

Community Readiness and the Safety and Security of Rural Peoples and Communities

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community readiness is both (1) a type of assessment tool and (2) a guide for taking action in order to improve readiness



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community readiness is an example of *2nd generation CPTED* because its focus is on safety and security vis a vie the social & cultural context of a community, not its physical characteristics



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community readiness is action-specific, that is, there is no generalized readiness, but readiness associated with a single or small cluster of related programs/actions



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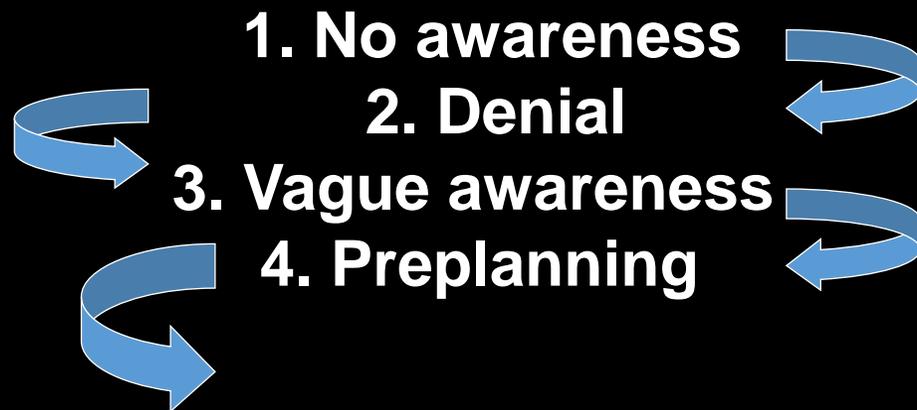
There are 9 stages of readiness, divided into 3 major groups. The 9 stages range from zero readiness to high readiness. Here they are:



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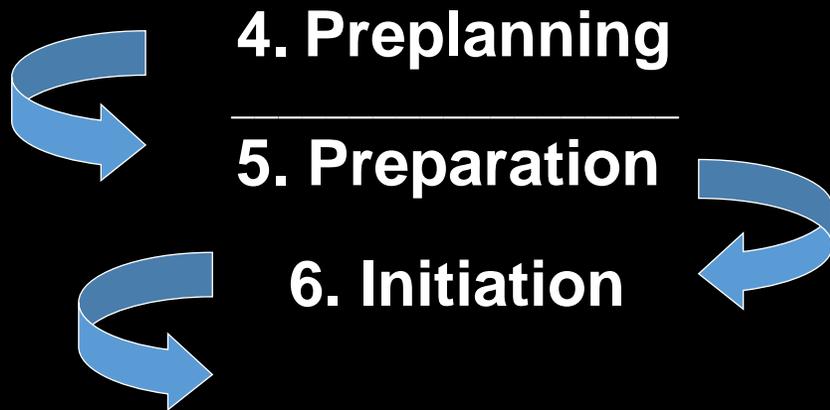
first four stages: levels of awareness to preplanning (prepping)



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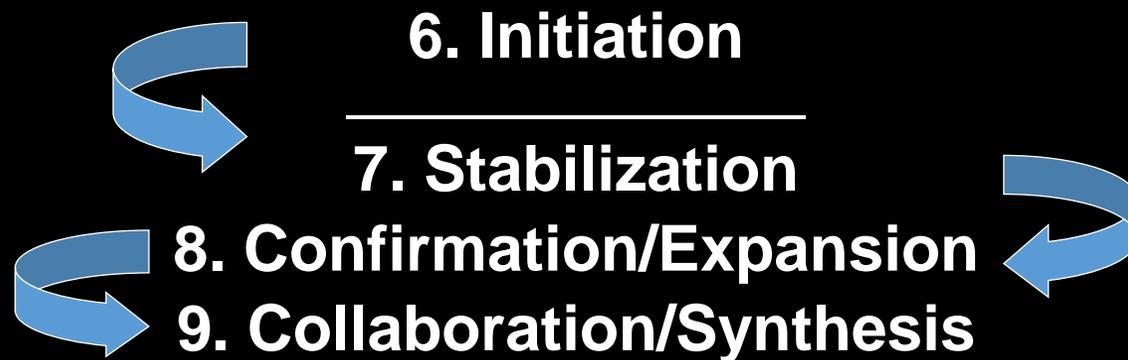
b. 5th and 6th stages – planning and initiation (implementing)



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final three stages – sustaining and revising



Moving on up – increasing community readiness

Rule #1 – Monitor readiness through community leaders and community members who have a vested interest in the issue (i.e., stakeholders)



Moving on up – increasing community readiness

Rule #2 – Different levels of readiness call for different strategies for increasing support / increasing social capital

***Prepping stages (first four stages):**

generally, the best actions are one-on-one and small group conversations / discussions with key leaders / key stakeholders, and presentations to the groups to which they belong



Moving on up – increasing community readiness

Rule #2 – Different levels of readiness call for different strategies for increasing support / increasing social capital

***Planning and implementation (5th & 6th stages):**

generally, the best actions can include local media stories, town meetings, bringing in the outside expert as a guest speaker, organizing a “blue ribbon” committee to plan and initiate



Moving on up – increasing community readiness

Rule #2 – Different levels of readiness call for different strategies for increasing support / increasing social capital

Sustaining and Revising (7th, 8th & 9th stages):

generally, the best actions include periodic public events and recognition activities, volunteer / staff in-service training, recognition banquets for volunteers / staff, stakeholders, political leaders, business sponsors



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community readiness: selected publications

Donnermeyer et al. (1997). Community readiness and prevention programs. *Community Development*, 28(1), 65-83.

Community Readiness:

<https://ctb.ku.edu/en/table-of-contents/overview/models-for-community-health-and-development/community-readiness/main>



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To join the rural crime listserv, contact me at:

donnermeyer.1@gmail.com, and ask to join.

I will subscribe you.

