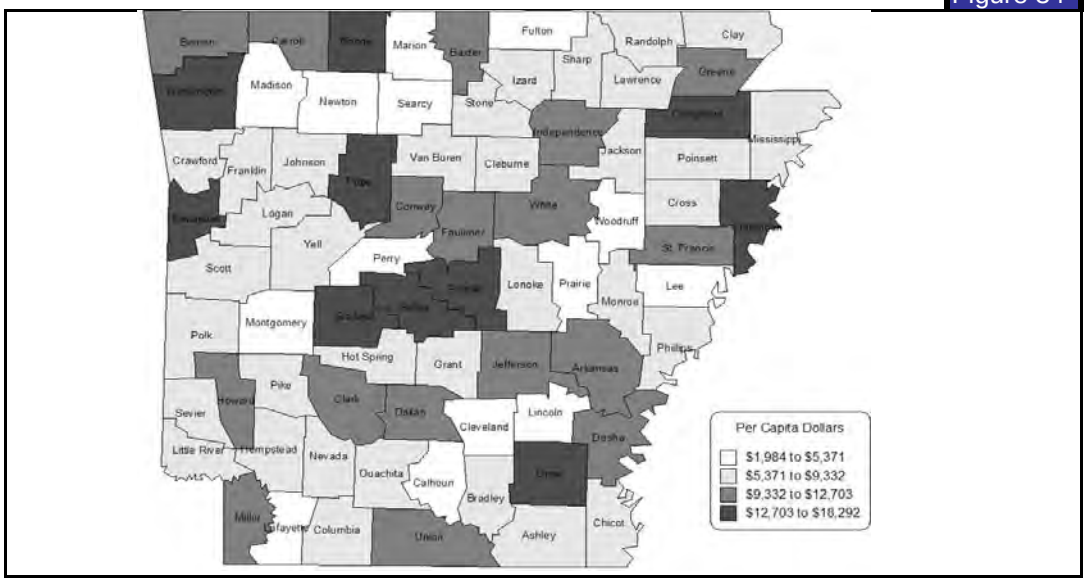

Source: Woods & Poole, 2011.

Drew County retail sales increased from $169 million in 1990 to a high of $295 million in 2006, followed by a decline to $262 million in 2010.

## Retail Sales Per Capita, 2010

*The Natural State*

Figure 34




Source: Woods & Poole, 2011; 2010 Census of Population, U.S. Bureau of Census

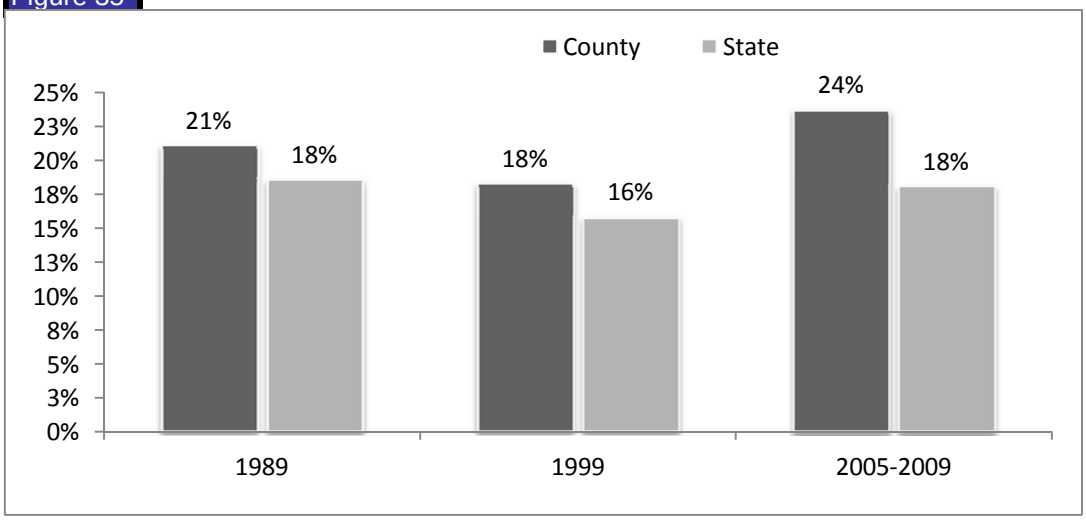
Retail sales per capita were highest in counties that are regional trade centers in 2010.

# Poverty

**Persons Below Poverty Level, 1989, 1999 & 2005-2009***

*Drew County & State*

Figure 35



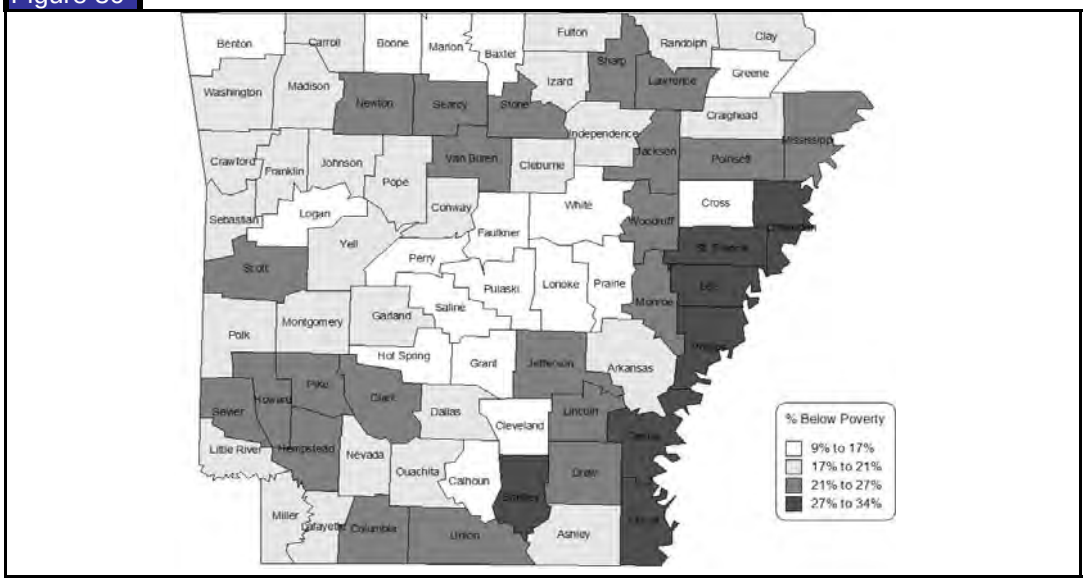

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, American Community Survey

The estimated poverty level remained higher in Drew County than the state average in 1989, 1999 and 2005-2009.

**Estimated People Below Poverty Level, 2005-2009***

*The Natural State*

Figure 36




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

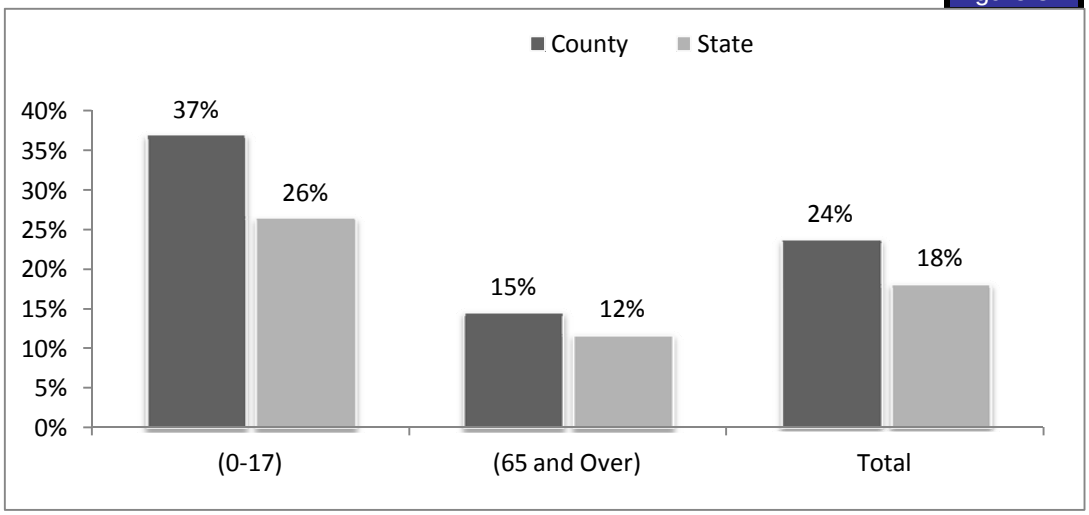
The estimated poverty level was highest in the Delta with many counties having a poverty level over twenty-one percent in the five-year period from 2005 to 2009..

