

Numbers taken from U.S. Census Bureau  
Population growth from 1940 to 2010

ARKANSAS COUNTIES

Population growth of

**DRY COUNTIES**

Nevada	-54.72%
Lafayette	-54.63%
Clay	-43.34%
Bradley	-36.41%
Searcy	-31.38%
Hempstead	-31.01%
Lincoln	-28.29%
Newton	-23.44%
Lawrence	-23.12%
Ashley	-18.41%
Columbia	-17.67%
Little River	-17.33%
Howard	-17.04%
Scott	-15.54%
Clark	-5.77%
Pike	-4.20%
Randolph	-1.91%
Yell	5.79%
Izard	6.72%
Montgomery	6.88%
Madison	8.16%
Sevier	11.87%
Fulton	19.43%
Perry	24.46%
Polk	30.51%
Johnson	35.89%
Van Buren	38.16%
Independence	42.91%
Stone	44.07%
Sharp	50.16%
Grant	70.40%
Hot Spring	74.05%
Marion	75.96%
Cleburne	97.73%
Craighead	104.33%
White	107.33%
Lonoke	129.37%
Boone	132.68%
Pope	140.46%
Crawford	158.90%
Faulkner	337.55%
Saline	458.98%
Benton	512.31%
<b>Average for Dry Counties =</b>	<b>70.07%</b>

Population growth of

**WET COUNTIES**

Woodruff	-67.20%
Monroe	-61.44%
Lee	-61.12%
Chicot	-57.02%
Phillips	-52.67%
Desha County	-52.11%
Calhoun	-44.29%
Dallas	-43.92%
Prairie	-43.05%
Mississippi	-42.06%
Poinsett	-34.74%
Jackson	-31.90%
Cross	-31.39%
Cleveland	-30.88%
Arkansas	-22.17%
St. Francis	-21.60%
Union	-17.48%
Ouachita	-16.15%
Logan	-13.92%
Drew	-6.67%
Conway	-1.22%
Franklin	15.57%
Jefferson	18.95%
Crittenden	19.85%
Miller	36.36%
Greene	39.35%
Carroll	86.24%
Sebastian	100.20%
Garland	130.47%
Pulaski	145.22%
Baxter	303.78%
Washington	393.91%
<b>Average for Wet Counties =</b>	<b>34.23%</b>

Numbers taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 CENSUS  
Growth from 1990 to 2000

ARKANSAS COUNTIES

Population growth of

**DRY COUNTIES**

1. Benton	57.3%
2. Faulkner	43.3%
3. Lonoke	34.5%
4. Marion	34.5%
5. Saline	30.1%
6. Perry	28.1%
7. Crawford	25.3%
8. Johnson	25.0%
9. Cleburn	23.9%
10. White	22.8%
11. Madison	22.6%
12. Sharp	21.3%
13. Boone	20.0%
14. Craighead	19.1%
15. Yell	19.0%
16. Pope	18.7%
17. Grant	18.0%
18. Montgomery	17.9%
19. Stone	17.6%
20. Polk	16.6%
21. Izard	16.6%
22. Hot Spring	16.2%
23. Fulton	16.0%
24. Van Buren	15.6%
25. Sevier	15.5%
26. Newton	12.3%
27. Pike	12.1%
28. Randolph	9.9%
29. Clark	9.8%
30. Independence	9.7%
31. Hempstead	9.1%
32. Scott	7.8%
33. Bradley	6.8%
34. Lincoln	5.9%
35. Howard	5.4%
36. Searcy	5.4%
37. Lawrence	1.8%
38. Columbia	-0.3%
39. Ashley	-0.5%
40. Nevada	-1.4%
41. Little River	-2.4%
42. Clay	-2.8%
43. Lafayette	-11.2%

