# NC Physical Activity and Nutrition (PAN) Project Data Profile for Orange County



Presented by:

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

Prepared by:

#### **UNCHealthySolutions**

enhancing public health capacity and strategy

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This county data profile was created to ensure local partners in Orange County have relevant information to prepare a funding proposal for the NC CCCPH Branch *Physical Activity and Nutrition (PAN) Project*, which will help develop physical activity and nutrition opportunities in the county.

#### What is the PAN Project:

The PAN Project will support a range of activities intended to develop opportunities for physical activity and healthy eating. For example, the PAN Project will:

- Bring food service guidelines into many settings to ensure that healthy options including fruits and vegetables are available in worksites, early child care, and community settings.
- Assist clinics, worksites, early child care, and community settings to provide supportive environments to mothers who choose to breastfeed their infants.
- Integrate nutrition and physical activity standards into early child care settings, helping counties ensure their youngest citizens are living in a culture of health.
- Help citizens and planners develop safe, activity-friendly routes between everyday destinations.

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

- A) Demographics.....p. 3
- B) Health Status.....p. 4
- C) Determinants of Health.....p. 5
- D) Health Behaviors..... p. 7
- E) Local Capacity for Change.....p. 8

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 describing physical and population characteristics to a funder so they understand the priority groups to receive intervention or assistance.

	Orenza Country	140.052	Number of residents
	Orange County	140,853	Number of residents
	County average in NC	56,087 a	Source: www.osbm.nc.gov/demog/county-estimates (2016)
			source. www.osbin.nc.gov/demog/county-estimates (2010)
2. Area	a (square miles)		
	Orange County	398	Square miles of land
	County average in NC	463 a	
			Source: www.osbm.nc.gov/demog/county-estimates (2016)
3. Num	nber of <b>municipalities</b>		
	Orange County	6	Number of municipalities
	County average in NC	6.7 <sup>c</sup>	
			Source: www.osbm.nc.gov/demog/municipal-estimates (2016)
4. Num	nber of large cities		
	Orange County	1	Number of municipalities listed in the CDC 500 Cities Project, which
		(Durham)	provides health-related data about the 500 largest cities in the Uni States
			Source: www.cdc.gov/500cities (2018)
5. Avei	rage annual <b>salary</b>		
	Orange County	\$45,190	Average annual full-time salary
	County average in NC	\$34,568 a	
			Source: NC Department of Commerce (2018)
6. Leve	el of <b>economic well-bein</b>	g (1 is most	distressed, 3 is least)
	Orange County	3	Economic tier designation by NC Department of Commerce
	County average in NC	2 b	
			Source: NC Department of Commerce (2018)
7. Perc	entage of <b>families</b> with o	hildren und	der age 5 <b>living in poverty</b>
	Orange County	12%	Growing up in poverty is an adverse childhood experience that can
	0 /		
	County average in NC	23% a	negatively influence health outcomes for the rest of a person's life.

#### **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 starting to describe the health needs of a community to a funder so they understand why intervention is needed.

	1 0 .			
	1. County r	<b>e</b> ,		es (1 is best, 100 is worst)
В		Orange County County average in NC	<b># 2</b> # 51 <sup>a</sup>	County ranking in NC (from 1 to 100) by health outcomes, including: mortality (length of life) and morbidity (quality of life and birth outcomes).
				Source: www.countyhealthrankings.org (2018)
	2. Percenta	ge of <b>adults who are ob</b>	ese	
В	100	Orange County County average in NC	<b>23%</b> 32% ª	Percentage of adults (age 20 and older) who report a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30 kg/m2.
				Source: www.countyhealthrankings.org (2018)
	3. Percenta	ge of <b>2-4 year olds who</b>	are ov	erweight
		Orange County County average in NC	<b>14%</b> 15% <sup>с</sup>	Percentage of children (2 to 4 years of age) who report a body mass index (BMI) between 25.0 – 29.9 kg/m2.
				Source: NC Pediatric Nutrition & Epidemiology Surveillance System (NC- PedNESS) (2015)
	4. Percenta	ge of <b>2-4 year olds who</b>	are ob	ese
	- E - E	Orange County County average in NC	<b>14%</b> 14% <sup>с</sup>	Percentage of children (2 to 4 years of age) who report a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30 kg/m2.
				Source: NC Pediatric Nutrition & Epidemiology Surveillance System (NC- PedNESS) (2015)
	5. Number	of <b>pedestrian crashes</b> pe	er 100,	000 residents
		Orange County County average in NC	<b>216.7</b> 210.7 a	Number of motor vehicle crashes involving a pedestrian between 2007 and 2015, reported as a rate per 100,000 residents. State median includes suburban counties only.
				Click here for an interactive map of pedestrian crashes. Source: www.pedbikeinfo.org/pbcat_nc/_ped.cfm (2015)
	6. Number	of <b>bicycle crashes</b> per 10	00,000	residents
w		Orange County	, 138.8	Number of motor vehicle crashes involving a bicyclist between 2007
		County average in NC	68.2 a	and 2015, reported as a rate per 100,000 residents. State median includes suburban counties only.
				Click here for an interactive map of bicycle crashes.
				Source: www.pedbikeinfo.org/pbcat_nc/_bicycle.cfm (2015)