*Note: The data were from the five-year sample (2005-2009) collected by the American Community Survey. Since this is sample data, the margin of error for counties with small populations may be large.

## Age Groups & Estimated Poverty, 2005-2009*

*Drew County & State*

Figure 37



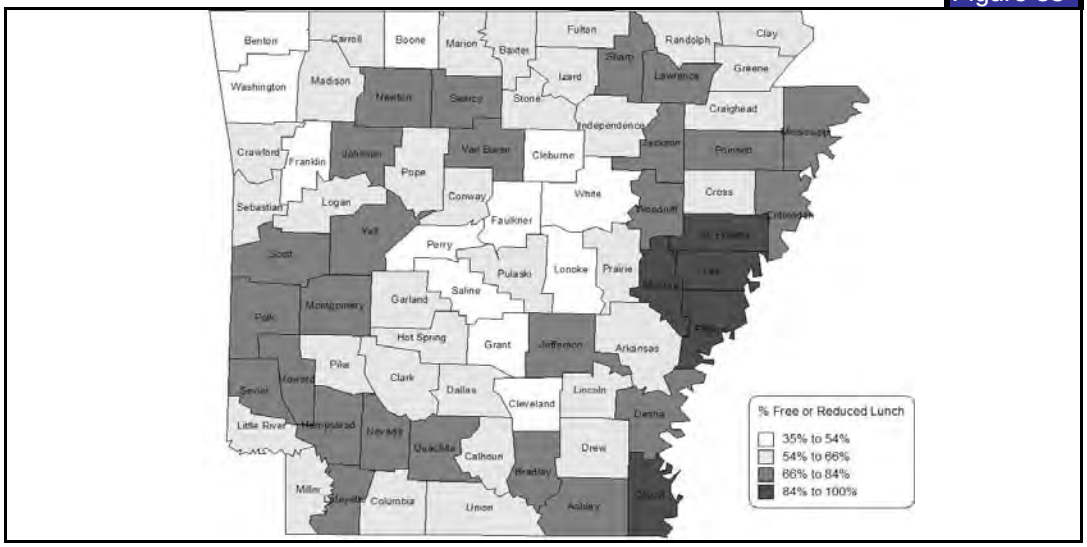

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, American Community Survey

A larger proportion of children lived in poverty than for the population as a whole in the five-year period, 2005-2009. Drew County had a higher proportion of young and elderly people living in poverty than the state average.

## Proportion of Students Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunch, 2009-2010

*The Natural State*

Figure 38




Source: Arkansas Department of Education

There was a wide range in the proportion of students who received free and reduced price school lunches across the seventy-five counties in the 2009-2010 school year. Participation rates ranged from thirty-five percent to one-hundred percent with a higher percentage of youth in the Delta Region counties receiving free and reduced price lunches.

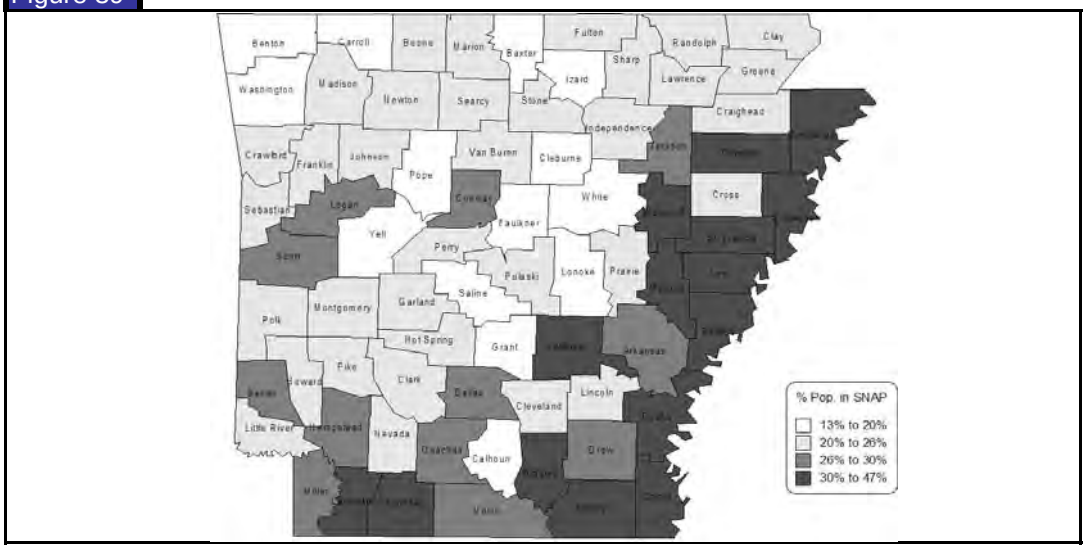
*Note: The data were from the five-year sample (2005-2009) collected by the American Community Survey. Since this is sample data, the margin of error for counties with small populations may be large.

# Poverty

## Proportion of Population Participating in the Supplemented Nutrition Assistance Program, 2010

*The Natural State*

Figure 39



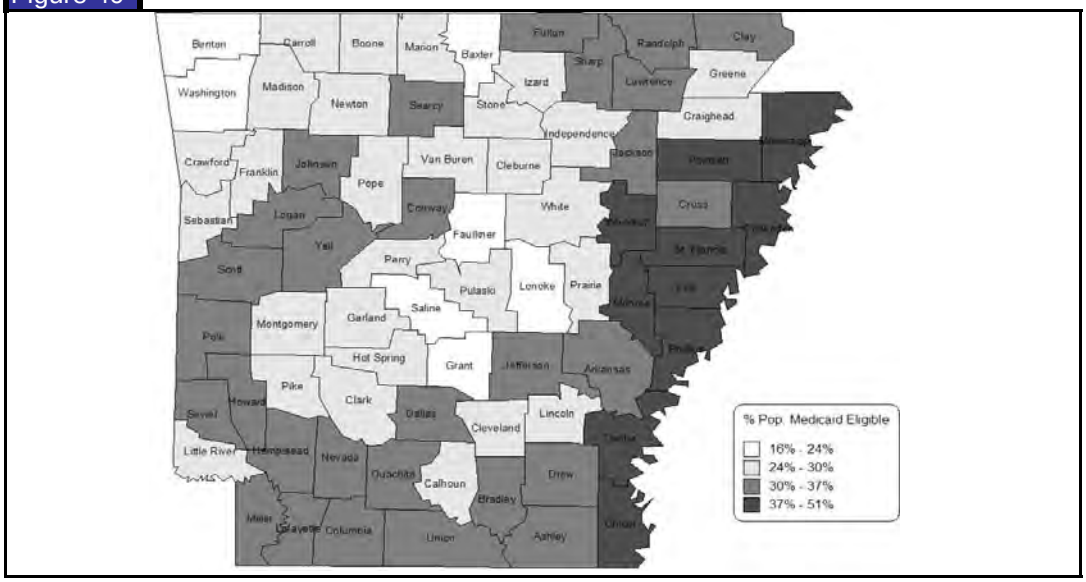

Source: 2010 Statistical Report, Arkansas Department of Human Services

A larger proportion of people living in the Delta counties and Columbia, Jefferson and Lafayette counties participated in the Supplemented Nutrition Assistance Program when compared to people in other parts of the state in 2010.

