# North Carolina County Data Profile:

# Wayne County



Presented by:

#### Community & Clinical CONNECTIONS for Prevention & Health Branch NORTH CAROLINA Branch DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Prepared by:

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enhancing public health capacity and strategy

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This county data profile was created to ensure local partners in Wayne County have information that can be helpful for program planning or when participating in planning activities conducted by other organizations.

The information in this data profile is grouped into several topics:

- A) Demographics..... p. 3
- B) Health Status.....p. 5
- C) Determinants of Health..... p. 6
- D) Health Behaviors.....p. 9
- E) Local Capacity for Change...... p. 10

Each topic begins with a description and suggestions for how to use the information. Indicators listed within each topic are specifically relevant to the PAN Project. Proposals can include additional data or information, especially if the data demonstrate local need or capacity for response.

Each indicator includes a definition and a source for the information. The county data are presented and compared to averages for the state of North Carolina. For most indicators, bar charts are included to provide a quick visual comparison between the county and state.

To identify indicators where the county data are notably different from the state average (i.e., more than one standard deviation from the state mean, median, or mode), we provide a letter in the margin to the left of the county bar chart (**B** = county is better than the state average; **W** = county is worse than the state average).

B Better than average

Worse than average

#### A. Demographics

Governments, private organizations, community groups, and researchers use demographics to describe a population's characteristics. Key items include the land area; the number and sizes of municipalities; the population size; distributions by age, race, and sex; income and education levels; and key businesses and industries. **HOW TO USE THIS INFORMATION:** when identifying priority populations for assessment, service-delivery, or funding, and when identifying inequities that need attention.

|          | Wayne County                     | 117,662      | Number of residents.   |
|----------|----------------------------------|--------------|--|
|          | County average in NC             | 52,071 a     |  |
|          | , .                              |              | Source: NC Office of State Budget and Management (OSBM) (2021)   |
| 2. Area  | (square miles)                   |              |  |
|          | Wayne County                     | 554          | Square miles of land.  |
|          | County average in NC             | <b>460</b> a |  |
|          |                                  |              | Source: NC Office of State Budget and Management (OSBM) (2020)   |
| 3. Num   | ber of <b>municipalities</b>     |              |  |
|          | Wayne County                     | 7            | Number of municipalities.  |
|          | County average in NC             | 6 a          |  |
|          |                                  |              | Source: NC Office of State Budget and Management (OSBM) (2021)   |
| 4. Num   | ber of large cities              |              |  |
|          | Wayne County                     | 0            | Number of municipalities listed in the CDC 500 Cities Project, which<br>provided health-related data about the 500 largest cities in the Un<br>States.<br>Source: CDC (2019) |
| 5. Avera | age annual <b>wage</b>           |              |  |
|          | Wayne County                     | \$41,535     | Average annual full-time salary.   |
|          | County average in NC             | \$40,271 a   |  |
|          |                                  |              | Source: NC Office of State Budget and Management (OSBM) (2020)   |
| 6. Level | of economic well-being           | g (1 is most | distressed, 3 is least)  |
|          | Wayne County                     | 1            | Economic tier designation by NC Department of Commerce.  |
|          | County average in NC             | <b>2</b> a   |  |
|          |                                  |              | Source: NC Department of Commerce (2023)   |
| 7. Perce | entage of <b>families</b> with c | hildren und  | der age 5 <b>living in poverty</b>   |
|          | Wayne County                     | 25%          | Growing up in poverty is an adverse childhood experience that car  |
|          |                                  |              |  |
| - E -    | County average in NC             | 16% a        | negatively influence health outcomes for the rest of a person's life   |

a. Median

b. Mode (most frequent value)

#### 8. Race/ethnicity

Wayne County County average in NC <sup>a</sup> Race and ethnicity of county residents.

| wayne cou |                                      |     |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----|
| 51%       | White                                | 60% |
| 30%       | Black/African American               | 20% |
| 13%       | Hispanic/Latino                      | 11% |
| 1%        | Asian                                | 3%  |
| <1%       | American Indian/ Alaska<br>Native    | <1% |
| <1%       | Native Hawaiian/ Pacific<br>Islander | <1% |
| <1%       | Other Races                          | <1% |
| 4%        | Multiple Races                       | 4%  |

Source: US Census Bureau (2020)

