Second-Generation Knowledge Management

Mark W. McElroy
Macroinnovation Associates, LLC
Knowledge Management Consortium Int’l

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Our Agenda

- What is KM? — An Industry Standard Reference Model
- Strategy Implications
- 10 Key Principles of Second-Generation KM (Interspersed Throughout Slides)
Knowledge and the Business Process Environment

Business Processes Reflect Mutually-Held Knowledge In Practice

Organizational Knowledge Is Embodied In Agents and Artifacts

Business Process Environment

Business Process Behaviors of Interacting Agents (Knowledge Use)

Organizational Knowledge ‘Containers’
- Artifacts & Codifications
- Individuals and Teams

Internal/External Events

Continuous Exposure to Events in the (Business) Environment To Which Organizations React and Adapt By Drawing on Their Mutually-Held Knowledge
But What Happens When Problems Arise?

Feedback (Including the Detection of Problems)

Business Process Environment

- Business Process Behaviors of Interacting Agents (Knowledge Use)
- Organizational Knowledge ‘Containers’
  - Artifacts & Codifications
  - Individuals and Teams

Individuals and Groups Learn

Learnings and Innovations Are Then Adopted

Internal/External Events

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10 Key Principles of Second-Generation KM

1. Learning and innovation is a social process, not an administrative one (strong affinity with organizational learning theory)
2. Organizational learning and innovation is triggered by the detection of problems
Industry-Standard Reference Model For KM: The ‘KLC’

Knowledge Production
- Individual And Group Learning
- Information Acquisition
- Knowledge Claim Formulation

Knowledge Claims

Knowledge Claim Evaluation

Knowledge Integration
- Sharing
- Broadcasting
- Searching
- Teaching

Feedback (Including the Detection of Problems)

Business Process Environment
- Business Process Behaviors of Interacting Agents (Knowledge Use)
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Internal/External Events

Distributed Organizational Knowledge

Solutions

*Source: Knowledge Management Consortium Int’l (www.kmci.org)
Not How ‘First-Generation’ KM Has Seen It

Begins with the convenient assumption that valuable organizational knowledge simply exists

‘All we need to do is capture, codify, and share it’
10 Key Principles of Second-Generation KM

1. Learning and innovation is a social process, not an administrative one (strong affinity with organizational learning theory)
2. Organizational learning and innovation is triggered by the detection of problems
3. Valuable organizational knowledge does not simply exist – people in organizations create it
4. The social pattern of organizational learning and innovation is largely self-organizing, and has regularity to it – a form of capital (SIC)
Knowledge Management Versus Knowledge Processing

**Knowledge processing** is what organizations do to create and operationalize (use) knowledge

**Knowledge management** is a management discipline that focuses on enhancing knowledge processing
10 Key Principles of Second-Generation KM

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4. The social pattern of organizational learning and innovation is largely self-organizing, and has regularity to it – a form of capital (SIC)
5. KM is a management discipline that focuses on enhancing knowledge production, integration, and use in organizations
Some KM strategies focus on knowledge making (demand-side) while others focus on knowledge sharing and use (supply-side).
Second-Generation KM

First-generation KM strategies were supply-side only — second-generation KM focuses on the whole knowledge life cycle.

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Individual And
Group Learning
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Claim
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Knowledge Integration

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Distributed Organizational Knowledge

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Business Process Behaviors of Interacting Agents (Knowledge Use)

Feedback (Including the Detection of Problems)

IT Applications of KM Can Support Multiple Facets of Knowledge Processing

IT Side of KM

Supply-Side KM
Focusing on knowledge processes and related social conventions, such as individual learning and communities of practice policies and programs is also important.
10 Key Principles of Second-Generation KM

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4. The social pattern of organizational learning and innovation is largely self-organizing, and has regularity to it – a form of capital (SIC)
5. KM is a management discipline that focuses on enhancing knowledge production, integration, and use in organizations

6. KM is *not* an application of IT – rather, KM sometimes *uses* IT to help it have impact on the *social* dynamics of knowledge processing
What Investments in KM *Cannot* Do...