## Proportion of Population Medicaid Eligible, 2010

*The Natural State*

Figure 40



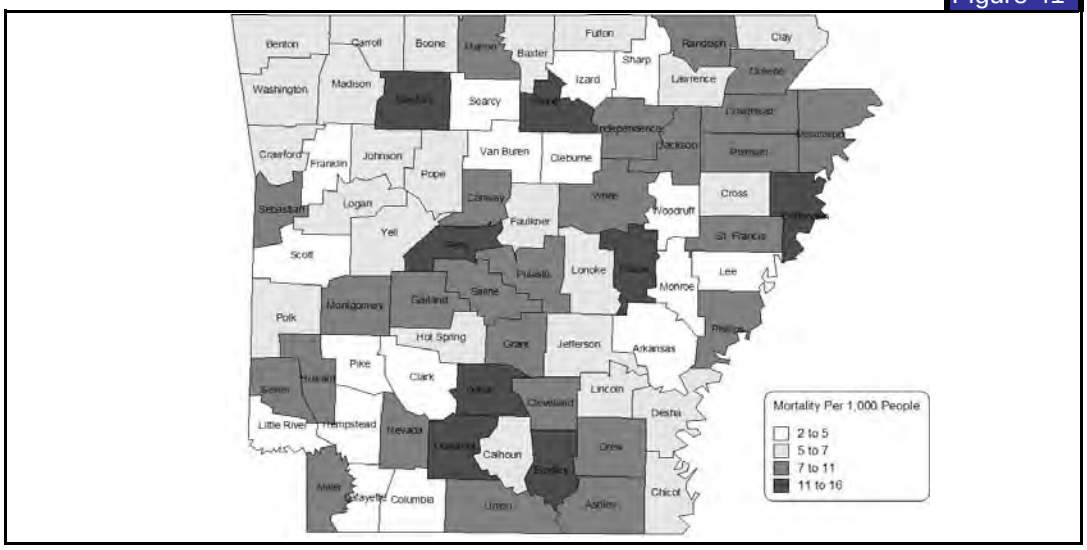

Source: 2010 Statistical Report, Arkansas Department of Human Services

A substantial percentage of the population (between 30% and 51%) was eligible for Medicaid in thirty-six counties in 2010, primarily located in the Eastern and Southern parts of the state.

## Infant Mortality Rate, 2006-2010

*The Natural State*

Figure 41



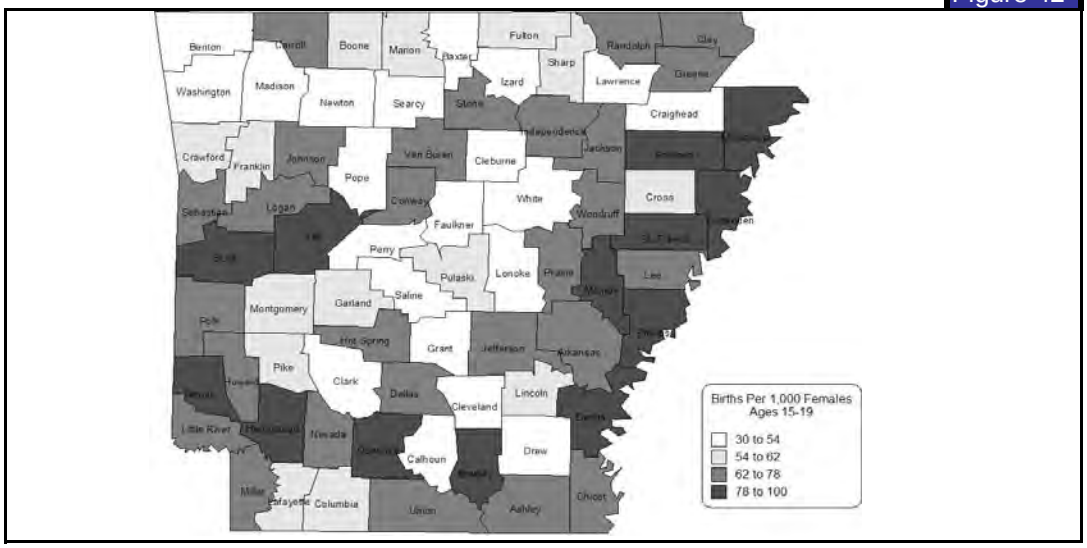

Source: Arkansas Advocates for Children & Families

The infant mortality rate was highest in the Bradley, Crittenden, Dallas, Newton, Ouachita, Perry, Prairie, and Stone counties in the five-year period from 2006 to 2010.

## Teen Fertility Rate, 2006-2010

*The Natural State*

Figure 42




Source: Arkansas Advocates for Children & Families

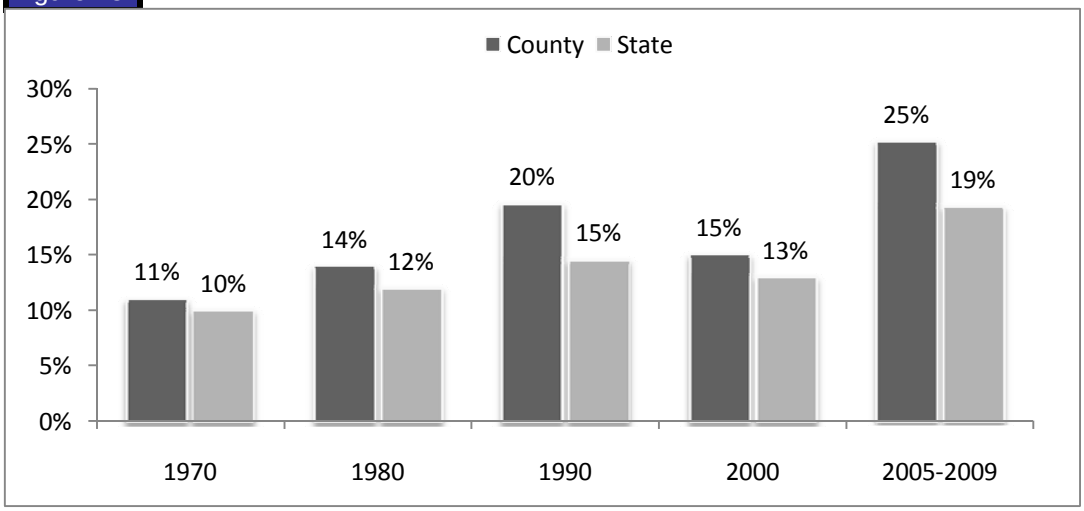
The teen fertility rate varied from County to County and was highest in some Delta and Coastal Plain counties in the five-year period from 2006 to 2010. Counties with the highest teen fertility rates included Bradley, Crittenden, Desha, Hempstead, Mississippi, Monroe, Ouachita, Phillips, Poinsett, St. Francis, Scott, Sevier, and Yell counties.