#### **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 a funder the underlying structural causes and influences of health which need to be improved in order to support healthy living.

	1. County r	anking in NC by <b>health f</b>	actors (	1 is best, 100 is worst)
В		Orange County County average in NC		County ranking in NC (from 1 to 100) by health factors, including: social and economic factors, health behaviors, clinical care, and physical environment. Each factor is based on several measures. Source: www.countyhealthrankings.org (2018)
	2. County r	anking in NC by <b>physica</b> l	l enviro	nment (1 is best, 100 is worst)
		Orange County County average in NC	<b># 33</b> # 51 ª	County ranking in NC (from 1 to 100) by physical environment factors, including: air and water quality, housing, and transit. Source: www.countyhealthrankings.org (2018)
	3. Percenta	ige of residents who live	close t	o a <b>park or recreational facility</b>
В		Orange County County average in NC	<b>86%</b> 67% <sup>a</sup>	Percentage of residents who live close to a park (within a half mile) or a recreational facility (within three miles in rural areas, or within one mile in urban areas). <u>Click here for an interactive map of walkability.</u> Source: www.countyhealthrankings.org (2018)
	4. Amount	of support for healthy e	ating in	the local <b>food environment</b> (0 is worst, 10 is best)
		Orange County County average in NC		Food Environment Index score (0 to 10) that equally weights two indicators: Percentage of people with limited access to healthy foods, and percentage of people with food insecurity. Source: www.countyhealthrankings.org (2018)
	5. Percenta	ige of residents who lacl	k access	to reliable food sources
		Orange County County average in NC		Percentage of residents who lack constant access to a reliable food supply, including, but not solely focused on, fruits and vegetables. Source: www.countyhealthrankings.org (2018)

В

## 6. Percentage of low income residents who have limited access to a grocery store

Orange County	9%	Percentage of residents who are low income (200% or less of the
County average in NC	<b>5%</b> a	federal poverty threshold for the family size) and do not live close to a
, .		grocery store (over ten miles away in rural areas, or over one mile
		away in nonrural areas).
		Source: www.countyhealthrankings.org (2018)

#### 7. Number of facilities that serve food per 1000 residents

	Orange County	2.1	(n=291)	Number of facilities where food is served per 1000 residents
	County average in NC	2.3 a	(n=128)	(and total number of facilities).
Types of facilities in county	Restaurants/Drink Stands Food Stands Mobile Food Units Pushcarts Commissary for PCs/MFUs Limited Food Service (includes concessions) Educational Food Service (excluding school meals) Institutional Food Service Elderly Nutrition Sites (catered) (prepared on premises)	1.5 0.4 0.02 0.05 0 0 0.1 0.1 0.04	(n=206) (n=54) (n=3) (n=7) (n=15)	(Note: for more information about names of food service establishments, contact the county health department, environmental health services/inspections section.) Source: DPH Environmental Health Section (2018)

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

Licy			
	Orange County	9.2 (n=	Number of subsidized childcare facilities per 1000 families
	County average in NC	6.7 ª (n=;	<ul> <li>below the poverty line with children under age 5 (and total number of subsidized facilities).</li> <li>Childcare facilities allow parents to pursue education, employment, and other opportunities, but many parents cannot afford childcare unless it is subsidized by public, non-</li> </ul>
			profit, or private sectors.
		Sou	rce: NC Division of Child Development and Early Education

