The socio-material nature of careers work: An exploration of knowledge co-creation amongst career practitioners

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1. Research background Knowledge co-creation is a main source of innovation and adaptability to change in organisations. Careers are changing. Career practitioners now need to prepare individuals for frequent career transitions rather than a 'career for life'. Governments have emphasised the important role of information access and effective knowledge management in the context of career decision-making. Knowledge co-creation can facilitate the adaptation of workers to more precarious career landscapes, as well as to the requirements of the post-industrial Knowledge society. Career services and career practitioners support jobseekers to navigate the changing career landscape. By co-creating knowledge, career practitioners shape the future workforce. Innovation in career practitioner communities can be bolstered via the study of career knowledge co-creation. 2. Key themes Knowledge management (KM) SECI Model (Nonaka & Takeuchi, 1996): transformations of knowledge Theory of expansive learning (Engeström, 1999): organisational problemsolving Communities of Practice (CoPs) ▶ Wenger's CoP theory (2004): self-organising communities around shared interests and experiences Learning communities Stoll et al (2006) and Scardamalia and Bereiter (2010): success conditions for knowledge co-creation **Contact details** References

Full poster abstract text available at:

https://www.napier.ac.uk/research-and-innovation/researchsearch/outputs/the-socio-material-nature-of-careers-work-anexploration-of-knowledge-co-creation-amongst

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3. Research design

Sensitising concepts: Role, Relationships, Artefacts, Career knowledge Techniques: Interviewing to	Research question: How do career practitioners co-create career knowledge?			
	10 semi-structured online interviews with career practitioners at Skills Development Scotland			
the double, Key incidents	Complementary research methods considered: case studies, observations, artefact analysis, photo/document elicitation, focus groups			
4. Main findings				
	s co-created through an assemblage ation and socialisation practices.			

•	conditions	Knowledge co-creation practices: Information-seeking, Information sharing, Contextualisation work, Asking for help		Emulate established forms of working and create new co-creation affordances	Techno
	Success	Practice-structuring concepts: Career Management Skills, Everyday leadership, Shared co-creation values	Formal knowledge co- creation channels: Team meetings, Reflective practice sessions, Working groups	Can also serve as barriers to knowledge co-creation	ologies

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