# Households

## Female Headed Families, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000 & 2005-2009*

*Drew County & State*

Figure 43



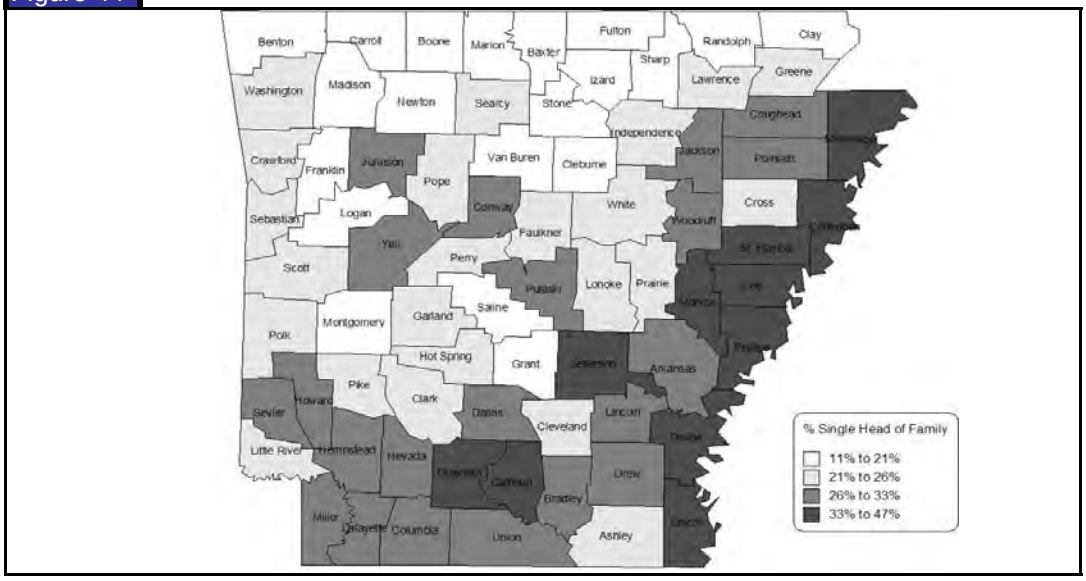

Source: 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000 Census of Population & 2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Bureau of Census

Female headed families as a proportion of total families in Drew County increased from eleven percent in 1970 to twenty-five percent in 2010 and remained above the state average.

## Single Head of Family, 2005-2009*

*The Natural State*

Figure 44




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

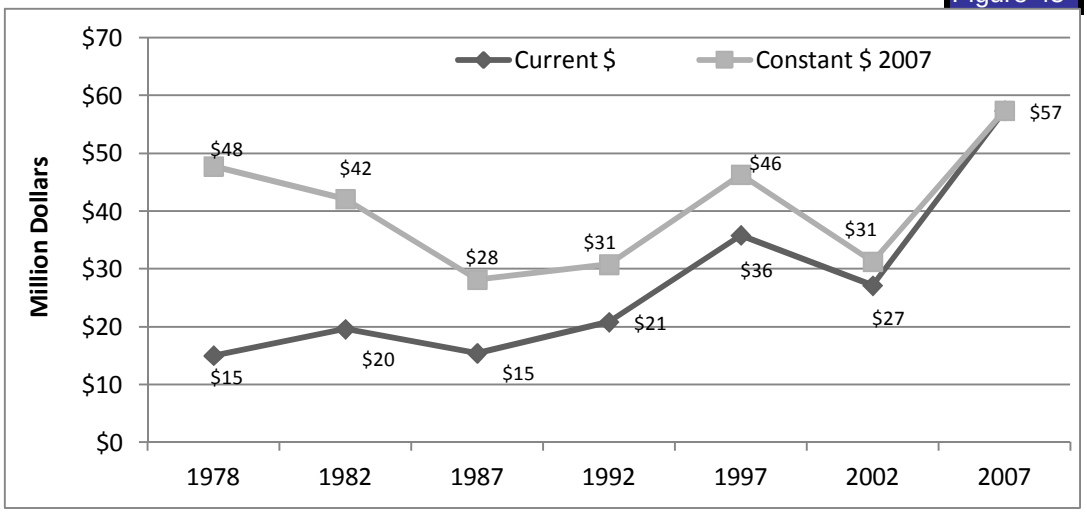
The Delta counties and the Coastal Plains counties had the highest proportion of families with only a single parent present in 2010.

*Note: The data were from the five-year sample (2005-2009) collected by the American Community Survey. Since this is sample data, the margin of error for counties with small populations may be large.

## Market Value of Agriculture Products Sold, 1978 to 2007

*Drew County*

Figure 45



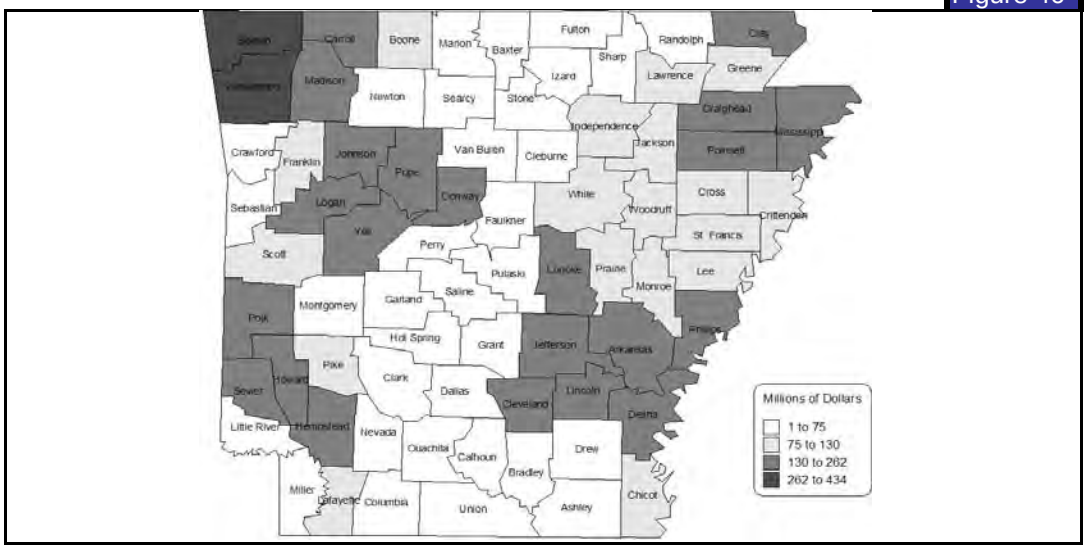

Source: 2007 Census of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistical Service

The market value (in constant dollars) of agricultural products sold in Drew County fluctuated in a slightly increasing trend from $48 million in 1978 to $57 million in 2007.

## Market Value of Agriculture Products Sold, 2007

*The Natural State*

Figure 46




Source: 2007 Census of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistical Service

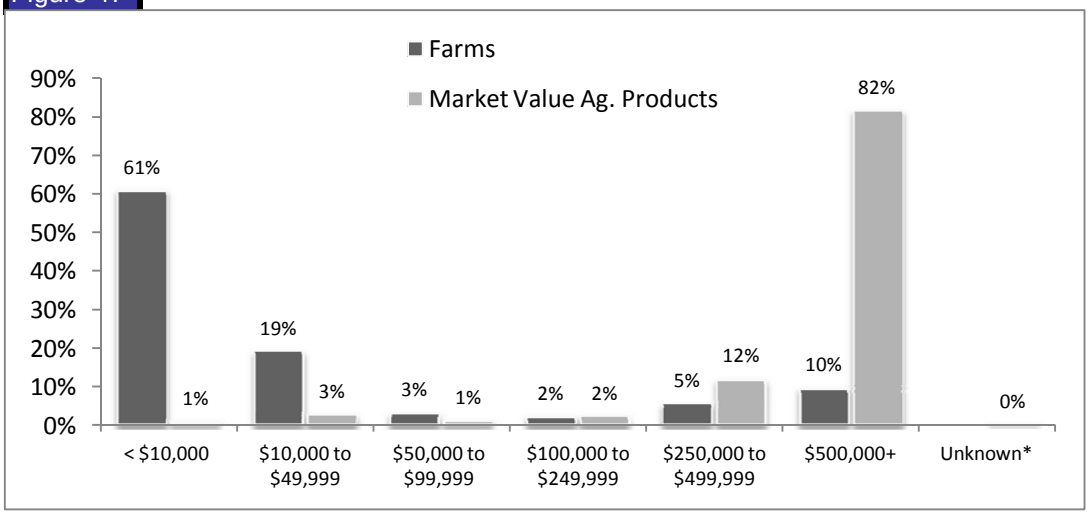
The two counties with the highest market value of agricultural production were in Northwest Arkansas. However, many Delta and Highlands counties also ranked high in terms of the market value of agricultural production in 2007.

