



Community characteristics & orientation

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Community (UN SD goal): Affordable and Clean Energy

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Instructions

Research the community you are most interested in exploring using links from the UN Sustainable Goals website (https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/) and others. In your exhaustive research, answer the following.

Community characteristics								
Community life-cycle (current state)								
Where is your community in its life-cycle?	What you need to focus on:	Special needs						
☐ Just forming Need basic tools to connect, but not sure from there	Research and/or discuss the potential of some basic tools with members, explore what ideas it might give them, and see what they might bring in with them.							
☐ Self-designing Information stage, but with a strong sense of what it wants to accomplish	Contribute ideas to the design. Analyze systematically the implications of their community design for technology, infrastructure, and technology skills.							
☑ Growing & restless Ready to add new functionality to its tool configuration	Try to make this a community reflection and self-design event. Does their restlessness suggest a major change, such as a transition to a new platform?	There is a lot of information about and tools for solar technology already out there, such as solar calculators (solar hours, wattage, panel quantity, etc.), forums, and websites, but new platforms would assist members to make better use of current information and connect with others.						
☐ Stable and adapting Just needing some new tools	How much disruption will the community tolerate? How will the new tools be integrated into or affect existing practices?							
Constitution								
Diversity: How diverse is the com	nmunity?							
Topic Your notes								





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What are the different to members and what are levels of participation?		Experts – Those who design/install solar panels (companies, engineers, technicians, etc.) and can answer more involved, sophisticated questions. High level of participation. Activists – Those knowledgeable in the importance of solar energy especially as it pertains to the environment, and who support and promote solar as a renewable energy source. High level of participation.				
			Those who own solar, can share user experience, and are a part of the nity. Medium level of participation (member dependent).			
			omers – Those interested in solar but do not have much knowledge or ith it. They want to learn more about it. Low level of participation.			
How spread apart is it in of location and time zor		Solar can be accessed anywhere in the world, so it is spread across every country and every time zone. However, economically, it may be more accessible in some countries more than others				
What language(s) do mo speak?	embers	Members can speak any language				
What other cultural or odiversity aspects may af your technology choices	ffect	Generational, or age, diversity may affect the technology of choice because those interested in solar could be young adults, older generations, or anywhere in between looking for the same thing out of the community. However, different generations have very different skill levels and knowledge of technology.				
Openness: How connec	ted to the	e outside world	is your community?			
Topic			Your notes			
How much do you want to control the boundaries of your community? Does your community need		secure n boundaries private &	The community should be able to actively participate, share, and learn together about others experiences with solar electricity. Many of the benefits will be generated from the openness and honesty of the community members. This community can have open boundaries because there are no confidentiality concerns or security issues in sharing this type of information or knowledge.			
How does your communities with other communities common tools for sharing them?	s? Do you	need	There doesn't necessarily need to be common tools for sharing and learning with other communities. Although there could be some benefits, solar is a relatively isolated community that can function and accomplish goals without interacting much with other communities.			
Technology aspira	tions					

Technology savvy, tolerance, & constraints: What are your community's technology interests and skills and patience thereof? What are the constraints imposed by technology factors?

Topic	Your notes
How interested is your community in technology?	This community should be fairly interested in technology because solar is an advancing technology in and of itself.
What is their capacity for learning new tools?	The capacity for learning new tools may vary depending on age and region.
What is the range of skills? If their interests and/or skills are	Like in many communities, there's a varying range of skills and interests. I think the technology used needs to be simple enough to accommodate individuals with lower





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diverse, could it cause conflict or distraction?	technology skill levels but als the knowledge they need fro		at members can get and share					
How tolerant are members of the adoption of a wide variety of tools?	I think this community should meaningful results. This wou could become confusing to n	ld be of greater value t	simple tools, that provide han a large quantity of tools that					
How many technological boundaries are they willing to cross, e.g. sign in to more than one web-based tool, learn to use new tools, or give up old favorites? This helps you understand what level of integration you need.	Members would want to find all useful information and interact with ither community members all within one platform. There already exists many individual tools to support this community, however, tools are not all in one place.							
What are your members' technology constraints (e.g., bandwidth, operating systems, etc.)?	This community's technology shouldn't require much bandwidth and should be able to operate on a variety of operating systems to maximize community engagement and support.							
How much time are members able to be online and from where (office, home, field)? Some people have limited online time, or are able to be online only in specific locations. Others are always on. Very diverse situations can affect participation		•	where as this community can maximum member participation.					
Community orientation								
Relevance to community : Use the range from 0 (no relevance) to 5 (high relevance) to determine what matters most to the community. Look at these from the perspectives of the different types of members (under "constitution"). Also discuss the "value-added" to each member group								
0 1 2 3 4 5 Or	ientations	Variants	Key activities/your notes					

