

## ***Southern Santa Barbara County Neighborhood Model (proposed)***

*April 16, 2009*

### A. General Characteristics

1. "Children enter kindergarten ready learn and succeed."
2. It is believed that the majority of individuals in our community care about the well-being of themselves and others in their immediate and extended households and neighborhoods. It is the belief that things can change, that starts the change.
3. Formed by actual and naturally occurring neighborhoods.
4. Virtual neighborhoods can be formed with demographic, block by block, data focusing on concentrations of children by age, family income, ethnicity, etc.
5. Neighborhoods can actually become communities of caring people.
6. Neighborhood efforts are most effective when they choose "wrap-around" strategies to improve their environment.
7. Selected neighborhood sites become locations for periodic delivery of educational and medical services using Mobile Resource Bus, Tent or neighborhood resource center.
8. Intergenerational and inter-ethnicity neighborhoods have many advantages.
9. Provides a "one-stop shop" with a vetted list of for-hire services and supports with neighborhood negotiated discounts.
10. Children services are delivered on the neighborhood level in addition to centralized city locations.
11. Memberships fees may/may not be assessed to defray neighborhood organization costs
12. Each neighborhood determines its own vision and is self governing.
13. Each neighborhood looks outside itself to find assistance and give guidance.
14. Neighborhood asset mapping is essential.
15. Needs-Based communities can expand their vision and become Asset-Based.
16. Neighborhood members select strategies and tactics and become part of solution.
17. Model has a volunteer component.
18. Neighborhoods can evaluate outcomes, change strategies and celebrate successes.
19. Neighborhood government structures may be highly organized with "block captains" or may be loosely organized with a "virtual mayor" system.
20. Neighborhoods develop a voice and are enabled to raise concerns and participate in solutions.
21. The neighborhood model must impact about 65% of its members to create a tipping point in their lives. No one organization can do this. Partnership is a key.
22. Attention to the whole person: mind, body, spirit at every age.
23. Strategic partners: hospitals, schools, social service agencies, city, county, state
24. Neighborhood to Neighborhood networks share visions, goals and strategies.

### B. Focus areas