COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICE AS A FOUNDATION STRATEGY

Tania Jarosewich, PhD
Censeo Group LLC

Ruth Mohr, Ph.D., M.P.H., B.S.N.
SPEC Associates

Nushina Mir, PhD
Lumina Foundation

Annual conference of the American Evaluation Association
November 2010
San Antonio, TX

Your hosts...

Tania Jarosewich, PhD
Principal, Censeo Group, LLC
Tania@CenseoGroup.com
440.788.2321

Ruth Mohr, Ph.D., M.P.H., B.S.N.
Project Associate
SPEC Associates

Nushina Mir, PhD
Evaluation Officer
Lumina Foundation for Education, Inc.
LUMINA’S BIG GOAL

To increase the proportion of Americans with high-quality degrees and credentials to 60 percent by the year 2025

Read more: http://LuminaFoundation.org/Goal_2025/

3 Legs of the Community of Practice Stool

- Shared concern or passion among participants
- Shared practice around the shared concern / passion
- Community approach to learning from and with each other in order to improve one’s own practice around the shared concern / passion
Higher Education Productivity

- State productivity work began in 2009
- State teams typically: state higher education system, governor’s office and legislators
- 3 Strategies:
  - Identifying and supporting effective practices
  - Advocating for public policy
  - Building public will for change

LCS Evaluation Questions

- What is the value or worth of Lumina’s learning community strategy (LCS) for individual and organizational participants and for the higher education productivity work?
- To understand:
  - Whether and how to embed learning communities in subsequent work
  - Best practices for systems, structures, and support to strengthen the impact of learning from grant-making efforts
  - How Lumina might increase the capability of the current LCS to move higher education productivity forward
### Table 1: Roles, Rules & Tools of Lumina’s Higher Education Productivity LCS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Learning Tools</th>
<th>Rules</th>
<th>Roles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • KC Web Portal  
• KC Archives  
• Academies  
• Advisor & Mentor Consultations  
• Learning Events  
• Commissioned Reports  
• Commissioned Tools | • Access  
• Contributing  
• Developing / Maintaining  
• Member Expectations | • Developer or facilitator of shared processes & tools  
• Manager & ongoing support for information flow  
• Receiver of information & knowledge  
• Sharer of information & knowledge  
• Generator of knowledge  
• Practitioner of knowledge-based practices  
• Developer of collaborative community for learning |

**Context: Factors influencing development and participation in the LCS**

- Individual capacities, e.g., expertise, experience & commitment of LCS developers & users
- Inter-relationships, e.g., between members; history of working together
- Institutional, e.g., Lumina productivity agenda & leadership; LCS funding/resources
- Environmental, e.g., HE culture; state political cultures

---

**Figure 1**

Members of Lumina’s Higher Education Productivity LCS During the Learning Year
Table 2: Learning from the Practice of Others

