Using a community of practice to support librarian bloggers in an academic library

Congrès des milieux documentaires 2012

Edward Bilodeau Web Services Librarian McGill Library

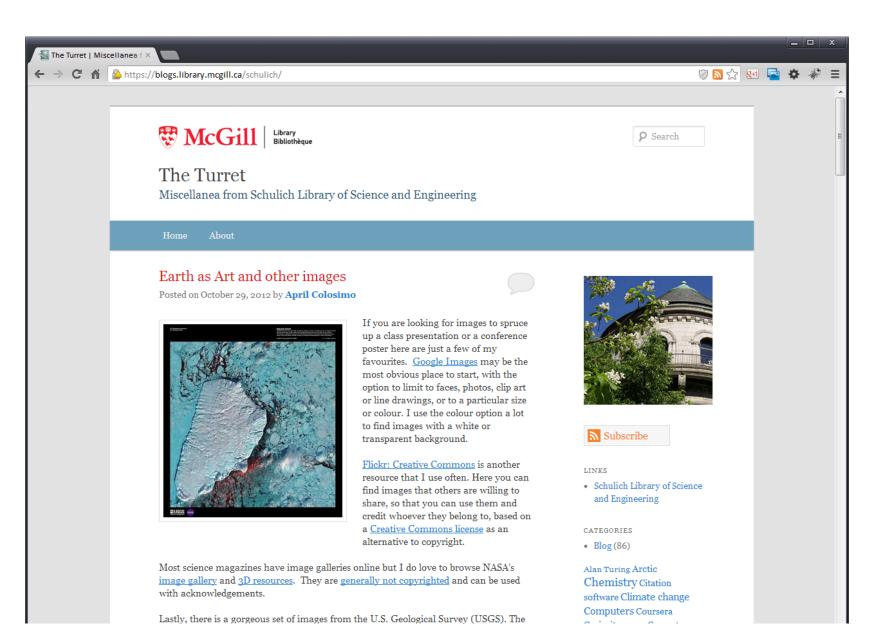


Weblogs at the McGill Library

Initially (pre-2012)

- Individuals and branches starting blogs to support liaison work, branch services
- Using free blogging platforms (WordPress)
- Constituted a service offering (user expectations)
- Operating outside of Library policies, branding, etc

McGill Library Blogs (March 2012)



Implementation

- Technology: WordPress

 Local installation
 Library branding
 Minimal feature set (important!)
- Migrated existing blog content

Next → How to evolve weblogs into an effective communication channel between librarians and their specific audiences?

Option 1: Top-down implementation

Define policies

Permissions

Roles / responsibilities

Content

Time-allocation

Liability

- Develop training materials
- Implementation of new features

Issues

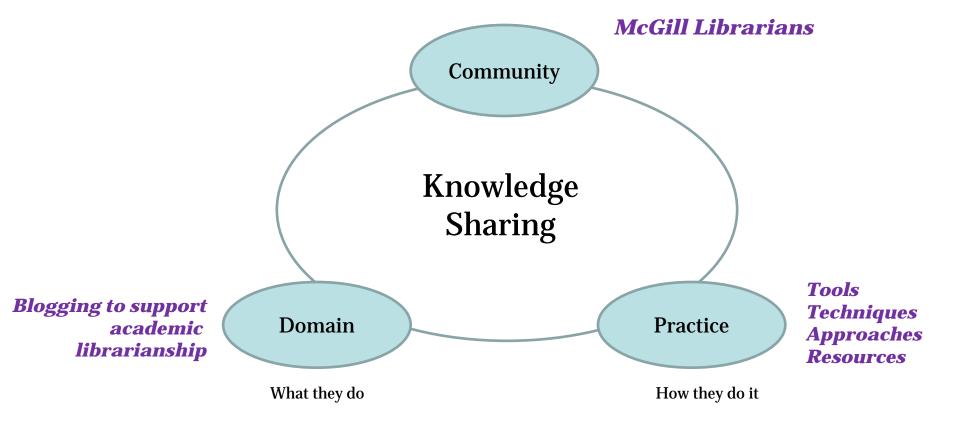
- Few resources not available for grassroots initiative
- Longer process to get to launch
- Risks impacting voice/nature of communications
- Reduced sense of ownership for bloggers

Option 2:

Community of Practice

Community of Practice (CoP)

- CoP consists of: Community, Domain, Practice
- Knowledge about effective practice is shared socially



Behaviour independent of awareness of CoP



People with a shared interest in a particular domain, who interact with each other, sharing what they know, learning together how to improve their practice

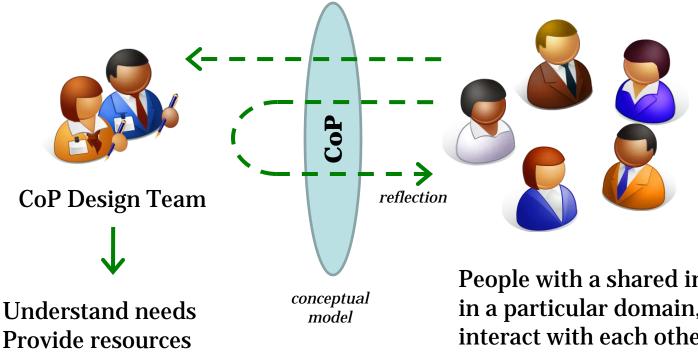
No awareness of CoP required for this to take place!

