

**Efland
Orange County**

**An Action-Oriented Community Diagnosis:
Findings and Next Steps of Action**

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DEDICATION

The six students of the UNC team would like to take this opportunity to extend our warmest thank you to the Efland Community. We were not the first student team to work in Efland and we may not be the last. The people of Efland were willing to help our team learn about the Action-Oriented Community Diagnosis process by volunteering their time and sharing their stories. Their continual insight and support allowed our team to have a positive and memorable experience.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This community diagnosis would not have been possible without the help and support of many individuals and groups of people who work or live in Efland. The student team would like to thank the following individuals and groups for their assistance during the course of the project:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Six students from the UNC School of Public Health worked with the Efland community in the spring of 2003 to conduct an Action Oriented Community Diagnosis (AOCD). The team conducted interviews with community members and service providers in the area, and then worked with a planning committee to bring people together at a community forum to discuss major topics and plan future actions for desired changes.

The most frequently mentioned assets of the Efland community include: the high quality of life enjoyed by residents; its convenient geographic location; the high prevalence of religious activity; and the friendly, familial atmosphere of the area. Along with these strengths, six major issues arose during the course of this process: the disparities between Southern and Northern Orange County; water and sewer; services; transportation; youth; and growth and development.

Many Efland residents expressed the desire for more youth centered recreational activities. Some community members felt the increase in teen drug use is the consequence of a limited recreation in Efland, and organized activities could reduce drug use by presenting youth with other options for their free time. Accurate information on the actual drug situation and risk factors currently operating for children in the area today could help community groups make a case for creating opportunities for the youth to parents and potential donors. New data needs to be collected on the prevalence of and the current risk factors for adolescent drug use in the Efland community, as such information may have changed since outlined in past research documents.

Another major issue is the water and sewer infrastructure in Efland. A sewer system will cost either the county or its residents a great deal of money both to install and maintain. The county's stalled action suggests it is not currently economically attractive to them to extend this

needed service. But the growth of subdivisions pushing in from Chapel Hill and Research Triangle Park may increase demands for services. Future research should be directed toward finding out exactly how much taxes and service fees will increase for residents already living in the Efland area. There is a possibility that residents are not being extended necessary services now and may not be able to afford them later when these services do become available.

Water and sewer infrastructure is directly tied to issues of growth and development. Without an area representative on the Board of County Commissioners, Efland community members need a detailed account of economic development plans for the Efland area to ensure the advancement of their interests. Details of the restrictions on building in the Efland area (due to soils and watershed regulations) need be outlined and compared to the areas where septic tanks are failing and where there is an expressed need for a sewer system. Groups that deal with environmental justice should be consulted in the event that a needed public health service is being withheld based on revenue potential considerations at the county level.

Finally, the Efland community should continue to highlight their many assets. The strengths of this community are a foundation that can enable the completion of the desired changes voiced by the community. Community members with experience rallying their community to action emphasize the importance of positive reinforcement, and celebrating the richness of Efland's citizenry may be a powerful mover of the community.

THE AOCD PROCESS

United Voices of Efland-Cheeks is a community group that allows Efland-Cheeks residents to voice their concerns about the community and try to work towards solutions. This group invited six students from the UNC School of Public Health to complete an Action Oriented Community Diagnosis (AOCD). In October 2002, the team began by meeting with two individuals from United Voices who would serve as preceptors and mentors throughout the process. The students' diagnosis concluded in April 2003 with a community forum.

The AOCD process aims to facilitate the “coming together” of the community to decide what changes, if any, they would like to make; how the community members can build upon their strengths; how the community can work through the process of change; and how practitioners and service providers can facilitate that change. After discussion between United Voices and the student team, two goals emerged from the Efland AOCD process:

1. To bring about discussion between community members and service providers regarding the assets and challenges currently existing within Efland.
2. To identify action steps the community would like to begin taking in order to facilitate the desired changes.

The team, with the guidance of their preceptors, pursued the following steps to meet these goals:

- The students attended community meetings.
- The students collected secondary data about the community with input and suggestions from both community members and service providers.
- The students conducted interviews (primary data) with both community members and service providers about the Efland Community.
- Simultaneously, the community members identified key people that should be interviewed and facilitated the students' interviewing a broad cross-section of people.
- The students coded and analyzed the interview data.
- Some community members, service providers, and the student team formed a planning committee for the community forum.
- The planning committee discussed the themes that emerged from the interviews as well as the best way to discuss them at the forum. In addition, the planning committee prepared for the forum.

- In April, both community members and service providers attended the community forum to discuss the assets and challenges in Efland and to set action steps for the future.

METHODS

Secondary Data Collection

The AOCD team used secondary data for many purposes: learning background information about the community, informing interview guides, gathering data for grant proposals, and establishing gaps in existing data. However, secondary data can present a skewed snapshot; finding accurate and specific secondary data for a small, rural community like Efland is challenging. Thus, the student team mindfully avoided making generalizations about Efland from data that was not specific to Efland's population.

During interviews, the team asked community members and service providers for sources of secondary data and obtained brochures from numerous agencies, information from the health department, previous AOCD documents, and grant proposals from various projects in Efland. Five major sources of secondary data informed this document: Orange County government web pages, U.S. census data, a 1990 community diagnosis of the Efland-Mebane corridor¹, a paper prepared for a 1993 evaluation course at UNC entitled "Teens in Power: A Program for the Prevention of Illicit Drug Use by Adolescents in the Efland-Cheeks Community,"² and a 2000 PhotoVoice project completed by a UNC master's student.³ The discussion of themes in this document incorporates information gained from these secondary sources.

Primary Data Collection

Primary data collection involves speaking to individuals who live or work in a community directly rather than obtaining information from secondary sources. The team's primary data collection entailed four steps: the development of the interview and focus group guides, the recruitment of interview and focus group participants, the interview process itself, and the coding and analysis of data.

Development of Interview and Focus Group Guides

Community member and service provider interview and focus group guides (see Appendix A) included open-ended questions as well as probes for the interviewer. The probes were used in the event that an interviewee did not understand the question or needed further prompting. The guides began with objective, emotionally uncharged questions like, “How long have you lived in Efland?” and then moved into more controversial topics such as race relations. The team pre-tested the interview guides with the preceptors and adjusted the guides according to the preceptors’ suggestions. Because the preceptors also advised the team to speak with Efland’s youth, the team designed a youth focus group guide to capture the opinions and beliefs of adolescents (see Appendix B).

The UNC School of Public Health Institutional Review Board (IRB) reviews all interview materials to guarantee interviewees are treated fairly. The team received IRB approval for this research in January 2003 and began conducting interviews with community members and service providers soon thereafter (see Appendix C).

Recruitment of Interview and Focus Group Participants

Because the AOCD process aims to capture the perspectives of a large cross-section of a community, the team wanted to ensure they heard as many voices as possible (see Appendix D). During the interview process the distinction between community member and service provider was blurred because some interviewees lived in and provided services to Efland. At the end of every interview, the team encouraged interviewees to identify people who could present a unique perspective of life in Efland. In accordance with IRB guidelines, the team contacted these key informants only after the interviewee had obtained permission from them (see Appendix E).

The team found names of service providers through a variety of sources: the preceptors, public domain, and community members. Very few service providers offered services specific to

Efland. Because Efland is an unincorporated town, many of the service providers, including health department employees and local government officials, work for Orange County.

The Interview Process

Each interview or focus group lasted between 45 and 90 minutes. The interviews and focus groups began with introductions and a brief explanation of the interviewing process, guided by a fact sheet (see Appendix F). This sheet provided general information about the interview as well as contact information for the team and UNC's IRB. Each participant received a copy of the fact sheet. Parents of youth participants received a separate fact sheet as well (see Appendix F).

A note taker attended each interview and focus group to capture both verbal statements and non-verbal cues from the discussion. The team also tape-recorded the sessions to ensure accuracy in reporting comments and quotes from the interviewees. The participants verbally agreed to have the conversation tape-recorded before the interviewer turned the recorder on.

After each interview, the note taker and interviewer wrote field notes about the experience, because "field notes contain the descriptive information that will permit the observer to return to that observation later during analysis."⁴ The team used field notes to record any data they perceived as essential from the interviews and to serve as an opportunity for personal reflection.

Data Coding and Analysis

To assist with data coding and analysis, the team developed a codebook based on the pre-tested service provider and community member interview guides and the first two completed interviews (see Appendix G). The codebook included large domains (general categories) such as *Assets* or *Challenges and Needs*. Many individual codes lay within each domain. Each code included a brief explanation of the kinds of information covered by that code. For instance, the

explanation for the Religion code within the category of *Assets* was “any mention of religion, spirituality, church, religious activity, or practice as a strength.”

After an interview or focus group, the note taker typed her notes into a Microsoft Word document. While undertaking this task, she listened to the interview tape, adding any specific quotes or important information she may have missed. The team members did not transcribe the entire interviews verbatim; they captured the essence of the discussions in summary statements and powerful phrases. The interviewer was then responsible to listen to the tape and add or change anything she felt was important. She then coded her notes independently from the note taker.

From the codebook, two team members created a database in Microsoft Access. The note taker and the interviewer independently entered each quote or summary phrase from their interviews into the database. The team established inter-coder reliability when similar phrases or quotes from an interview appeared twice in the same field within the database. The database proved helpful in keeping all of the data organized and also allowed the team to find all service provider and/or community member quotes related to a specific topic.

From the data, the team identified six themes: Finding a Voice in Orange County, Water and Sewer, Services, Transportation, Youth, and Growth and Development. The team presented the themes to the forum planning committee, who offered feedback and advice on how to present these themes to the larger community. Analysis included the identification of quotes relating to the six themes identified by the team and the forum planning committee. A discussion of each theme is included in this document.

Limitations

While the team attempted to hear as many voices as possible in Efland, numerous forces limited the collection of primary data, many of which stemmed from the fact that the students

investigated a community that was not their own. Such limitations included the absence of some crucial community voices and the lack of time within this community due to the constraints of the assignment.

The voices of Efland, like those of many communities, are constantly changing. Numerous community members and service providers mentioned the influx of Latino men and women into Efland. However, the team did not get a chance to talk extensively with this sub-population. Further, the team entered Efland through United Voices, an organization to which both preceptors belong. As a result, the team interviewed many individuals within this subgroup, which may have led to an overrepresentation of one particular voice in the community.

Time constraints limited the team's ability to interview as many people as they would have liked and to fully gain the community's trust. The interviewing process, by nature, requires a lot of an individual as he or she often reveals important personal information to a stranger. Efland has been studied in this manner in the past, and some community members expressed a wariness of committing time to the process again without a promise of anything in return. Thus, as the team members worked with the community, they tried to create an open environment of mutual sharing, remaining mindful of this past and searching for new possibilities for the future. The community forum served as a medium to bring the community together and to rally behind the concept of building for Efland's future together.

The Forum: Showcase for the Future

Planning and Promotion

During the interviewing process, a group of people expressed their willingness to participate in a planning committee to help determine the content of the forum, set the agenda, and organize the forum logistics. The community members and service providers who got involved have strong social networks and play a vital role within the Efland community.

Therefore, these committee members also served as key disseminators of information regarding the forum to the general public within Efland.

Beginning on March 19, 2003, the planning committee met once a week to discuss issues regarding the upcoming forum. About 15 community members and service providers were involved at various points on this committee. The committee proposed the name for the forum, “Showcase for the Future: Spotlight on Efland,” because the gathering would help create new opportunities for the citizens of Efland.

The planning committee and the students developed and distributed promotional materials for the forum. Promotional items included:

- *Water Bill Announcement* – The Orange-Alamance Water System included a brief note announcing the upcoming forum on all of the water bills sent out within the region at the end of March.
- *Fliers* – Fliers were distributed to all of the churches in Efland and posted in prominent places throughout the community (e.g. Post Office, Barber Shop, Mini-Mart, Car Wash, and Community Center) (see Appendix H). Each child at the elementary school received a flier to take home the Wednesday before the event. The school also posted a banner announcement outside of the school the week before the forum.
- *Incentives* – Businesses in Hillsborough, Durham, and Chapel Hill donated various door prizes, including sports passes, restaurant gift certificates, and movie tickets.
- *Church Leader Invitations and Church Announcements* – Planning committee members delivered individual letters to all church leaders, personally inviting them to the forum and asking them to announce the event to their congregations.

During the final planning committee meeting, members made arrangements for a follow-up meeting to be held on April 24. At the forum, interested residents and service providers were encouraged to attend to begin to address the challenges and action steps discussed at the forum. AOCD team members also attended, but did not plan or facilitate the meeting.

The Event

Forum attendees each received a nametag and a packet of information that included an agenda, a brief synopsis of the AOCD process, an overview of themes, an information sheet of key service providers and government officials, an evaluation form, and a follow-up contact sheet (see Appendix I). Refreshments – including bagels, juice, coffee, and fruit – were available throughout the meeting.

To begin the forum, a member of the planning committee welcomed the participants, explained the goals of the forum, and introduced the team. The team members then provided an overview of the AOCD process, presented a brief summary of themes, and asked each participant to choose a small group in which he or she could discuss one theme in more detail.

These small group sessions allowed for in-depth discussions. Team members facilitated each breakout group in response to the planning committee's request. The packet included interview quotations about the themes, which served as triggers for discussion. The six small discussion groups progressed simultaneously for 45 minutes, promoting individuals' desire to work together in the creation of action steps to address community challenges and/or changes.

A community representative from each of the breakout sessions reported back to the larger group, summarizing the discussion and detailing the action steps planned by his or her small group. The action steps for each theme are detailed in their corresponding sections of this document.

The planning committee felt it was important to “sandwich” entertainment segments between the different activities of the forum to facilitate community cohesion and balance some of the emotions that might arise during group discussions. Entertainment consisted of a cakewalk to benefit a community member's participation in the American Cancer Society's Relay for Life,

a series of door prize drawings, and performances by the 4-H Kids of Unity Club and McCoy's Praise Group, a local gospel choir.

To conclude the forum, a community member thanked everyone for coming, made a final announcement about the follow-up meeting, and invited everyone to participate in a basketball tournament. As attendants left, the AOCD team collected the interest forms that allowed community members to identify what topics they were most interested in pursuing. In addition, an evaluation form provided feedback on what was good and what needed improvement at the forum. The team passed this information to planning committee so that, if and when they plan forums in the future, they can use this input.

Later sections of this paper will outline the themes reviewed at the forum.

DEMOGRAPHICS

The village of Efland did not exist, according to Orange County maps, until the late 1800s. Madison Lindsay Efland married a “local” girl whose family owned a grist (flour) mill a few miles north of the current Efland community. Mr. Efland renovated the mill and sought permission from the United States Government to include a post office. As a result, a grab post sign was built along the railroad track to enable mail pickup and delivery. As some attest today, “the railroad is the reason for this community’s existence.” Even now, 12 trains pass through land daily.⁵ Mr. Taylor, a railroad conductor, built the first house in Efland and houses continued to be built along the railroad tracks through the turn of the century. Efland received its name for the mill and grab post sign named after the family.

No set geographical boundaries surround the Efland community, and considerable confusion exists regarding where Efland actually begins and ends. For some, “Efland is a state of mind.” However, most agree that Efland sits between Hillsborough and Mebane along Highway 70 (see Appendix J). Approximately 500 to 600 families call Efland home. Nearly 75% are Caucasian and 25% are African American. The Hispanic population has grown recently; however, community members are not sure how many Hispanics live in Efland.

The Orange County population is 118,227; a 26.2% increase in the last decade.⁶ The unincorporated population within the county, which includes but is not limited to Efland, lies at 48,487 people; a 23.8% increase since 1990. Almost 60% of the county’s population resides in just three cities: Chapel Hill, Carrboro, and Hillsborough (see Appendix K). The 2000 U.S. Census reports that 79.4% of the county population is Caucasian, compared to 72.1% of North Carolina’s population as a whole. Orange County failed to provide statistics explaining the

stratification of the “other” race category for 1999 data. However, the 1990 U.S. Census indicates 78% Caucasian, 13.8% African American, 4.5% Asian/Other, and 4.5% Hispanic.⁶

The median household income for the entire county in 2000 was \$59,874, while the median household income for Chapel Hill was \$73,483.⁷ This financial difference between Chapel Hill and Orange County presents just one example of the distortion that just one affluent area has on Orange County data. The fact that more money and resources exist in Southern Orange County than in the northern end skews county statistics. Southern Orange County is defined as Chapel Hill and Carrboro while Northern Orange County includes Hillsborough and all the remaining rural areas. So, disparities exist within Orange County, but these differences are not being captured by the current governmental methods of data collection.

THEMES

Assets

A recurrent theme that emerged from all of the team's interviews is that the Efland community possesses a wide variety of strengths. Community members and service providers agreed on Efland's assets and consistently identified four general areas in which these strengths lie: high quality of life, convenient geographic location, prevalence of religious activity, and a friendly, familial atmosphere. These outstanding assets provide a strong foundation upon which residents and service providers can begin to address some of the challenges identified by the community.

High Quality of Life

Although many community members have lived in Efland most of their lives, the length of time that people have spent in the community varies. It is common to find residents who moved away but have returned because, as one community member explained, "It's just like home." Community members appreciate the fact that, because of its rural location, Efland affords its citizens the opportunity to enjoy a good quality of life, an atmosphere of "peace and quiet," and a relative lack of sirens and traffic.

Residents frequently described Efland as "a good place to raise kids" and "a great place for children and for people." As one community member expressed, "Children feel free here. They are not frightened to go outside. For me, I see that there is no danger out there for them." The youth community members agree, "It's a good place to grow up" because they "feel close to family and neighbors."

Convenient Geographic Location

Efland's community members and service providers also agree that Efland lies in a very good location. One person noted, "Efland has good access to transportation corridors," including

Interstates 40 and 85 and Highway 70 (see Appendix J). Because of the major transportation corridors, Efland has proximal access to the university hospitals, facilities in larger towns, the beach, and the mountains. Nevertheless, as one community member emphasized, it remains “quiet and out of the way from the highway.” The community values this combination of proximity to highways and quiet solitude; as another community member stated, “[Efland] has a hometown flavor, but it’s not far away from bigger cities.” Service providers specifically noted that Efland’s geographic location provides a “good opportunity for growth,” as there exists “lots of open land, lots of cheap land, [and] good access to utilities.”