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

	Orange County	0.16	(n=23)	Number of resources that provide support for breastfeeding
	County average in NC	0.06 a	(n=3)	per 1000 residents (and total number of resources).
	Hospitals	0.007	(n=1)	7
	Community Birth Centers	0.007	(n=1)	
	WIC	0.007	(n=1)	
	Non-WIC HD	0		
	Lactation services	0		
Types of	(Clinic based)	0.04	(n=5)	
resources	(Private practice)	0		
	Peer Support Groups	0.01	(n=2)	
in county	Other groups/practices	0		
	IBCLC Training/Mentorships	0.007	(n=1)	
	BF Rsch/Grant Programs	0.07	(n=10)	
	Clinicians performing	0.007	(n=1)	
	frenotomy		( =)	Source:
	Online BF support groups	0.007	(n=1)	North Carolina Breastfeeding Coalition (2018)

# **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.

	Orange County	19% Percentage of adults (age 20 and older) who report	no leisure-time
	County average in NC	27% c physical activity (such as running, calisthenics, golf, walking for exercise).	gardening, or
		Source: www.countyhealthrankings.org (2018)	
2. Perc	ent change in <b>pedestrian</b>	nd bicycle activity in monitored locations	
	Monitoring locations Pedestrian change Bike use change	<ul> <li>3 Percentage increase or decrease in the number of p</li> <li>-7.3% walking and bicycling in certain locations in North C</li> <li>-19.2% 2017). Walking and bicycling are healthy behaviors, helped fund ongoing monitoring of such activities.</li> </ul>	arolina (2015- , and research h
3. Perc	entage of women in the lo	Source: https://itre.ncsu.edu/focus/bike-ped/nc-nmvd	μ/ (2018)
	Orange County* County average in NC	<ul> <li>85%</li> <li>WIC is the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program Infants, and Children funded by the USDA. Breastfer healthy immune system development and can cont weight as the child grows up. Source: NC Women, Infants, &amp; Children Crossroads System</li> </ul>	eding is linked to ribute to health
	entage of women in the lo veeks of age	cal WIC program who breastfeed their infants	up to
	Orange County* County average in NC	68%WIC is the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program44%aInfants, and Children funded by the USDA. Breastfer	eding is not
		uniformly practiced, and the age at termination var Source: NC Women, Infants, & Children Crossroads Sys	
			tem (2017)

\* NOTE: WIC program data are not available from the Orange County health department. These percentages are from the Piedmont Health Services WIC program, which includes Orange County.

### 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 convincing a funder of the local skills and talents that will contribute to intervention and improvement efforts.

<ol> <li>Number of worksites that completed the CDC Worksite Health Scorecard to assess how their business practices influence employee health</li> </ol>				
Orange County County average in NC	<ul> <li>The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) developed the</li> <li>1.2 c</li> <li>Worksite Health Scorecard to help organizations develop policies, practices, and environments that promote employee health.</li> <li>Source: Community and Clinical Connections for Prevention and Health Branch (NC DPH) (2018)</li> </ul>			
2. Number of faith communities the	hat completed the ESMM "Faithful Families" curriculum			
Orange County County average in NC	<ul> <li>The "Faithful Families" curriculum was developed as part of the Eat</li> <li>Smart Move More movement to promote healthy eating and physical activity for all North Carolinians.</li> <li>Source: Community and Clinical Connections for Prevention and Health Branch (NC DPH) (2018)</li> </ul>			
3. Number of <b>facilitators</b> registered	d to teach the ESMM "Faithful Families" curriculum			
Orange County County average in NC	<ul> <li>Eat Smart Move More provides training for people wanting to become facilitators of the "Faithful Families" curriculum and program.</li> <li>Source: Community and Clinical Connections for Prevention and Health Branch (NC DPH) (2018)</li> </ul>			
4. Number of YMCA locations				
Orange County	2 The YMCA is a long-standing institution in the United States that has facilities and programming in many local communities. Source: www.ncymcaalliance.org/locations (2018)			
5. Number of YMCA camps				
Orange County	<ul> <li>The YMCA is a long-standing institution in the United States that has outdoor and activity camps in many local communities.</li> <li>Source: www.ncymcaalliance.org/locations (2018)</li> </ul>			
6. Number of Food Councils				
Orange County	<ol> <li>Local food councils are community-based coalitions, often organized b county, that facilitate collaboration to improve health, food access, and local food economies.</li> <li>Source: communityfoodstrategies.com/what/network/members (2018)</li> </ol>			