Relevance of Communities of Practice

- CoP knowledge is embedded in community of people Applied continually to organizational work Difficult to duplicate Resilient to individual departures
- CoP continually assess, adapt, and create knowledge Source of innovation
- CoP knowledge grounded in organizational practice Highly relevant, practical

CoP as a Perspective

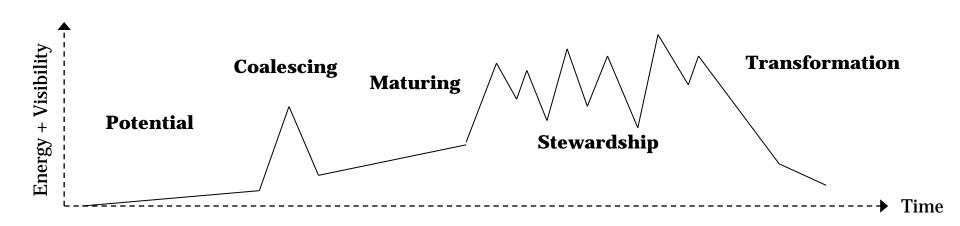
• Communities of Practice are a lens through which one can make sense of phenomenon

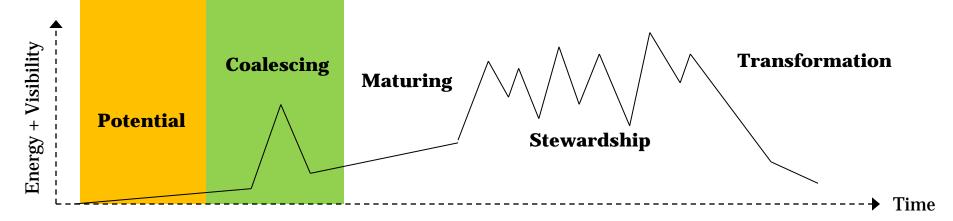


Provide training Create environment People with a shared interest in a particular domain, who interact with each other, sharing what they know, learning together how to improve their practice

CoP Lifecycle

• Communities of practice move through several stages



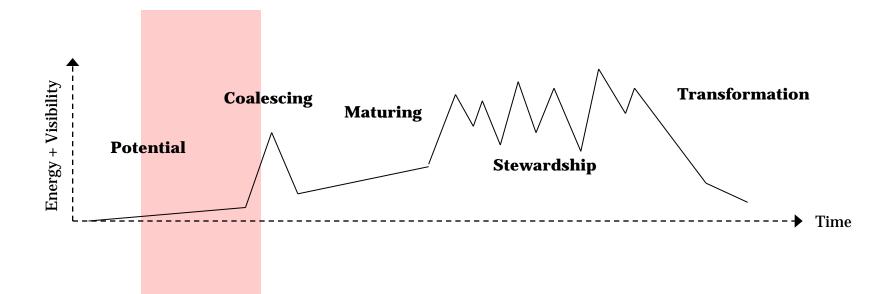


		Potential	Coalescing
Key issues	Domain	Define key domain issue as meaningful to people and organization	Establish value of sharing knowledge re: domain
	Community	Identify existing social network and help them to envision value of CoP	Develop relationships + trust
	Practice	Identify common knowledge needs	Discover what knowledge to share and how
	Work plan	 Define primary intent of CoP Define domain and identify engaging issues Build a case for action Identify potential coordinators/leaders Interview potential members Connect members Create preliminary design for CoP 	 Build case for membership Launch the community Initiate community events and spaces Legitimize coordinators Build connections between core members Find practices worth sharing Document judiciously Identify opportunities to provide value Engage managers

Wenger, E., McDermott, R. A., & Snyder, W. (2002). Cultivating communities of practice: A guide to managing knowledge. Boston, Mass: Harvard Business School Press.