# Agriculture

**Farms & Farm Sales by Size, 2007**

*Drew County*

Figure 47



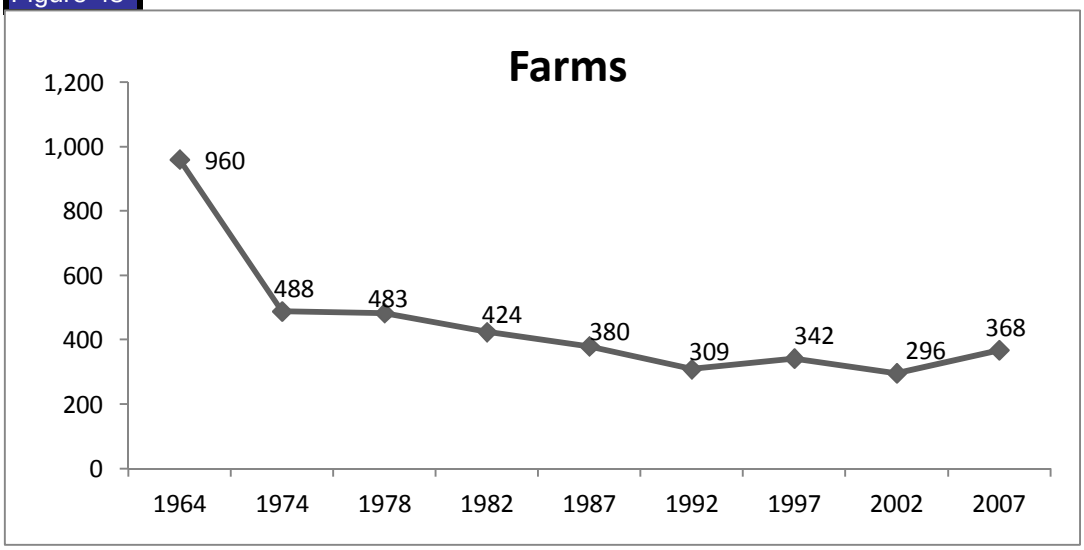

Source: 2007 Census of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistical Service

Eighty percent of the farms in Drew County had sales of less than $50,000 in 2007. These farms accounted for about four percent of total farm sales. Ten percent of the farms had sales of $500,000 or more and these farms accounted for eighty-two percent of total sales.

**Number of Farms, 1964 to 2007**

*Drew County*

Figure 48




Source: 2007 Census of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistical Service

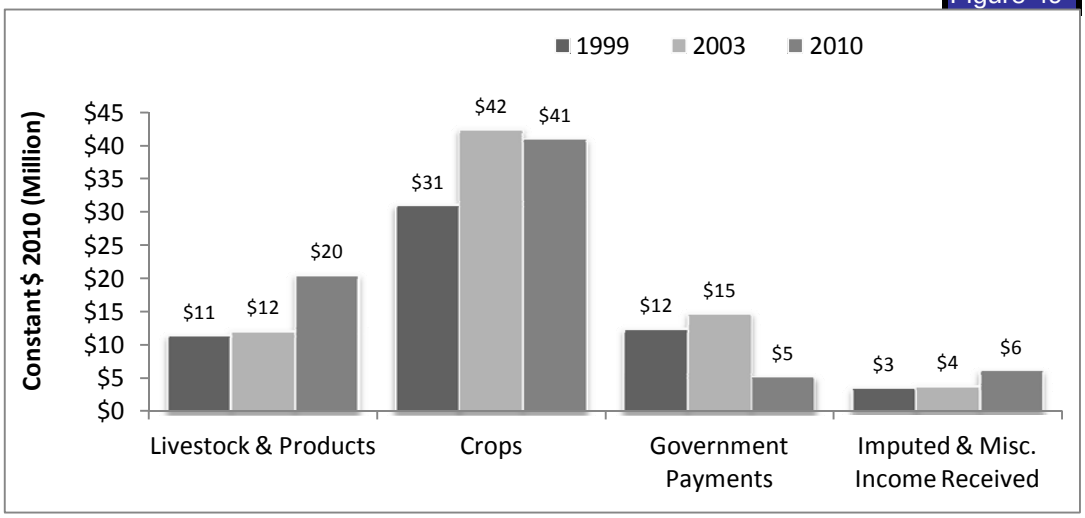
The number of farms in Drew County declined from 960 in 1964 to 368 in 2007.

*Note: Due to the lack of available data, the unknown column was added for the missing data

## Source of Farm Income, County 1999, 2003 & 2010

*Drew County*

Figure 49



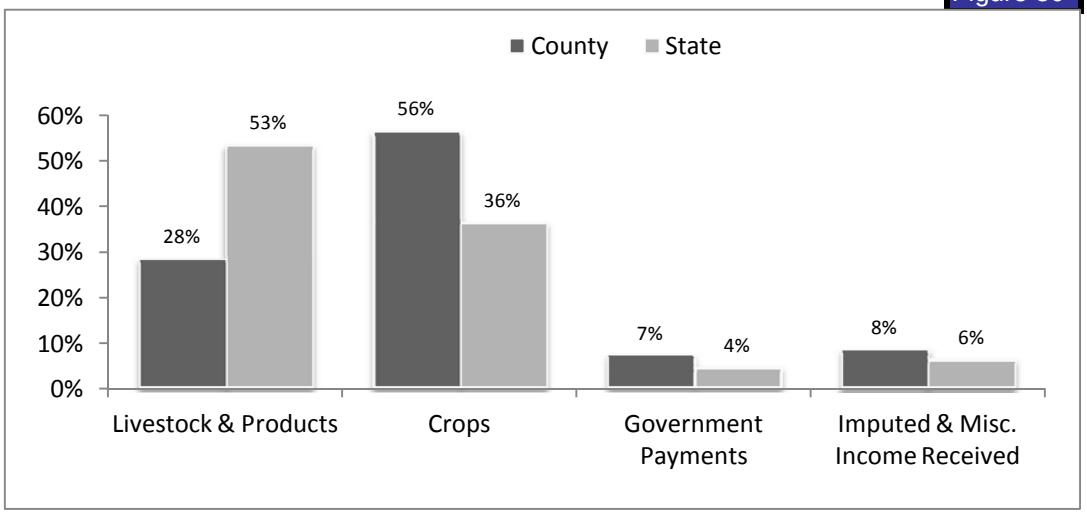

Source: Regional Economic Information System, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Crop sales were the major source of farm income for Drew County farmers, increasing between 1999 and 2010.