0	1	2	3	4	5	Orientations	Variants	Key activities/your notes
						Meetings Many communities place a great emphasis on regular meetings where members engage in shared activities for a specific time. Meetings, and the visible participation of members, assert the community's existence	☐ Face-to-face/blended ☐ Online synchronous ☐ Online asynchronous	Members don't necessarily have to have any sort of formal or informal meeting to assert community existence. Meetings might be too restrictive with the amount of people that could be in this community and the varying levels of learning and knowledge sharing members want to get out of the community.
						Open-ended conversation Some communities maintain ongoing conversations as their	☐ Single-stream discussions	It is important for members to learn with each other and to share their experiences with

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			primary vehicles for learning. Open-ended conversations are common when a community is co- located and people keep the conversation going as they "bump" into each other.	⊠ Multi-topic conversations □ Distributed conversations	each other. Although information can be found from suppliers and installers, this information is very promotional and biases, so it might be beneficial for members to hear the unbiased experience from everyday users like themselves. Many members can contribute to conversations if they so wish but can also just observe other's experiences. Open ended-ness allows for members to engage with each other across multiple locates and varying schedules.
			In some communities' members want to focus on particular topics, go deep, and collaborate on projects to solve problems or produce useful artifacts. Learning is not just a matter of sharing knowledge or discussing issues. Members need to do things together in order to develop their practice. Projects usually involve a subgroup within the community	 □ Practice groups ☑ Project teams □ Instruction 	To some degree projects can be a part of the solar community. Installing solar panels, whether it be individually, through an organization, or a mission group, projects can help members connect to other members within their community. This can be particularly important in regions where other sources of electricity aren't available. However, this community can be very large that this orientation may not be the best orientation to support community needs.
			Content Some communities are primarily interested in creating, sharing, and providing access to documents, tools, and other content. Valuable and well-organized content is a useful resource for members	☐ Library ☐ Structured self- publish ☒ Open self- publish ☒ Content integration	Solar can be relatively unfamiliar to people, so the key focus for members, or those joining the community, is to share knowledge and experience with one another. It would also be useful if this content could be compared to other sources of electricity and to members with similar lifestyles and consumption habits.
	\boxtimes		Access to expertise Some communities create value by providing focused and timely access to expertise in the community's domain, whether internally or externally.	☐ Questions & requests ☑ Access to experts	Access to experts is obviously important for those interested in investing in solar energy, however, this can be very time consuming, especially for newcomers/lurkers who are just





			Communities with this orientation focus on answering questions, fulfilling requests for advice, or engaging in collaborative, just-intime problem solving	☐ Shared problem solving ☐ Knowledge validation ☐ Apprenticeship & mentoring	part of the community to learn for the time being. In addition, members don't have to have advanced knowledge as that might not be as beneficial as experience knowledge. Expert advice might also be biased as it could be coming from sales personnel.
			Relationships Some communities focus on relationship building among members as the basis for both ongoing learning and being available to each other. This orientation emphasizes the interpersonal aspect of learning together. Communities with this orientation place a high value on knowing each other personally, emphasizing networking, trust building, and mutual discovery	☐ Connecting ☐ Knowing about people ☐ Interacting informally	Members of the solar community don't necessarily have to form meaningful relationships with each other to support their needs within the community. Although interacting with one another is important, its more from a knowledge perspective than for interpersonal connection and support.
			Individual participation Learning together happens in the context of a group, but it is realized in the experience of individuals. People bring different backgrounds, communication styles, and aspirations to their participation in a community. People have different levels of commitment, they take on different roles, and they use tools differently	 ☑ Levels of participation ☑ Personalization ☐ Individual development ☐ Multimembership 	The community needs to support various levels of participation. Some members will share their experience while others are there to learn from other member's experience. The community needs to support both types of participants. Members experiences within the community will also be enhanced if they can have a personalized experience as solar can be very personalized to member's lifestyles, location, and financial situations. Each member experience will be different.
			Community cultivation Some communities are happy with loose self-organization and unplanned evolution, while others thrive on attention to community cultivation. They have a need to reflect on the effectiveness and health of the community to make things better, joined with a willingness to work on it	☐ Democratic governance ☐ Strong core group ☐ Internal coordination ☐ External facilitation	I don't think community cultivation is very important in the solar community. There does not have to be well-planned activities or a need to track participation in order for the community to be successful and fulfill their goals.





						In some cases, serving a specific context becomes central to the community's identity and the ways it operates. They may live inside an organization, whose charter their practice needs to serve. They may have a mission to provide learning resources to the world or to recruit members widely. Or they may seek interactions with other communities whose domain complements their own	 □ Organization as context □ Cross-organizational □ Other related communities □ Public mission 	This orientation wouldn't best support the community because its not just supporting an idea, its supporting a concrete matter. There also is not much cross over between this community and others. There are other renewable energy communities that have similar needs, however, they may not need to interact with these communities to fulfil their own community needs
Scr	atch	npac	l (ot	her	inte	resting insights, questions	/answers, etc.)	