Prevalence of Religious Activity

Community members and service providers stressed that “the churches in Efland are very important,” that “the church plays a very vital role,” and that “the strength of Efland is religion.” One might, in fact, assert that the churches define the community; for instance, one community member stated Efland exists “anywhere they can hear the church bell ring.” Others explained that the church provides a place for Efland residents to congregate; people remain very involved with their churches through activities like prayer meetings, prayer revivals, fellowship dinners, and Bible study. Community members feel “it’s important for church people to do right things, be in right places, [and] help others,” and that the church “gives people a positive attitude and hope.” As one resident summarized, “We pray together, we play together, [and] we fight sometimes together.”

Service providers recognize the extreme importance of religion in Efland as well, pointing out that, to get people involved in something, one should “definitely start with the church because this is where to find people.” In addition, several service providers described how the various churches in Efland often cooperate to address the community’s concerns and come together to celebrate important events. For instance, all of the churches congregated to

honor the anniversary of the September 11 terrorist attacks and to organize a collective Easter service. Many churches also participated in the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King Day, Jr., march in Hillsborough in February 2003. A list of Efland churches and their reverends is compiled in the Forum Packet (see Appendix I).

Friendly, Familial Atmosphere

The overwhelming majority of Efland community members and service providers interviewed praised the high quality of the people who live in Efland, the level of friendliness in the community, and the strength of Efland's sense of family. When asked about Efland, one community member expressed, "It's a family town. Everybody knows everybody and everybody is related – that's good." Others said, "Efland is very much like a family," and "For me, it's a small community, and I am surrounded by family and really good friends." The youth also value having so many family members around. One teenager said, "When I don't want to be at home, I go to my grandparents' house," while another revealed, "there is always family there that got your back if you get into trouble."

The people with whom the team spoke specifically cited Eland's young people as a crucial resource for building the future. One service provider said, "A strength of Efland is that there is now the opportunity to work with the youth. They are the future." Others agreed that the newly formed 4-H Kids of Unity group and the proposed garden project have provided excellent opportunities to organize the youth. The need for adults to mentor and encourage the youth toward positive growth became a commonly expressed viewpoint. One service provider, for example, stressed, "Children need to know that we care about them . . . that we are going to advocate for them. We [are] here to provide the nurturing and education and the advocacy that will help them develop fully."

When asked about the people of Efland, a community member stressed the strength and resourcefulness of the elderly population: “There are hard working people here. People at the age of 80 are mowing and raking and keeping the place clean and working hard for their property to keep it nice.” Service providers concur, often mentioning that the elderly community members look out for one another by ensuring their needs are met and they have transportation to the places they need to go.

Perhaps the most frequently mentioned asset concerned the friendliness and cohesion that arises from knowing everyone in a small town. This cohesion can be fostered to help prompt action toward resolving the community’s challenges and building upon its strengths. As service providers explain, “Efland seems like a close-knit group – they know each other,” “it’s good that the community still gets together and really works well,” and “they have a good sense of what they want and that facilitates relationship building and partnerships. It is easy to develop friendships.” The people of Efland also recognize the collective strength they possess as a community. With this strength, they have already formed numerous community organizations, which are listed in the Forum Packet (see Appendix I). Community members often spoke of working together to get things accomplished and how “if somebody’s in trouble, everybody’s there.” One community member said, “I’ve never seen the community want to do something that they couldn’t do. You just have to get them wound up.” Another summed it all up, “No community gets along better.”

Finding a Voice in Orange County

Background

43 voting precincts lie within Orange County, totaling 77,224 registered voters.⁸ Efland residents reside in Carr (805 registered voters), Cheeks (2602 registered voters), and Efland Precincts (1230 registered voters). Approximately 4,640 people are registered voters within these

three areas, signifying only 6% of Orange County's entire voting base. However, it cannot be determined exactly how many are from the Efland community. The majority (55%) of these voters are affiliated with the Democratic Party.

As an unincorporated village, Efland does not have local elected government officials. Instead, Efland participates with the rest of the county to elect the five-member Board of County Commissioners. This Board oversees the annual budget, the planning for county services, the appointment of officials, and the "assessing and setting priorities on the health, education, and welfare needs of the county."⁹ The Board also possesses "the authority to call bond referenda, enter into contracts, and establish new programs and departments." In the past, an Efland native was elected to the Board; however, no one from Efland is currently a member of the Board of County Commissioners. An Efland resident does serve on the Board of Education for the Orange County School District. At one time, Efland had a town advisory council; however, the group disbanded in 1993. A list of Orange County Commissioners, departments, department heads, and their contact information is compiled in the Forum Packet (see Appendix I).

Voices

Community members repeatedly voiced frustration regarding representation in Orange County's government: "The county government is not a representative government and people are dissatisfied with the fact that Chapel Hill rules the world politically. The government doesn't care about Efland geographically because the majority of the votes come from areas outside of Efland." They understand that these politics affect finances, health benefits, and access to services, and they want things to change. Efland residents feel that, because they have no one to represent them, they possess no political power. "I guess that's one of the bad things about just being a community and not really having town officials or anything," one person noted. Residents have come to the point of asking themselves, "What else can we do?"

Some community members suggested, “In the end, I think we may have to do something politically about Efland as a town rather than [as] an unincorporated village.” Service providers agree that incorporation may give Efland more clout and a louder voice within the county. Efland did begin the incorporation process in the mid-1980s but could not come to any consensus; thus, the issue was dropped. Some residents attribute this discordance to racial differences and a lack of political cohesion in both the Caucasian and African American communities: “There is a mutual disinterest between the communities when it comes to integrating the community.” However, it is noted, regardless of their race, Efland residents remain a definite minority within Orange County.

Sentiments regarding both the perceived and real divisions between Northern and Southern Orange County also exist among the agencies and individuals that provide services for Efland residents. Some of the service providers who the team interviewed live in Northern Orange County and are subject to the same conditions as Efland residents. Many realize that because “Chapel Hill is so much greater, it’s basically whoever they push into the county because they outnumber us so much.” Chapel Hill is often catered to because it possesses the majority of the people – and therefore most of the political votes. For service providers, the elected officials are the people that they have to go to first to address problems. “Without those people [County Commissioners], it doesn’t happen. It doesn’t matter who else is for it, if they’re not for it, it doesn’t happen.”

Some service providers understand why Efland residents believe the northern end of Orange County gets left out of many things, but they feel this omission occurs because Northern Orange does not want government involvement. However, community members never mentioned this sentiment during the interview process. Efland residents do feel that not enough

people are willing to vote or run for county offices, and several voiced frustration in regards to university students being able to vote as part of the Orange County electorate: “They don’t live here. They don’t know what we need, but we have to live with their vote.”

Future Directions

While this topic was not directly discussed at the community forum, both community members and service providers offered plausible action steps for the Efland community to take during the data collection process.

There is a need for a concerted and united effort among Efland residents to advocate for change within Orange County government tactics: “The more people you have, the louder you can speak. You can elect the people you want in office; therefore, you can get some things done.” Some Efland community members feel residents need to go to the County Commissioner’s meetings. Others reflected, “I don’t see a lot of the people around here doing that per se, because I think a lot of them feel like no matter what, you know, whatever Chapel Hill says.” However, service providers feel that power lies within Efland’s united voice: “You are talking about 500 to 600 people, 500 to 600 families living in that area. That would be a group to be reckoned with.” Through the action steps outlined in the later sections of this document, the entire community will unite their voices to be heard by government officials within Orange County.

Water & Sewer

Background

In the early 1980s, the government declared the Efland Estates on the north side of Route 70 west of Efland-Cheeks Elementary School a “health hazard” after every septic tank in the area failed. Orange County took action to provide a sewer system to the Efland area only after the school itself underwent what one service provider called “a massive and catastrophic failure.”

The Orange County government oversaw the construction of the Efland Sewer System, completed in 1988, that now serves the area north of the railroad from Redmond Road to Efland Cedar Grove Road (see Appendix L). 212 households in the Efland-Cheeks target area signed up to receive sewer services for free, the county waiving the assessment and tap fees typically associated with such a hook up. However, the county ran out of money before it could service all the people who signed the sewer contract. In 1990, septic tank failures remained a major concern of residents in the Efland-Mebane corridor interviewed for a UNC Community Diagnosis.¹

Sewer service was introduced in the predominantly African-American western area but not extended to the primarily Caucasian eastern section of Efland. Essentially, service stopped at what historically has been a geographical racial boundary, creating what some have called a “divisive issue in the community.”

In 1997, Orange County passed a \$1.2 million bond referendum to install sewer in eastern Efland. To date, the money has not been spent, though there is a 7-year time limit on the bond. In February of 2003, Congressman David Price’s office, under pressure from the Efland area organization, People for Progress, granted an additional \$900,000 to extend sewer lines in areas west toward Buckhorn Road.¹⁰ However, the 30-month designing, permitting and constructing process has yet to begin in either of these areas.

A number of problems face the septic systems in Efland, including the fact that, in general, these systems have a limited lifespan and a 5 - 35% failure rate.^{11,12} Hydrant soils increase the septic systems’ susceptibility to problems. Authorities approved the septic tanks operating in the majority of Efland under past regulations that no longer apply to the county. When a septic system fails today, it cannot simply be replaced; thus, sewer failure becomes an expensive problem for homeowners.

The “topographically fractured” land itself complicates the matter of bringing sewer to Efland. The area slants downhill in many different directions, which makes it difficult, according to county officials, to provide an efficient sewer system. In addition, Efland lies within a protected watershed, so there are environmental restrictions on building there (see Appendix M). Efland lands drain into the Eno River, a main water source for Orange and Alamance Counties; developing the area poses a contamination threat to this water source. Development, then, relies in many ways upon the existence of a sewer system. But the watershed limits the Efland area’s potential for development, which in turn, seems to be impacting the county’s decision to provide sewer service to the area. On the other hand, not providing sewer is failing to alleviate the contamination of streams, rivers, and wells by faulty septic systems.

The availability of water also presents a challenge. Efland currently gets its water from the Orange-Alamance Water System. Every summer, the Eno River Capacity Management Plan imposes restrictions county-wide on water use. Yet in 2003, the Economic Development Commission affirms that existing capacities and inter-system agreements make adequate water available in all municipalities and along interstate corridors: “There is 235,000 gallons per day excess capacity currently available for industrial/commercial development in the Efland area.”⁷ As of 2003, the Economic Development Commission also asserts sufficient sewer capacity exists in all these service areas.

Voices

Without a doubt, failing septic tanks pose a public health hazard. County officials admit,

[There are county commissioners] who have walked through Efland with the people up in Efland and have seen those folks say, you know, this is sewage right here in this ditch. It’s dry as a bone everywhere else, but there is water running in this ditch, and it’s sewage leaking out of septic tanks and so forth. And they are aware of the need. I’m not saying that any of the commissioners are not aware of the need. But there are always disagreements about what services the county should be providing.

What remains clear to many residents, though, is that “we are in a desperate need for sewer here.”

The extent of the current sewer lines serves also as a point of contention in the Efland community. For instance, businesses, but not private homes, often receive these services. As one community member described, “We don’t have a sewer that comes down to our area... you have sewer systems coming down through these satellite areas, Petrol and down to the point where these stores are, but you don’t have it coming to personal houses.”

Another major issue in the community concerns the lack of county action with the allotted bond monies: “That’s an ill point for the community... The county has just never went forth on it.” People ask, “Where did the money go?” Many compare their situation with other communities in the county, concluding a similar situation would never occur in more equally represented and affluent areas such as Hillsborough or Chapel Hill.

A divide exists between some county service providers and residents on the impact of water and sewer service within Efland. One service provider explained,

The people who are on wells and septic tanks are very conservative about how they use water. People out there knowing that if they wash two loads of clothes one day it’s gonna show up in their backyard, they are also very conservative about how they use water. When they get sewer, they’re not going to be as conservative.

This statement starkly contrasts with the opinions of community members, who express the problem of not having sewer in terms of not being able to take care of their basic needs. A disconnect has become apparent between what the county officials and the residents consider necessary and who is responsible for controlling the water shortage.

Both community members and service providers expressed the opinion that, without water and sewer, the area could not attract industries and growth. “Water, I guess is one reason it hasn’t grown as far as industry or . . . subdivisions. We just don’t have the water available.”

Others felt, “It doesn’t help us not to have water and sewage or some type of plan for economic development in North Orange.” As one service provider stated, “Water and sewer is the main thing that they would have in order for it to grow. Whether they are incorporated or not, if there’s not water and sewer there, industry’s not going to want to come there.” Many people support the addition of utilities necessary to spur growth, while others remain wary of this economically minded focus: “...You have people who have been there for years that can’t hardly use their bathroom because the soil is not suitable for a septic tank, but a big company builds a big trucking company, washing cars. What’s wrong with that picture?”

There are many limitations on growth and development related to water and sewer lines. Land use is often restricted in watershed areas, thereby making them difficult to develop. Furthermore, companies are reluctant to establish their own water and sewer lines; they prefer to come into an area with adequate infrastructure – infrastructure that comes from developed areas. County commissioners are also reluctant to extend sewer lines without a complete picture of what development in a particular area will look like, especially when environmental regulations place restrictions on building.

Another important growth and development and health limitation regarding water and sewer lines concerns fire protection: currently, without a sewer system, the carrying capacity of the land is not very high because septic tanks require larger lots. If a sewer system were installed in Efland, it would dramatically increase the carrying capacity of the land. However, the water lines in Efland are small and are not equipped to handle fires that could spread in an area with a high carrying capacity (e.g., an area with apartment homes or a development with many houses close to each other where fire can quickly spread). Adequate fire protection is also essential for growth and development, and this issue needs to be resolved before growth can occur in Efland.

Future Directions

As one community member stated, “It’s time somebody did something.” At the community forum, a small group talked about possible solutions, focusing mainly on the community’s need for accurate information regarding water and sewer issues. They suggested a group of volunteers become experts on this topic and bring the information to the community through both formal and informal networks. A summary of their plan follows.

- *Creating a group of volunteers to become experts:* Possible sources of education include the county engineer (Paul Thames) and the West End Revitalization Association. Groups should include at least one volunteer from each Church.
- *Gathering information on the following points:*
 - Cost – for services and after they are delivered.
 - Project Dates
 - Contacts
 - How will water and sewer systems directly benefit or impact individuals?
 - How should septic systems be serviced to prevent failures?
 - What’s the plan? – Need a map, extent of sewer lines, location of watersheds, etc.
- *Setting a follow-up meeting:* the April 24th meeting was suggested to bring such volunteers (perhaps one representative from every church) together to review list of concerns, go over responsibilities.
- *Addressing future concerns:* How to get to the decision making table.

Services

Background

One of the challenges facing the people of Efland today revolves around the lack of services available in the area. For most services, residents must travel to Hillsborough, Mebane, Burlington, Greensboro, Chapel Hill, Durham, or Raleigh. Few businesses are housed in Efland, and citizens have expressed discontent about having to travel elsewhere for most things. Furthermore, the businesses that do exist in Efland are small and do not employ large workforces so they do not provide many opportunities for jobs.

Currently, two mills operate in Efland: one for hosiery and one for feed. One can also find a post office, a car wash, a small supermarket, a barber shop, a beauty salon, a pet grooming service, a printing shop, and a second-hand bookstore. One local grille provides the opportunity to dine out in Efland. However, no other restaurants, banks, law offices, or large grocery stores exist in the area.

The lack of services in Efland directly affects the level of healthcare that residents receive, forcing them to rely on centers outside their community. No doctors or dentists practice in Efland, and no urgent care center or hospital exists within a ten-mile radius. Many community members utilize UNC Hospitals, which are among the closest hospitals to Efland (UNC Hospitals Planning Office, 2003). Efland residents also have the opportunity to take advantage of services provided by the health department, such as animal control, dental health, environmental health, personal health, and health education.¹³ The nearest Orange County Health Department clinic is located in Hillsborough – nearly ten miles from Efland.

Because most resources and services remain centralized in Chapel Hill and the southern part of Orange County, Efland residents often find them inaccessible. A previous community diagnosis document cites the lack of public transportation to healthcare services as a challenge for those who do not have a private source of transportation – most notably, the elderly population.¹ The youth of Efland have also expressed concerns about health services. Because the closest ambulance services lie in Chapel Hill, the children felt afraid they would die before they got to the hospital if there were ever an emergency.³

Voices

Community members repeatedly expressed discontent with having to travel elsewhere for services and shopping. As one community member explained, “the stores are very far away.” Another said, “You have to go to Hillsborough or Mebane for health services or legal services.

Even to buy a car you have to go to Mebane or Burlington. There is not much here.” Specifically, many people discussed the problems that arise because there is no bank in Efland: “You know, everyone has to have a ride on check day. You’ve got to get to the post office because a lot of people around here still do money orders. Your older folks, they don’t have a checking account...they want to be able to go to a bank, be able to cash their check.” Service providers seemed to share the residents’ concerns about these issues, noting, “People want to shop closer to home,” and “The majority have to go to Hillsborough or Mebane because we don’t have a bank here.” They agree Efland residents would benefit from having more services nearby.

Community members appeared most concerned about bringing more businesses and health services to Efland. When asked what kinds of businesses they would like to see in Efland, popular responses included banks, supply stores, movie theaters, daycare centers, and sit-down restaurants. As one youth group member said, “Everywhere you go, there is a McDonald’s, except for Efland!” Community members also emphasized their desire for better stores: “We need a bigger grocery store. The one down here is okay, but it doesn’t have a lot. And convenience stores have high prices.” Again, service providers agreed with community members’ opinion regarding Efland’s need for services. “I think the community itself, some of them would like to see more businesses in the area... they’d like to see a fast food place or some type of eating establishment... and they’d like to see a bank in Efland because there is no bank.”

Efland’s youth in particular spoke very passionately about wanting more businesses in Efland. One Efland teenager said, “There’s nothing around here. Just houses and the Quickie Mart,” and another youth added that, if he were Mayor of Efland, he would “put more stores around here.”