7. Is the county an Active Route		
	No	NC is divided into ten regions to provide coordination of Active Routes to School programming, trainings, and improvements. Each region has a lead county where the project coordinator is located. NC ARTS is a partnership between the NC Department of Transportation and the NC Division of Public Health. <i>NOTE: The program, previously staffed by Jennifer Delcourt in Orange County, will be ending by 5/31/2019.</i> Source: NC Active Routes to School (2018)
8. Is the Catalyst for Healthy Ea	ating and A	Active Living active in the county?
	No	Since 2012, NC has received support from the Kate B. Reynolds
		Charitable Trust, the NC Division of Public Health, and the NC Public Health Foundation to help "catalyze" improvements in selected rural counties for healthy eating and active living. NOTE: The program will be ending by 12/31/2018.
		Source: Catalyst for Healthy Eating and Active Living (2018)
9. Number of NC Child Care He	alth Consu	ltants (CCHCs)
Orange County	1	Child Care Health Consultants (CCHCs) are health professionals who
County average in NC	1 a	
		for young children.
		Source: healthychildcarenc.org/consultants (2018)
10. Location of <b>Department of S</b>	ocial Servi	ces (DSS) office
H	lillsborough	The Division of Social Services provides guidance and technical assistance to agencies that directly address issues of poverty, family violence, and exploitation. Source: ncdhhs.gov/divisions/dss/local-county-social-services-offices (2018)
11. Number and locations of <b>Wo</b>	men, Infar	nts and Children (WIC) program offices
Number of WIC program offices:	, 1	WIC is the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women,
Location:	Durham	Infants, and Children funded by the USDA. WIC provides nutritious foods, breastfeeding promotion and support, nutrition education, and health care referrals for women and children. Source: www.wicprograms.org/state/north_carolina (2018)
12. Does the county have a Child	lren's Deve	elopmental Services Agency (CDSA)?
	Yes	Local Children's Developmental Services Agencies (CDSAs) help families, caregivers, and professionals serve children with special needs through the NC Division of Public Health's Infant Toddler Program. Source: beearly.nc.gov/index.php/contact/cdsa (2018)
13. Does the county have a Child	Care Reso	ource and Referral (CCRR) Agency?
	Yes	The Child Care Resource & Referral (CCR&R) Council provides a set of
		services that facilitate access to early care, education, and child care options for families; improve the quality of those options; and provide objective information for planning and policy development. Source: http://childcarerrnc.org/directory.php?actions=search (2018)

a. Median b. Mode (most frequent value)