#### 9. Sex

| Wayne Cour | <b>ity</b> County av | erage in NC | <sup>a</sup> Sex of c | ounty residents.                                   |
|------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--|
| 51%        | Female               | 51%         |                       |  |
| 49%        | Male                 | 49%         | Source:               | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2020) |

#### 10. Level of education

| <br>      |                             |                         |  |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Wayne Cou | unty County ave             | rage in NC <sup>a</sup> | <sup>a</sup> Level of education attained by adults (18 years and older). |
| 14%       | Less than high school       | 12%                     |  |
| 14%       | graduate                    | 12/0                    |  |
| 31%       | High school                 | 26%                     |  |
| 51%       | graduate/equivalent         | 20%                     |  |
| 37%       | Some college or associate's | 33%                     |  |
| 37%       | degree                      | 5570                    |  |
| 18%       | Bachelor's degree or higher | 29%                     |  |
| 20/0      |                             | _0,0                    | Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2020)               |

#### 11. Primary language

| Wayne County | County ave                            | erage in NC | а | Prin |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|---|------|
| 86%          | English                               | 88%         |   |      |
| 11%          | Spanish                               | 8%          | - |      |
| 2%           | Other Indo-European<br>languages      | 2%          | - |      |
| <1%          | Asian and Pacific Island<br>languages | 2%          | _ |      |
| <1%          | Other languages                       | <1%         | - | Sour |

NC <sup>a</sup> Primary language spoken at home.

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2020)

| 12. People w | ith limited English profic | iency       | ,   |
|--------------|----------------------------|-------------|---|
|              | Wayne County               | 5%          | Percentage of residents (5 years and older) who speak English "less |
|              | County average in NC       | <b>4%</b> a | than very well."  |
|              |                            |             | Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2020)          |

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2020)

#### **B. Health Status**

The health status of a population might include information about causes of death (mortality) or chronic disease or injury (morbidity), and the impact each can have on the general quality of life experienced in a community. Some indicators of health status are "indexes," which combine multiple items together. **HOW TO USE THIS INFORMATION:** when describing the health needs of a community to decision-makers or funders so they understand why intervention is needed.

|         | Wayne County                      | <b># 60</b> County ranking in NC (from 1 to 100) by health outcomes, including:                                      |
|---------|-----------------------------------|--|
|         | County average in NC              | # 51 a mortality (length of life) and morbidity (quality of life and birth outcomes).                                |
|         |                                   | Source: County Health Rankings (2023)  |
| 2. Perc | entage of <b>adults who are</b>   | obese  |
|         | Wayne County                      | <b>39%</b> Percentage of adults (age 20 and older) who report a body mass inde                                       |
|         | County average in NC              | $_{35\%}$ a (BMI) greater than or equal to 30 kg/m2.   |
|         |                                   | Source: County Health Rankings (2023)  |
| 3. Perc | entage of <b>2-4 year olds wi</b> | no are overweight  |
|         | Wayne County                      | <b>14%</b> Percentage of children (2 to 4 years of age) who report a body mass                                       |
|         | County average in NC              | 14% c index (BMI) between 25.0 – 29.9 kg/m2.   |
|         |                                   | Source: NC Pediatric Nutrition and Epidemiology Surveillance System (NC PedNESS) (2018)                              |
| 4. Perc | entage of <b>2-4 year olds wl</b> | no are obese   |
|         | Wayne County                      | <b>17%</b> Percentage of children (2 to 4 years of age) who report a body mass                                       |
|         | County average in NC              | $_{16\%}$ c index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30 kg/m2.   |
|         |                                   | Source: NC Pediatric Nutrition and Epidemiology Surveillance System (NC PedNESS) (2018)                              |
| 5. Num  | ber of <b>pedestrian crashes</b>  | per 100,000 residents  |
|         | Wayne County                      | 18.9 Average annual number of motor vehicle crashes involving a pedest   |
|         | County average in NC              | 12.9 a between 2018 and 2022, reported as a rate per 100,000 residents. (State median includes rural counties only.) |
|         |                                   | Source: NC DOT (2022)  |
| 6. Num  | ber of <b>bicycle crashes</b> per | 100,000 residents  |
|         | Wayne County                      | 6.3 Average annual number of motor vehicle crashes involving a bicyclis  |
|         | County average in NC              | 3.9 a between 2018 and 2022, reported as a rate per 100,000 residents. (State median includes rural counties only.)  |
|         |                                   | Source: NC DOT (2022)  |