The lack of health services in the community was of extreme concern for many residents: “I don’t know how things work as far as bringing in some kind of medical facilities. It would be great to have something like that for elderly and young people to go and get a physical.” As one community member explains, “We are far away from the sources. [We] don’t take advantage of resources because of the distance.” Interviewees also expressed concern for the lack of health services for men, “particularly adult men.”

Service providers appear to recognize these concerns, although they also feel many of their services, particularly in the health department, remain underutilized. Location and time restrictions could explain some of the lack of service consumption. One provider sympathized with the community, mentioning that “people feel that they can’t get to everything before they close at 5 PM, before they get off work.” Another provider stressed that health care workers need to be available and “more friendly” to the people in the community. This person suggested that there should be more flexible hours of operation as well as an effort to bring services to Efland, rather than forcing Efland residents to transport themselves to the services.

Future Directions

At the forum, the small group participating in this discussion proposed numerous action steps the community could begin to take as they continue to address the challenge of bringing more services to Efland. These steps include:

- *Holding town meetings at the elementary school once a year to talk about what is needed in Efland:* These meetings will provide community members a venue in which they can discuss issues regarding where tax dollars go and where Efland-Cheeks fits into the “big picture” of Orange County. Organizers of these town meetings will advertise through school and through churches.
- *Trying to get the rescue squad to come to Efland:* The small group participants expressed the need to bring a medical rescue squad to Efland. They want to talk to the county about how to make the squads currently in existence more available to Efland.

- *Inviting people to attend the meeting on April 24th to discuss these issues further:* This meeting was set prior to the forum by the planning committee to continue the momentum of the forum and to make reports regarding the progress of the action steps. Group members volunteered to announce this meeting at their churches and tell their friends about it in an attempt to bring more people together to talk about these issues.
- *Finding ways to engage the entire community and businesses within Efland to get new services:* The small group participants felt that *all* of Efland needs to come together before any change can begin to happen. Group members offered to make contact with those who did not attend the forum in hopes of finding a time when everyone can get together to fight for these changes.

Because services are very closely linked to transportation, water and sewer, and growth and development, many of the action steps devised by those small groups are also applicable to attempting to bring new businesses and services to Efland. Those action steps can be found elsewhere in this document.

Transportation

Background

Orange County boasts 27 miles of Interstate highways and 128 miles of primary state-maintained highways. This extensive system of primary and secondary roads, which extends over 650 miles, provides for “convenient access to many smaller markets.”⁷ Efland itself is settled amidst a major transportation corridor that includes Interstates 40 and 85 and U.S. Route 70; it also lies proximal to N.C. state roads 86 and 57 (see Appendix J).

Orange County offers three bus services: Chapel Hill Transit, the Triangle Transit Authority, and Orange Public Transit.¹⁴ Chapel Hill Transit only serves residents of Southern Orange County.¹⁵ Though the Triangle Transit Authority also primarily serves Southern Orange, it does afford limited bus routes between Hillsborough, Mebane, and Chapel Hill and a van that travels between Mebane and the University of North Carolina.¹⁶

Orange Public Transit (OPT), a subsidiary of the Department on Aging, provides one route for people living in rural areas of Orange County. This line remains in operation between

6:30 AM and 6:30 PM on weekdays, though it deviates from these times “if requested [in advance] by persons with limited mobility.”¹⁷ The Department on Aging (2003) asserts that “demand response medical transportation for the elderly is provided with lift-equipped vans, minivans, cars, and private taxis with the client giving a two working-day advance notice.”¹⁸

Generally speaking, the citizens of Orange County have become more dependent on automobiles over the past 50 years. In 1940, one car existed in the county for every 5.13 people, whereas, in 1990, there was one car for every 1.57 people.¹⁹ Moreover, the number of vehicles registered to county residents has ballooned from 4,500 in 1940 to 65,900 in 1990. The U.S. Census (1990) reported that 78% of rural Orange County residents rely on their cars for transportation; an additional 19% carpool, and 3% use other means of transportation, such as walking. It is interesting to note that 0% of rural Orange County residents (which would include Efland) use public transit.⁶

Voices

Perhaps the most frequent opinion expressed by community members as well as service providers reflected the limited availability of transportation in Efland: “Transportation? What transportation?” The lack of this important service poses a challenge to the independence of many residents; as one community member reported, “That was hard for me when I got here, because I didn’t drive at that time.” Community members and services providers question the utility and accessibility of the transportation that does exist in the area. One person summarized, “There is no public transportation except for the limited services that the human services transportation system provides... I am not sure how useful it is because the route is so limited.”

Although most of the service providers interviewed agree with the community’s belief that transportation remains a problem for Efland, dissenting voices do exist. For instance, an Orange County representative asserted:

Orange County operates a sort of a transit service. We operate one that runs up and down 86 and transports a lot of folks from Northern Orange County to jobs in the University area and back in the evening. But there is also a transport component that is public transport but it's not like a bus. It's dealing with target populations, the elderly, people that are involved in various public assistance programs, and so forth.

Because of the limited availability of public transportation, many people in Efland rely on personal means of getting around, such as driving and carpooling. Interviews with community members revealed that “people get around here pretty well with their own transportation” and that “everyone here has an automobile, so [transportation is] not a problem.” Self-reliance has become a way of life for the people of Efland, and they have adjusted to the inaccessibility of public transportation. “I think the majority of folks live with it [because] they have their automobiles. You look around, everyone has two, three, four of them. So [the lack of transportation] is pretty much accepted,” explained one community member. Nevertheless, service providers and community members all agreed that people would take advantage of a public transportation system “if they had one.”

For residents who do not own a vehicle, the limited availability of public transportation can pose quite a challenge: “I would like to see them bring some sort of transportation, be it a shuttle bus or something like that, connected with Hillsborough and Orange County/Chapel Hill area, so this area wouldn't be isolated to those who don't have a car.” Many inhabitants mentioned walking as an alternative mode to driving; however, despite Efland's status as a small town, sometimes it is not feasible for people to walk everywhere they need to go. As one resident noted, “It's a must-drive area, as far as I'm concerned. I couldn't see myself walking anywhere.” Moreover, the inability to travel in Efland and surrounding areas without owning a car could compound joblessness, profoundly impacting residents' quality of life. One community member

poignantly stated, “People without cars can’t get to places where the jobs are.... Transportation and jobs go together.”

The lack of transportation in the community makes it difficult for residents to access the services they need, such as medical care and banking. The need for transportation to healthcare facilities in particular appeared repeatedly in the team’s interviews. Orange County does provide a shuttle bus to transport people to and from the university hospital and other medical clinics. However, those who wish to use this service have to call OPT two or three days in advance, and, as one community member succinctly puts it, “there’s no time [or advanced notice] on sickness.”

Furthermore, the shuttle requires a small fee, and its schedule proves inconvenient for many people. One service provider explained, “There is a bus that flies through [and] it will get you somewhere, but you have to be there for hours in order to get back to where you want to go. . . . If your appointment is over in two hours, you may have to wait five hours before the bus is coming back.” For this reason, the service remains unpopular among residents and service providers alike. Consequently, as another service provider noted with frustration, “the health department does not get to see as many teens who could self-refer, moms (especially single moms), and the elderly.”

The need for transportation especially poses a challenge for Efland’s young people, most of whom can not yet drive themselves around town. One adult community member summarized this issue very expressively:

Transportation is very lacking. It affects the children. There are things going on in Hillsborough and Burlington that they cannot get to. [They] can’t get to roller-skating, bowling, swimming pools, the mall, [or] the park. There is no way for them to get there unless they are privately driven.

The youth agree. During a focus group, they informed the team that their parents “have to drive us everywhere if we want to hang out.” A service provider pointed out that the youth could, in

fact, utilize the public transportation system, although “children under the age of 18 must be accompanied by a parent or an adult.”

Community members and service providers seem to value the van that the Department on Aging provides for senior citizens in Efland. The van route is mostly restricted to traveling to and from the Efland-Cheeks Senior Center, but it sometimes provides trips to the post office and other crucial locations. Some days, the van also takes the seniors for a lunch gathering at Golden Corral or a shopping spree at Wal-Mart.

Future Directions

At the forum, a small group of concerned community members and service providers discussed future steps that could be taken to make transportation more available to the citizens of Efland. This group examined the strengths and motivating forces behind the changes as well as the factors that inhibited change. Group members cited community groups, community leaders, anger about the current situation, and the motivated nature of the people as helping forces contributing to the creation of transit services in Efland. However, the county government, the suppression of community voices, and the lack of action taken by county leaders in the past served to hinder progress.

Focusing then on how the government interferes with the availability of transportation, the group stated that people do not know their representatives, and therefore they do not understand how the government works. The group developed the following preliminary action steps toward bringing transportation to Efland:

- *Contacting elected officials:* Individuals agreed to contact people like Keith Cook and Moses Carey, who possess a voice both within the community and within Orange County politics. Because elected officials usually possess the desire to be re-elected, the community will pressure them to attend important community gatherings to fight for them.

- *Attending a Follow-Up Meeting:* Group members agreed to make a commitment to attend the forum follow-up meeting scheduled on April 24, 2003. They also agreed each to bring a community mother, since mothers in Efland are passionate about creating a brighter future for their children. The AOCD team agreed to help provide free daycare for the meeting.
- *Contacting Churches:* Individual group members signed up to contact the different churches in the Efland community. This assignment purported to rally the congregations behind the cause, since churches enjoy high esteem and social power in the community. The group hopes that this social organization will soon translate into political power.

Youth

Youth issues, as discussed by both community members and service providers, fall into three main categories: recreational and enrichment activities, drug use, and education.

Recreational and Enrichment Activities

Background

Community residents interviewed during the 1990 Community Diagnosis identified the lack of recreational activity as a major concern for the community.¹ This concern also arose in 2000 when some of Efland's youth participated in the Efland Youth Photo Voice Project. As part of the Photo Voice project, the six participants recorded their feelings about Efland in a journal and took photographs that represented these issues. One child presented a picture of a broken trampoline during the forum, expressing her concern that she had nothing to do and nowhere to go.³ Then, focus groups collected the children's insights regarding what it's like to be an adolescent in the Efland community. Boredom and the need for more recreational facilities and opportunities to get involved with various activities emerged as common themes during these focus groups. Additionally, the youth expressed a desire to become more involved in community activities in general and to forge partnerships with adults, such as parents, principals, teachers, and other role models.

Phase I of the Efland-Cheeks Community Center was completed in June 2000. The center now includes an indoor facility, a picnic shelter, a walking track, sports fields and lighted

basketball courts. Chapel Hill, Carrboro and Orange County Recreation and Parks departments manage over 25 park facilities covering approximately 500 acres, including the Efland-Cheeks Community Center. According to the Orange County website, these departments offer a “multitude of youth and adult programs.”⁷

Voices

Both community members and service providers agree about the lack of recreational and enrichment activities for youth in Efland. However, community members discussed youth issues in a more in-depth manner. Adult members of the community repeatedly stated, “Children are the future of Efland,” and voiced the desire to provide for them. Many community members link their concern for the youth with lack of services in Efland and the absence of public transportation. For young people to visit the skating rink, the bowling alley, or the movies, they must be privately driven to Burlington or Chapel Hill. However, as one community member stated, “Most mothers work and cannot drive them.”

Schools remain the only source of funded services that address the needs of young people. As a result, parents serve as youth service providers despite their full time jobs. This dual role creates a dilemma. On one hand, community members expressed the need for more parental involvement: “Getting more adults involved in the community [to] get little things for the children” would, in turn, would lead to community improvement. Yet parents who work may not be able to dedicate as much time to planning recreational activities or providing transportation. Thus, “more youth programming is needed so that parents could feel safe leaving their kids and staying at work where they need to be.” Financial issues compound parental time commitment by reducing parents’ ability to take advantage of youth opportunities even when they are nearby: “If the service is there, but the parents cannot pay, then they are not going to use the service even if it is nearby because they cannot pay. So it is pretty complicated.”

Despite the lack of funded youth services and the demands on parents' time, the community has taken some steps to create opportunities for their youth. Perhaps most vitally, they created the 4-H Kids of Unity chapter in Efland, which meets on the 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month. The group provides the youth with positive role models and emphasizes "letting the children speak and make decisions." In addition, some of the teenage girls in Efland have formed a step dance team to represent their club.

The increase in youth programming has created a partnership between youth and adult members of the community, fulfilling some desires expressed in the secondary data. When the next phase of the Efland-Cheeks community center concludes, perhaps Efland residents will increase the reality of "the multitude of youth programs" that the Economic Development Commission stated that they offer.

Youth and Drug Use **Background**

In 1993, four master's students from the UNC School of Public Health prepared a document entitled "Teens in Power: A Program for the Prevention of Illicit Drug Use by Adolescents in the Efland-Cheeks Community."² Despite its reliance on outdated statistics, the document serves as a source of information about Efland-Cheeks for the Orange County Health Department. The document discusses the historical presence of all major drugs, including cocaine, crack, and heroin. It also presents percentages of children home alone during work hours (83%), living with a single parent (nearly 20%), and/or living below the poverty line (12.9%). Finally, it suggests that the Efland-Cheeks area has a lower college attendance rate than nearby towns in Orange County (36% vs. 71%). Kids were reported to be dropping out of school due to work, unstable homes, problems attending, unmet needs, pregnancy, and substance abuse.

Thus, it is prudent to frame adolescent substance use in the community largely in terms of parental control and poor school performance.

Voices

During interviews, members of both the adult population and the youth community expressed concern about drug use in Efland. Service providers did not mention this issue. One member of Efland's youth group stated that some older teenagers in Efland "quit school and walk around doing bad things like selling drugs." Some action steps have been taken to reduce drug traffic in the Efland area. One community member asserted, "It used to take "30 or 40 minutes before anyone got to the scene if a call was made [concerning drugs]. Now a police substation was placed in the community center and so suspicious behavior can be reported much quicker."

Many community members connected teen drug use with a lack of things to do in Efland. As one lifetime community member stated, "Drugs are a problem everywhere; it's a way to make quick money. Kids need some sort of job or recreation." Perhaps an increase in youth-centered recreational activities would help reduce drug use by presenting youth with more constructive options. Furthermore, a need exists for new data regarding the actual prevalence of drug use in modern Efland; after all, current risk factors for adolescent drug use in the Efland Community may differ from the ones presented in the "Teens in Power" document.

Education **Background**

The Orange County School System, which is isolated from the affluent Chapel Hill-Carrboro School System, serves over 6,200 students at 7 elementary schools, 2 middle schools, and 2 high schools. This system includes Efland-Cheeks Elementary School in Efland, so many of the young residents go there from kindergarten through fifth grade. Middle and high school students ride the bus out of Efland into nearby Hillsborough for school.²⁰

The average annual school dropout rate for grades 9 through 12 increased over the last 3 years to 3.76% for the entire county.⁷ This rate contrasts with that of the Chapel Hill-Carrboro Schools, which was only 2.62% for the 2000-2001 school year. Though the Orange County rate (4.89%) does fall below North Carolina's state average of 5.25%, the dropout rate remains about 1.9 times higher than the rate for the Chapel Hill/Carrboro school district (see Appendix N). In the “Teens in Power” document, reported reasons for dropping out of school included work, unstable homes, problems attending, unmet needs, pregnancy, and substance abuse.²

Voices

With respect to education, different perspectives emerged for adults and youth. Adult service providers and community members discussed the need for “more kids to graduate and go to college.” Both community members and service providers repeatedly named the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) as an organization working hard to remedy drop out rates. Currently, the NAACP is conducting workshops with parents that stress the importance of school while simultaneously “educating and working with members of the Orange County School Board.” Both youth and adults discussed the prospect of prejudice within the school system, which could be a contributing factor to poor school performance. Service providers did not mention this concern. Other educational concerns included the noted difference between the Chapel Hill/Carrboro and Orange County School systems. Service providers and community members expressed that “Chapel Hill has always had some additional money... that allows them to do some things that Orange County School District has not been able to do.” Lately, parents have been putting more pressure on the Orange County School system.

Members of Efland's youth tended to talk about school conditions as a major source of frustration. Notably, the youth discussed the lack of nutritious options in the cafeteria, which could be a contributing factor to childhood obesity issues that some parents discussed.

Future Directions

Of the breakout sessions at the community forum, youth was one of the larger groups with thirteen adult women participating in the discussion. This small group became a place where adults could talk about youth issues while the younger members of the community simultaneously talked about their issues in the Growth and Development small group. The women re-emphasized the need for parent involvement, transportation, and funding so the youth could have more opportunities. Below is a summary of the possible action steps the small groups felt could address some of the youth concerns.

- *Providing opportunities for parents to get to know each other:* Group members stated that if adults spend more time together a network of trust could be built. This network could then share the responsibilities of youth supervision.
- *Planning fundraisers:* Fundraisers like bake sales and dances could provide activities for youth to participate in while simultaneously raising money to send them to summer enrichment programs outside of Efland.
- *Increasing parental involvement in youth activities:* An increase in parent involvement could expand the capabilities of existing programs like 4-H.
- *Carpooling:* By sharing the responsibilities of transportation adult members could enjoy some nights to themselves and decrease feelings of tiredness.
- *Increasing parental knowledge:* By providing education about what programs are out there, parents might be able to increase opportunities for youth.

As a first step, the people in the group set up a meeting time to further discuss these issues and promised to try and bring three people to that meeting. One service provider offered childcare for the meeting so parents could bring their kids.

Growth and Development

Growth and development, as defined by community members and service providers, includes the possible benefits and the consequences of housing developments, future commercial development, and the provisions of key services in the Efland area.

Housing Development

Background

The 1990 Efland-Mebane Corridor Community Diagnosis noted that the number of people in the Efland-Mebane area who owned their own homes was greater than in Orange County as a whole, but their homes have lower property value.¹ The most recent county data reflects this trend with the average home sales in Efland at \$170,440 compared to Orange County (\$237,355) and Chapel Hill (\$203,240).⁷

Voices

Interviews with community members and service providers refer to a number of new housing developments where the homes start in the range of \$170,000 to \$200,000. Many of these homes are purchased by “people looking for escapes” from areas such as Raleigh, Durham and Burlington – not longtime Efland residents. Some service providers voiced a “need for more rental housing in Efland.” Despite the high housing prices, rental housing may not mesh with the desire of community members to maintain the “openness” of the area. People expressed their concern that apartment complexes will add to congestion in the area and detract from the “hometown feeling” of Efland.

