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EDINBURGH SCHOOL CLIMATE QUESTIONNAIRE
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This Questionnaire is designed to investigate the nature and extent of "parallel organisation activity" in your School District. Research has indicated that such activity is a pre-requisite to effective achievement of the goals cited in the District Mission Statement -identifying, nurturing, and celebrating the motives, strengths, and talents of students, staff, and community. These questions ask about a number of the activities which comprise "parallel organisation" activity, but the coverage is not exhaustive.

Please circle the number to the right of the answer you think most appropriate, and provide written detail where required.

## PARALLEL ORGANISATION ACTIVITY

Manifest Concern with Innovation	
1. About what proportion of your colleagues in this school would you say make a real effort to do new things and find better ways of doing things?	
ellott to do new things and line better ways of doring things.	90% or more
2. How much encouragement do the principals and superintendents offer to those engaged i innovatory activity?	n
a) For activities they themselves are promoting:	
	A great deal
	Very little4
b) For activities initiated by teachers:	
	A great deal1 A considerable amount2 Some
3. How much effort do the principles and superintendents make to create a climate of innovation and enterprise which encourages all types of contribution to find better ways of doing things and translate good ideas into effect?	
	A great deal

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4. To what extent does this effort result in real progress, and to what extent dissipated in activities which do not amount to much?	is it	
urssipaced in desiries which do not amount to mach.	More progre More dissip	ess
5. How much effort is made to find ways of employing the different talents of		
members of staff in complementary ways to initiate and carry out innovatory ac		A great deal1
	2	A considerable amount2 Some
Allocation of Time and Resources to "Parallel Organisation" Activity.		
6. In your school, what proportion of contractual time is set aside for thinkin developing new ways of doing things, establishing goals, and planning how they		1
achieved?		nore than 40%1
		30-40%2
		20-30%3 10-20%4
	į.	5-10%5
	]	less than 5%6
7. Are teachers expected to continue this work in their spare time?		
•		les1
	ì	No
8. Do teachers continue this work in their spare time?		
		Often
		Occasionally
		fardly ever4
9. How readily available are the human and financial resources needed to put no into effect?	ew ideas	
		Very readily available1
		Obtainable with effort2 Difficult to obtain3
		Very difficult to obtain4
10. When resources are being re-allocated to new activities how much consultate as to which activities are to be phased out or replaced?	ion is there	,
		ough1
		enough2 Little consultation3
		consultation4

11. What proportion of the time allocated for task forces and committees discussing such things as the goals to be achieved, how they are to be ac to overcome any problems encountered?	is actually spent chieved, and how
to overcome any problems chosenectes.	Nearly all the time on task
Non-Hierarchical Structure	
12. Are the various committees and task forces meeting in this school made who possess very different talents and abilities but who have a common in	de up of people nterest in the
topic?	Usually
13. Do the groups communicate, and pool their findings, so that all grou all the available information?	ps have access to
all the available intolmation:	Often
14. Do the groups have overlapping membership to facilitate this communi	cation?  Often
15. Do the committees form and dissolve, change their membership, etc as particular problem is solved or its nature changes?	and when a
particular problem is solved of its nature changes.	Nost are permanent
16. Do resources tend to be allocated to people according to seniority r	ather than their
ability?	According to seniority or "who you know"1 According to capacity for innovation2
17. How often are the superintendents and principals actually present in corridors, getting a feel for what needs to be done and who can best ach to be available to provide resources?	the school ieve it, and so as
a) Principals	Always

b) Assistant Superintendents	
	Always
c) Superintendent	
	Always
What seem to to be the criteria for allocation of resources?	
18. Are people free to act on their own initiative if they feel they have a goo rather than seeking formal approval?	od idea,
	Yes1 No2
19. What proportion of potentially important, but speculative or risky, ideas a applied because it is difficult to get the required approval from management?	re <u>not</u>
a) At classroom level	
	90% or more
b) More generally	
	90% or more
20. In your District, how strong is the feeling that the teachers' role is to te the job of developing new curricula and new ways of doing things should be left separate policy-making group?	each, while to a
Strong feeling that teachers should only follow directives	retion2

· ·		
21. How well do the principals nember of staff?	and superintendents know the partic	cular talents of each
a) Principals		
a) Filicipals		Very well1
		Well2
		Not very well3
		Very poorly4
		toly pooling.
b) Superintendents		
n, outor rusoures. Pa		Very well1
		Well2
		Not very well3
		Very poorly4
	committees so as to obtain first-has of competence of staff, and be in a	
3		Often
·		Frequently
		Occasionally
The second secon		Hardly ever
		• • • •
Risk	and Delegation of Responsibility	
	Adventurous, but Initially adventu Carefully conside	at extent does it rely on  dered, and haphazard  monitored for effectiveness  urous, but not followed through  ered but not planned in detail  d paper-plan oriented
24. What proportion of the sta experimental activity, fearing	off in your school are generally relu grepercussions if it fails?	uctant to initiate
a) In the classroom		
u, zn ont ozasova		90% or more
		75-90%
		50-75%
		25-50%
		10-25%
		less than 10%
		1682 Chan Ins
b) More generally		
b) Hore denergily	•	90% or more
		75-90%
		50-75%
•		25-50%
		10-25%
		less than 10%
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	•	$\epsilon_{N_{c}}$