## Source of Farm Income, County & State 2010

*Drew County & State*

Figure 50



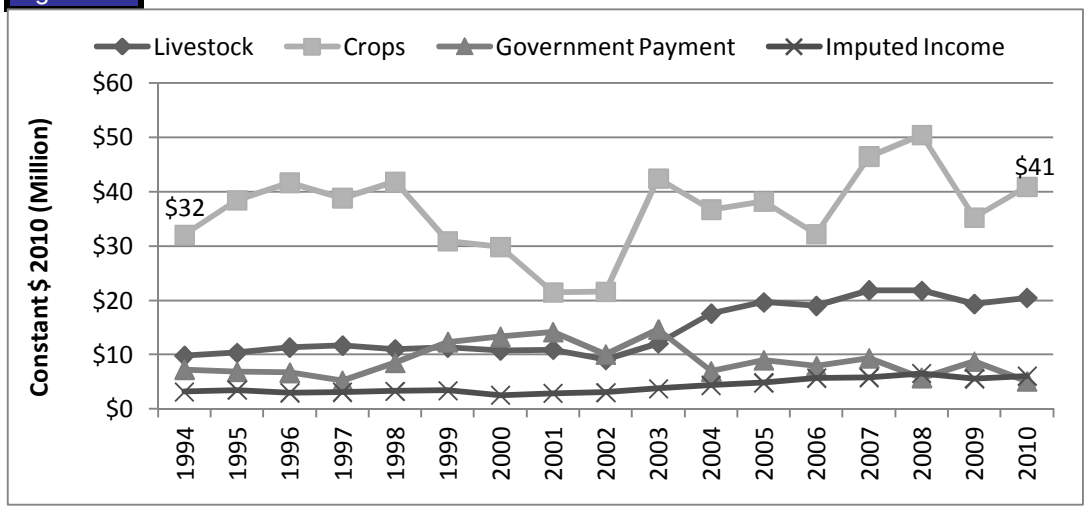

Source: Regional Economic Information System, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Drew County farmers received a smaller proportion of farm income from livestock and products, and a larger proportion from crops when compared to all Arkansas farmers in 2010.

**Farm Income, 1994 to 2010**

*Drew County*

Figure 51



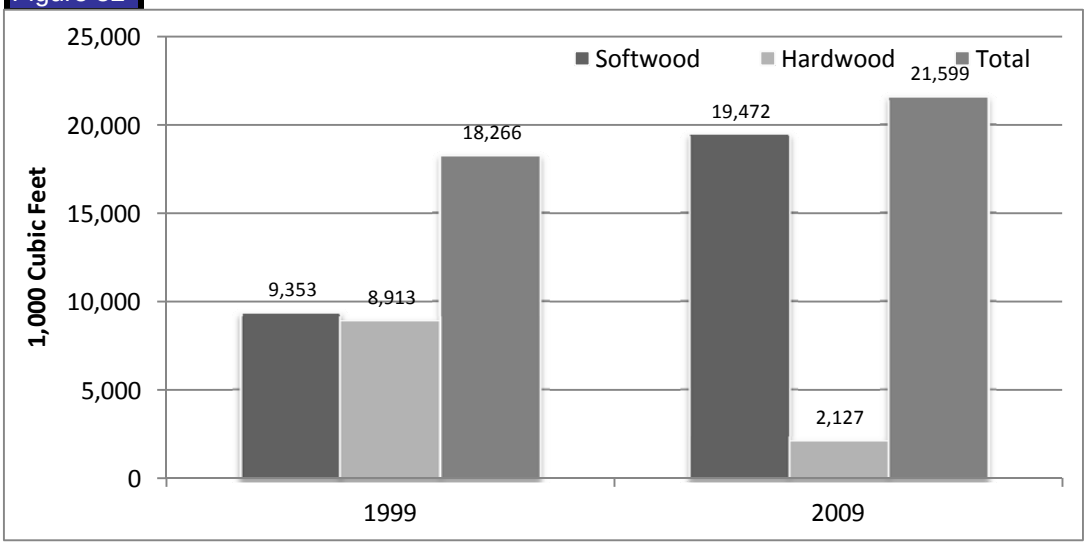

Source: Regional Economic Information System, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Farm income from crop sales fluctuated in an increasing trend in Drew County during 1994 to 2010.

**Timber Output, 1999 & 2009**

*Drew County*

Figure 52



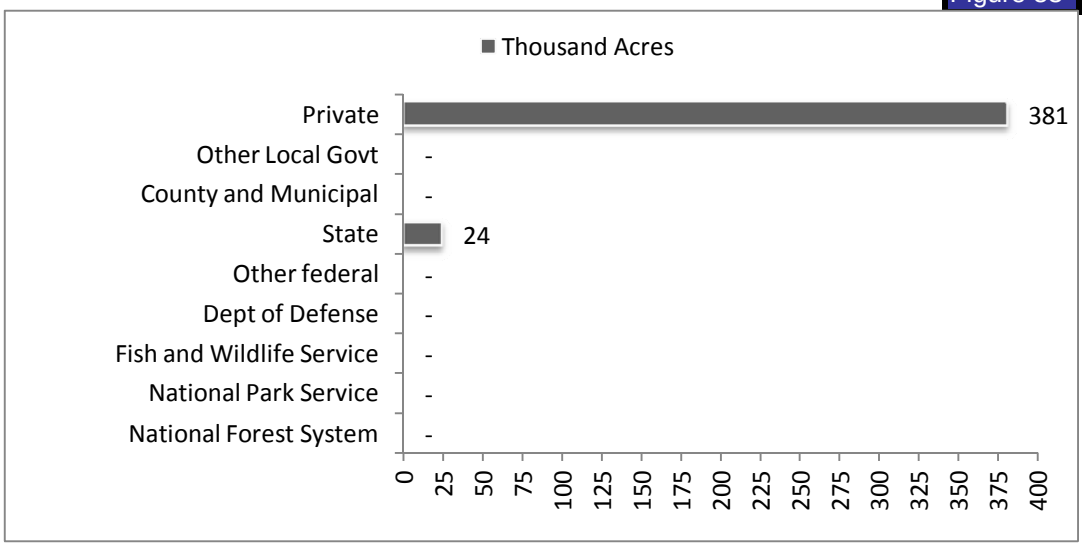

Source: U.S. Forest Service, Forest Inventory and Analysis National Program

Total Timber output of Drew County increased between 1999 and 2009. The production of softwood increased, while the production of hardwood decreased.

## Area of Timberland by Ownership Class, 2010

*Drew County*

Figure 53



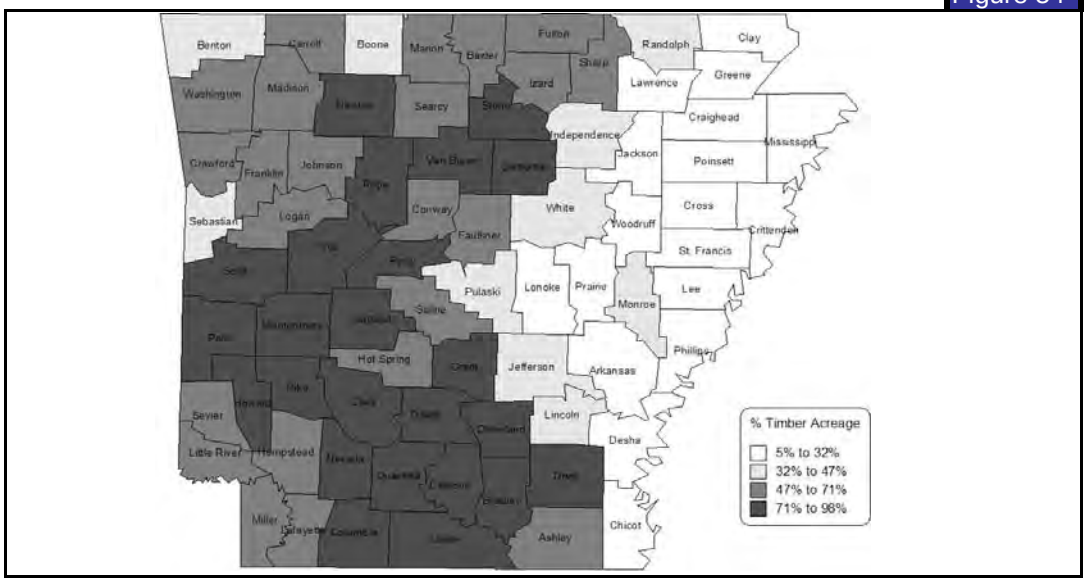

Source: Southern Forest Inventory & Analysis, Southern Research Station, U.S. Forest Service, USDA.

The total timber acreage in Drew County was 405,000 acres in 2010. Farmers/ranchers and private individuals owned a large share (about 94%) of the timberland in Drew County.

