

The Impact of Food Allergy in Arkansas

In 2024, FARE (Food Allergy Research & Education) distributed a survey to households managing food allergy in Arkansas. The key challenges and issues identified are highlighted below.

Who we heard from

201
Participants

31%

Parent/caregiver of
child with food allergy

1%

Parent/caregiver of
adult with food allergy

91%

Adult with
food allergy

Highest reported race/ethnicity



54%

White

46%

Black

4%

Latino/ Hispanic

Household income below poverty line

26%

Most common allergens

Shellfish



Cow's milk



Peanut



Top three concerns

1 Accidentally eating the allergen

2 Unlabeled/unclearly labeled food

3 Cost of epinephrine

Related conditions



33%

Have asthma

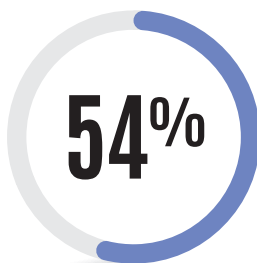
24%

Have eczema

Learn about how the FARE Neighborhoods Initiative is making a difference in these communities at foodallergy.org/fni.

Connect with the FARE Neighborhoods Initiative team at healthequity@foodallergy.org.

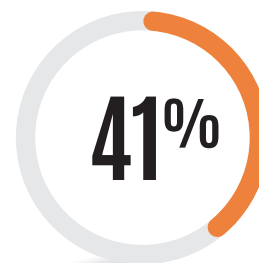
Epinephrine access



Received a prescription

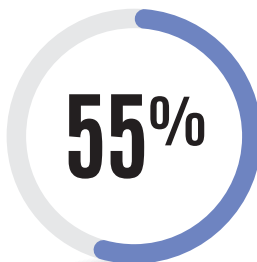


Filled the prescription they received

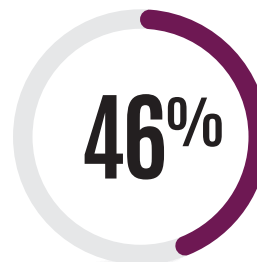


Had access to unexpired epinephrine within 5 minutes all or most of the time

Medical care



Diagnosed by an allergist

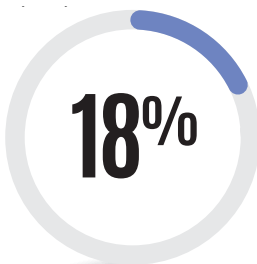


Visited an allergist in previous 12 months



Visited an emergency department/urgent care center at least once in the previous 12 months due to food allergy

Food insecurity



Had difficulty obtaining allergy-safe food due to availability in the community



Worried that food would run out before there was money to buy more



Visited a food bank in previous 12 months

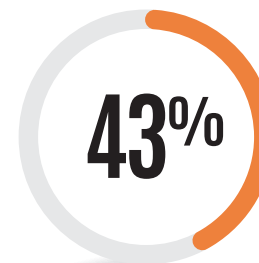
Anxiety



Parents/caregivers who reported anxiety due to their child's food allergy



Children who reported anxiety due to their food allergy



Adults who reported anxiety due to their food allergy

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