**Knowledge Production**
- Individual And Group Learning
- Information Acquisition
- Knowledge Claim Formulation

**Knowledge Integration**
- Sharing
- Broadcasting
- Searching
- Teaching

**Knowledge Production**
- Knowledge Claims
- Knowledge Claim Evaluation

**Knowledge Integration**
- Organizational Knowledge ‘Containers’
  - Individuals and Groups
  - Artifacts & Codifications

**Business Process Environment**
- Business Process Behaviors of Interacting Agents (Knowledge Use)
- Organizational Knowledge ‘Containers’
- Internal/External Events

**Feedback** (Including the Detection of Problems)

**Solutions**

**KM Has *Direct* Impact On Knowledge Processing Outcomes, But Only *Indirect* Impact On Business Outcomes**

...Make Decisions *On Behalf Of* People Operating On The ‘Front Lines’
KM Is An Industry That Often Overpromises

• One vendor of KM-related software asks in its ads:

  Did Knowledge Management deliver on its promises for you?
  • Are your people more productive?
  • Is your organization more efficient?
  • Has KM reduced costs?

• KM can help enable and support these things, but it cannot ‘deliver’ them – what KM has impact on is knowledge processing, not business outcomes

A necessary but insufficient condition for performance
10 Key Principles of Second-Generation KM

7. KM interventions can only have direct impact on knowledge processing outcomes, not business outcomes – impact on business outcomes is indirect

8. KM’s value proposition? KM enhances an organization’s capacity to adapt by improving its ability to learn and innovate, and to detect and solve problems

[Note: Enhancements in knowledge processing (KP) will not necessarily lead to improvements in business performance, but improvements in business performance rarely occur without them. Here, KM has a crucial role to play – KM makes high-performance KP possible!]

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But Most KM Strategies Are Only Supply-Side In Scope

Supply-Side KM Strategies Are All About Knowledge Capture, Codification, Distribution, and Use

Business Process Environment
- Business Process Behaviors of Interacting Agents (Knowledge Use)
- Organizational Knowledge ‘Containers’
  - Artifacts & Codifications
  - Individuals and Teams

Knowledge Integration (Diffusion)
- Sharing
- Broadcasting
- Searching
- Teaching

Distributed Organizational Knowledge
Also IT-Centric and Transaction Oriented

Tend To Be Technology-Centric And Focus On Getting ‘The Right Info To The Right People At The Right Time’

Business Process Environment

Business Process Behaviors of Interacting Agents (Knowledge Use)

Organizational Knowledge ‘Containers’
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Distributed Organizational Knowledge

Knowledge Integration (Diffusion)
- Sharing
- Broadcasting
- Searching
- Teaching

Organizational Knowledge

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But Most So-Called KM Applications Are Not KM

**IT Applications that are not KM:**
- Enterprise Information Portals
- Document Management
- Content management
- Data Warehousing
- Imaging

*These may be associated with KM, but they’re not the same as KM*

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**Business Process Environment**

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**Knowledge Integration (Diffusion)**
- Sharing
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- Teaching

**Distributed Organizational Knowledge**
Why? What Are The Critical Differences Between Information Management and KM?

Two major differences:

- KM concerns itself with statements or claims made about the value, veracity, or context of beliefs or actions
- Also with the production of related claims (‘knowledge claims’) and ways they are validated, shared, and used

Information management:

- Tends to be aimed at managing work products and their informational content and/or attributes (production-related descriptive data), not claims about value, veracity, or context
- Nor the business processes and supporting systems that accompany the production, distribution, and use of related ‘knowledge’ (i.e., not with ‘knowledge processing’)

IM can support KM strategies – not the same as KM
10 Key Principles of Second-Generation KM

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9. If it doesn’t address value, veracity, or context, it’s not ‘knowledge management’
Other Applications of IT That *May* Be KM

- Groupware systems
  - Virtual teaming and collaboration, if associated with the production or distribution of knowledge (supply- and/or demand-side KM initiatives)
  - But only if they deal with the production, distribution, or use of claims related to the value, veracity, or context of work products or their informational content
- Any other application, as long as it deals with claims related to the value, veracity, or context of intellectual objects or content
KM Strategy Implications
Remember, The Target Domain Is A ‘Social System’

KM Strategies Should First Be About Social Interventions and Only Secondarily About IT
### Four Areas of Focus For KM