## Percent of Land in Forest By County, 2010

*Drew County*

Figure 54




Source: Southern Forest Inventory & Analysis, Southern Research Station, U.S. Forest Service, USDA.

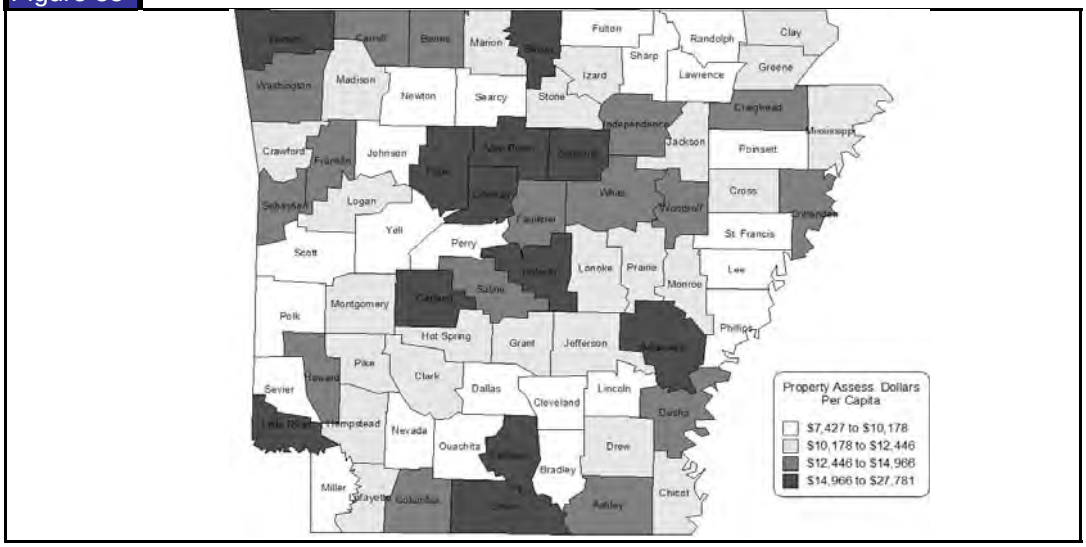
Over seventy-five percent of the land area in many Coastal Plain and Ouachita Highland counties qualified as timber acreage in 2010.

# Property Assessment & Roads

## Property Assessments Per Person, 2010

*The Natural State*

Figure 55



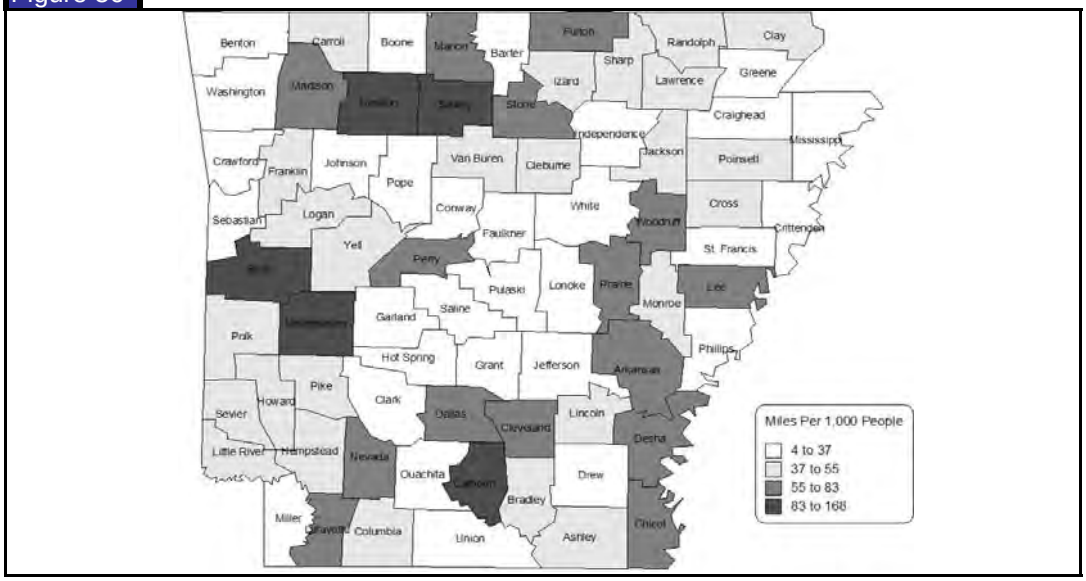

Source: Arkansas Assessment Coordination Department, Little Rock, Arkansas; 2010 Census of Population, U.S. Bureau of Census

The average property assessments per person in 2010 varied greatly among Arkansas counties, from $7,427 to $27,781.

## Miles of County Roads Per Person, 2010

*The Natural State*

Figure 56




Source: Road and Street Report, Arkansas State Highway Commission

In general, sparsely populated counties had more miles of County roads to maintain per person than more densely populated counties in 2010.

**AGRICULTURAL SERVICES** Includes establishments primarily engaged in performing soil preparation services, crop services, veterinary and other animal services, farm labor and management services, and landscape and horticultural services, for others on a contract or fee basis.

**CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE** The sum of all employed and unemployed persons 16 years of age or older. Members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

**"CONSTANT $"** Figures adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index, 1982-1984 = 100.

**"CURRENT $"** Figures not adjusted for inflation.

**CONSTRUCTION** Includes general building contractors (residential, operative, and nonresidential); heavy construction contractors (highway, street, etc.); and special trade contractors (plumbing, heating, air conditioning, painting, paper hanging, electrical, masonry, stonework, roofing, sheet metal, concrete, and miscellaneous special trade contractors).

**DELIVERED VALUE OF HARVESTED TIMBER** The value of harvested timber delivered to the first processing point. The value includes the value of the timber (stumpage value), the cost of harvesting, and the cost of transporting the timber to the first processing point.

**EARNINGS** Earnings include wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income by place of work.

**EMPLOYMENT** An estimate of the number of persons, on a place-of-residence basis, who worked anytime for pay or profit or worked 15 hours or more as an unpaid family worker during the week of reference (the week including the 12th of the month). Also included are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, and persons involved in labor-management disputes.

**FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS** Includes a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The number of family households always equals the number of families; however, a family household may also include non-relatives living with the family. Families are classified by type as either a married-couple family or other family which is further classified into "male householder" (a family with a male householder and no wife present) or "female householder" (a family with a female householder and no husband present).

**FARMING** Includes businesses whose primary source of revenue is from crop and livestock production.

**FEMALE HEADED FAMILIES** A family with a female householder and no husband present.

**FINANCIAL SERVICES** Financial, insurance, and real estate services.

**GOVERNMENT** Employees of city, county, state and federal governments.

**IMPUTED & MISC. INCOME RECEIVED** Consists of imputed income, such as gross rental value of dwellings and value of home consumption, and other farm related income components, such as machine hire and custom work income, rental income, and income from forest products.

**INCOME** Total income is the algebraic sum of the amount reported separately for wage or salary income; non-farm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; social security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income and all other income.

**INFANT MORTALITY RATE** The number of infant deaths (under one year of age) per 1,000 live births.

**JOBS** The number of full-time and part-time jobs in a geographic area.

**MANUFACTURING** Includes manufacturing industries dealing with food and kindred products; textile mill products; apparel products; lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; paper and allied products; printing and publishing; chemicals; petroleum and coal; rubber and miscellaneous plastics; leather; stone, clay and glass; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products; machinery; electrical and electronic equipment; transportation equipment; instruments; and miscellaneous industries.

# Glossary

**MARKET VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SOLD** The gross market value before taxes and production expenses of all agricultural products sold or removed from place regardless of who received payment. It includes sales by the operator as well as the value of any shares received by partners, landlords, contractors, or others associated with the operation. It does not include payment received for participation in federal farm programs nor does it include income from farm-related sources such as agricultural services, or income from non-farm sources.

