

The Unified Community Theory™

by Glenn Olien - ©1997

CTP = Q33TF

Community Transition Potential = Quality of 33 Transition Factors

The **Unified Community Transition Theory** unites the bewildering array of ideas concerning the process of community transition into one easily understandable concept. Five statements and a chart create the basis of the theory.

*** Communities seeking or having the most transition supports have the greatest potential of making a good transition.**

There are 33 transition supports. These supports assist a community in making a good transition. They provide the experiences; the physical, mental, and emotional basis for change. The chart lists all of the transition supports.

*** Communities not seeking transition supports will not make a good transition.**

*** Communities having mainly “paid-for” supports rarely make good lasting change.**

“Paid-for Supports” occur when someone (or a system) is paying for the support.

*** Most transition supports deteriorate in direct proportion to the amount of time elapsed since the change was needed.**

*** The greater the change the greater the need for diverse transition supports.**

There are three types of transition supports:

*** Paid for transition supports**

These cost money. Examples: Government programs, institutions, consultants, infrastructures.

*** Unpaid or “natural” transition supports.**

These are people who provide assistance. They do not require payments, and their support can last a lifetime. Examples are: Mentors, family, friends, employers, networking contacts, non-profit societies, support groups, and people the community seeks out for support.

*** Community Attributes.**

These are community traits such as community education, health, appearance, and even the personality and attitudes of the community.

Characteristics of Transition Supports

Age determines certain qualities of a community; not only the age of the community but also the age of members of the community are a support to the community.

Shade in 50% if “age” of the community is conducive to change. Shade in the other 50% if there are no age issues within the population of the community.

Appearance is the look of the community.

Shade in 100% if the community has the natural assets, ability and talents to make the transition.

Aptitude is the natural assets, ability and talents of the community.

Shade in 100% if the community has all the necessary assessments to support the transition.

Associations are all the groups that can support the transition. These are the associations that require payment to belong. This would include organizations of employers, professionals, or other organizations of people connected to community transitions. (Exclude non-profit societies.)

Shade in 100% if all these associations support the transition.

Attitude to the transition is the mental and emotional feelings about the transition.

Shade in 100% if the community attitude is perfect for the change.

Certificates are documents verifying community skills.

Shade in 100% if the community has sufficient certificates to carry out the transitions.

Communication is the method of contacting people involved in the transition.

Shade in 50% if all the necessary systems are in place for individuals to generally communicate.

Shade in 50 % if the transition process is being completely communicated.

Community Profile is a short account of the community’s history and assets.

Shade in 100% if the community has a short written community profile.

Consultants give advice and opinions.

Shade in 100% if the community has sufficient expert advice and opinions.

Education is the community knowledge required to make the transition.

Shade in 100% if community education is sufficient.

Employers are the organizations and people hiring people.

Shade in 100% if all employers in the community are supportive of the transition.

Families are groups of people who can support individuals in the community.

Shade in 100% if families support individual transitions.

Friends of the community are those who support and favour the community out of respect or affection.

Shade in 100% if the community has these “friends” and maintains the friendship.

Government Programs are Municipal, Provincial (State) and Federal programs that can assist with the transition.

Shade in 100% if aware of all government programs and have applied for the appropriate ones.

Health is the general health of the community.

Shade in 100% if the health of the community supports change and is not an issue in relation to transition.

Infrastructures, other than communication and transportation.

Shade in 100% if the community has the necessary infrastructure for the transition.

Institutions are the colleges, universities, schools, hospitals, churches, banks, police, libraries, etc. in the community.

Shade in 100% if all relevant institutions are supporting the transition.

Location is the place where the transition is to occur.

Shade in 100% if location of the community is suitable for the transition.

Mentors are trusted counsellors or guides.

Shade in 33% if the community has a mentor helping with the transition.

Shade in 33% if the community is mentoring other communities.

Shade in the last 33% if the community has a mentor program for individuals.

Mobility is the ability to activate the community and the ability of individuals in the community to relocate.

Shade in 50% if the community is mobilized to action. Shade in the other 50% if individuals have the ability to change locations.

Non-Profit Societies are organizations that are not conducted for the purpose of making a profit.

Shade in 100% if all the relevant non-profit societies are supporting the transition.

People are the individuals in the community that can support the transition.

Shade in 100% if youth, seniors, persons with disabilities, artists, volunteers, the unemployed, and other people are supporting the transition.

Personality is the spectrum of characteristics of the community.

Shade in 100% if the community personality matches the end result of the transition.

Seeking Transition Supports is the attempt to obtain the benefits from the transition supports. Most importantly, it is asking other people for their support in making the transition.

Shade in 100% if seeking all the relevant transition supports.

Self Esteem is valuing and regarding the community's ability to make the transition.

Shade in 100% if the community highly regards its skills and abilities to make the change.

Support Groups are any organizations that support people or the community in transition.