#### **C.** Determinants of Health

The health of a population is an outcome or result of many things, including the natural and human-created environments in which people live, work, learn, play, and pray, from the micro environment inside a building to the macro environment of an entire city. These environments, and the way people and organizations conduct their activities in these environments, are governed by policies such as laws and regulations. Some of these environments and policies are a part of larger systems (e.g., education, transportation, health care, and the local economy), which structure the world around us and influence our choices. For that reason, environments, policies, and systems are called "determinants" of health. HOW TO USE THIS INFORMATION: when identifying to stakeholders and funders the underlying structural causes of health outcomes or health inequities which will need improvement in order to support healthy living.

| 1. County I             | ranking in NC by <b>health</b> f     | factors (1 is best, 100 is worst)  |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
|                         | Wayne County<br>County average in NC | <ul> <li># 60</li> <li># 51 a</li> <li>County ranking in NC (from 1 to 100) by health factors, including:</li> <li>social and economic factors, health behaviors, clinical care, and physical environment. Each factor is based on several measures.</li> </ul>  |
|                         |                                      | Source: County Health Rankings (2023)  |
| 2. County i             | ranking in NC by <b>physica</b>      | l environment (1 is best, 100 is worst)  |
|                         | Wayne County<br>County average in NC | # 36County ranking in NC (from 1 to 100) by physical environment factor# 51 aincluding: air and water quality, housing, and transit.Source:County Health Rankings (2023)   |
| 3. Percenta             | age of residents who live            | e close to a <b>park or recreational facility</b>  |
| -                       | Wayne County<br>County average in NC | <ul> <li>56% Percentage of residents who live close to a park (within a half mile) of recreational facility (within three miles in rural areas, or within one mile in urban areas).</li> <li>Source: County Health Rankings (2023)</li> </ul>                    |
|                         |                                      | source. County Health Kankings (2023)  |
| 4. Amount               | of support for healthy e             | eating in the local <b>food environment</b> (0 is worst, 10 is best  |
|                         | Wayne County<br>County average in NC | <b>6.9</b> Food Environment Index score (0 to 10) that equally weights two indicators: Percentage of people with limited access to healthy food and percentage of people with food insecurity.   |
|                         |                                      | Source: County Health Rankings (2023)  |
| 5. Percenta             | age of residents who <b>lac</b>      | k access to reliable food sources  |
|                         | Wayne County<br>County average in NC | 14%Percentage of residents who lack constant access to a reliable food14%asupply, including, but not solely focused on, fruits and vegetables.Source:County Health Rankings (2023)   |
| 6. Percenta             | age of low income reside             | ents who have limited access to a grocery store  |
| l                       | Wayne County<br>County average in NC | <b>10%</b><br>6% a Percentage of residents who are low income (200% or less of the<br>federal poverty threshold for the family size) and do not live close to<br>grocery store (over ten miles away in rural areas, or over one mile<br>away in nonrural areas). |
|                         |                                      | Source: County Health Rankings (2023)  |
| يرم الدرام كر والدارم م | a. Median                            |  |

a. Median b. Mode (most frequent value)

| 7. | Number o      | of facilities that serve fo                         | od pe | r 1000 i | residents   |
|----|---------------|---|-------|----------|---|
|    |               | Wayne County  | 1.7   | (n=199)  | Number of facilities where food is served per 1000 residents  |
|    |               | County average in NC                                | 2.5 a | (n=175)  | (and total number of facilities).   |
|    |               | Restaurants (including Drink<br>Stand)              | 1.1   | (n=132)  | (Note: for more information about names of food service establishments, contact the county health department, |
|    |               | Food Stands   | 0.3   | (n=33)   | environmental health services/inspections section.)   |
|    |               | Mobile Food Units                                   | 0.05  | (n=6)    |   |
|    |               | Institutional Food Service                          | 0.05  | (n=6)    |   |
|    | Types of      | Limited Food Service                                | 0.1   | (n=16)   |   |
|    | facilities in | Educational Food Service                            | 0.02  | (n=2)    |   |
|    |               | Pushcarts   | 0     |          |   |
|    | county        | Commissary for Pushcarts &<br>Mobile Food Units     | 0     |          |   |
|    |               | Elderly Nutrition Sites<br>(catered)                | 0.02  | (n=2)    |   |
|    |               | Elderly Nutrition Sites (food prepared on premises) | 0.02  | (n=2)    | Source:<br>NC DPH, Environmental Health Section (2023)  |