Head Start       13       Head Start and Early Head Start programs provide services to childred in every U.S. state and territory, in farmworker camps, and in tribal communities.         County       HS & EHS       1         Migrant & Seasonal county       0         American Indian & Alaska Native       0         Source:       eck.cohs.acf.hhs.gov/center-locator?state=NC (2018)         15. Area served by the local Smart Start partnership       Each Smart Start partnership is an independent, nonprofit organization. Local partnerships use independent data to assess child well being and offer programs and services, depending on local need Partnership came be county or multi-county. See the link below to fin the local Smart Start partnership. Source:         16. Does the county have a Shape NC Center?       Yes         Yes       The Shape NC: Healthy Starts for Young Children initiative assists count www.smartstart.org/smart-start-in-your-community (2018)         17. Does the county have a Go NAP SACC coordinator?       Yes         Yes       The Nutrition and Physical Activity Self-Assessment for Child Care (N/ SACC) program develops ber paratices to help child care programs shape healthy eating and physical activity habts in children. Source:         Source:       Communities and Children.         Source:       Community and Clinical Connections for Prevention and Health Branch (NC DPH)         17. Does the county have a Go NAP SACC coordinator?       Yes         The Nutrition and Physical activity habits in children. S			Over a Country	<b>s</b>	Hoad Start programs support shildron's growth and developer set
County       Each Smart Start partnership is an independent, nonprofit         organization.       Local partnerships use independent data to assess child well being and offer programs and services, depending on local need         Partnerships can be county or multi-county. See the link below to fir the local Smart Start partnership.       Source: www.smartstart.org/smart-start-in-your-community (2018)         16. Does the county have a Shape NC Center?       Yes       The Shape NC: Healthy Starts for Young Children initiative assists communities and child care centers in developing environments, practices, and policies that promote healthy eating and active learnin among pre-kindergarten children.         Source:       Communities and child care conters for Prevention and Health Branch (NC DPH)         17. Does the county have a Go NAP SACC coordinator?       Yes         Yes       The Nutrition and Physical Activity Self-Assessment for Child Care (NZ SACC) program develops best practices to help child care programs shape healthy eating and physical activity habits in children.         Source:       Community and Clinical Connections for Prevention and Health Branch (NC DPH)         18. Which Healthy Communities Strategies were selected for implementation by the local (or regional) health department?       Increase the number of worksites that complete the CDC Worksite Health         Increase the number of worksites that complete the CDC Worksite Health       no chronic disease and injury.       The Healthy Communities Program provides funds to local health departments that work with community partners to address chronic disease and injury.		centers in	County average in NC Head Start Early Head Start HS & EHS Migrant & Seasonal American Indian &	3 a 13 5 1 0	through services including early learning, health, and family well-being Head Start and Early Head Start programs provide services to children in every U.S. state and territory, in farmworker camps, and in tribal communities.
County       Each Smart Start partnership is an independent, nonprofit         organization.       Local partnerships use independent data to assess child well being and offer programs and services, depending on local need         Partnerships can be county or multi-county. See the link below to fir the local Smart Start partnership.         Source:       www.smartstart.org/smart-start-in-your-community (2018)         16. Does the county have a Shape NC Center?       Yes         Yes       The Shape NC: Healthy Starts for Young Children initiative assists communities and child care centers in developing environments, practices, and policies that promote healthy eating and active learnin among pre-kindergarten children.         Source:       Community and Clinical Connections for Prevention and Health Branch (NC DPH)         17. Does the county have a Go NAP SACC coordinator?       Yes         Yes       The Nutrition and Physical Activity Self-Assessment for Child Care (NZ SACC) program develops best practices to help child care programs shape healthy eating and physical activity habits in children.         Source:       Community and Clinical Connections for Prevention and Health Branch (NC DPH)         18. Which Healthy Communities Strategies were selected for implementation by the local (or regional) health department?       Increase the number of worksites that complete the CDC Worksite Health         Increase the number of worksites that complete the CDC Worksite Healthy       no       frame that work with community partners to address chronic disease and injury.	15.	Area serv	ed by the local <b>Smar</b>	t Start pa	rtnership
Yes       The Shape NC: Healthy Starts for Young Children initiative assists communities and child care centers in developing environments, practices, and policies that promote healthy eating and active learning among pre-kindergarten children.         Source:       Community and Clinical Connections for Prevention and Health Branch (NC DPH)         17. Does the county have a Go NAP SACC coordinator?       Yes         Yes       The Nutrition and Physical Activity Self-Assessment for Child Care (NA SACC) program develops best practices to help child care programs shape healthy eating and physical activity habits in children.         Source:       Community and Clinical Connections for Prevention and Health Branch (NC DPH)         18. Which Healthy Communities Strategies were selected for implementation by the local (Or regional) health department?         Increase the number of worksites that complete the CDC Worksite that complete the CDC Worksite that complete the CDC Worksite that complete the results to address chronic disease and injury.       no         Increase the number of community or small retail venues providing access to healthy no foods.       no         Promote active transportation through wakability assessments, educational and/or media campaigns, way-finding signage, or jurisdiction-wide plans.       Yes         Source:       Community and Clinical Connections for Prevention and Health Branch (NC DPH) (2018)	13.			-	Each Smart Start partnership is an independent, nonprofit organization. Local partnerships use independent data to assess child well 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.
