





THRiVE Learning Partnership

Learning Partnership Team: Dr Karen Orr, Prof. Noel Purdy, Dr Emilia Symington, and Dr Mark Ballentine

SHAPING EDUCATION

BUILDING FUTURES







Aims of the THRiVE 'Learning Partnership'

- Academic input to the collaborative and collective impact model - bringing academic research expertise to 'the table'
- Connecting community to academia and evidence – CBPR and informed decision making
- Critical friends helping to: improve outcomes; better understand the THRiVE model; gathering the learning and evidence; influencing the system; evidencing impact.









Community-based participatory research and Learning Partnerships: What they are NOT!

- 'Helicoptering' in and out of communities
- Research being 'done onto' communities
- Beyond the idea of 'outside experts' (Holkup et al., 2009)
- Challenges are separated from the context of their origins
- 'Ivory tower' academia



Poor translation between academic research and 'real world' challenges.....

'Research carried out in community settings
has traditionally progressed in one
direction...academic researchers conceptualize
research projects with minimal (or perhaps
without any) input from community
stakeholders; implement interventions or
programs, often without a plan for
sustainment in the communities; obtain data
and information from community members;
and disseminate the newly gained knowledge
and information to peers and colleagues
rather than to members of the community
(Drahota et al., 2016)'







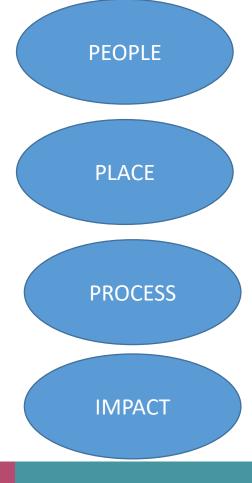
Community-based participatory research and Learning Partnerships:

They are....

Collaborative research approaches that equitably involve community members, researchers, and other stakeholders in the research process and recognizes the unique strengths that each bring (Collins et al., 2018)

Aim to effect social, structural and environmental change and...

...work towards positive and lasting change, using reliable and rigorous evidence (Israel et al., 2010).





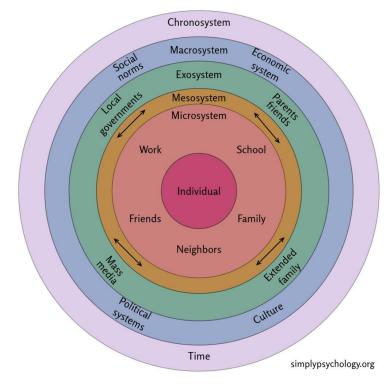




Why adopt this approach: Policy, practice and conceptual underpinnings

Whole child,
whole
community,
whole system

Children's
Services Cooperation Act,
(NI) 2015



UNCRC, GC No.5



Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Systems Theory (1977)





Why adopt this approach? Evidence of intergenerational challenges

£913 million via Targeting Social Need funding) has done little to 'level the playing field' (NIAO, 2021).

Entrenched and complex challenges require innovative approaches!

Movement away from silo practices, involving top-down delivery and funding of interventions being 'put upon' communities - towards systems level change (and funding), partnership working, rooted in evidence and garnering expertise from the community to academia and policy (closer to the 'problem')



SCHOOL LEAVERS WITH GCSES

** School leavers NOT ENTITLED to free school meals achieving at least 5 GCSEs A**-C

88.9%

87.3%

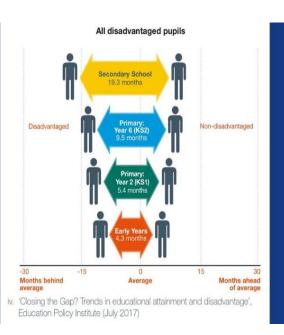
78.2%

79.2%

70.8%

79.9%

70.9%





CONNECTING GLOBALLY





Why adopt this approach?#WECAN....Do better



"Do the best you can until you know better. Then when you know better, do better."

Maya Angelou

SHAPING EDUCATION BUILDING FUTURES UNLOCKING POTENTIAL







Examples of this type of work....