#### ..... . . . 7

#### 8. Number of subsidized childcare facilities per 1000 families with small children living in poverty

| poverty |                      |                   |   |
|---------|----------------------|-------------------|---|
|         | Wayne County         | <b>7.0</b> (n=55) | Number of subsidized childcare facilities per 1000 families   |
|         | County average in NC | 7.5 a (n=23)      | below the poverty line with children under age 5<br>(and total number of subsidized facilities).<br>Childcare facilities allow parents to pursue education, |
|         |                      |                   | employment, and other opportunities, but many parents<br>cannot afford childcare unless it is subsidized by public, non-<br>profit, or private sectors.     |
|         |                      | Source:           | US Census; NC DHHS Division of Child Development and Early<br>Education (2023)  |

#### 9. Number of resources that support breastfeeding per 1000 residents

|           | ••                         |              |       |  |
|-----------|----------------------------|--------------|-------|--|
|           | Wayne County               | 0.1          | (n=6) | Number of resources that provide support for breastfeeding |
|           | County average in NC       | <b>0.1</b> a | (n=3) | per 1000 residents (and total number of resources).        |
|           | WIC                        | 0.008        | (n=1) | ]  |
|           | Hospitals                  | 0.02         | (n=2) |  |
|           | Peer Support Groups        | 0.008        | (n=1) |  |
|           | Other groups/practices     | 0.02         | (n=2) |  |
|           | BF Research/Grant Programs | 0            |       |  |
| Tunos of  | Lactation services         |              |       |  |
| Types of  | Clinic based               | 0            |       |  |
| resources | Private practice           | 0            |       |  |
| in county | Clinicians performing      | 0            |       |  |
|           | frenotomy                  | 0            |       |  |
|           | Online BF support groups   | 0            |       |  |
|           | Non-WIC HD                 | 0            |       |  |
|           | Community Birth Centers    | 0            |       | Source:  |
|           | IBCLC Training/Mentoring   | 0            |       | North Carolina Breastfeeding Coalition (2018)              |
|           |                            |              |       |  |

a. Median b. Mode (most frequent value)

c. Mean

|         | Marina Carrates  | 3 40/              | Percentage of workers (age 16 and elder) with ne vehicle available  |
|---------|--|--------------------|---|
| 1       | Wayne County   | 2.4%               | Percentage of workers (age 16 and older) with no vehicle available.   |
|         | County average in NC                                   | 2.2% <sup>c</sup>  |   |
|         |  |                    | Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2020)  |
| 1 1000  | obolde with <b>covoro bouci</b>                        | ng proble          |   |
| 1. Hous | seholds with <b>severe housi</b>                       | ng proble          | ems   |
| 1. Hous | <mark>Seholds with severe housi</mark><br>Wayne County | ng proble<br>14.4% | Percentage of households with overcrowding, high housing costs, lac   |
| 1. Hous |  | •.                 | Percentage of households with overcrowding, high housing costs, lac<br>of kitchen facilities, or lack of plumbing facilities. |

#### **D. Health Behaviors**

A population's behaviors provide information about how people respond to their physical environment and other structural determinants in their community settings. Without health-supporting structures, it is difficult for a community to adopt healthy behaviors. **HOW TO USE THIS INFORMATION:** when describing the lifestyle of a community and providing the rationale for structural improvements.

| 1. Percenta | age of adults who are <b>p</b> l   | hysically                      | inactive  |
|-------------|--|--------------------------------|---|
|             | Wayne County<br>County average in NC   | <b>26%</b><br>24% <sup>c</sup> | Percentage of adults (age 20 and older) who report no leisure-time<br>physical activity (such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or<br>walking for exercise).<br>Source: County Health Rankings (2023)  |
| 2. Percent  | change in <b>pedestrian a</b>  | nd bicyc                       | le activity in monitored locations  |
| NOTE: W     | Monitoring locations<br>Pedestrian change<br>Bike use change<br>/ayne County has no ITRE monitored | 0<br>n/a<br>n/a                | Percentage increase or decrease in the number of people observed<br>walking and bicycling in certain locations in North Carolina. Walking<br>and bicycling are healthy behaviors, and research has helped fund<br>ongoing monitoring of such activities.<br>Source: Institute for Transportation Research (ITRE) (2022) |
| NOTE. W     | ayne county has no Trke monitored  | locations.                     | Source. Institute for Hansportation Research (HRE) (2022)   |
| 3. Percenta | age of women in the loc  | al WIC p                       | program who initiate breastfeeding  |
| _           | Wayne County<br>County average in NC   | <b>79%</b><br>75% <sup>с</sup> | WIC is the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women,<br>Infants, and Children funded by the USDA. Breastfeeding is linked to<br>healthy immune system development and can contribute to healthy<br>weight as the child grows up.  |
|             |  |                                | Source: NC DHHS (2022)  |
|             | age of women in the loc<br><b>ks of age</b>  | al WIC p                       | program who breastfeed their infants up to  |

