Handout 5: Levels of Collaboration

There are many different ways for stakeholders to work together. Collaboration between partners can range from informal (e.g., two agencies sharing information) to much more organized (e.g., multiple organizations working closely to achieve a shared vision). The following chart describes four levels of collaboration: networking, cooperation, coordination, and full collaboration. We suggest using the chart to determine your current level of involvement with a partner, as well as options for deepening this relationship over time. You can also use the chart to explore different options for collaborating with new partners. Please note that no single type of collaboration is "better" than another. The best type is the one that is the best fit, given what you and your partners hope to achieve.

	Networking	Cooperation	Coordination	Full Collaboration
What is it?	Partners share information and talk with one another for their mutual benefit.	Partners support one another's prevention activities but have no formal agreement in place.	Partners are engaged in mutual projects and initiatives, modifying their own activities to benefit the whole.	With a formal agreement in place, partners work toward developing enhanced capacity to achieve a shared vision.
Key Features	 Loosely defined roles Loose/flexible relationships Informal communication Minimal decision- making No risk 	 Somewhat defined roles Informal and supportive relationships More frequent communication Limited decisionmaking Little to no risk 	 Defined roles Formalized links, but each group retains autonomy Regular communication Shared decisionmaking around joint work Low to moderate risk Share some resources 	 Formalized roles Formal links, which are written in an agreement Frequent communication Equally shared ideas and decision-making High risk but also high trust Pooled resources

Developed under the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies task order.

Reference #HHSS283201200024I/HHSS28342002T. For training use only.

PAGE 1

http://www.samhsa.gov/capt/

SAMHSA'S CENTER FOR THE APPLICATION OF PREVENTION TECHNOLOGIES

	Networking	Cooperation	Coordination	Full Collaboration
What does it look like?	 Partners share what they are doing to address common community issues at interagency meetings. Partners discuss existing programs, activities, or services with other organizations. 	 Partners publicize one another's programs and services. Partners write letters of support for one another's grant applications. Partners co-sponsor trainings or professional development activities. Partners exchange resources, such as technology expertise or meeting space. Partners attend one another's meetings and events. 	 Partners serve together on event planning committees and community boards. Partners implement programs and services together. Partners care about the same issues. 	 Partners sign a memorandum of understanding with each other. Partners develop common data collection systems. Partners participate in joint fundraising efforts. Partners pool fiscal or human resources. Partners create common workforce training systems.

Reference

Frey, B. B., Lohmeier, J. H., Lee, S. W., & Tollefson, N. (2006). Measuring collaboration among grant partners. *American Journal of Evaluation*, 27(3), 383–392.

This tool is included in the Center for the Prevention of Technology's new Prevention Collaboration in Action Toolkit. The toolkit showcases exciting ways SAMHSA's prevention grantees are collaborating across communities and behavioral health fields and includes more than 30 tools and worksheets to help initiate, strengthen and maintain collaborative relationships in the community. The link to the toolkit will be shared as soon as it receives approval in its entirety from SAMHSA.