State of the McGill Librarian Blogger CoP

Potential \rightarrow Coalescing



"Potential" Activities

- People have met, discussed platform, practice, etc
- People have started blogging!
- Still to do:

Share/develop vision of our CoP Identify knowledge needs

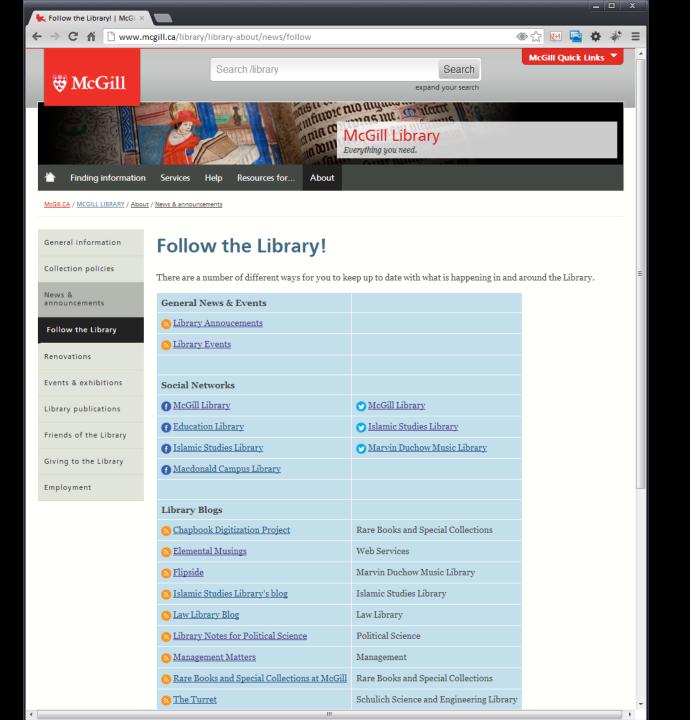
- " Coalescing" Activities
- Schedule regular meet-ups (monthly?) No desire for yet another online space!
- Shared activities

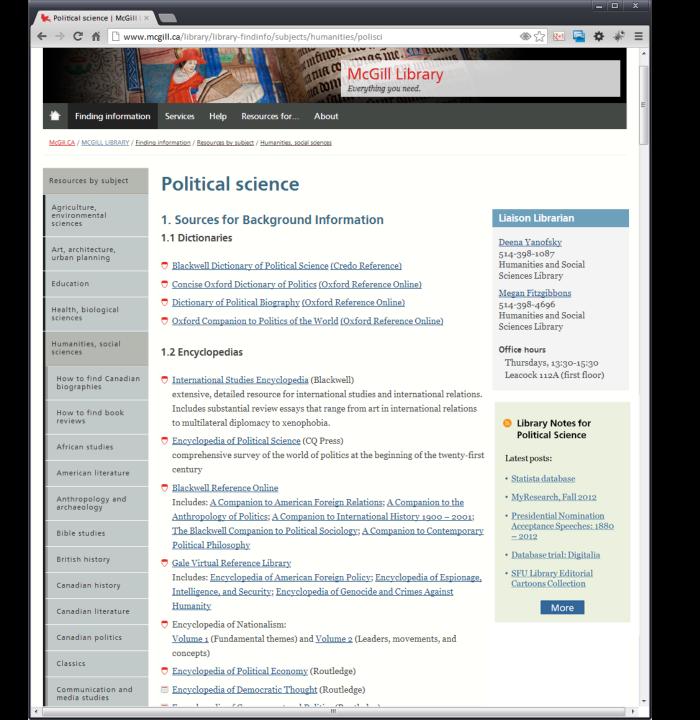
Feature development Comments management Community-driven recruitment

• Increase visibility of blogs

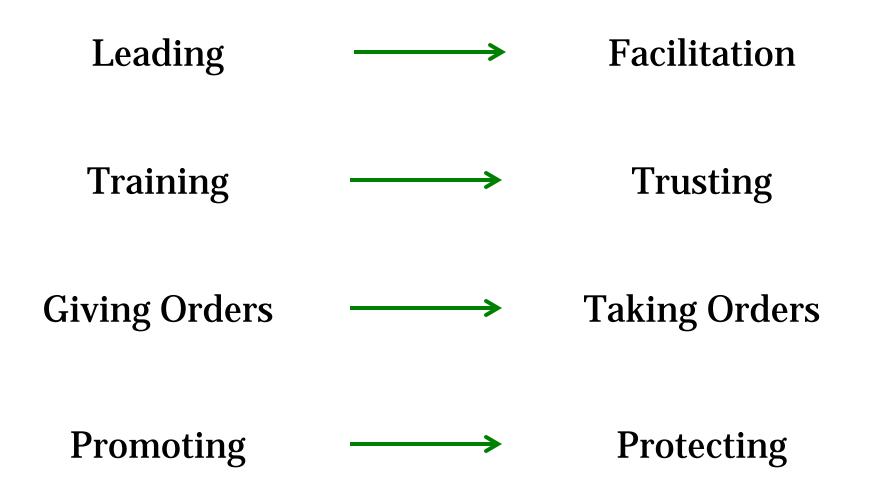
Raise profile

Increase opportunity to learn through observation





How my role will be changing



Conclusion

- CoP provide an alternative, resilient, authentic, effective way to improve practice
- Can be applied to any aspect of librarianship where community/domain/practice exist
- Provide context for engagement with work that makes "how we do things" open to real change (change that comes from people with expertise)
- Opportunity for people to change their relationship with their work and with the library, reaffirm shared goals and connection to their peers.

Edward Bilodeau edward.bilodeau@mcgill.ca