**MINING** Includes extraction of oil and gas, non-metallic minerals, sand and gravel.

**NET DOMESTIC MIGRATION** The difference between domestic in-migration to an area and domestic out-migration from the area during the period.

**PER CAPITA INCOME** The per capita income is the total personal income divided by the total population of the area studied. The per capita income measure should be used with care. In the short run, it may temporarily vary from the result of unusual conditions (bumper crops, a major construction project or a catastrophe). In the long run, it may misrepresent the economic well-being of the general population because of the presence of a large institutional population (college, prison). While per capita income reflects average income per person, it does not accurately reflect family unit spendable income.

**PERSONAL INCOME** The total income received by residents of an area, including earnings, transfer payments, and interest, dividends and rent.

**POVERTY LEVEL** An individual or household is considered to be living below the poverty level when their income is below an income threshold established by the Bureau of Census. The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of Census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old.

**RETAIL SALES** Includes sales from general merchandise stores; department stores; variety stores; food, bakery and dairy stores; automotive dealers; gasoline stations; eating and drinking establishments; and other retail trade establishments.

**SINGLE HEAD OF FAMILY** Single head of a family with no spouse present.

**SERVICES** Includes a variety of items ranging from hotels to attorneys. Included in this category are hotels and other lodging places; personal services (laundry, photographic studios, beauty shops, shoe repair, funeral services); business services (advertising, mailing, news syndicates, personnel supply services, computer services); auto repair services and garages (retail, parking, repair); miscellaneous repair services (electrical, etc.); amusement and recreation services (orchestra, dance halls, etc.); health services (physicians, dentists, nursing care facilities, hospitals, medical labs, outpatient care); legal services; educational services; social services (job training, individual and family services, day care); membership organizations (business, professional, labor, civic, social, etc.); engineering and architectural services; and other similar services.

**STUMPAGE VALUE OF HARVESTED TIMBER** The value of timber harvested going to the landowner.

**TEEN FERTILITY RATE** is the birth rate for women 15 to 19 years of age. It is the number of live births per 1000 women 15-19 years of age.

**TRADE** Includes wholesale and retail trade.

**TRANSPORTATION** Includes railroads; trucking service and warehousing; other transportation services (bus, air, and U.S. postal service); communication systems (radio, T.V., etc.); and utilities and sanitary services.

**UNEMPLOYMENT** An estimate of the number of persons who, for the entire week of reference (the week including the 12th of the month), did not work at all, were able to work, and available for work, and (1) were looking for work, or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new job.

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE** The number of unemployed workers as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

# Local Cooperative Extension Office

**Drew County Staff Chair**

**Name:** Chuck Capps

**Address:** 210 S Main, Rm. H,

Monticello, AR 71655

**Phone:** 870-460-6270 (office)

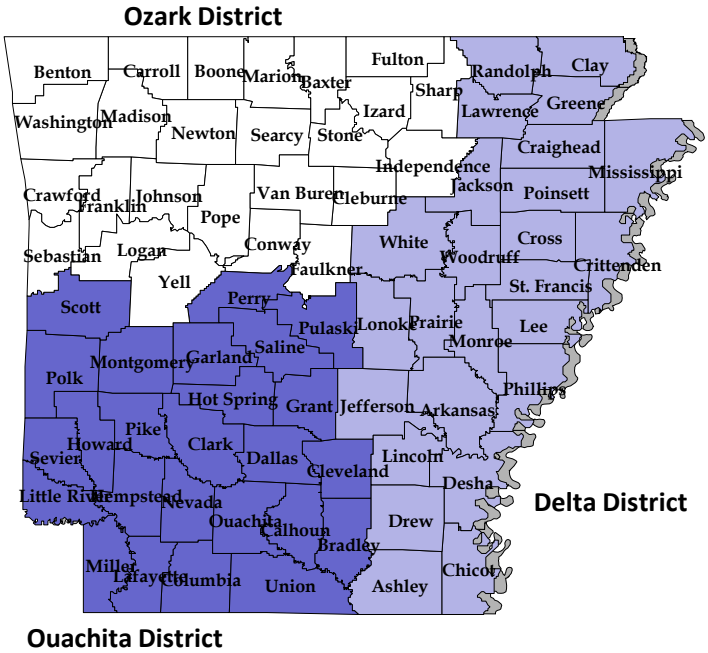
**Fax:** 870-460-6272

or

**Email:** ccapps@uaex.edu

**District**

**Delta District**

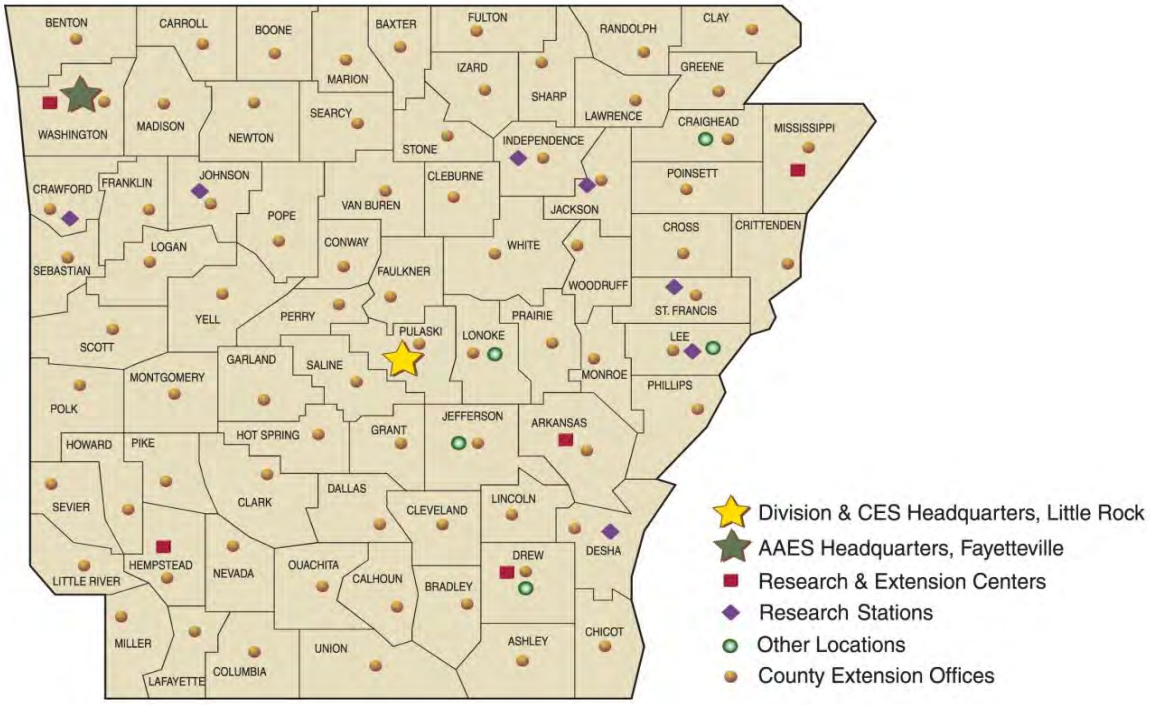



***For additional copies of the **County Profile** or information on your county, please contact your **County Staff Chair** listed above.***

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE
RESEARCH & EXTENSION
University of Arkansas System

Community & Economic Development
*Strengthening Arkansas Communities*

# *Arkansas Is Our Campus*




**Visit our web sites at:**
http://uaex.edu
http://www.arcommunities.org/
http://www.facebook.com/UACommunityDevelopment

University of Arkansas, United States Department of Agriculture, and County Governments Cooperating

**Printed by University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension Service Printing Services, Little Rock**

The Arkansas Cooperative Extension Service offers its programs to all eligible persons regardless of race, color, national origin, religion, gender, age, disability, marital or veteran status, or any other legally protected status, and is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.