Community members also voiced concern that Efland remains a “bedroom community” and is “just a place for them to sleep at night.” Some community members expected growth to bring people together and are puzzled as to why that has not happened. Now, expectations about growth envelop the possibility that development will bring shopping and businesses that will help Efland to be “up-to-date like the rest of the world is.”

Commercial Development **Background**

In 2001, the Director of the Orange County Economic Development Commission was quoted as saying, “Hillsborough and Efland are poised for Orange County’s greatest growth in the coming decade.”²¹ The Economic Development Commission (EDC) is charged with promoting growth in the area, and the County provides the EDC with goals and general guidelines “concerning appropriate locations for non-residential activity” and “for desirable types of business.”⁷ Currently, one of these “appropriate locations” is Buckhorn Road (Mebane Area of I-85 and I-40). Orange County has designated this area as an Economic Development District for light industrial, warehouse/flex space, office, retail, and business service.

Voices

Though location and easy access to interstates were mentioned among Efland’s assets, community members routinely listed a lack of businesses and shopping within Efland as a challenge. Compounded with public transportation deficiencies, many residents hope commercial development in Efland will reduce the amount of time spent outside of Efland shopping, traveling to services, and working. An in-depth discussion of service provision and recreational activities are contained in the services, youth, and transportation sections of this document. Job development will be the focus of this section.

Most existing job opportunities in Efland are at small businesses such as the hosiery mill and the farm supply store that do not employ large workforces. As a result, the majority of people living in Efland work outside of Efland. Of particular concern to both community members and service providers interviewed was the inability of young people to work and live in Efland. “Economic development is an important issue...to feel that there will be opportunities for young folks to work and live, for people to gain wealth if that’s what they choose to do.”

Infrastructure **Background**

Adequate infrastructure is necessary for commercial development. According to the 1990 Community Diagnosis of the Efland-Mebane corridor, infrastructure plans, including water, sewer, and solid waste management services are all historically key issues for the residents of Efland.¹ However, the Board of County Commissioners has restricted utilities from entering some areas to limit the amount of possible development. The county states “all planning related to [utility] provision should consider the economic advantages inherent in its provision with respect to our county as well as our neighbors in surrounding counties.”⁷ Thus, the county’s decision about whether an area receives a sewage system is neither just a public health issue nor is it solely a consideration of the needs of the people living in the area.

Voices

Community members often mentioned the necessity of Efland being ready for development “so it’s not left behind”. Part of this readiness is the provision of water and sewer infrastructure that would encourage business owners and commercial developers to invest in development sites in Efland. “It doesn’t help us not to have water and sewage or some type of plan for economic development.” Service providers echo these sentiments with statements like, “water and sewer is the main thing that [Efland] would have to have in order to grow”. Likewise, community members and service providers are aware that commercial development is unlikely to come to an area where the establishment of water and sewage infrastructure would be the industry’s responsibility. Perhaps the tension between Orange County’s objectives concerning development and community members is summed up in the following statement, “Other places, growth – increase in population, increase in business – is a matter of civic pride. [In] Orange County, it’s exactly the opposite.”

Future Directions

Small group discussion of the growth and development at the Efland community forum consisted of approximately 22 youth community members and 1 adult. In the discussion around growth and development, the group members emphasized the need for financial backing in the community to support youth and community programs. The following are action steps that were developed during the group discussion to address the issues of financing growth and development in Efland.

- *Brainstorming possible actions:* The group brainstormed about possible ways to highlight the need in Efland.
 - Writing letters
 - Writing E-mails
 - Creating petitions
 - Attending County Commissioner meetings
 - Attending Parks and Recreation meetings
 - Organizing demonstrations
 - Making phone calls to influential people in the community

- *Identifying possible sponsors:* The group identified organizations and individuals that might be able to offer financial support to Efland programs.
 - IBM
 - Bill Gates
 - Oprah
 - General Electric
 - Wal-Mart
 - Congressmen
 - County government
 - Parks and Recreation officials
 - Community colleges

- *Making a decision:* The group decided to write a letter to the sponsors and other organizations listed above.

- *Determining letter content:* The group decided the following elements should be in the letter that was sent to all the possible sponsors:
 - Quotations from interviews
 - The needs of the community, as opposed to its wants
 - Willingness to match donated funds through conducting community fundraisers
 - Description of what Efland is like
 - Description of how growth would help
 - Pictures that would show the community's needs

- *Deciding on next steps to take:* The group set a new date and time to reconvene and draft a letter.

CLOSING

Efland community members and service providers raised many important issues over the course of this AOCD process. The main themes outlined in this document point to areas in need of further research to ensure the community is informed and actively involved in county-level decisions that could have a major impact on the health, daily well being, and lasting security of Efland's citizens. In particular, youth issues, water and sewer plans, and growth and development all deserve the attention of researchers, community leaders and advocates ready to take action in the best interest of Efland residents.

At a meeting after the forum, a core group of community members emerged to follow up on the action steps devised and keep the momentum generated by the AOCD process. While trying to prioritize the main themes, the interconnectivity of all these issues was reaffirmed and the group decided that the issues should be addressed as simultaneously as possible. Long-term goals included securing a building, possibly with grant money, that could serve as a place for communication and information for the community. Short-term goals included communicating with the Parks and Recreation Department about the increasing the hours of access to the current community center. Increased access along with possible donations and/or collaborations with area resources could result in computers with Internet access, tutoring and some medical services.

This core group resolved to become active members of the United Voices of Efland-Cheeks so energy and time would not be expended in the creation of a new group. This group could serve as a main contact for the community and collaborate with other community organizations working specifically on certain issues. Finally, the group made a specific commitment to explaining the issues of concern to the youth, the future of Efland.

Appendix A: Adult Interview and Focus Group Guides

Community Member Interview Guide

General Information about the Efland Community

1. Please describe your role in the Efland community. (Probe: How long have you lived here? Why did you decide to live here?)
2. What are the physical boundaries of Efland? (Draw the boundaries on a map)
3. What do people in Efland do for a living? (Where are the jobs?)
4. How does transportation or lack of it affect life in Efland?
5. What do people do for recreation?
6. What is the political climate? Are people involved with local or state politics?
7. How do people of different races/ethnicities interact within Efland?
8. How involved are churches in the lives of people in Efland?

Assets and Needs of the Community

9. What are some of the best things about Efland? (resources, agencies, human interactions, physical environment)
10. What do you think are the major issues/needs Efland residents face? (children, poor people, elderly, safety, housing, health)
11. Which needs do you feel are the most important for Efland to address?
12. What do you wish could happen for Efland in the next 5-10 years?

Problem-solving and Decision-Making

13. What kinds of community projects have been undertaken during your time in Efland? How would you explain their success or lack of it?
14. If you were going to try to solve a community problem, whom would you try to involve to ensure success?

Services and Businesses

15. What services/ programs do the residents of Efland use?
16. What services/programs do residents need?
17. Where do people go to buy things like food, etc.?

Recommended Individuals to Interview

18. Are there people or organizations with whom you think we should speak that you would be willing to gain permission for our team to contact?
 - Describe the specific person or organization
 - Why would you think their opinions and views would be helpful for us to hear?

Recommendations for Community Forum

19. We plan to conduct a forum this spring to share the information we have gathered with the Efland community. Would you be interested in helping us plan this event?
20. Do you have any ideas regarding how to get people to attend? (time, place, publicity)
21. Who else do you think should help us coordinate this forum?

Additional Information

22. Is there anything else you would like to share about Efland?

Appendix A: Adult Interview and Focus Group Guides

Community Members Focus Group Guide

Focus Group Groundrules

We have got a lot to cover, so we will all need to do a few things to get our jobs done:

1. Talk one at a time and in a voice at least as loud as mine.
2. We need to hear from every one of you during the discussion even though each person does not have to answer every question.
3. Feel free to respond to what has been said by talking to me or to any other member of the group. That works best when we avoid side conversations and talk one at a time.
4. There are no wrong answers, just different opinions. We are looking for different points of view. So just say what's on your mind.
5. We do have a lot to cover, so you may all be interrupted at some point in order to keep moving and avoid running out of time.
6. We value your opinions, both positive and negative, and we hope you choose to express them during the discussion.
7. Everything said is confidential and will not be repeated by any member of our group to someone outside of the group.

Again, this focus group is confidential. We ask you respect this understanding and refrain from speaking about specifics about this group with others afterwards.

Focus Group Questions

1. Where would you say are the boundaries of Efland?
2. What do you feel are the strengths of the Efland community?
3. How do you think Efland has changed in the last 5-10 years?
4. How do you think most decisions get made in Efland?
5. How would you describe the interactions between community members from diverse backgrounds? *Probe: old vs. new and among different races (How has this changed)?*
6. What kind of services and businesses are used by most community members? *Probe: different segments of the community, including ethnic groups, women, children, youth, the poorest.*
7. What kind of services are not used by community members? *Probe: different segments of the community, including ethnic groups, women, children, youth, the poorest.*
8. What kind of services do community members wish they had for everyone? *Probe: different segments of the community, including ethnic groups, women, children, youth, the poorest.*
9. Who are the major service providers in the community?
10. What are the major responsibilities of service providers? *Probe: specific provider types mentioned.*
11. If a task force was being formed to work on improving things in Efland, what topics do you think they would need to address and why?

Appendix A: Adult Interview and Focus Group Guides

Service Provider Interview Guide

Orientation to the Community

1. Do you live in Efland? If yes, for how long?
2. Where exactly is Efland? (draw the boundaries on a map)

Life in the Community

3. What do people in Efland do for a living? (Where are the jobs?)
4. Is there much unemployment? What contributes to unemployment in Efland?
5. Is there public transportation? How does transportation affect life in Efland?
6. What do people do for fun?
7. Are people involved in politics?
8. How do people of different races/ethnicities interact within Efland?

Services and Businesses

10. How long have you worked in this community? Why did you choose to work in Efland?
11. What is your agency's role in the community? What is your source of funding?
12. What services do you provide to residents of Efland?
13. What services go under-utilized?
14. Who in the community is in the most need for your agency's services?
15. What are your biggest barriers/challenges at work?
16. Which community needs are not met by your agency or other organizations in Efland?

Assets and Needs of the Community

17. What are some of the best things about Efland? (resources, agencies, human interactions, physical environment)
18. What do you think are the major issues/problems Efland residents face? (children, poor people, elderly, safety, housing, health)
19. Which problems do you feel are the most important for Efland to address?

Problem-solving and Decision-Making

20. What kinds of community projects have been undertaken during your time working with community residents? How would you explain their success or lack of it?
 - If you were going to try to solve a community problem, whom would you try to involve to ensure success?

Recommended Individuals to Interview

21. Are there people or organizations with whom you think we should speak that you would be willing to gain permission for our team to contact?
 - a. Describe the specific person or organization
 - b. Why would you think their opinions and views would be helpful for us to hear?

Recommendations for Community Forum

22. We plan to conduct a forum this spring to share the information we have gathered with the Efland community. Would you be interested in helping us plan this event?
23. Do you have any ideas regarding how to get people to attend? (time, place, publicity)
24. Who else do you think should help us coordinate this forum?

Additional Information

25. Is there anything else you would like to share about Efland?

Appendix B: Youth Focus Group Guide

Adolescent Focus Group Guide

Community:

1. How would you describe Efland to someone who has never been here?
2. If someone were to ask you if Efland is a good place to grow up, how would you respond?
3. If you were Mayor, what would you do to improve Efland?

Social:

1. What do you do for fun?
2. Where do you hang out?
3. What are the typical jobs for people your age?

School:

1. How would you describe your school?
2. How do different people interact at your school?
3. If you were in charge, what would you change about your school?

Forum:

We are planning to conduct a meeting this spring to share the information we have gathered with the Efland community.

1. Would you be interested in helping us plan this event?
2. Do you have any ideas as how to get youth to attend?
3. Who else do you think should help us with the meeting?

Appendix C: IRB Application

(Or other SPH faculty familiar with the project. By signing, you are indicating that you have read and approved the attached application for IRB review, and that the student's research project has been reviewed and approved by yourself.)

Appendix C: IRB Application

A. Purpose and rationale.

The purpose of this research project is to examine the culture and functioning of the Efland Community in Orange County, NC, understand its strengths and weaknesses, and identify future directions. Community leaders, community members, and service providers will be interviewed individually and in focus groups to obtain general information about Efland, strengths and weaknesses, information about the way in which Efland functions as a community, and challenges they face. Results of any interviews and focus groups will be summarized and made available to community members.

B. Description of human subjects:

The human participants for this study include service providers, community leaders, and members of the Efland Community in Orange County, North Carolina. Only the aforementioned will be asked to participate in the study. Minority status and gender are not relevant factors in selecting participants. Only individuals who are over 18 years of age who agree to participate will be interviewed.

C. Methods of recruitment.

The research team will identify community leaders and service providers using public records or listings and will contact individuals about their availability and interest in participating in this study. Community leaders and service providers will identify and contact additional potential participants (e.g., community members and groups of community members). The community leaders and service providers will use a Recruitment Consent Form (see attached), which asks individuals if they would be willing to be contacted regarding potential participation in the study. Only after an individual has agreed to be contacted will a member of the research team contact that person to request participation in an interview or focus group.

D. Research protocol

Community leaders, service providers, and members will be asked similar, yet slightly different questions during interviews (see attached interview guides). Felicity Aulino, Jennifer Farnsworth, Jamie Hunter, Theresa Jackson, Julia Philpott, and Danielle Spurlock will conduct all interviews.

If possible focus groups may also be planned in the community. They would be facilitated by one of the team members (Felicity Aulino, Jennifer Farnsworth, Jamie Hunter, Julia Philpott, and Danielle Spurlock) with another team member serving as note taker.

Interviews and focus groups will be tape recorded, with verbal consent of participants prior to taping. Participants will be informed that they may turn off the tape recorder at any time during the interview. Identifying information will not be linked to statements made by participants during interviews or focus groups. All responses will be kept confidential and interviews will remain anonymous. Only aggregate information or quotes without identifiers will be used. Characteristics, such as age, sex, ethnicity and number of years residing in Efland may be used when summarizing data.

E. Compensation and costs.

Participants of interviews or focus groups will not be compensated nor given inducements for their participation. Costs to participants will be time spent in the interviews, which are expected to last approximately 45 minutes to an hour. The only compensation for focus group participants may be light refreshments provided at the focus group. Focus groups will last approximately 90 minutes.

Appendix C: IRB Application

F. Risks to subjects.

There are few foreseeable risks to participants. Specific risks for service providers may include negative assessments of the community and the provision of services in the community. If such information were divulged it might place subjects at risk for losing his or her job or may affect the political career of a community leader. However, no names will be attached to interviews and the data will be kept confidential in a locked cabinet. The questions for the participants do not include probing of information that might be considered offensive, threatening, or degrading. Interviews and focus groups will focus primarily on the strengths, weaknesses, and directions for development for the Efland community. All participants have the option of withdrawing from participation of an interview or focus group at any time. Though participants of focus groups will remain anonymous, they may know one another. To protect them from any risk of statements being shared outside the group, participants will be told that they have the option of not answering any question(s) and of turning off the tape recorder at any time.

G. Benefits.

A written summary of the functioning and interactions of the Efland community and suggested future directions will be made available to the community leaders, community members, and service providers. A community forum to share the results of this community diagnosis will be planned to benefit the Efland community.

H. Procedures for obtaining informed consent.

Informed consent will be obtained through fact sheets (see attached) detailing the study and individual's participation. The fact sheet will be read aloud or given to the participants to read. Participants will be informed that releasing certain characteristics (e.g., age, ethnicity, gender, number of years residing in Efland) will be used only for summarizing data and not linked to any individual's statements. They will be asked if they have any questions. The researchers will answer any of the individuals' questions. The individuals will then be asked to give a verbal consent. A copy of the fact sheet will be given to the participants and the interviewer will then proceed with the interview or focus group questions.

Although names and addresses are collected, these will not be linked to the data in any way or used in the research study. These names and addresses will be kept in a separate secured space from the fact sheets and will be destroyed by paper shredder after the community forum. This information will solely be used for general communications such as inviting individuals to attend the community forum. Participants are not required to provide name and address information if they do not want to. Verbal consent for audiotaping will also be secured prior to taping.

I. Confidentiality of data:

Names and other personal identifiers of all participants in interviews or focus groups will be kept anonymous. Information such as age, ethnicity, gender, and number of years residing or working in Efland, will only be used in a summary of data and will not be linked to specific quotes or information provided by individuals.

Audiotaping is preferred for all interviews and focus groups. Permission will be secured from all participants prior to recording and participants will be informed of their right to turn off the tape recorder or stop the interview at any time. Audiotapes will be stored in a locked file cabinet in the HBHE Department and will be erased after data analysis has been completed.

Appendix C: IRB Application

J. Public data?

Researchers do not plan to publish data; however, summarized data will be made available to the public through the UNC Health Sciences Library website. The purpose of this research is to fulfill course requirements for HBHE 240/241: Community Diagnosis.

Appendix D: Description of People Interviewed

Total:

Focus Groups	3
Individual Interviews	24

Focus Groups:

Ranged in number of participants; from 6-12 people.

Youth	2
Adult	1

Individual Interviews:

Female	12
Male	12

Community Members	10
Service Providers*	14

***Please note:** Many service providers were also community members. In instances such as these, the interviewer used both the community member and service provider interview guides.

Appendix E: Recruitment Consent Forms

Recruitment Consent Form

Dear Participant,

Thank you again for participating in our study. Just as your input was very important and valuable, so is the input of others. We would like to speak with other individuals that you believe could provide us with helpful information about Efland. However, in order to respect the privacy of these individuals, we ask that you speak with the person you are referring and ask them for their permission to be contacted before we contact them.