## Utilization of Multiple Talents

recognised, appreciated, and used in improving the quality of education?	ot
	90% or more
26. Research has shown that successful innovation requires the deployment of many in very different roles - as generators of ideas, lateral thinkers, testers of ideas, insights, co-ordinators, soothers of strained relationships, persuaders, motivator publicists, resource-finders, problem-seekers and so on.	neonla
a) In your school, how much effort is put into identifying and capitalising uthese different talents among staff?	pon
b) How many different times a	A great deal of effort.1 A moderate amount2 Some effort3 Very little effort4
b) How many different types of contribution seem to be valued and supported by colleagues in the school?	
c) Does the ability to fill such roles show up in the formal evaluation and supervisory staff appraisal procedures?	Nany different types
	Usually
27. Are deliberate attempts made to identify, develop, and capitalise upon the talent new members of staff by involving them in the process of innovation?	s of
	Usuallyl Quite often2 Occasionally3 Hardly ever4
28. Are efforts made to promote the development of their particular talents and areas competence by placing them with others who share their motives and talents so that the ecople can act as role models?	of se
	Usually

assemble teams of people capable of making very different contributions to the	inking about,
Con:	siders it a vital role
30. How much opportunity do you get to actively participate in the management	of the
school, setting its goals, monitoring their achievement etc?	A great deal
31. Traditionally, educational change has occurred when some central body has what should be done, and teachers have carried out their directives. However innovation involves teachers becoming aware of new things which might be done on a course of action without knowing for certain what will happen, monitoring to learn more about the problem and the effectiveness of the strategy adopted acting upon the information obtained.	, effective , embarking g the effects
In your school, how much opportunity is there to learn the sensitivities and required to undertake the step-wise process of trial, monitoring, improvement involved in innovation?	skills and retrial
	A great deal
External Activity	
32. How much contact is there between the members of your staff and those of or organisations also engaged in the process of innovation?	other schools
	A great deal
33. In your school, how much effort is put into finding ways of influencing t external constraints:	he following
a) parental expectations	A great deal1
	A considerable amount
b) the expectations of those who determine national and state educationa	l policy. A great deal
	A considerable amount2
	Very little

c, nationally standardised tests and test-pased evaluations.	
	A great deal
d) the expectations of employers	
	A great deal
	Very little
e) the social forces resulting in a need to evaluate people on a single "academic" scale rather than according to their other possible talents?	1
	A great deal
	Very little
34. How many coalitions are formed between staff from different schools in order to influence constraints arising outside particular schools?	
	Very many1
	A considerable number
	Very little4
35. How much liaison do the teachers in your school have with University research departments?	
	A great deal1 A considerable amount2
	Some
36. How much of this liaison is long-term and designed to address particular problems years are having, rather than simply to advance the careers of the researchers?	טם .
	A great deal
	Some3 Very little4
	.02] 220220111111111111111111111111111111
37. How easy is it for each of the following groups to initiate and take part in the research and development process?	
a) Teachers	
	Very easy1
	Easy
b) Parents	
	Very easy1
	Easy
	•

c) students	Very easy
<u>Clarity</u>	
38. How clear are the staff in this school about what is to be achieved, how it is to be achieved, and how to find out whether it is being achieved?	
a) What is to be achieved	Always clear1 Usually clear2 Often unclear3 Always confused4
b) How it is to be achieved  c) How to find out whether it has been achieved  39. How much effort is made to clarify what has been learned from a new activity or experiment, and how it is to be capitalised upon?	Always clear
	A considerable amount2 Some
Monitoring and Feedback	
40. How much effort is made to assess all the effects - both positive and negative - of the educational programs in your school?	A great deal

How is the information obtained from these exercises used?

41.	How	0	ften	are	ther	e nu	lti-i	nteres	t monito	rin	g gro	oups -	- conj	pris	ing	admini	strat	ors,	
tead	cher	s,	par	ents,	stu	ident	s and	other	nembers	of	the	COMMI	inity	-	to	ensure	that	action	is
take	en o	n 1	the !	basis	of	thes	e asse	ssaeni	ts?				•						

lways1	
)ften2	
ometimes3	
ardly ever4	