Learning in community can take a variety of forms. Terms used to describe the phenomenon of groups (communities) of individuals learning together include learning communities and communities of practice; these terms are appearing more frequently in the literature. It is not unusual, for example, to see references to learning communities in conjunction with online learning (e.g., Pollow and Pratt 1999; Russell and Ginsburg 1999). The work of Wenger (see Stamps 1997; Wenger 1998; Wenger and Snyder 2000a,b) has focused on communities of practice—groups that organize informally and that are “resistant to supervision and interference” (Wenger and Snyder 2000a, p. 40)—as a site of learning. This Alert explores some of the trends and issues associated with the concept of learning in community and lists resources for additional information.

The type of learning that occurs in community is characterized as emphasizing the social as opposed to the individual (Barab and Duffy 2000; Heaney 1995; Wenger 1998; Zukas and Malcolm 2000). Theories that focus on the social nature of cognition and meaning—as opposed to those that focus on individual learning—are stressed (Barab and Duffy 2000), and the learning is considered to be situated in the social context (Hansman 2001). The work of Lave and Wenger (1991) is the basis for much of the writing about the social nature of learning. In this type of learning, “students and teachers are considered to be social and cultural actors with identities emerging from their wider social experiences” (Zukas and Malcolm 2000, p. 6), and the process and the content of learning are intertwined (Heaney 1995; Senge 1997; Zukas and Malcolm 2000).

In the adult education literature, some issues are raised related to learning in community. St. Clair (1998) suggests that the use of the term community can mask the privileging of homogeneity because many communities are created around common interests and bonds. He views community as a form of relationship between people, rather than as a collection of things or people. When thought of as relationship, the interaction among community, discourse, and culture is critical to understanding community (ibid.). Heaney (1995) points out several ethical questions that arise in learning that is situated, including the effect of many models used in workplace education and training. Such models may, for example, keep newcomers on the periphery and transmit only technical and instrumental knowledge. Both Heaney (ibid.) and Zukas and Malcolm (2000) point out inconsistencies between communities of practice in higher education and adult education that create conflicts with many of the assumptions underlying the field of adult education. The culture of the university, for example, tends to emphasize the individual learner over the group and has expectations related to accountability that require grading.

Resources


Two views of learning—situatedness and constructivism—are examined from the psychological and anthropological perspective to explore the implications of the construction of communities of practice.


Explores how the transformation and development of adult knowledge are secured through participation in social practice throughout life. Among the five premises underlying that view are the influence of social practice on the construction of knowledge and the influence of different communities of practice on adult development.


Explores how the theoretical framework of situated learning developed by Lave and Wenger rejects individualistic and psychological theories of learning and instead fosters the development of learning that is characterized as participation in a community of practice. The following issues are discussed in the context of this framework: the disempowering consequences of many training models, the anomalies of schooling as a vehicle for becoming a practitioner, and the inconsistencies between the practices of higher education and adult education.

Janov, J. E. “Creating Meaning: The Heart of Learning Communities.” Training and Development 49, no. 5 (May 1995): 53-58. Reports on the results of a meeting of the 1994 National League of Cities Annual Leadership Summit in which 150 leaders struggled with the questions of how to create meaning, both individually and communally, and what assumptions are made about who makes meaning within organizations.


Describes a theory of learning that is social and contextual in nature. Rather than focusing on the situatedness of the meaning or content, the focus is on communities and what it means to learn as a function of being a part of a community.

Discusses the potential for residential adult learning experiences in the formation of cohort learning groups in both distance (computer conferencing) and face-to-face groups in graduate adult education programs.


Argues that important themes from a number of characteristically separate literature bases in the field of management—organizational behavior, operations management, corporate strategy, and business ethics—converge to provide a view of organizations as communities of practice that are build on an underlying ethic of care.


Explores the common assumption that education must be made an open, interconnected chain of learning opportunities available throughout the life span. Examines learning in three distinct but interrelated domains: the domain of work, the domain of the community, and the domain of politics.


Describes features of learning communities: they transform themselves, share wisdom and recognition, bring others in, and share results. Discusses actions of learning communities, barriers to their development, and future potential. Examines the connection between learning communities and community development by using a case study example.


Shows how to create a virtual classroom environment that fosters a sense of community and helps students achieve their academic goals. Case studies and examples from a variety of successful online courses are used to illustrate and support the suggestions.


Describes how one organization, SeniorNet, is meeting the needs of itself members by using technology to provide learning opportunities that can be characterized as transformative and self-directed.


Describes the characteristics of online learning communities and highlights three organizations that demonstrate these features. The learning delivery systems offer new ways to think about the delivery of instruction, the definition of a learning event, and how adult learning itself might be conceptualized.


Five operating principles for creating learning communities are articulated. The underlying assumption of these principles is that they will result in the type of organization within which individuals would like to work.


Community is considered in terms of a relationship rather than as an entity. When community is assumed to be a relationship, interesting questions are raised for adult educators, including the role and positionality of adult educators and learning theory and the ways in which the situated nature of adult learning is envisioned.


Describes how new ideas about social learning may hold the key to understanding how people really learn at work. Proposes that communities of practice may be a way to move away from artificial forms of training.


Proposes a social theory of learning that places learning in the context of individuals’ lived experiences of participation in the world. The four components of meaning, practice, community, and identity are integrated in the theory.


Communities of practice are groups of people informally bound by shared expertise and passion for joint enterprise. In organizations that value knowledge, they can help drive strategy, solve problems quickly, transfer best practices, develop professional skills, and help recruit and retain talented employees.


To be successful in the knowledge-based economy, organizations will need to create and grow learning communities. The need for people to share knowledge across business units, the growing recognition that the most valuable knowledge in organizations is “tacit,” and the increasing realization that collective intelligence must be brought to bear to solve important problems are the factors driving community-based organizational learning.


The educator as a situated learner within a community of practice is one of five pedagogic identities discussed in this paper. Learning within a community is contrasted with individualized learning.