When you call to ask permission for us to contact them please explain the following:

We are graduate students at the UNC Chapel Hill School of Public Health in the department of Health Behavior and Health Education. We are collaborating with community members in Efland to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the Efland community. We would like to contact community members and service providers to gather information about Efland. The School of Public Health Institutional Review Board (IRB) has reviewed and approved this project. Participation in this project is completely voluntary.

If the person agrees to be contacted, please call us at (919) 966-3919. You may leave a message on the voicemail system for the Efland team.

If you have any questions about the protection of human participants during the Efland interviews you may contact the IRB and UNC directly, collect if necessary, at (919) 966-3012.

Thank you again for all your help during this process. We look forward to seeing you at our Community Forum.

Sincerely,

Felicity Aulino, Jennifer Farnsworth, Jaimie Hunter, Theresa Jackson, Julia Philpott, and Danielle Spurlock

Appendix E: Recruitment Consent Forms

Youth Recruitment Consent Form

Dear Participant,

Thank you again for participating in our study. Just as your input was very important and valuable, so is the input of others. We would like to speak with young individuals that you believe could provide us with helpful information about Efland. However, in order to respect the privacy of these individuals, we ask that you speak with the parent of the child you are referring and ask them for their permission to be contacted before we contact them.

When you call to ask permission for us to contact them please explain the following:

We are graduate students at the UNC Chapel Hill School of Public Health in the department of Health Behavior and Health Education. We are collaborating with community members in Efland to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the Efland community. We would like to meet with young community members to gather information about Efland. However, we first would like to contact the parents of these young community members. The School of Public Health Institutional Review Board (IRB) has reviewed and approved this project. Participation in this project is completely voluntary.

If the parent agrees to be contacted, please call us at (919) 966-3919. You may leave a message on the voicemail system for the Efland team.

If you have any questions about the protection of human participants during the Efland interviews you may contact the IRB and UNC directly, collect if necessary, at (919) 966-3012.

Thank you again for all your help during this process. We look forward to seeing you at our Community Forum.

Sincerely,

Felicity Aulino, Jennifer Farnsworth, Jaimie Hunter, Theresa Jackson, Julia Philpott, and Danielle Spurlock

Appendix F: Fact Sheets

INTERVIEW FACT SHEET FOR EFLAND COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Thank you for taking the time to meet with us. My name is _____, and this is _____, who will be taking notes and assisting me during our discussion. We understand that your time is valuable, and we very much appreciate your participation.

Please feel free to ask questions at any time throughout our discussion.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS INTERVIEW?

_____ and I are part of a team of six graduate students from the Department of Health Behavior and Health Education at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. We are conducting a community diagnosis of Efland, which means that we want to better understand the lives of people living in Efland. We would like to speak with you because one or more of your community members identified you as a person with a unique perspective who can represent the views of Efland as a whole. Your views are important to this process, and we wish to become familiar with your way of life, the things you value in your community, and the things you'd like to change.

WHAT WILL I BE ASKED TO DO?

This interview is a single meeting that will last about 45 minutes to an hour. During that time, we would like to discuss your experiences with living and working in Efland.

Some examples of questions we might ask include:

- What are some of the things you like most about the community Efland?
- In your opinion, what are the biggest challenges that people in the Efland community face?
- Describe what a typical day might be like for you.

Please remember that there are no right or wrong answers and that you can skip any questions that you do not feel comfortable answering. While the information you provide is important and very helpful, we do not want you to feel uncomfortable.

We might also tape record this discussion to ensure that we do not miss any of the information that you give us. The only people who will hear that tape will be the six members of our team. The tape will later be erased. You can ask for the tape recorder to be turned off at any time during the interview. We ask that you talk in a voice at least as loud as mine. If you feel uncomfortable with this process, you can refuse to be tape-recorded.

WHAT WILL YOU DO WITH THE INFORMATION YOU GATHER?

The information we gather from interviews will be combined with information from focus groups—that is, small groups assembled to identify and discuss key issues in the community. A summary of this information will be presented both written and verbally to your community.

Appendix F: Fact Sheets

WHAT ARE THE RISKS AND BENEFITS OF MY PARTICIPATION?

The risks associated with your participation in this study are negligible. Your name will never be attached to anything you say. Your participation will provide useful information that can be used by Efland to plan and improve community services available for its residents. After conducting these sessions, we will summarize our findings about Efland and present this summary both written and verbally to the Efland community

ARE THERE ANY COSTS?

Aside from the time commitment of 45 minutes to an hour, there are no costs for participating in this interview.

WILL I BE PAID?

You will not receive monetary payment for your participation in this interview. Your participation is completely voluntary.

SUBJECT'S RIGHTS AND CONFIDENTIALITY

If you agree to participate in this study, please understand that you are doing so voluntarily (you do not have to do it).

- You have the right to withdraw your consent or stop your participation at any time without penalty.
- You have the right to refuse to answer particular questions
- You may ask that tape recording be stopped at any time.

To protect your privacy, your replies will remain anonymous. Your name will not be linked to anything we have said in this interview. The only people who have access to the data are the community diagnosis team and the faculty advisor.

Identifying information such as your age, ethnicity, sex, and number of years residing in or working in Efland may be obtained throughout the interview. This information will only be used for summarizing data and will not be linked to any statement you have made. Only the six people on our community diagnosis team will have access to these data. You will not be identified in any report or publication of this study or its results.

We would like to take notes and audiotape the interview because your information is very important to us, and we want to ensure that we do not miss any important details. Notes will be made anonymously. Audiotapes will be stored in a secure file cabinet at the UNC School of Public Health. After we have reviewed the information that they contain, they will be erased.

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Principal Investigator: Julia Philpott
University of NC at Chapel Hill
Dept. of Health Behavior and Health Education
Phone: (919)-966-3919

Appendix F: Fact Sheets

Toll free: 1-866-610-8272

Other student investigators:

Felicity Aulino
Jennifer Farnsworth
Jaimie Hunter
Theresa Jackson
Danielle Spurlock

Eugenia Eng, Faculty Advisor
UNC School of Public Health
307 Rosenau Hall, CB#7440
Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7440
Phone: (919)-966-3909

The extra copy of this fact sheet is for you to keep.

If you complete the interview, then it is understood that you consent to all of the above points unless you state otherwise.

STATEMENTS OF AGREEMENT:

- Do you have any questions about anything that I've said so far?
- Do you agree to participate in this interview?
- Do you agree to be tape-recorded?

This study has been reviewed and approved by the School of Public Health Institutional Review Board on Research Involving Human Subjects. If you have any questions about your rights as a study participant, or are dissatisfied at any time with any aspect of this study, you may contact-anonymously, if you wish-the School of Public Health Institutional Review Board, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, CB# 7400, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7400, or by phone 919-966-3012. You may call collect.

Appendix F: Fact Sheets

FOCUS GROUP FACT SHEET FOR EFLAND COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Thank you for taking the time to meet with us. My name is _____, and this is _____, who will be taking notes and assisting me during our discussion. We understand that your time is valuable, and we very much appreciate your participation.

Please feel free to ask questions at any time throughout our discussion.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS FOCUS GROUP?

_____ and I are part of a team of six graduate students from the Department of Health Behavior and Health Education at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. We are conducting a community diagnosis of Efland, which means that we want to better understand the lives of people living in Efland. We would like to speak with you because one or more of your community members identified you as a person with a unique perspective who can represent the views of Efland as a whole. Your views are important to this process, and we wish to become familiar with your way of life, the things you value in your community, and the things you'd like to change.

WHAT WILL I BE ASKED TO DO?

This focus group is a one-time meeting that will last about an hour to an hour and a half. During that time, we would like to discuss your experiences with living and working in Efland. We hope that you will feel free to discuss what you value about your community as well as some of the things that you feel are difficult or need improvement. We would like to hear from each person during the discussion, but each person does not have to answer every question.

Some examples of questions we might ask include:

- What are some of the things that people like most about living in Efland?
- What are the biggest challenges that people in your community face?
- What kinds of things do people in your community do for fun or relaxation?

Please remember that there are no right or wrong answers and that you can skip any questions that you do not feel comfortable answering. While the information you provide is important and very helpful, we do not want you to feel uncomfortable.

We might also tape record our discussion to ensure that we do not miss any of the information that you give us. The only people who will hear that tape will be the six members of our team. However, if any member of the focus group feels uncomfortable with this process at any point in time, he or she can refuse to have the session tape-recorded.

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WHAT WILL YOU DO WITH THE INFORMATION YOU GATHER?

The information we gather from focus groups will be combined with information from one-on-one interviews that we will conduct over the next few months. A summary of this information will be presented both written and verbally to your community.

WHAT ARE THE RISKS AND BENEFITS OF MY PARTICIPATION?

The risks associated with your participation in this study are very small. Everything that is said within this group will remain confidential, and group members must pledge to maintain that confidentiality. There is, of course, the possibility that someone in the focus group might breach confidentiality and repeat what you say to another person in the community, but that is highly unlikely. In addition, some of the subjects that we discuss may be sensitive, so you may experience some emotional distress from talking about them.

Your participation will provide useful information that can be used by Efland to plan and improve community services available for its residents. After conducting these sessions, we will summarize our findings about Efland and present this summary both written and verbally to the Efland community.

ARE THERE ANY COSTS?

Aside from the time commitment of an hour to an hour and a half and the expense associated with transportation to and from the group, there are no costs for participating in this focus group.

WILL I BE PAID?

You will not receive monetary payment for your participation in this interview. Your participation is completely voluntary.

SUBJECT'S RIGHTS AND CONFIDENTIALITY

If you agree to participate in this study, please understand that you are doing so voluntarily (you do not have to do it).

- You have the right to withdraw your consent or stop your participation at any time without penalty.
- You have the right to refuse to answer particular questions.
- You may ask that tape recording be stopped at any time.

To protect your privacy, your replies will remain anonymous. Your name will not be linked to anything we have said in this interview. The only people who have access to the data are the community diagnosis team and the faculty advisor.

Identifying information such as your age, ethnicity, sex, and number of years residing in or working in Efland may be obtained throughout the interview. This information will only be used for summarizing data and will not be linked to any statement you have made. Only the six people on our community diagnosis team will have access to these data. You will not be identified in any report or publication of this study or its results.

Appendix F: Fact Sheets

We would like to take notes and audiotape the focus group discussion because your information is very important to us, and we want to ensure that we do not miss any important details. Notes will be made anonymously. Audiotapes will be stored in a secure file cabinet at the UNC School of Public Health. After we have reviewed the information that they contain, they will be erased.

You must agree not to reveal anything you learn about other participants or share any statements made during this discussion to anyone outside of this group.

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Principal Investigator: Julia Philpott
University of NC at Chapel Hill
Dept. of Health Behavior and Health Education
Phone: (919)-966-3919
Toll free: 1-866-610-8272

Other student investigators:
Felicity Aulino
Jennifer Farnsworth
Jaimie Hunter
Theresa Jackson
Danielle Spurlock

Eugenia Eng, Faculty Advisor
UNC School of Public Health
307 Rosenau Hall, CB#7440
Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7440
Phone: (919)-966-3909

The extra copy of this fact sheet is for you to keep.

If you complete the interview, then it is understood that you consent to all of the above points unless you state otherwise.

STATEMENTS OF AGREEMENT:

- Do you have any questions about anything that I've said so far?
- Do you agree to participate in this focus group?
- Do you agree to be tape-recorded?
- Do you agree to maintain the confidentiality of the information discussed during this focus group and the people who participated in the discussion?

This study has been reviewed and approved by the School of Public Health Institutional Review Board on Research Involving Human Subjects. If you have any questions about your rights as a study participant, or are dissatisfied at any time with any aspect of this study, you may contact— anonymously, if you wish—the School of Public Health Institutional Review Board, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, CB# 7400, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7400, or by phone 919-966-3012. You may call collect.

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INTERVIEW FACT SHEET FOR EFLAND SERVICE PROVIDERS

Thank you for taking the time to meet with us. My name is _____, and this is _____, who will be taking notes and assisting me during our discussion. We understand that your time is valuable, and we very much appreciate your participation.

Please feel free to ask questions at any time throughout our discussion.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS INTERVIEW?

_____ and I are part of a team of six graduate students from the Department of Health Behavior and Health Education at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. We are conducting a community diagnosis of Efland, which means that we want to better understand the lives of people living in Efland. We would like to speak with you because one or more of your community members identified you as a person with a unique perspective who can represent the views of Efland as a whole. Your views are important to this process, and we wish to become familiar with your way of life, the things you value in your community, and the things you'd like to change.

WHAT WILL I BE ASKED TO DO?

This interview is a single meeting that will last about 45 minutes to an hour. During that time, we would like to discuss your experiences with living and working in Efland.

Some examples of questions we might ask include:

- What are some of the things you like most about the community Efland?
- In your opinion, what are the biggest challenges that people in the Efland community face?
- Describe what a typical day might be like for you.

Please remember that there are no right or wrong answers and that you can skip any questions that you do not feel comfortable answering. While the information you provide is important and very helpful, we do not want you to feel uncomfortable.

We might also tape record this discussion to ensure that we do not miss any of the information that you give us. The only people who will hear that tape will be the six members of our team. The tape will later be erased. You can ask for the tape recorder to be turned off at any time during the interview. We ask that you talk in a voice at least as loud as mine. If you feel uncomfortable with this process, you can refuse to be tape-recorded.

WHAT WILL YOU DO WITH THE INFORMATION YOU GATHER?

The information we gather from interviews will be combined with information from focus groups—that is, small groups assembled to identify and discuss key issues in the community. A summary of this information will be presented both written and verbally to your community.

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WHAT ARE THE RISKS AND BENEFITS OF MY PARTICIPATION?

The risks associated with your participation in this study are negligible. However one potential risk may be that if you say any bad things about the community or the services you provide in the community and that information is divulged, you may be at risk for losing your job. Such information could also affect any political career you may choose to have. We will do the best we can to protect you from this risk by keeping all data in a locked file cabinet. In addition, your name will never be attached to anything you say. Your participation will provide useful information that can be used by Efland to plan and improve community services available for its residents. After conducting these sessions, we will summarize our findings about Efland and present this summary both written and verbally to the Efland community.

ARE THERE ANY COSTS?

Aside from the time commitment of 45 minutes to an hour, there are no costs for participating in this interview.

WILL I BE PAID?

You will not receive monetary payment for your participation in this interview. Your participation is completely voluntary.

SUBJECT'S RIGHTS AND CONFIDENTIALITY

If you agree to participate in this study, please understand that you are doing so voluntarily (you do not have to do it).

- You have the right to withdraw your consent or stop your participation at any time without penalty.
- You have the right to refuse to answer particular questions
- You may ask that tape recording be stopped at any time.

To protect your privacy, your replies will remain anonymous. Your name will not be linked to anything we have said in this interview. The only people who have access to the data are the community diagnosis team and the faculty advisor.

Identifying information such as your age, ethnicity, sex, and number of years residing in or working in Efland may be obtained throughout the interview. This information will only be used for summarizing data and will not be linked to any statement you have made. Only the six people on our community diagnosis team will have access to these data. You will not be identified in any report or publication of this study or its results.

We would like to take notes and audiotape the interview because your information is very important to us, and we want to ensure that we do not miss any important details. Notes will be made anonymously. Audiotapes will be stored in a secure file cabinet at the UNC School of Public Health. After we have reviewed the information that they contain, they will be erased.

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CONTACT INFORMATION:

Principal Investigator: Julia Philpott
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Dept. of Health Behavior and Health Education
Phone: (919)-966-3919
Toll free: 1-866-610-8272

Other student investigators:

Felicity Aulino
Jennifer Farnsworth
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Theresa Jackson
Danielle Spurlock

Eugenia Eng, Faculty Advisor
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307 Rosenau Hall, CB#7440
Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7440
Phone: (919)-966-3909

The extra copy of this fact sheet is for you to keep.

If you complete the interview, then it is understood that you consent to all of the above points unless you state otherwise.

STATEMENTS OF AGREEMENT:

- Do you have any questions about anything that I've said so far?
- Do you agree to participate in this interview?
- Do you agree to be tape-recorded?

This study has been reviewed and approved by the School of Public Health Institutional Review Board on Research Involving Human Subjects. If you have any questions about your rights as a study participant, or are dissatisfied at any time with any aspect of this study, you may contact-anonymously, if you wish-the School of Public Health Institutional Review Board, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, CB# 7400, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7400, or by phone 919-966-3012. You may call collect.

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FOCUS GROUP FACT SHEET FOR ADOLESCENT MEMBERS OF THE EFLAND COMMUNITY

Thank you for taking the time to meet with us. My name is _____, and this is _____, who will be taking notes and assisting me during our discussion. We understand that time is important to you, and we want to thank you ahead of time for agreeing to meet with us.

Please feel free to ask questions at any time throughout our discussion.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS FOCUS GROUP?

_____ and I are part of a team of six graduate students from the Department of Health Behavior and Health Education at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. We are conducting a research project called a community diagnosis. The community diagnosis of Efland means that we want to better understand the lives of people living in Efland. We would like to speak with you because we are especially interested in how young people see Efland. Your opinions are important to this process, and we want to learn about the things that go on in your daily life, the things you like about living in Efland, and the things you'd like to change.

WHAT WILL I BE ASKED TO DO?

This focus group is a one-time meeting that will last about an hour to an hour and a half. During that time, we would like to discuss your experiences with living in Efland. We hope that you will feel free to discuss what you value about your community as well as some of the things that you feel are difficult or need improvement. We would like to hear from each person during the discussion, but each person does not have to answer every question.

Some examples of questions we might ask include:

- What are some of the things that you like most about living in Efland?
- What are the biggest problems that children in your community face?
- What kinds of things do you like to do for fun or relaxation?

Please remember that there are no right or wrong answers and that you can skip any questions that you do not feel comfortable answering. While the information you provide is important and very helpful, we do not want you to feel uncomfortable.

We might also tape record our discussion to ensure that we do not miss anything you tell us. The only people who will hear that tape will be the six members of our team. However, if anyone feels uncomfortable with this process at any point in time, he or she can ask us not to tape-record the discussion.

WHAT WILL YOU DO WITH WHAT I TELL YOU?