Population growth of

**WET COUNTIES**

1. Washington	39.1%
2. Carroll	36.2%
3. Baxter	23.1%
4. Garland	20.0%
5. Franklin	19.3%
6. Greene	17.4%
7. Sebastian	15.5%
8. Cleveland	10.2%
9. Logan	9.4%
10. Drew	7.8%
11. Conway	6.2%
12. Miller	5.1%
13. Poinsett	3.9%
14. Pulaski	3.4%
15. St. Francis	2.9%
16. Crittenden	1.9%
17. Cross	1.6%
18. Prairie	0.2%
19. Calhoun	-1.4%
20. Jefferson	-1.4%
21. Union	-2.3%
22. Jackson	-2.8%
23. Lee	-3.6%
24. Arkansas	-4.2%
25. Dallas	-4.2%
26. Ouachita	-5.8%
27. Woodruff	-8.2%
28. Phillips	-8.3%
29. Desha	-8.7%
30. Monroe	-9.5%
31. Mississippi	-9.6%
32. Chicot	-10.2%
<b>Avg. 7.4%</b>	<b>pop. growth</b>

**Avg. 22%**  
**pop. growth**  
1990 to 2000 numbers figured in 2001

**Population growth from 1940 to 2010**

**Population growth from 1990 to 2000**

MISSISSIPPI WET/DRY COUNTY  
POPULATION GROWTH COMPARISON

Between 1920, when Prohibition began, and 1966, all Mississippi counties were dry. During that **50 year period** between 1920 and 1970, **the population growth of what would eventually become the wet counties exceeded the growth by 192.4% of those counties which eventually opted to stay dry in 1966.**

Then from 1970 to 2010, a **40 year period**, after many counties voted wet, the population growth flipped in favor of the counties that opted to stay dry. **These dry counties not only overtook the wet counties in population growth but exceeded them by 78% during these 40 years.**

A comparison of the population growth rate for the **50 year period** between 1920 and 1970 (when all counties were still dry) with **the 40 year period** between 1970 and 2010 (when many counties were wet) reveals an astounding result. There was a **270.4% flip in population growth**. **This is an amazing flip in growth in favor of the counties which opted to stay dry over those which went wet.**

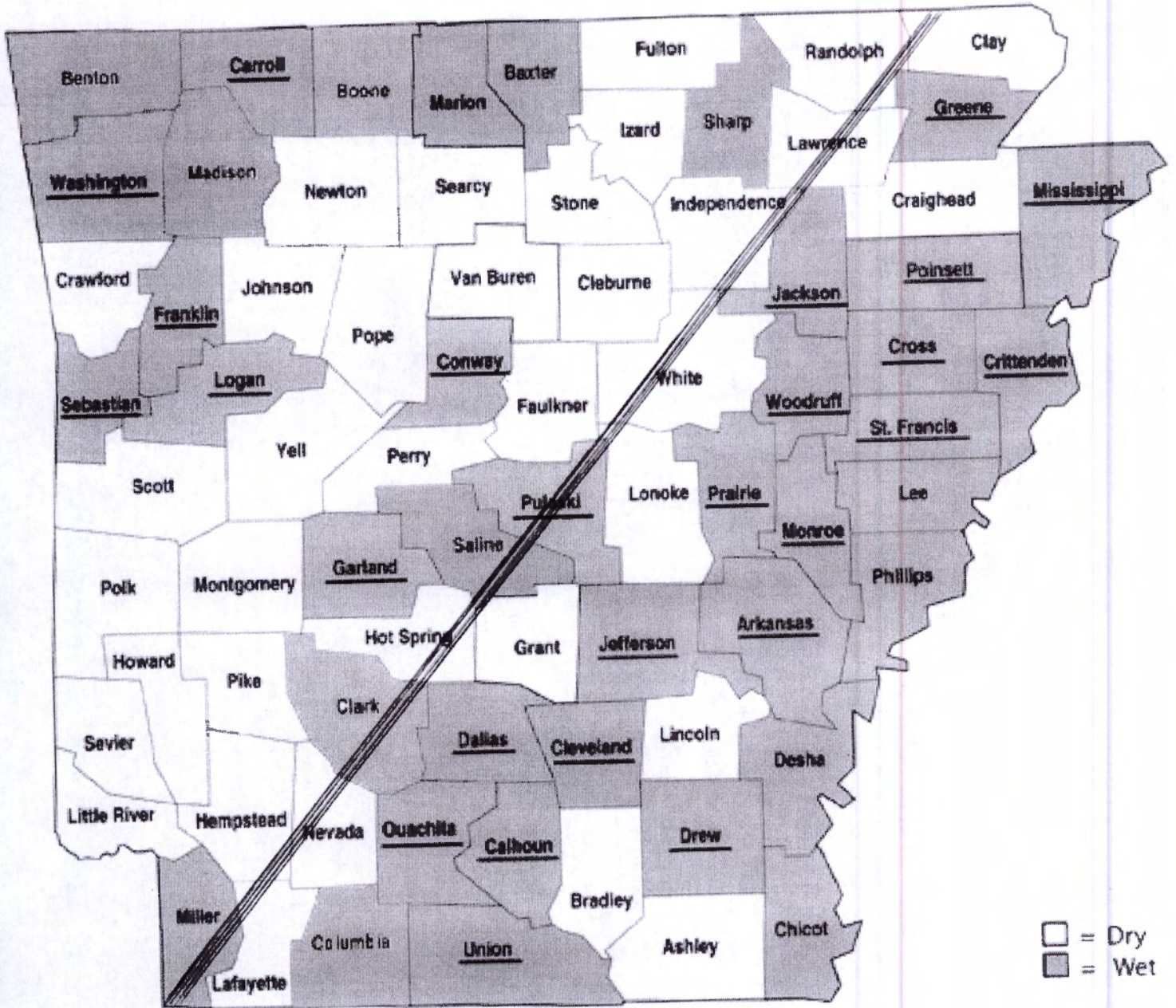
**The above information comparing population growth in a simpler form here.**