- 'Children's Zones', e.g., Children's Communities (Sheffield Hallam/ Save the Children), Children's Neighbourhoods Scotland (Robert Owen Centre for Educational Change), Children's Zones for England (Centre for Equity in Education, Uni of Manchester), Shankill Children & Young People's Zone (QUB), Harlem Children's Zones.
- Children's zones should establish holistic 'cradle-to-career' support for CYP by:
 - bringing together a range of partners;
 - governance structure with autonomy to act locally/leverage funding and resources;
 - analyse how disadvantage 'works' in their areas;
 - formulate a strategic plan for tackling disadvantage across all contexts in which children learn and develop;
 - develop robust evaluation strategies to find out what works locally (Dyson et al., 2012)







Learning Partnership: Key learning from Phase 1.....

Implementation

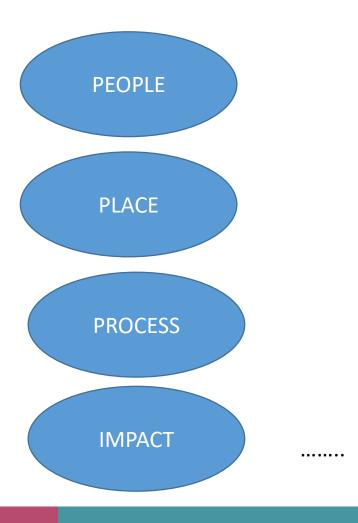
The THRiVE Collective Operationalisation

Influence

Monitoring influence Working towards systems level change

Impact

Evidencing change Impact infrastructure



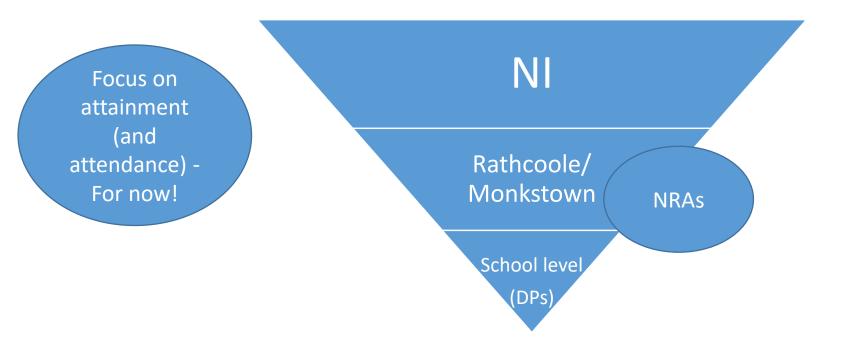






Learning Partnership Phase 2: Co-creation of an impact infrastructure

• Strong commitment to data and evidence on an 'intervention' level - need for higher level evidence of (any) change



Census data

DE data (GCSE, pathways,
attendance)

Primary school data
(demo/PTE/PTM)

Nursery school data (demo
and speech/language
indicators)

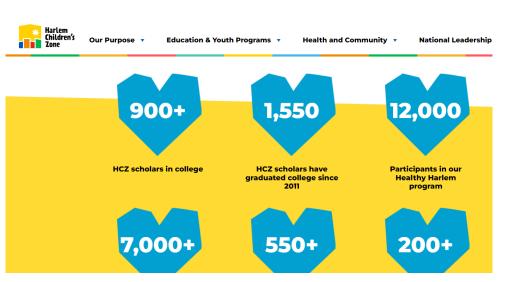


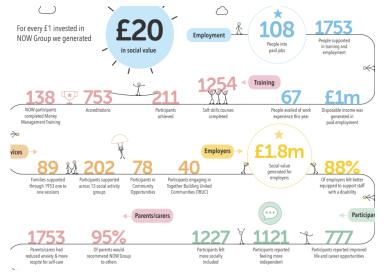


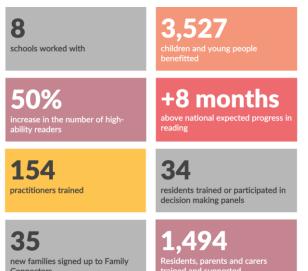


Learning Partnership Phase 2: Co-creation of an impact infrastructure

Goal: To co-create a usable, sustainable, clear and impactful community dashboard – ownership by and engagement with the community, and relevant and useful for policy makers.







HCZ

North Birkinhead

SHAPING EDUCATION

BUILDING FUTURES

UNLOCKING POTENTIAL









Thank you for listening!

Questions?

Contact: K.orr@stran.ac.uk

SHAPING EDUCATION

Maya Angelou

"Do the best you can until you know better. Then when you know better,

do better."

BUILDING FUTURES