The information we gather from focus groups will be combined with information from other discussions and interviews that we will conduct over the next few months. Later in the year, we will all get together to share what we have learned with your community.

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WHAT ARE THE RISKS AND BENEFITS OF MY PARTICIPATION?

The risks associated with your participation in this study are small. However, there is the possibility that negative comments about the community and the provision of services in the community, if divulged, might affect your standing within the community or your ability to obtain community services. To address this concern, everything that is said within this group will remain confidential, and group members must agree not to tell other people what we talked about here. There is, of course, the possibility that someone might breach confidentiality and repeat what you say to another person in the community. In addition, if you feel uncomfortable discussing any question or topic during the focus group, we'll skip it.

Some benefits to you might be the opportunity to talk about what you like and dislike about your community. Your participation will provide useful information that can be used by Efland to plan and improve community services available for its residents. After conducting these sessions, we will summarize our findings about Efland and present this summary both written and verbally to the Efland community.

ARE THERE ANY COSTS?

Aside from the time commitment of an hour to an hour and a half and the expense associated with transportation to and from the group, there are no costs for participating in this focus group.

WILL I BE PAID?

You will not receive monetary payment for your participation in this interview. Your participation is completely voluntary. A light refreshment will be served during the focus group.

SUBJECT'S RIGHTS AND CONFIDENTIALITY

If you agree to participate in this study, please understand that you are doing so voluntarily (you do not have to do it). Whether you participate or not will not affect services from UNC or within the Efland community.

- You have the right to withdraw your consent or stop your participation at any time without penalty.
- You have the right to refuse to answer particular questions.
- You may ask that tape recording be stopped at any time.

To protect your privacy, your replies will remain anonymous (we won't use your name). The only people who have access to the data are the community diagnosis team and the faculty advisor.

Your age, ethnicity, sex, and number of years residing in Efland may be revealed during the discussion. This information will only be used for summarizing data and will not be linked to any statement you have made. Only the six people on our community diagnosis team will have access to these data. When we discuss our results, we will not use your name.

We would like to take notes and audiotape the focus group discussion because your information is very important to us, and we want to ensure that we do not miss any important details. Notes

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will be made anonymously. Audiotapes will be stored in a secure file cabinet at the UNC School of Public Health. After we have reviewed the information that they contain, they will be erased.

Every effort will be taken to protect your identity as a participant in this study.

You must agree not to reveal anything you learn about other participants or share any statements made during this discussion to anyone outside of this group.

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Principal Investigator: Julia Philpott
University of NC at Chapel Hill
Dept. of Health Behavior and Health Education
Phone: (919)-966-3919
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Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7440
Phone: (919)-966-3909

The extra copy of this fact sheet is for you to keep.

If you complete the focus group, then it is understood that you consent to all of the above points unless you state otherwise.

STATEMENTS OF AGREEMENT:

- Do you have any questions about anything that I've said so far?
- Do you agree to participate in this focus group?
- Do you agree to be tape-recorded?
- Do you agree to maintain the confidentiality of the information discussed during this focus group and the people who participated in the discussion?

This study has been reviewed and approved by the School of Public Health Institutional Review Board on Research Involving Human Subjects. If you have any questions about your rights as a study participant, or are dissatisfied at any time with any aspect of this study, you may contact-anonymously, if you wish-the School of Public Health Institutional Review Board, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, CB# 7400, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7400, or by phone 919-966-3012. You may call collect.

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FOCUS GROUP FACT SHEET FOR PARENTS OR GUARDIANS OF EFLAND ADOLESCENTS

Thank you for taking the time to meet with us. My name is _____, and this is _____, who will be taking notes and assisting me during our discussion. We understand that time is important to you, and we want to thank you ahead of time for agreeing to meet with us.

Please feel free to ask questions at any time throughout our discussion.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS FOCUS GROUP?

_____ and I are part of a team of six graduate students from the Department of Health Behavior and Health Education at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. We are conducting a research project called a community diagnosis. The community diagnosis of Efland means that we want to better understand the lives of people living in Efland. We would like to speak with your son or daughter because we are especially interested in how young people see Efland. Young people's opinions are important to this process, and we want to learn about the things that go on in their daily life, the things they like about living in Efland, and the things they'd like to change.

WHAT WILL MY CHILD BE ASKED TO DO?

This focus group is a one-time meeting that will last about an hour to an hour and a half. During that time, we would like to discuss your child's experiences with living in Efland. We hope that he/she will feel free to discuss what he/she values about your community as well as some of the things that he/she feels are difficult or need improvement. We would like to hear from each person during the discussion, but each person does not have to answer every question.

Some examples of questions we might ask include:

- What are some of the things that you like most about living in Efland?
- What are the biggest problems that children in your community face?
- What kinds of things do you like to do for fun or relaxation?

Please remember that your child can skip any questions that he/she does not feel comfortable answering.

We might also tape record our discussion to ensure that we do not miss anything that the young people tell us. The only people who will hear that tape will be the six members of our team. However, if anyone feels uncomfortable with this process at any point in time, he or she can ask us not to tape-record the discussion.

WHAT WILL YOU DO WITH WHAT MY CHILD TELLS YOU?

The information we gather from focus groups will be combined with information from other discussions and interviews that we will conduct over the next few months. Later in the year, we will all get together to share what we have learned with your community.

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WHAT ARE THE RISKS AND BENEFITS OF MY CHILD'S PARTICIPATION?

The risks associated with your child's participation in this study are small. However, there is the possibility that negative comments about the community and the provision of services in the community, if divulged, might affect your child's standing within the community or his or her ability to obtain community services. To address this concern, everything that is said within this group will remain confidential, and group members must agree not to tell other people what we talked about here. There is, of course, the possibility that someone might breach confidentiality and repeat what your child says to another person in the community. However, if your child feels uncomfortable discussing any question or topic during the focus group, we'll skip it.

Some benefits to your child might be the opportunity to talk about what he/she likes and dislikes about your community. Your child's participation will provide useful information that can be used by Efland to plan and improve community services available for its residents, and particularly for its children. After conducting these sessions, we will summarize our findings about Efland and present this summary both written and verbally to the Efland community.

ARE THERE ANY COSTS?

Aside from the time commitment of an hour to an hour and a half and the expense associated with transportation to and from the group, there are no costs for participating in this focus group.

WILL MY CHILD BE PAID?

Neither you nor your child will receive monetary payment for your participation in this interview. Participation is completely voluntary. A light refreshment will be served during the focus group.

SUBJECT'S RIGHTS AND CONFIDENTIALITY

If you agree to allow your child to participate in this study, please understand that you are doing so voluntarily (you do not have to do it). Whether your child participates or not will not affect services from UNC or within the Efland community.

- You have the right to withdraw your consent or stop your child's participation at any time without penalty. Your child also has this right.
- Your child has the right to refuse to answer particular questions.
- You or your child may ask that tape recording be stopped at any time.

To protect your child's privacy, his/her replies will remain anonymous (we won't use his/her name). In addition, the only people who have access to the data are the community diagnosis team and the faculty advisor.

Your child's age, ethnicity, sex, and number of years residing in Efland may be revealed during the discussion. This information will only be used for summarizing data and will not be linked to any statement your child has made. Only the six people on our community diagnosis team will have access to these data. When we discuss our results, we will not use your child's name.

We would like to take notes and audiotape the focus group discussion because the information is very important to us, and we want to ensure that we do not miss any important details. Notes will

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be made anonymously. Audiotapes will be stored in a secure file cabinet at the UNC School of Public Health. After we have reviewed the information that they contain, they will be erased.

Every effort will be taken to protect your child's identity as a participant in this study.

Your child must agree not to reveal anything he/she learns about other participants or share any statements made during this discussion to anyone outside of this group.

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Principal Investigator: Julia Philpott
University of NC at Chapel Hill
Dept. of Health Behavior and Health Education
Phone: (919)-966-3919
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Eugenia Eng, Faculty Advisor
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Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7440
Phone: (919)-966-3909

The extra copy of this consent form is for you to keep.

If your child participates in the focus group, then it is understood that you consent to all of the above points unless you state otherwise.

STATEMENTS OF AGREEMENT:

- Do you have any questions about anything that I've said so far?
- Do you agree to allow your child to participate in this focus group?
- Do you agree to allow this session to be tape-recorded?

This study has been reviewed and approved by the School of Public Health Institutional Review Board on Research Involving Human Subjects. If you have any questions about your child's rights as a study participant, or are dissatisfied at any time with any aspect of this study, you may contact— anonymously, if you wish— the School of Public Health Institutional Review Board, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, CB# 7400, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7400, or by phone 919-966-3012. You may call collect.

“I have read and understand the information presented here, and I freely give my consent for my child to participate in this research.”

Appendix G: Codebook

EFLAND AOCD TEAM INTERVIEW CODE BOOK

ORIENTATION TO COMMUNITY (IDENTIFIERS)

- Race
 - (AA) African American
 - (C) Caucasian
 - (H) Hispanic
 - (MR) Multiracial
 - (O) Other
 - (R) Refused to answer
- Time in Efland
 - (N) Newcomer = Less than 2 years
 - (S) Short = 2 to 5 years
 - (M) Moderate = 6 to 10 years
 - (L) Lifetime = lived in Efland whole life -OR- lived in Efland most of life, then moved away for a few years, then moved back –OR- lived in Efland more than 10 years
- Age
 - (Y) Youth = 11 to 18 years
 - (YA) Young Adult = 19 to 34 years
 - (OA) Older Adult = 35 to 59 years
 - (SC) Senior citizen = 59 + years
- Position
 - (SP) Service provider
 - (CM) Community member

ASSETS = things that the person likes about Efland, reasons for moving to Efland, strengths of the community

- (Friend) Friendliness = everyone is friendly here, like a family, family atmosphere, can count on your neighbor; everyone knows one another; positive people; etc.
- (Safe) Safety = anything dealing with sense of security, everyone looks out for one another, safe place to raise a family, etc.
- (Fam) Family = I have family here, everyone here is related (talking about actually being related as opposed to just feeling like it's a family atmosphere); proximity to loved ones
- (Env) Environment = anything relating to the physical area as a strength; pretty area, good location, etc.
- (G&D) Growth and Development = anything relating to growth and development as a positive possibility in Efland
- (Peo) People = strength is in the people; the people are the best part of the community; hard workers; etc.
 - (Child) Children = use when someone specifically cites the children as a strength of the community
 - (Parent) Parents = use when someone specifically cites the parents or adults as a strength of the community

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- (Senior) Senior citizens = use when someone specifically cites the senior citizens as a strength of the community
- (Rel) Religion = mention of religion, spirituality, church, religious activity or practice as a strength
- (ST) Small Town = like the fact that Efland is a small town; bedroom community; etc.
- (PQ) Peace and quiet = relates to the overall atmosphere about the area
- (Help) Helping = helping each other; community partnerships
- (Loc) Location = relates to a good location for future development, close to highways, etc.
- (Sch) School = relates to specific mentions of the school or community park as a asset
- (O) Other

TRANSPORTATION = How people get around, what they wish they had, etc.

- (LT) Lack of transportation
- (Bus) Bus
- (C) Car
- (CP) Carpool
- (W) Walk
- (NC) No car
- (CN) Community needs transportation
- (ET) Elderly transportation
- (RR) Railroad
- (NP) No problems with transportation
- (Traf) Traffic = issues with traffic coming through the community; stoplight; etc.
- (O) Other

YOUTH = Efland residents under the age of 18

- (A) Activities = any activities that are sponsored for youth, youth groups, church groups, etc.
- (S) Strengths = the strengths of the youth in Efland, i.e. youth getting involved, intelligent youth, well-behaved, etc.
- (N&W) Needs and wants = needs or wants of the community specific to the youth (recreation, education, role models, etc.); use sub-code as needed:
 - (Part) Partnerships with adults = want adults to listen to them, want to be equal to adults in the community, want respect of adults, etc.
 - (Sch) School = any needs or wants associated with school, teachers, principals, etc.
- (C) Challenges or Problems = problems specific to youth (drug use, early sexual activity, boredom, drop-outs, etc.)
- (O) Other

Appendix G: Codebook

CHALLENGES AND NEEDS

- (G&D) Growth and Development= anything that refers to growth and development as a challenge or need
- (Trans) Transportation
 - (Child) Children = need transportation to get to where they need to be
- (Rec) Recreation (sub code as necessary)
 - (Elsewhere) There is not enough to do in Efland; must go elsewhere
 - (Access to Center) Access to community center = can't get access, have to pay, have to go through "red tape," or anything else that impedes the community's ability to use the Efland-Cheeks community center
 - (Sport) Sports = basketball, baseball, leagues, etc.
- (Comm) Communication = describes how community doesn't relate as an integrated whole, need to come together more
- (Role) Male role models = need young men to get involved more with their community
- (Shop) Shopping = grocery stores, Wal-Mart, shopping centers, market; etc.
- (Busi) Businesses = restaurants, businesses (not specific to shopping)
- (Serv) Services = doctors offices, eye care, legal; modernization of services; information services; etc.
- (M) Money = need money, are a poor community, lack money, etc.
- (NW) Networking = networking with people in community and with other services or service providers; cohesion; closer relationships
- (Inc) Incorporation = needs to be incorporated
- (U) Unemployment = people are unemployed; people need jobs; job layoffs
- (Drug) = Past of present concerns about drug use
- (Safe) Safety = people don't feel safe; safety issues
- (Health) Health = healthcare, health insurance
- (Lead) Leadership = need a local government; people who are committed to Efland and willing to make a difference; local leadership; political involvement; local voice
- (SP) Single parents
- (O) Other

SERVICES

- (Busi) Businesses = mentions businesses in the community, like law firms, medical practices, mills, etc.
- (Util—not WS)) Utility = things like heat, electricity
- (Comm) Community = healthcare, Meals on Wheels, church community service, other services available to the community
- (Gov) Governmental services
- (HS) Health services = health or medical services
- (UNC) Anything affiliated with the university
- (W&S) Water and Sewer
 - (W&S_Hist) History = the history of what has happened
 - (W&S_Div) Division = how it has divided the community

Appendix G: Codebook

- (W&S_Fut) Future direction = where it is going, new grants, etc.
- (O) Other

BOUNDARIES = Things that relate to how people parse their world.

- (Geo) Geographical = mentions physical boundaries, barriers, or landmarks
 - (M) Mebane
 - (H) Hillsborough
 - (40/85) Interstate 40/85
 - (70) Highway 70
 - (O) Other
- (Soc) Social = describes social boundaries; use sub-code if needed
 - (Race) Racial boundary
- (Pol) Political = describes town as being politically divided (i.e. by party)
- (Ch) Cheeks = includes Cheeks as part of Efland
- (None) None = lack of boundaries; no real boundaries

PROJECTS = Activities or movements.

- (Park) Community park = park by Efland-Cheeks community center; includes basketball court, picnic tables, and baseball field
- (Garden) 4-H Garden project
- (Habitat) Habitat for Humanity houses and community
- (MG) Men's Group = men's health group; prostate cancer group
- (4H) 4-H Group = children's group; Kids of Unity; 4-H Club
- (O) Other – includes miscellaneous fundraisers to help school

MOVERS & SHAKERS = Folks who either have gotten project underway or gotten people together (perhaps around an issue or just for social gatherings) or just people that others think do these things.

- (UV) United Voices: Use sub-codes if person explicitly names someone:
 - (EM) Elvira Mebane
 - (LA) Leo Allison
- (Rur) Ruritans
- (Efland) Efland Family
- (Church) Church = pastors, ministers, church leaders, etc.
- (LG) Local government = government people not specific to a particular group
- (CC) County Commissioners
- (SC) Senior Citizens
- (DOA) Department on Aging
- (NAACP) NAACP
- (BOE) Board of Education
- (O) Other

Appendix G: Codebook

ACTIVITIES

- (Rec) Recreation = recreation, including youth programs
- (Sp) Sports = sports and exercise; fishing
- (Shop) Shopping
- (T) Traveling
- (Rel) Religious activity: use sub-code as needed
 - Church
 - Bible study
 - Weddings
 - Plays
- (A&C) Arts and crafts
- (Hang) Hanging Out = socializing or just “hanging” in the neighborhood
- (O) Other

FORUM

- (Plan) Planning committee = expressed desire to help plan forum (be on planning committee)
- (Attend) Attend = expressed desire or intention to attend forum
- (O) Other

JOB

- (Health) Health—deals with any kind of health worker; use subcodes as needed:
 - (HCW) Home care workers= people who take care of others in their homes
 - (HD) Health department workers
- (Farm) Farmers
- (BOE) Board of Education
- (Mech)Mechanics
- (Truck) Truck drivers
- (Shop) Shop = shop or store owners
- (Fact) Factories
- (Cl) Clerical
- (Univ) Work at University = UNC or Duke
- (H) Housekeeping
- (OOT) Out-of-town = People hold jobs outside of Efland
- (HW) Housewife = housewives, homemakers, stay-at-home mom, etc.
- (T) Teachers
- (Hair) Hairdresser = barber, hairdresser, etc.
- (O) Other

Appendix G: Codebook

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS = description of political climate and the government specific to Efland or the nation or the world.

- (V) Voice = no voice, need a voice; expresses concern that Hillsborough (or another community) speaks for Efland; no representation
- (Vote) Vote = I vote; people in Efland vote
- Board of Commissioners
- (DV) Don't vote = I don't vote; people in Efland don't vote
- (Coh) Cohesion = lack of political cohesion
- (DGI) Don't get involved (in politics)
- (Inc) Incorporation = any comments about incorporation
- (DK) Don't know = person is unfamiliar with the political climate of the area
- (O) Other

HEALTH = That which relates to a condition of the body or mind.

- (Men) Men's health issues
- (Women) Women's health issues
- (Youth) Youth health issues
- (Seniors) Senior health issues
- (Disp) Disparities
- (Emerg) Emergency services
- (Drugs) Drugs
- (Nutr) Nutrition
- (O) Other

RACE RELATIONS

- (Sep) Separation = statements about how the different races keep to themselves, don't relate well together socially, have nothing in common, etc.
- (Coh) cohesion (lack of strife, working together)
- (NP) No problems = relations are not necessarily cohesive, but there are no specific problems, either.
- (Sup) Superficial = superficial relations; cordial with one another, but not especially cohesive
- (O) Other

MISCELLANEOUS (Misc) = Anything that does not fit into any other category, perhaps to be organized into separate domains later.