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome: Changing Practice</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health Canada / Wenger: Practitioners develop own public involvement practice capacity via, e.g., evaluation, skill development learning strategy, and website tools workgroups.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarica / Wenger: Widely dispersed independent agents working with a life insurance company develop and share their personal, professional and technical expertise. Agents report opportunities to grow personally, professionally and technically as well as to develop new collegial relationships, obtain new information, ideas, approaches and strategies, and get clarification on issues.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayuda Urbana / Wenger: Urban specialist users develop, manage and distribute knowledge for their own practice. Improvement in technical expertise and municipal effectiveness reported as well as sense of common problems and regional identity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DaimlerChrysler / Wenger: Engineers in Tech Clubs are responsible for many knowledge-based activities, e.g., documenting lessons learned, standardizing practices, initiating newcomers and exploring technologies with suppliers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Observations from the Practice of Others about How Successful CoPs work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formal / informal rules and norms guiding the development and maintenance of the learning community</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communities of practice are driven by social energy created by a shared concern. Identification of a shared concern is important for the initial development of a CoP and provides the underlying supportive context for maintaining a successful community.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of developing a community approach to learning is for the members of the community to take a significant role in determining their knowledge needs and how the community desires to work together.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of trust between community members is likely to inhibit the extent to which people are willing to share knowledge.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tools that support the work of the community</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Story-telling is important for sharing knowledge to move practice ahead and for confirming to those within a CoP and those outside the community that learning is occurring.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation: Assessing the development of a community and communicating about the status of this development to the participants in it is important to improving and maintaining the community.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many communities fail, not because members lose interest, but because nobody has the energy and time to take care of logistics and to make a space for inquiry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many communities fail, not because members lose interest, but because nobody has the energy and time to take care of logistics and to make a space for inquiry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Context: Conditions into which the community is inserted</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communities of practice are driven by social energy created by a shared concern. Identification of a shared concern is important for the initial development of a CoP and provides the underlying supportive context for maintaining a successful community.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome: Developing and / or Implementing Policy</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michigan / IDEA: Integration of Title 1 and IDEA education systems in Michigan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania / IDEA: CoP on Transition partner agencies support high level transition policy related to service delivery to those transitioning from school to adult services with policy actions and guidance to their own field staff plus pilot programs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire / IDEA: CoPs across education, mental health and family organizations lead state to develop a family-led literacy initiative and to support it through the national Professional Development / Adult Learning CoP.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome: Creating Capacity for Sustainability</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii / IDEA: State's assumption of responsibility for youth behavioral health outcomes from federal monitors sustained.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cashman, et al above.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome: Creating Conditions for “Game Changing”</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shifting the culture to one of working collaboratively appears throughout these successful CoPs. Using a CoP approach provides participants an opportunity to experience modeling of working together successfully.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

•http://www.ewenger.com/pub/index.htm
Launched in 2007 collaboratively by the Ad Council, American Council on Education and the Lumina Foundation for Education.

2 Components:
- Media campaign
- Ground campaign
Evaluation Questions within the Realist Evaluation Framework

- What......
  - were the salient features of the CoP?
  - resources, processes, and procedures contributed to implementation?
  - institutional and environmental factors influenced implementation?
  - were the key intra-personal, inter-organizational, and intra-organizational outcomes?

Kh2Go CoP’s Salient Features

- Role of CoP in initiative
- Resources
  - National partner to lead
  - Lumina staff time
  - Funding
- Structure
  - Meetings
  - Online social network
FACTORS INFLUENCING IMPLEMENTATION

• Changes in the initiative
• Programmatic change
• Additional partners
• Size and composition of community
• Rotating participation
• Expected outcomes
  • Objective outcomes
  • Consistent understanding of goals
PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES

- Communication
  - Among national partners
  - With state partners
- Meeting format
  - Top-down
  - Changes to planning system
- Other learning activities
  - Webinars and calls
  - Technical assistance
- Online social media site

+ Perceptions of improved work, state networks, engagement in policy arena

- Participation not marked by voluntary, participant-directed learning
• Need for a clear communication plan and feedback loop to foundation
• Flexible CoP to support grantees’ efforts to lead their own learning
• CoP facilitators must understand and support CoP goals
• CoP roles
• Connections between face-to-face and online communities
• Planning for sustainability
• Planning for evaluation at the start

Thanks from KnowHow2GO and Algebra II!!
**FOUNDATION LESSONS LEARNED**

- Clear outcomes connected to the goals of the initiative
- Measurement system to assess progress
- Role of learning network within the initiative
- Role of the Foundation in supporting/facilitating CoP
- Participants leading own learning

**IMPLICATIONS/RELEVANCE FOR EVALUATION PRACTICE**

- Examining the domain of concern of communities of practice related to state and/or national policy-level work
- Evaluating the value of practice related to the domain:
- Applying a community approach for learning from and with each other to improve our own practice, how to learn from our evaluation colleagues, how to include the participants in the specific CoP in ongoing learning about their own CoP