| 0                    |                  |  |
|----------------------|------------------|--|
| Wayne County         | 51%              | WIC is the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women,   |
| County average in NC | 52% <sup>c</sup> | Infants, and Children funded by the USDA. Breastfeeding is not |
| , ,                  |                  | uniformly practiced, and the age at termination varies.        |
|                      |                  | Source: NC DHHS (2022)   |
|                      |                  | County average in NC 52% <sup>c</sup>                          |

5. Percentage of women in the local WIC program who breastfeed their infants up to **six months of age** 

| -                    |     |  |
|----------------------|-----|--|
| Wayne County         | 31% | WIC is the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women,   |
| County average in NC |     | Infants, and Children funded by the USDA. Breastfeeding is not |
| , 0                  |     | uniformly practiced, and the age at termination varies.        |
|                      |     | Source: NC DHHS (2022)   |

#### E. Local Capacity for Change

A community's capacity for change is founded on the people with knowledge about a community's needs and the strengths to address them. The information they have gathered through assessments, the ideas they have explored or piloted, and their relationship networks are all capacity-enhancing items. **HOW TO USE THIS INFORMATION:** when informing decision-makers, funders, and other stakeholders about the local knowledge, skills, and talents that could contribute to intervention and health improvement efforts.

# 1. Which **Healthy Communities Strategies** were selected for implementation by the local (or regional) health department?

| Active Transportation                      | yes        | The Healthy Communities Program provides funds to local health   |  |
|--|------------|--|--|
| Breastfeeding Friendly Designations/Awards | no         | departments that work with community partners to address chronic   |  |
| Healthy Food Access in Community Venues    | no         | disease and injury risk factors through policy changes and<br>environmental supports. Health departments choose which strategies |  |
| Suicide Prevention                         | no         | to implement from the Healthy Communities Program.   |  |
| Syringe Exchange Programs                  | yes        |  |  |
| Tobacco-Free Policies                      | yes        | Source: NC DHHS (2021)   |  |
| . Location of <b>Department of So</b>      | cial Servi | ces (DSS) office   |  |
|  | Goldsboro  | The Division of Social Services provides guidance and technical  |  |

| Goldsbord                                | The Division of Social Services provides guidance and technical<br>assistance to agencies that directly address issues of poverty, family<br>violence, and exploitation.<br>Source: NC DHHS (2023)  |
|--|---|
| 3. Number of YMCA locations              |   |
| Wayne County 1                           | The YMCA is a long-standing institution in the United States that has facilities and programming in many local communities.<br>Source: NC Alliance of YMCAs (2023)  |
| 4. Number of YMCA camps                  |   |
| Wayne County C                           | The YMCA is a long-standing institution in the United States that has outdoor and activity camps in many local communities.<br>Source: NC Alliance of YMCAs (2023)  |
| 5. Number of community and technical     | colleges  |
| Wayne County1County average in NC1       | Community colleges, technical colleges, and other institutions<br>a authorized to award Associate degrees or 2-year certificates.<br>Source: National Center for Education Statistics (2023)  |
| 6. Number of historically Black colleges | and universities (HBCUs)  |
| Wayne CountyCCounty average in NCC       | <ul> <li>Historically Black colleges and universities (HBCUs) are institutions that</li> <li>were established prior to 1964 with the principal mission of educating</li> <li>Black Americans.</li> <li>Source: National Center for Education Statistics (2023)</li> </ul> |