NETWORKS = The people, organizations, social groups, settings, etc. that seem to support or in some way form a system or grouping of people or resources to aid some action, behavior, emotion, etc.

Appendix G: Codebook

HISTORY = Anything that relates to how things were in the past, be it referring to services, activities, organizations, businesses, growth, area, people, places, general feelings, etc.

FUTURE = People's hopes for the future, dreams, aspirations, where they hope Efland will be in 5-10 years, etc.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION (SOI) = Where people go to find out what is going on in the community, the state, the nation or the world.

- Newspapers, TV channels or programs, etc.
- (Media) Media issues: coverage, press, reputation of the community

Food! **Local Talent!** **Prizes!**

**Showcase
for the Future:
Spotlight on
Efland!**

Basketball! **Cake Walk!**

Saturday, April 12th

10am until Noon
Efland-Cheeks Elementary School



It's time to talk about our future--
for ourselves and for our children, so...

Show up and DO something!

If you have any questions, or are interested in performing a talent or baking a cake for the cake walk, please call Danielle at 360-0710!



**Showcase
for the Future:
Spotlight on
Efland!**

**Saturday, April 12th, 2003
Efland-Cheeks Elementary School**

Showcase for the Future: Spotlight on Efland!

Morning Events

- 1. Meet, Greet, and Eat!** **10:00**
Be sure to make a nametag, grab a bagel, and mingle.
- 2. Welcome** **10:10**
Wayne Worth will welcome you and give an overview of today's activities.
- 3. Introduction of the UNC Team and Efland's Hot Topics** **10:15**
UNC students will explain what they have been doing in Efland the past months and will talk about what people have been saying.
- 4. Entertainment Act #1** **10:30**
The 4-H Children's Group will perform.
- 5. Small Group Discussion** **10:35**
We will break into small groups to talk about Efland's hottest topics.
- 6. Cake Walk** **11:15**
Walk to win a yummy baked good!
- 7. Large Group Discussion** **11:25**
Small groups will report back to the large group on what they discussed.
- 8. Entertainment Act #2** **11:55**
McCoy's Praise Team will sing for us all!
- 9. Closing** **12:00**

Door prizes will be distributed throughout the entire two-hour period!
You must be present to win.

Basketball tournament to follow at noon.

Thank you for coming!

General Overview

For the past few months, 6 students from UNC's School of Public Health have been conducting interviews in Efland. The team talked to community members and people who work for agencies that provide services here.

Each page of this packet contains quotes from these interviews for the *Strengths of Efland* as well as for six of the current "hottest topics" in the community: *Finding a Voice in Orange County*, *Growth and Development*, *Services*, *Transportation*, *Water and Sewer*, and *Youth*. A brief summary of each topic follows the quotes at the bottom of each page.

These quotes will be used in the small group discussions this morning. Please remember and be respectful of the fact that someone who said these quotes may be in this room today.

Once again, thank you very much for coming to Showcase for the Future: Spotlight on Efland! We hope you have a wonderful time!

Efland's Strengths

General

Quotes from Interviews

- “It’s a great community.”
- “Efland has good people”
- “Everywhere you go you have family members around.”
- “When I come and do things and mingle and talk, I already know the people and it makes me feel good.”

Children

Quotes from Interviews

- “Efland was a good place to raise kids.”
- “Children are very respectful too; they listen. They are very sweet children around here.”

Summary

Many people we talked to say that children represent the future of Efland.

Church

Quotes from Interviews

- “I think the church plays a very vital role.”
- “The strength of Efland is religion. Everyone is at church almost every Sunday. There are hard working people here.”
- “It’s important for church people to do right things, be in right places,...help others.”

Summary

When listing the strengths of the community, churches were mentioned as the key to get people involved.

People and Friendliness

Quotes from Interviews

- “You know your neighbors, and everybody looks out for everybody. Like when we went through the ice storm, everybody [was] looking out for everybody.”
- “I like the way that everyone says hello to one another; it was very friendly, and I like that.”
- “I’m impressed with the senior citizens. They are strong-willed, religious, hard working, strong backbone.”
- “I’ve never seen the community want to do something that they couldn’t do; you just have to get them wound-up.”
- “If we don’t praise and celebrate and recognize each other, who’s going to do that?”

Summary

The people of Efland were continually mentioned as its biggest strength.

Growth and Development

Quotes from Interviews

- “There are some in the community that want Efland to stay a small community, but it’s not. We’re becoming a suburb real quick.”
- “I think we have growth. But I think also people fear losing that hometown feeling.”
- “Other places, growth—increase in population, increase in business—is a matter of civic pride. [In] Orange County, it’s exactly the opposite.”
- “We want this area to be not ancient; we want it to be up-to-date like the rest of the world is.”
- “The growth is happening haphazardly.”

Summary

A small town feel was mentioned as both a strength of Efland and a concern, given the growth and development possibilities. Regardless, residents and service providers alike linked the issues of growth and development in Efland to Orange County politics.

Finding a Voice in Orange County

Quotes from Interviews

- “People are dissatisfied with the fact that Chapel Hill rules the world politically. It’s the tail wagging the dog. The county government is not a representative government; the government doesn’t care about Efland geographically because the majority of the votes come from areas outside of Efland.”
- “We get bumped off a lot of stuff because we are in a rural area. This is Orange County. The money is in Chapel Hill and the buck stops there...I guess you have to live in a certain area to benefit from the county.”
- “I think we feel at times that Chapel Hill gets a lot of attention and gets a lot of things. And we are northern Orange County and we are always sort of put on the backburner of the County.”
- “I think a lot of the county feels like they are really neglected by the county and that Chapel Hill is so overbearing. I guess it’s like city versus country. They have a lot of strange things that you just don’t do in the country. They have a lot of different ideals.”
- “I think working with the county is the biggest hurdle. There is a lot of jumping through hoops to get anything done. I don’t know what it is. It seems to me that this end of the county is not as important as Chapel Hill. They think of us more as rural – Country Bumpkins or something. When we try to get something little, it’s like, ‘What do they need it for?’”
- “We don’t have a large voter base – no power in the democracy. What else can we do? We don’t have anyone to represent us.”
- “One of the things I think we need to do is to establish some form of government. There is definitely some need of a leadership organization in the community. Efland is growing and all of that is controlled by the Board of Commissioners at the county.”

Summary

Currently, there is no formal government within Efland. Residents have expressed a strong desire to be heard and understood by county officials.

Services

Quotes from Interviews

- "There's nothing around here. Just houses and the quickie mart."
- "Everywhere you go, there is a McDonald's, except for Efland."
- "The needs of the community are not being met by the agencies. People feel that they can't get to everything before they close at 5:00pm, before they get off work."
- "We need a bigger grocery store. The one down here is okay, but it doesn't have a lot. And convenient stores have high prices."
- "Unfortunately, the majority [of Efland residents] go to Hillsborough or Mebane because we don't have a bank here."
- "I don't know how they work things as far as bringing in some sort of medical facilities. It would be great to have something like that for elderly or for young people to go and get a physical."
- "I guess whenever we need something, we just go outside of Efland to get it."

Summary

There are currently such services as a post office, beauty salon, barber shop, and car wash in Efland. However, many residents feel that there need to be more services offered in the community so that people do not have to travel elsewhere for things.

Transportation

Quotes from Interviews

- “Transportation? What transportation?”
- “There is no public transportation except for the limited services that the human services transportation system provides...I am not sure how useful it is because the route is so limited.”
- “Unless you have a car there is no way to get around in Orange County. There is a bus that flies through...it will get you somewhere, but you have to be there for hours in order to get back to where you want to go. And the bus only runs to selective locations.”
- “It does seem to have an effect on people’s lives because there are no health services in the area. Everything is further away than walking distance.”
- “I would like to see them bring some sort of transportation, be it a shuttle bus or something like that, connected with Hillsborough and the Orange County/Chapel Hill area, so this area wouldn’t be isolated to those who don’t have a car.”
- “Transportation is very lacking. It affects the children. There are things going on in Hillsborough and Burlington that they cannot get to. Can’t get to roller skating, bowling, swimming pools, the mall, [or] the park. There is no way for them to get there unless they are privately driven. Most mothers work and cannot drive them.”
- “There is the Orange County Transportation [system], but it is fairly specific as to who has access. There is no bussing. I guess you could bike. Because people in Efland have never had transportation, it is hard to say how it affects them.”

Summary

The Efland community offers some transportation for its senior citizens, but other groups within the area must rely on personal means of transportation, such as carpooling and walking.

Water and Sewer

Quotes from Interviews

- "...if there's not water and sewer there, industry's not going to want to come there."
- "In Efland they have a sewer system. It has a history, it's convoluted and twisted and screwed up, and it's just terrible mixed match of misunderstandings and bad information and on and on. And you just deal with it on a daily basis."
- "Even though the bond passed, they have still not extended the sewage to this part. Where did that money go? They passed the bond referendum, the money was supposed to be for this. But it's never been done."
- "But essentially, all the people that signed that sewer contract and didn't get it, because they ran out of money before they could get to them, they have been carrying a load of bad for 14 years now."
- "Once they go off highway 70 they have generally very small water lines. You cannot provide fire protection with those water lines...because you cannot get enough pressure or flow from small lines. With sewer and with water, normally you can develop on small lots...But when you build on small lots, then all of a sudden a fire in the house threatens surrounding houses to a greater degree than they do when you are on large lots. But if you don't have water then you have a problem."
- "You have sewer systems coming down through these satellite areas, to Petrol and to the point where these stores are, but you don't have it coming to personal houses."
- "Well, it can get pretty messy with the septic."
- "I have talked to grown men that would cry talking about their family couldn't bathe in their house – just out of frustration."
- "I would say that's a divisive issue in the community."

Summary

Water availability is often limited in Efland and the sewer system, instated in 1988, still has not been extended to everyone interested in receiving the service.

Youth

Quotes from Interviews

- “Children are the future of Efland.”
- “It’s important for children to be in the right place, a place that’s positive.”
- **“If we get more adults involved in the community, we can get little things for the children and let it grow. Then one child can help three others, so [the improvement] will grow fast.”**
- “We have to be interested in all children so that the whole community does better.”
- “We need more recreation for the kids.”
- “Our world is changing so rapidly, and the challenges that children will have to face are so much more daunting. They are facing the serious challenges of life.”
- “Kids need the opportunity to be heard and understood...a lot of situations would be averted if you provide children with that opportunity to be heard...to be valued...to listen.”

Summary

Residents discussed their care and concern for children in the Efland community.

Efland Organizations

Name	Contact Information
Kids of Unity / 4-H Club	Judy McAdoo, President 245-2404
MATCH – Men Acting Together on Cancer and Health	Robert Mebane 563-6053 Derek Griffith 966-8650 dgriffit@email.unc.edu
MLK Foundation	Donna Mebane 732-7099
Northern Orange NAACP	Margaret McAdoo, Community Coordinator 304-4942 Keith D. Cook 644-1886 kdcinvconsultant@aol.com
People for Progress	Rev. Umstead Mr. Moriah Church
Efland-Cheeks PTO	Becky Horn - 563-5112 ext. 224
Orange County Recreation and Parks	Lori Taft, Management Director 245-2660
Efland Ruritans	Archie Newberg, President 732-2962
Efland Senior Citizen Center	Peggy Minor, Director Agnes Mitchell, Crafts Teacher 563-6358
United Voices of Efland-Cheeks	Leo Allison, Chair – 563-9110 Elvira Mebane – 245-2409
West End Revitalization Association – CBEP/CDC “Community Based Environmental Protection” “Community Development Corporation”	www.wera-nc.org PO Box 661 – 206 Moore Street Mebane, NC 27302 Phone: 919-563-6099 Email: wera1usa@netscape.net

Efland Churches and Reverends

Church	Reverend
Gaines Chapel AME	Rev. W. L. Morrison
Greater Canaan Baptist Church	Rev. Franklin Haynes
Hunter's Chapel AME	Rev. David Lowe
McCoy's Temple Holy Church	Rev. Radford Rogers
Mt. Moriah Baptist Church	Rev. Norman Umstead
Efland Presbyterian Church	Rev. Temp Le Fussell
Efland United Methodist Church	Rev. Cindy Lister
White Cross AME	Rev. Milton Battle

Orange County Government Directory 2003

Orange County is governed by a Board of Commissioners. The Orange County Board of Commissioners is comprised of five members who are elected at large, on a partisan basis, by a county-wide vote. Commissioners serve four-year terms, and elections are held in November of even-numbered years. The primary duties of the Board include adopting an annual budget, establishing the annual property tax rate, appointing various officials, planning for county needs and enacting local ordinances. The Board also has the authority to call bond referendums, enter into contracts and establish new programs and departments.

Board of County Commissioners

	Title/Dept.	Address	Telephone (H/W)	E-mail
Brown, Margaret W.	Chair	P.O. Box 8181 Hillsborough, N.C. 27278	(H) 929-6460	mwbrown@mindspring.com
Gordon, Alice M.	Vice Chair	282 Edgewood Dr. Chapel Hill, N.C. 27517	(H) 933-0550	gordonam@mindspring.com
Carey Jr., Moses	Commissioner	901 Lystra Ln. Chapel Hill, N.C. 27516	(H) 929-8513 (W) 933-8494	mcarey1@mindspring.com
Halkiotis, Stephen H.	Commissioner	2930 Franklin Rd. Hillsborough, N.C. 27278	(H) 732-4813 (W) 732-6271	stevehh@mindspring.com
Jacobs, Barry	Commissioner	2105 Moorefields Rd. Hillsborough, N.C. 27278	(H) 732-4384 (W) 732-4941	barry.j@mindspring.com

Visit Orange County on the Internet at:
<http://www.co.orange.nc.us>

Department/Division Offices

Department	Phone/Ext.	Fax
Aging	245-2000	644-3044
Animal Control	245-2075	644-3308
Arts Commission	245-2335	644-3008
Board of Commissioners	245-2130	644-0246
Budget	245-2151	644-3324
Child Support Enforcement	245-2175	644-3019
Clerk of Court	245-2200	644-3043
Cooperative Extension	245-2050	644-3067
County Manager	245-2300	644-3004
Dental Health – Carrboro	968-2025	968-2021
Economic Development	245-2325	644-3008
Elections	245-2350	644-3318
Emergency Management	968-2050	968-4066
Environment and Resource Conservation	245-2590	644-3351
Environmental Health	245-2360	644-3006
Finance	245-2450	644-3324
Health Department - Hillsborough	245-2400	644-3007
Health Department - Chapel Hill	968-2022	968-2013
Housing/Community Development	245-2490	644-3056
Human Rights and Relations	245-2250	644-3048
Information Systems	245-2276	644-3324
Inspections	245-2600	644-3002
Land Records/GIS	245-2500	644-3015
Libraries	245-2525	644-3003
Personnel	245-2550	644-3009
Planning	245-2575	644-3002
Public Works	245-2625	644-3016
Purchasing	245-2650	644-3001
Recreation and Parks	245-2660	644-3042
Recycling	968-2788	932-2900
Register of Deeds	245-2675	644-3015
Revenue Collector	245-2725	644-3332
Sheriff's Department	245-2900	732-6403
Social Services - Hillsborough	245-2800	644-3005
Social Services - Chapel Hill	968-2000	932-5049
Solid Waste Management	968-285	932-2900
Tax Assessor	245-2100	644-3091

Department Heads

Name	Title/Dept.	Phone/Ext.	E-mail
Link, John M. Jr.	County Manager	245-2300	jlink@co.orange.nc.us
Baker, Donna S.	Clerk to Board of Commissioners	245-2130	dbaker@co.orange.nc.us
Barber, Fletcher, Jr.	Cooperative Extension Director	245-2051	Fletcher_barber@ncsu.edu
Benedict, Craig	Planning Director	245-2575	cbenedict@co.orange.nc.us
Bogue, Brent	Natural Resources Conservation Services Director	245-2751	bboque@nc.nrcs.usda.gov
Chavious, Ken	Finance Director	245-2450	chavious@co.orange.nc.us
Coston, Nancy	Social Services Director	245-2802	ncoston@co.orange.nc.us
Dean, Donna	Budget Director	245-2151	ddean@co.orange.nc.us
Fikes, Tara	Housing/Community Development Director	245-2490	tfikes@co.orange.nc.us
Gledhill, Geoff	County Attorney	732-2196	geoffreygledhill@cqandh.com
Harvey, Gwen	Assistant County Manager	245-2307	gharvey@co.orange.nc.us
Holmes, Elaine	Personnel Director	245-2552	eholmes@co.orange.nc.us
Jones, Pamela	Purchasing Director	245-2650	pjones@co.orange.nc.us
Jones, Todd	Chief Information Officer	245-2285	tjones@co.orange.nc.us
McAdoo, Wilbert	Public Works Director	245-2627	wmcadoo@co.orange.nc.us
Moore, Annette	Human Rights & Relations Director	245-2254	amoore@co.orange.nc.us
Passmore, Jerry	Department on Aging Director	245-2009	jpassmore@co.orange.nc.us
Pearson, Joyce	Register of Deeds	245-2676	jpearson@co.orange.nc.us
Pendergrass, A. Lindy	Sheriff	245-2909	lpendergrass@co.orange.nc.us
Reeve, Roscoe E.	Land Records Manager	245-2501	rreeve@co.orange.nc.us
Reid, Dianne	Economic Development Director	245-2325	dreid@co.orange.nc.us
Roberson, Jo	Director of Revenue	245-2727	jrober@co.orange.nc.us
Shannon, Martha	Arts Coordinator	245-2335	mshannon@co.orange.nc.us
Smith, John	Tax Assessor	245-2101	jonsmith@co.orange.nc.us
Sparks, Janet	Child Support Enforcement Director	245-2178	jgsparks@co.orange.nc.us
Stancil, David	Environment and Resource Conservation Director	245-2598	dstancil@co.orange.nc.us

Appendix I: Showcase for the Future: Spotlight on Efland Packet

Stanford, James C.	Clerk of Court	245-2200	james.c.stanford@nccourts.org
Stephens, Brenda	Library Director	245-2528	bstephens@co.orange.nc.us
Summers, Rosemary.	Health Director	245-2412	rsummers@co.orange.nc.us
Taft, Lori N.	Recreation & Parks Management Director	245-2660	ltaft@co.orange.nc.us
Thames, Paul K. Jr.	County Engineer	245-2303	pthames@co.orange.nc.us
Thomas, Carolyn C.	Supervisor of Elections	245-2351	cthomas@co.orange.nc.us
Visser, Rod	Assistant County Manager	245-2308	rvisser@co.orange.nc.us
Waters, Nick	Emergency Management Director	968-2050	nwaters@co.orange.nc.us
Wilson, Gayle	Solid Waste Management Director	968-2885	gwilson@co.orange.nc.us

Showcase for the Future: Spotlight on Efland!

would like to thank the following vendors
for their support and contributions
to today's activities:

Bagels on the Hill
Bandido's Mexican Cafe
Consolidated Theatres
Dick's Sporting Goods
Efland-Cheeks Elementary School
Food Lion
Great Harvest Bread Company
Orange-Alamance Water System, Inc.
Pizza Hut
Triangle SportsPlex

We would also like to thank everyone who
spoke with us and extend a *very special*
thank you to our planning committee members:

Leo Allison
Diane C. Calleson
Neida Echevarria
Phyllis Fontes
Chrisean P.E.B. Fuller
Robert Jones

Donna King
Ben Lloyd
Terrie McAdoo
Donna T. Mebane
Elvira Mebane
Wayne Worth

Showcase for the Future: Spotlight on Efland!