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<th>Social Dimension (People and Process)</th>
<th>Technology Dimension (IT)</th>
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<td><strong>Demand-Side KM</strong></td>
<td><strong>Supply-Side KM</strong></td>
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### Some Examples of Common KM Initiatives

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<td>Group Learning</td>
<td>Communities of Practice (CoP)</td>
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<td>Innovation &amp; IC Mgmt</td>
<td>Knowledge Capture</td>
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<td>Communities of Inquiry</td>
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Interventions Are of Two Types – Both Very Important

Policy Interventions
Management Guidelines and Direction

Demand-Side Social KM  Supply-Side Social KM

Demand-Side Technology KM  Supply-Side Technology KM

Program Interventions
Fulfillments of Management Policies

Total of 8 dimensions to a KM strategy, but most fail to address policy issues
Example: 3M Company’s ‘Demand-Side Social KM’

Demand-Side Social KM
‘Policies’

Demand-Side Social KM
‘Programs’

Program: 3M’s ‘Fifteen Percent Rule’ – employees may spend up to 15% of their time on self-chosen, self-managed learning, with full management support

Policy: Employees shall have meaningful opportunities to engage in self-directed learning

Synchronization very important!

Demand-Side Social KM
Supply-Side Social KM

Demand-Side Technology KM
Supply-Side Technology KM

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Most KM Interventions (1st Gen) Focus Only On SS Issues

Most KM initiatives fail to address 75% of their scope!
So, What’s The Proper Scope of a KM Strategy?

Begin by choosing areas of focus – if not all, why?
Proper Scope of KM Strategy (cont.)

Scope should include treatment of both policies and programs – alignment is key.
Proper Scope of KM Strategy (cont.)

I. Makes sense to start with supply-side issues:
   - Can focus on information needs of workers engaged in business processes
   - Barrier-free access to people and information needed to get the job done
   - Related technology infrastructures and information management tools and systems, as needed
   - But also the people/process side: teaming and community infrastructures, processes, standards, and supporting programs

(Continued)
II. Then don’t forget the demand-side:

- Valuable knowledge comes from somewhere – people ‘on the job’ create it
- Need to provide for that, too
  - Individual learning and innovation
  - Group learning and innovation
  - Support for ‘whole firm’ L & I, too
- It’s the front-end of ‘knowledge processing’
- Has its own set of people, process and technology issues
- Takes KM into the realm of innovation management where very much belongs

(Continued)
Proper Scope of KM Strategy (cont.)

III. Next is operationalizing KM:
   – KM warrants its own operations
   – Not just a by-product of ‘knowledge work’ by knowledge workers
   – And not just a part of IT
   – Need to ask:
     “Will we institutionalize KM or not?”
   – What are the organizational issues associated with its permanent implementation?
     • Staffing
     • Budget
   – Where does KM fit in the organizational model of the firm?

(Continued)
Proper Scope of KM Strategy (cont.)

IV. Finally, reconciling KM vs. ‘business strategy’:

- Most KM methodologies begin with commission of a first-generation sin
  • ‘Business strategy knowledge exists’
  • ‘Purpose of KM is to serve the supply-side interests of existing business strategy knowledge’
  • KM reduced to a knowledge capture, codification, and sharing plan for a set of existing knowledge (this is IM; supply-side KM at most)

- Begins by granting ‘strategy’ special dispensation from the social learning and innovation process – an Orwellian flaw

- Fails to acknowledge business strategy as, itself, a product of organizational learning and innovation
10 Key Principles of Second-Generation KM

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9. If it doesn’t address value, veracity, or context, it’s not ‘knowledge management’

10. Business strategy is subordinate to KM strategy, not the reverse, because business strategy is, itself, a product of knowledge processing – KM is not an implementation tool for strategy; strategy follows from KP and is, therefore, downstream from KM
Remember………

Getting this thing to run well is the end-game – indeed, the fundamental purpose – of knowledge management!
Thank You!

Contact Information

Mark W. McElroy
Macroinnovation Associates, LLC
10 Ogden’s Mill Road
Windsor, VT 05089

mmcelroy@vermontel.net

(802) 436-2250

www.macroinnovation.com