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Yes       The Nutrition and Physical Activity Self-Assessment for Child Care (NA SACC) program develops best practices to help child care programs shape healthy eating and physical activity habits in children.         Source:       Community and Clinical Connections for Prevention and Health Branch (NC DPH)         18. Which Healthy Communities Strategies were selected for implementation by the local (or regional) health department?         Increase the number of worksites that complete the CDC Worksite Health ScoreCard and use the results to address chronic disease and injury.         Increase the number of community or small retail venues providing access to healthy on foods.       The Healthy Communities Program.         Promote active transportation through walkability assessments, educational and/or media campaigns, way-finding signage, or jurisdiction-wide plans.       yes				Yes	communities and child care centers in developing environments, practices, and policies that promote healthy eating and active learning among pre-kindergarten children. Source: Community and Clinical Connections for Prevention and Health
SACC) program develops best practices to help child care programs shape healthy eating and physical activity habits in children. Source: Community and Clinical Connections for Prevention and Health Branch (NC DPH)         18. Which Healthy Communities Strategies regional) health department?         Increase the number of worksites that complete the CDC Worksite Health ScoreCard and use the results to address chronic disease and injury.         Increase the number of community or small retail venues providing access to healthy no foods.         Promote active transportation through walkability assessments, educational and/or media campaigns, way-finding signage, or jurisdiction-wide plans.	17.	Does the	county have a <b>Go NA</b>	P SACC c	oordinator?
regional) health department?         Increase the number of worksites that complete the CDC Worksite Health ScoreCard and use the results to address chronic disease and injury.       no         Increase the number of community or small retail venues providing access to healthy foods.       no         Promote active transportation through walkability assessments, educational and/or media campaigns, way-finding signage, or jurisdiction-wide plans.       yes				Yes	shape healthy eating and physical activity habits in children. Source: Community and Clinical Connections for Prevention and Health
regional) health department?         Increase the number of worksites that complete the CDC Worksite Health ScoreCard and use the results to address chronic disease and injury.       The Healthy Communities Program provides funds to local health departments that work with community partners to address chronic disease and injury risk factors through policy changes and environmental supports. Health departments choose which strategies to implement from the Healthy Communities Program.         Promote active transportation through walkability assessments, educational and/or media campaigns, way-finding signage, or jurisdiction-wide plans.       yes	18.	Which <b>He</b>	althy Communities	Strategies	were selected for implementation by the local (or
Increase the number of worksites that complete the CDC Worksite Health ScoreCard and use the results to address chronic disease and injury.The Healthy Communities Program provides funds to local health departments that work with community partners to address chronic disease and injury risk factors through policy changes and environmental supports. Health departments choose which strategies to implement from the Healthy Communities Program.Increase the number of community or small retail venues providing access to healthy foods.noPromote active transportation through walkability assessments, educational and/or jurisdiction-wide plans.yesSource:Community and Clinical Connections for Prevention and Health Branch (NC DPH) (2018)			-	Ū	
Increase the number of community or small retail venues providing access to healthy no foods. Promote active transportation through walkability assessments, educational and/or media campaigns, way-finding signage, or jurisdiction-wide plans. to implement from the Healthy Communities Program. Source: Community and Clinical Connections for Prevention and Health Branch (NC DPH) (2018)		Increase the nu	mber of worksites that	no	
walkability assessments, educational and/or media campaigns, way-finding signage, or jurisdiction-wide plans. Source: Community and Clinical Connections for Prevention and Health Branch (NC DPH) (2018)		ScoreCard and chronic disease	use the results to address and injury.		
19. Healthy Communities Program contact location		ScoreCard and chronic disease Increase the nu retail venues pr foods.	use the results to address and injury. mber of community or small roviding access to healthy		environmental supports. Health departments choose which strategies
		ScoreCard and chronic disease Increase the nur retail venues pu foods. Promote active walkability asse media campaig	use the results to address and injury. mber of community or small roviding access to healthy transportation through essments, educational and/or ns, way-finding signage, or	no	environmental supports. Health departments choose which strategies to implement from the Healthy Communities Program.

Orange County Health	If an agency is listed, contact them about the Healthy Communities			
	Program.			
	Source:	Community and Clinical Connections for Prevention and Health		
		Branch (NC DPH)		