“Show Up and Do Something”

Interest Form

Name:

Address:

Telephone Number:

Email Address:

I am interested in the following issues (please check all that apply):

Availability of Services in Efland

Growth and Development

Finding a Voice in Orange County

Transportation

Water and Sewer

Youth

Other (write in):

Thank You Very Much!

Showcase for the Future: Spotlight on Efland!

“Show Up and Do Something”

Evaluation Form

1. I feel that my voice was represented here today.

Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree

2. There were opportunities for me to share my opinions here today.

Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree

3. This gathering provided opportunities for action steps to be taken around issues that the community identified.

Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree

4. I feel that this gathering has provided me with opportunities to become more involved with issues of concern if I want to.

Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree

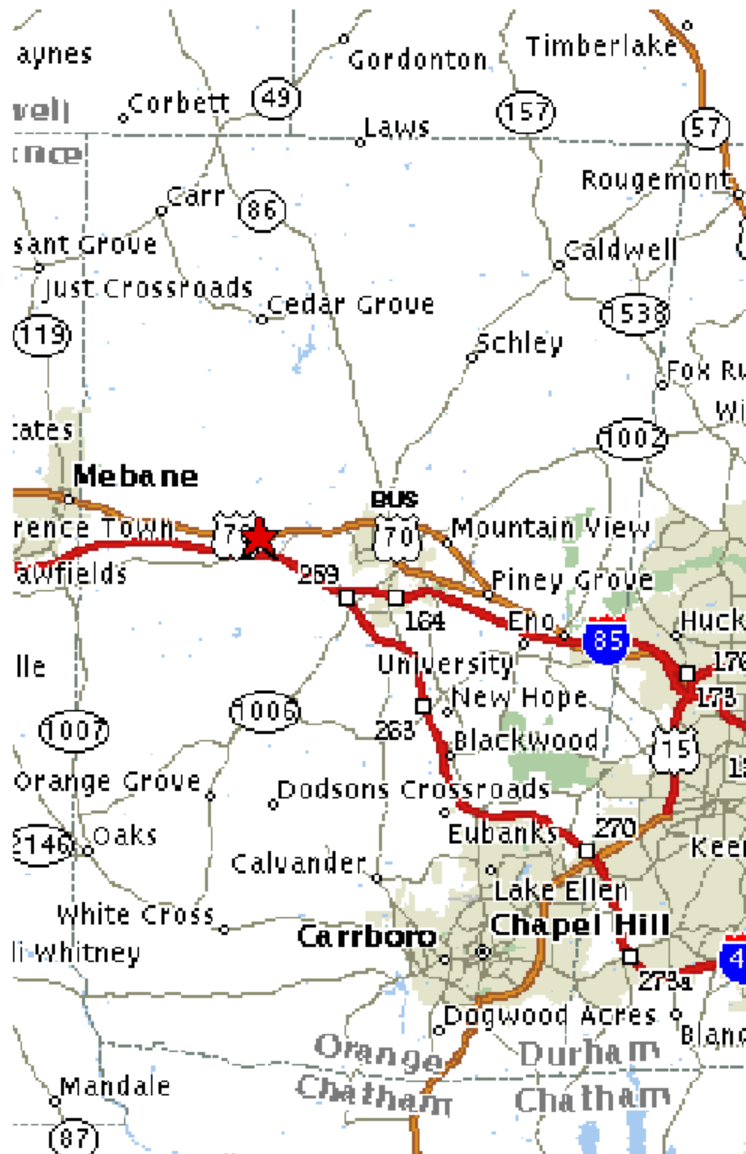
Please list some things that you liked about this gathering:

Please list some things that could have made this gathering better:

Other comments:

Thank you for your time and energy today!!!

Appendix J: Geographical Map of Efland

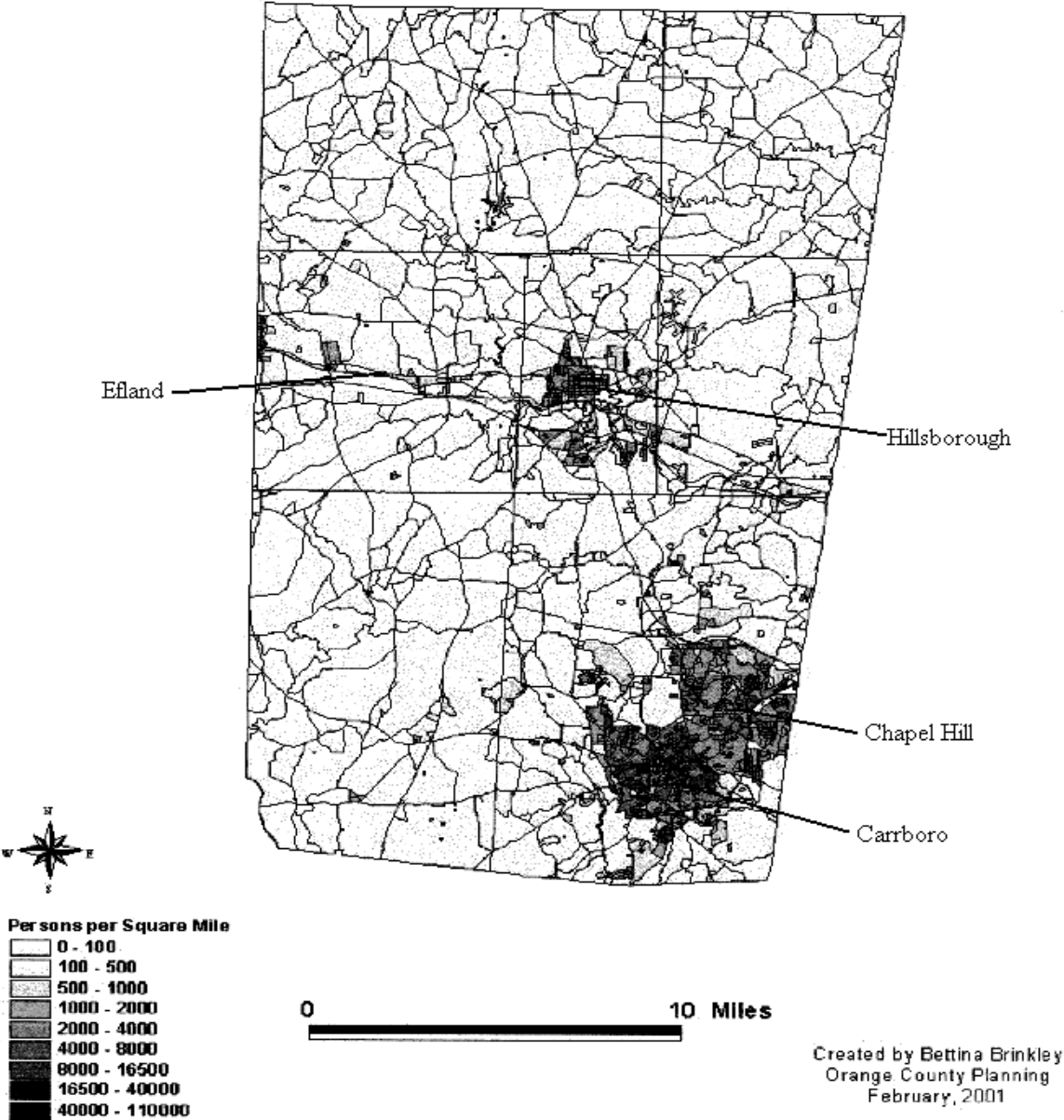


The star denotes Efland, NC.

Note Efland's proximity to Interstates 40 and 85 and Highway 70.

Original map retrieved from www.mapquest.com.

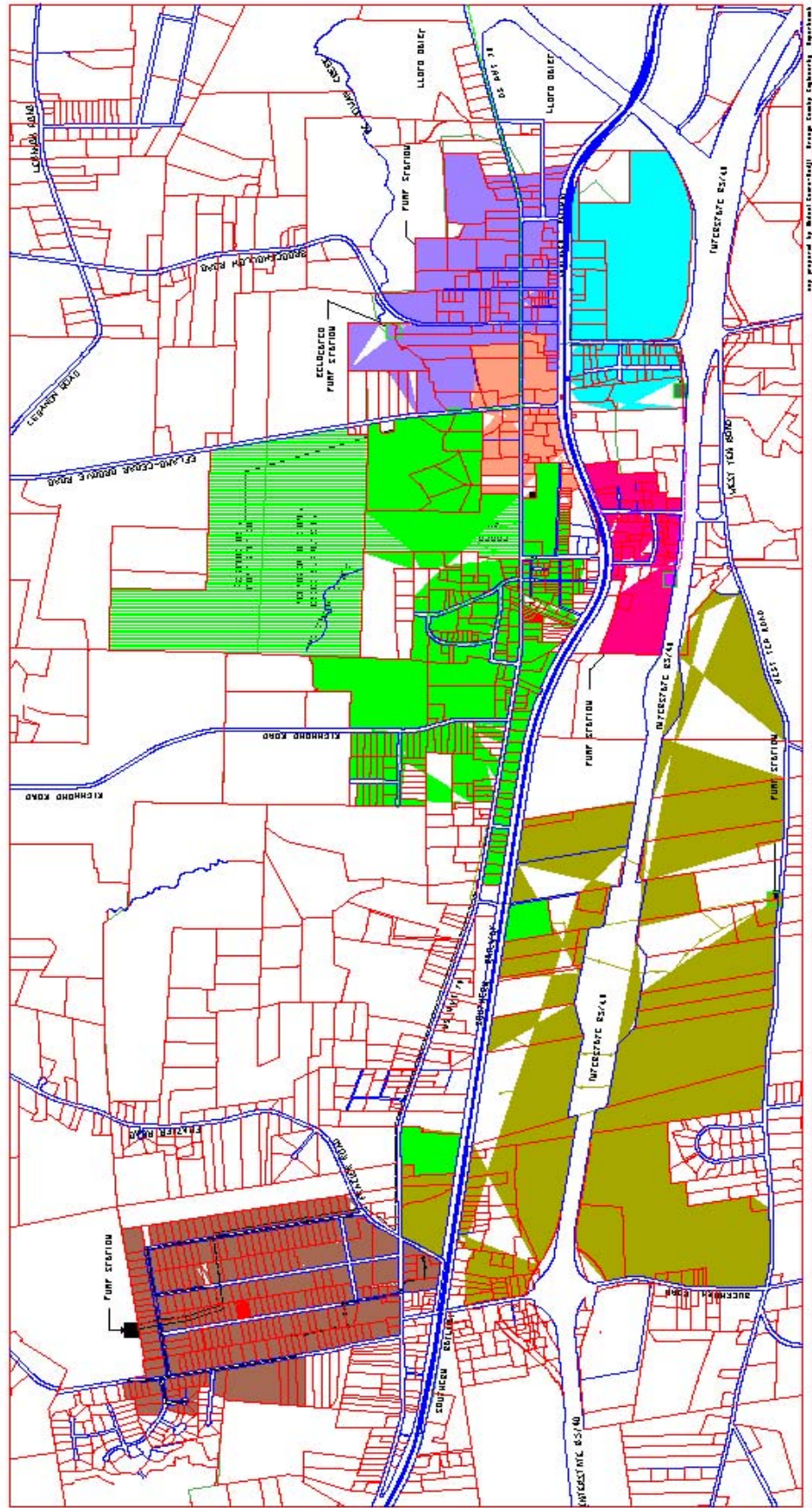
Appendix K: Orange County Population Density Map



Original Map retrieved from <http://www.co.orange.nc.us/planning/PDFs/gismaps/popconcen.pdf>.

Appendix L: Map of Existing Sewer Lines and Future Directions in Efland

EFLAND CHEEKS SEWER MASTER PLAN AREAS EXISTING SYSTEM AND FUTURE EXPANSIONS



Map prepared by: [Name], Design County Engineers Department

Appendix M: Watershed Information

Watershed Name: Haw

USGS Cataloging Unit: 03030002



The simple definition of a watershed:

It's the area of land that catches rain and snow and drains or seeps into a marsh, stream, river, lake or groundwater.

You're sitting in a watershed now:

Homes, farms, ranches, forests, small towns, big cities and more can make up watersheds. Some cross county, state, and even international borders. Watersheds come in all shapes and sizes. Some are millions of square miles, others are just a few acres. Just as creeks drain into rivers, watersheds are nearly always part of a larger watershed.

ORGANIZATIONS WORKING ON THE HAW WATERSHED:

Group Name: Ellerbe Creek Watershed Association

Contact: Stephen Hiltner

Contact Address: 2201 Pershing Street
Durham, NORTH CAROLINA 27705

Contact Phone: 919 286 2227

Contact Email: hiltner@ipass.net

URL: <http://www.ellerbecreek.org>

Activity: Watershed Alliance/Council

Description: ECWA is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit dedicated to making Ellerbe Creek an ecological, recreational and aesthetic asset for Durham. Reducing flooding and erosion by utilizing runoff in stormwater wetlands, rainwater gardens and cisterns, habitat restoration, and preservation of natural and historic features are primary goals. ECWA has initiated collaborations with NC State Extension, the Wetland Restoration Program, Durham Parks Dept., Hillandale Golf Course and the Museum of Life and Science. ECWA catalyzed and helped install a stormwater wetland at Hillandale Golf Course, and other BMPs are in the planning stage. ECWA is preserving/restoring urban greenspace through a Durham County matching grant and donations, has discovered a piedmont prairie remnant with 60+ native species, monitors fish populations and maintains wetland gardens at Indian Trails Park.

Number of Volunteers: 100

Appendix M: Watershed Information

Address: 2201 Pershing Street
Durham, North Carolina 27705
Phone: 919 286 2227

Email: steve@ellerbecreek.org

Group Name: Guilford Soil and Water Conservation District

Contact: Lewis Brandon

Contact Address: 3309 Burlington Road
Greensboro, NORTH CAROLINA 27405

Contact Phone: (336) 375-5401 ext. 3

Activity: Watershed Alliance/Council

Group Name: Haw River Watch Project

Contact: Shelly Eberly

Contact Address: P.O. Box 187
Bynum, North Carolina 27228-

Contact Phone: 919 542-5790

Contact Email: 75404.200@compuserve.com

Activity: Volunteer Monitoring

Description: The Haw River Watch Project trains and equips volunteers to do pH, temperature, visual observations, and macroinvertebrate identification assessments 4 times a year on the Haw River and its tributaries. Selected teams do tests for phosphate and nitrates as well. We have 40 teams and a part-time coordinator. Teams act as watchdogs for pollution problems as well as help us respond more rapidly to protect the river.

Group Name: Nature Conservancy - North Carolina Chapter

Contact: Ida Lynch

Contact Address: 4011 University Dr Ste 201
Durham, NORTH CAROLINA 27707

Contact Phone: 919-403-8558

Contact Email: ilynch@tnc.org

Activity: Watershed Alliance/Council

Description: The North Carolina Chapter of the Nature Conservancy works to find, protect, and maintain the best examples of ecosystems, communities, and species native to the state. The chapter has protected 402,889 acres in the state with gifts from foundations, corporations, and 23,000 members. The chapter is a state office of The Nature Conservancy, an international, non-profit membership organization.

Appendix M: Watershed Information

OWASA

Provided by: Orange Water and Sewer Authority

URL: <http://www.owasa.org/watshed.html>

Geographic Keywords: Watershed (USGS Cataloging Code)

Keywords: Drinking Water, Eutrophication, Land Use, Monitoring, Nonpoint Source Pollution/Polluted Runoff, Nutrients/Nutrient Loading, Public Health, Reservoirs, Sediment, Water Quality/Pollution, Watershed Management

Contact: Ed Holland

Contact Email: eholland@owasa.org

Contact Telephone: (919) 968-4421 ext. 215

Last Updated: 10/30/01 12:56:03 PM

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See also <http://www.cwp.org/water.htm> for info on watersheds and why people fight to protect these areas as an environmental protection issue.

Appendix N: High School Dropout Rates by School District

<i>2001-2002 ABCs Drop Out Rates*</i>			
School System	1998-1999 ABCs Drop Out Composite	1999-2000 ABCs Drop Out Composite	2000-2001 ABCs Drop Out Composite
ORANGE COUNTY	5.06	4.29	4.89
CHAPEL HILL- CARRBORO	2.36	1.97	2.62
NORTH CAROLINA	6.04	5.84	5.25

*The ABCs dropout rate is based on the dropout rate for students in grades 9-12 with adjustments for expelled, long-term suspended, and incarcerated students

Table originally retrieved from www.ncgov.com.

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