

Proposed Southern Santa Barbara County POPI Neighborhood Model

A. General Characteristics

1. a. Formed by actual, naturally occurring, and virtual neighborhoods blended with demographic, block by block data focusing on concentrations of children, families, and seniors with breakdowns such as income level, ethnicity, etc.
b. Each neighborhood determines its own vision, is self managing, and has a volunteer component.
2. Neighborhood members select strategies and tactics from the POPI MAPs and become part of solutions.
3. Neighborhood asset mapping is essential.
4. Neighborhoods can evaluate outcomes, change strategies and celebrate successes.
5. Neighborhoods develop a voice and are enabled to raise concerns and participate in solutions.
6. Neighborhood management structures may be highly organized with “block captains” or may be loosely organized with a “virtual mayor” system.
7. Strategic partners utilize the neighborhood systems: hospitals, schools, social service agencies, city, county, state, etc.
8. Intergenerational and inter-ethnicity neighborhoods have many advantages.
9. Neighborhood to Neighborhood networks share visions, goals and strategies.
10. Neighborhood efforts are most effective when they choose “wrap-around” strategies to improve their environment.

Children & Families
Steering Committee Top Strategies & Tactics
April 16, 2009

1. Enroll all eligible and uninsured children into health insurance programs funded at the federal, state, and local level.
2. Use the Healthy Start model to begin preparing children for school.
3. Create or expand teen pregnancy prevention initiatives.
4. Create and launch tailored media campaigns – outreach to parents on parent education.
5. Increase the frequency and distribution of Family Resource Center based parent education.
6. Expand the Search Institute’s 40 Developmental Asset activities (common sense, positive experiences and qualities that help influence choices young people make and help them become caring, responsible adults).
7. Expand the number and types of Family Resource Center models with possible mobile family resource centers (related uses – bookmobile, health screenings e.g. blood pressure, diabetes, etc., community health clinics).
8. Expand intergenerational programs to engage seniors and children.
9. Expand parent groups – parents supporting parents.
10. Create a partnership between Health Linkages and Family Resource Centers and extend model to non-state preschools.

Seniors & Families
Steering Committee Top Strategies & Tactics
April 15, 2009

1. Expand dental assessment and care for all seniors.
2. Expand Health Insurance coverage.
3. Create a similar combined case management and financial assistance program like Multipurpose Senior Service Program (MSSP) and extend benefits to all seniors.
4. Deliver meals to homebound seniors and provide in home senior assessment whereby a social worker home visits at the time of meal delivery make assessments. Social workers consider the safety of the home and other basic needs of the adult every three months to make recommendations and referrals.
5. Provide geriatric care management for members and loved ones.
6. Provide home repairs and adaptation.
7. Provide services to help with household tasks: cleaning, cooking, and organizing.
8. Form strategic partnerships with hospitals, schools, social services agencies, city, county, and state to deliver neighborhood services.
9. Encourage doctors offices to distribute senior resource information to patients.
10. Provide on demand transportation for seniors.