

OUTLINE

Neighborhood Programs: Some Questions

A. Social Framework

1. Emergence of planning

- a. In general, what conditions led to the emergence of this specific neighborhood plan?
- b. Who wrote the proposal?
- c. What is his (their) relation to the neighborhood?
- d. Were neighborhood people involved in the planning?
- e. If so, how were they involved?
- f. To what extent have planning concepts or methods been borrowed from other proposals?
- g. What attempts have been made to adapt transplanted concepts to the neighborhood?
- h. What is the role of the outside advisor in the neighborhood planning?
- i. What opposition has there been?

2. Social and political environment

- a. How is the neighborhood defined?
- b. What criteria were used to determine the limits of the neighborhood?
 - physical geography?
 - population to be served?
 - service proposed?
 - combination of above?
- c. Has an inventory been made?

Geographic

Historic

Demographic (length of residence; population turnover; commuting patterns for work, play, health; education; etc.)

Ethnic

Health

Mental health

Economic (individual family income; places of employment: Do dollars circulate in neighborhood or flow out, etc.)

Housing

Social (numbers and types of organizations, churches, neighborhood groups, etc.)

Education (education of people, number and types of schools, etc.)

Power structure (formal and informal)

Values and morale (e.g. suspicion; what ability does the neighborhood have to cope with its problems?)

Mobile ability

d. To what extent is the neighborhood dependent upon outside resources for jobs, medical care, welfare, education, recreation, inspiration?

3. What social services are now available to the neighborhood?

a. What is the per capita dollar amount for social services?

b. What is the ratio of social service personnel to the neighborhood population?

B. Goal formation

1. Hierarchy of goals

a. What are the overriding goals and how are lesser goals subordinated to them?

b. What criteria were used to establish priorities of goals?

c. What do the neighborhood people think their needs are?

d. What are the needs for:

Health

Education

Work, jobs, income

"Skills-of-living"

Social cohesiveness

Advocacy: legal and consumer

2. Have the neighborhood people been involved in establishing the goals?
3. Are the programs intended to make the people less dependent and more able to cope, or are they merely hand-outs which will keep the people dependent?
4. Are long-range goals and purposes for the neighborhood specified?
5. How does this specific proposal fit into the long-rang objectives?
6. Does it meet Federal criteria of desegregation?

C. Decision-making

1. Institutional network

- a. Do neighborhood organizations already exist?
- b. Is there an identifiable central neighborhood authority responsible for this program?
- c. What is the relationship between this authority and the existing service agencies -- Federal, state, local, public and private?
- d. Should this program be part of an already existing agency?

2. Process of decision-making

- a. What are the attitudes of the traditional agencies to this program?
- b. Are there any institutional mechanisms for consulting other agencies and pressure groups (trade unions, churches, business organizations, political parties)? What are the mechanisms?