Time period: 1920 to 1966: All of Mississippi is dry either from national prohibition or statewide prohibition. During this 50 year period the counties which later became wet in 1966 outgrew the counties which would continue to remain dry by 192.4%.

Time period: In 1966 "Local Option" is enacted and local counties are given option of voting themselves wet. Many opt to do so.

Time period: 1966 to 2010 After the "local option" was enacted and a number of counties opted to become wet, the growth rate flipped during this 40 year period and the now wet counties began to lag in growth and were outgrown by the dry counties that remained dry by 78%.

Time Period:1920 to 2010 **Total percentage of growth change for dry over wet - 240.4%**



□ = Dry  
 ■ = Wet

### Estimated BAC Information

There are many factors that affect your Blood Alcohol concentration (BAC) when you drink. Some of these include: a person's size, gender and physical condition; what they have had to eat; how much sleep they have had; what medications they are taking and, importantly, the actual alcohol content of their chosen "drink."

**In 2012, 6,730 (59%) of the drivers involved in fatal crashes who had been drinking had a BAC of .15 or greater.**

Size and gender difference are reflected in the following estimated charts:

BAC Chart for Men

Men										
Approximate Blood Alcohol Percentage										
Drinks	Body Weight in Pounds									
	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240		
0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	Only Safe Driving Limit
0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	Only Safe Driving Limit
1	.04	.03	.03	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	Driving Skills Significantly Affected
2	.08	.06	.05	.05	.04	.04	.03	.03		
3	.11	.09	.08	.07	.06	.06	.05	.05		
4	.15	.12	.11	.09	.08	.08	.07	.06	.06	Possible Criminal Penalties
5	.19	.16	.13	.12	.11	.09	.09	.08		
6	.23	.19	.16	.14	.13	.11	.10	.09	.09	Legally Intoxicated
7	.26	.22	.19	.16	.15	.13	.12	.11		
8	.3	.25	.21	.19	.17	.15	.14	.13	.13	Criminal Penalties
9	.34	.28	.24	.21	.19	.17	.15	.14		
10	.38	.27	.23	.21	.19	.19	.17	.16	.16	<b>Death Possible</b>

Subtract .01% for each 40 minutes of drinking.  
 One drink is 1.25 oz. Of 80 proof liquor, 12 oz. Of beer, or 5 oz. Of table wine.  
 This information is taken from Virginia Tech Alcohol Abuse prevention website.