Shade in 50% if there are sufficient active support groups in the community. Shade in the other 50% if the community belongs to a group of communities supporting each other.

Transition Agencies are established organizations whose main focus is to help communities make transition.

Shade in 100% if all possible transition agencies are supporting the transition.

Transition Experiences are past attempts at community change.

Shade in 100% if the community has made successful transitions.

Transition Plan is a devised course of action for the community.

Shade in 100% if this is a written document that makes sense.

Transition Techniques are the customary ways of making change.

Shade in 100% if the community understands transition techniques and is using them.

Transportation is the movement of goods, services, and people in and out of the community and within the community.

Shade in 100% if the transportation infrastructure is in place to support transition.

Unions are organizations of employees.

Shade in 100% if all unions in the community support the transition.

The 33 Community Supports

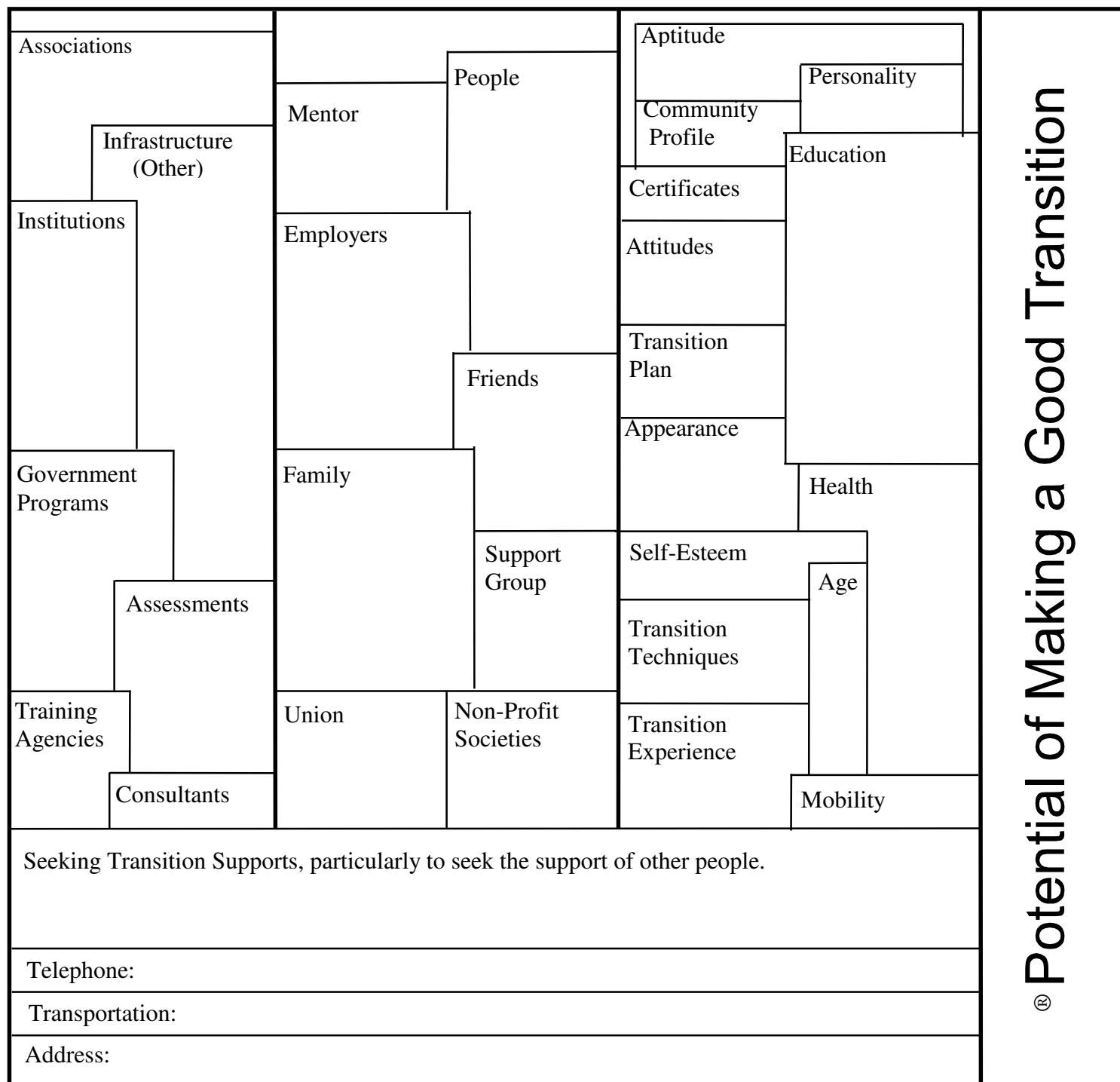
Unified Community Transition Theory ®

Types of Community Supports

Paid-for-Support

Unpaid Natural Support

Community Attributes



® Potential of Making a Good Transition