|            | Wayne County              | 8 (n=9)      | Health centers receive federal grant funding to improve the health of  |
|------------|---------------------------|--------------|--|
| 1          | County average in NC      | 6 (n=4) a    | underserved populations, including individuals and families<br>experiencing homelessness, migratory and seasonal agricultural<br>workers, and residents of public housing.   |
|            |                           |              | Source: NC DHHS; US DHHS Health Resources & Services Administration<br>(HRSA) (2023)   |
| 8. Numbe   | r of <b>food pantries</b> |              |  |
|            | Wayne County              | 6            | Number of food banks, soup kitchens, and food pantries in the count  |
|            | County average in NC      | <b>3</b> a   | Source: Food-banks.org (2023)  |
| 9. Numbe   | r of <b>Food Councils</b> |              |  |
|            | Wayne County              | 0            | Local food councils are community-based coalitions, often organized county, that facilitate collaboration to improve health, food access, a local food economies.  |
|            |                           |              | Source: NC Food Councils Network (2023)  |
| 0. Numbe   | r of grocery stores par   | ticipating i | n <b>Produce Rx</b>  |
|            | Wayne County              | 0            | The Produce Rx program allows healthcare providers to prescribe fru  |
|            | County average in NC      | <b>0</b> a   | and vegetables to patients diagnosed with pre-diabetes, diabetes, or<br>hypertension. Patients are given monthly funds to purchase fresh fru<br>and vegetables at participating grocery stores.  |
|            |                           |              | Source: DC Greens (2023)   |
| 1. Numbe   | r and locations of Wor    | nen, Infan   | ts and Children (WIC) program offices  |
|            | of WIC program offices:   | 3            | WIC is the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women,   |
| Locations  | : Goldsboro, M            | lount Olive  | Infants, and Children funded by the USDA. WIC provides nutritious foods, breastfeeding promotion and support, nutrition education, an health care referrals for women and children.  |
|            |                           |              | Source: WicPrograms.org (2023)   |
| 2. Does th | e county have a Child     |              | lopmental Services Agency (CDSA)?  |
|            |                           | Yes          | Local Children's Developmental Services Agencies (CDSAs) help<br>families, caregivers, and professionals serve children with special nee<br>through the NC Division of Public Health's Infant Toddler Program.<br>Source: NC DHHS (2023) |
| 3. Does th | e county have a Child     | Care Reso    | urce and Referral (CCRR) Agency?   |
|            |                           | Yes          | The Child Care Resource & Referral (CCR&R) Council provides a set of<br>services that facilitate access to early care, education, and child care   |

| 14. Does th  | ne county have a Shape I   | NC Cente                      | ter?   |
|--|--|-------------------------------|--|
|  |  |                               |  |
|  |  | Yes                           | The Shape NC: Healthy Starts for Young Children initiative assists<br>communities and child care centers in developing environments,<br>practices, and policies that promote healthy eating and active learning<br>among pre-kindergarten children.<br>Source: Smart Start (2021)  |
| 15. Numbe  | r of <b>children enrolled in</b>   | early ch                      | hild care (per 100 children <13)   |
|  | Wayne County<br>County average in NC   | <b>15</b><br>13 <sup>a</sup>  | Average number of children enrolled in child care for every 100<br>children under age 13 in the county.<br>Source: NC DHHS (2022)  |
| 16. Number of NC Child Care Health Consultants (CCHCs) |  |                               |  |
|  | Wayne County<br>County average in NC   | <b>2</b><br>1 <sup>a</sup>    | Child Care Health Consultants (CCHCs) are health professionals who<br>work with child care staff to promote healthy and safe environments<br>for young children.<br>Source: NC Child Care Health and Safety Resource Center (2023)   |
| 17. Numbe  | r of Head Start Centers  |                               |  |
| Types of<br>centers in<br>county                       | Wayne County<br>County average in NC<br>Head Start<br>Early Head Start<br>HS & EHS<br>Migrant & Seasonal<br>American Indian &<br>Alaska Native | 15<br>3 a<br>2<br>6<br>7<br>0 | <ul> <li>Head Start programs support children's growth and development<br/>through services including early learning, health, and family well-being.</li> <li>Head Start and Early Head Start programs provide services to children<br/>in every U.S. state and territory, in farmworker camps, and in tribal<br/>communities.</li> <li>Source: US DHHS, Head Start Early Childhood Learning &amp; Knowledge Center</li> </ul> |

#### 18. Area served by the local Smart Start partnership

County

Each Smart Start partnership is an independent, nonprofit organization. Local partnerships use independent data to assess childwell being and offer programs and services, depending on local needs. Partnerships can be county or multi-county. See the link below to find the local Smart Start partnership.

Source: Smart Start (2023)