## SCHOOL CULTURE TYPOLOGY CONSENSUS WORKSHEET School:

Read the description for reach row. Complete a row at a time by assigning10 points for each row. Distribute 10 points as appropriate in proportion to how each statement best describes your school i.e. if one statement is exactly accurate, assign 10 to that box; assign 5 each to two equal descriptors or maybe a $5,3,2$ as appropriate, etc.. Distribute exactly 10 points per row.

| ROW 1 STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT | many teachers believe that if students fail it is the students' fault $\qquad$ | teachers usually do not discuss issues related to student achievement | most teacher discussions related to student achievement are restricted to within departments, cliques, or close friends $\qquad$ | teachers are given time to discuss student achievement and are expected to do that during this time $\qquad$ | teachers are given time to discuss student achievement but most of this time is spent on giving advice and tricktrading | teachers are given time to discuss student achievement and this time is spent critically analyzing each others' practice $\qquad$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | many teachers do not care about the effectiveness of other teachers $\qquad$ | most of the teachers are unaware of what other teachers are teaching $\qquad$ | most teachers are aware of only what their friends in the school are teaching | the school leadership expects teachers to know what the other teachers are teaching $\qquad$ | teachers occasionally observe and discuss what other teachers are teaching | teachers seek out opportunities to observe and discuss what other teachers are teaching |
| ROW 3 <br> SHARED VALUES | values shared by many teachers are contradictory with student needs $\qquad$ | there is not much agreement among teachers concerning ed. values $\qquad$ | teachers that share educational values $\qquad$ | the school leadership provides teachers a list of school values $\qquad$ | there is general agreement among teachers concerning educational values $\qquad$ | there is strong agreement among teachers concerning educational values $\qquad$ |
| ROW 4 DECISION MAKING | decisions are easily made because many teachers do not care $\qquad$ | teachers are usually not interested in participating in decisions that concern students $\qquad$ | there are small groups of teachers that attempt to control the decisions made concerning students $\qquad$ | school leaders expect teachers to participate in all decisions concerning students $\qquad$ | teachers occasionally show an interest in the decisions made concerning students $\qquad$ | there is an expectation among teachers to participate in decisions concerning students |
| ROW 5 RISK-TAKING | many teachers protect their teaching style from "innovation" $\qquad$ | most teachers typically do not experiment with new ideas $\qquad$ | innovations are usually initiated within a single grade or department $\qquad$ | school leaders mandate teachers to try new ideas | teachers occasionally like to experiment with new ideas | teachers are constantly looking for new ideas $\qquad$ |
| ROW 6 TRUST | teachers talk behind other teachers' backs $\qquad$ | trust among teachers is not considered necessary $\qquad$ | there are teachers who only trust certain teachers $\qquad$ | teachers are placed in situations where they are required to trust each other | trust is assumed and therefore not a critical issue $\qquad$ | there is a strong interdependence among teachers at this school $\qquad$ |
| ROW 7 OPENNESS | teachers who are committed to students and to learning are subject to criticism $\qquad$ | teachers usually are not interested in suggestions concerning instruction made by other teachers $\qquad$ | opinions and advice concerning instruction among their friends $\qquad$ | teachers are expected to contribute to discussions about effective teaching at meetings $\qquad$ | teachers are occasionally open to giving or receiving advice concerning instruction $\qquad$ | teachers are very interested in the opinions of their colleagues concerning instruction $\qquad$ |
| ROW 8 PARENT RELATIONS | many teachers avoid parents whenever possible $\qquad$ | teachers would rather not have parents' input regarding instructional practice | there are cliques of teachers that parents perceive as the better teachers $\qquad$ | school leaders require teachers to be in contact with parents regularly $\qquad$ | most teachers are comfortable when parents want to be involved with instructional practices $\qquad$ | teachers aggressively seek the involvement of parents in classroom instruction $\qquad$ |
| ROW 9 <br> LEADERSHIP | school leaders are seen as obstacles to growth and development $\qquad$ | school leaders are not visible in the school very much $\qquad$ | school leaders frequently visit and/or praise the same teachers $\qquad$ | school leaders monitor the meetings that are designed for teacher collaboration $\qquad$ | school leaders encourage teachers to give each other advice without being too critical $\qquad$ | school leaders challenge ineffective teaching and encourage teachers to do the same $\qquad$ |
| ROW 10 COMMUNICATION | school policies seem to inhibit teachers’ abilities to discuss student achievement $\qquad$ | communication among teachers is not considered important at this school $\qquad$ | it is difficult to have productive dialogue with certain groups of teachers $\qquad$ | communication is dominated by top-down mandates $\qquad$ | warm and fuzzy conversations permeate our school $\qquad$ | any teacher can talk to any teacher about their teaching practice $\qquad$ |
| ROW 11 <br> SOCIALIZATION | new teachers are informally indoctrinated by negative staff members quickly $\qquad$ | quickly learn that it is "every man for himself" $\qquad$ | new teachers are (informally labeled, then) typecast into certain teacher cliques $\qquad$ | there are many mandatory meetings for new teachers to attend $\qquad$ | new teachers are encouraged to share their experiences with other faculty members $\qquad$ | all teachers assume some responsibility in helping new teachers adjust $\qquad$ |
| ROW 12 <br> ORGANIZATION HISTORY | teachers are quick to share negative stories about this school $\qquad$ | "teachers asking for help" has traditionally been considered as a professional weakness $\qquad$ | some grades, departments, or teams consider their successes as separate from the whole school $\qquad$ | school leaders have established strong control over much of what goes on at school $\qquad$ | this school is known for celebrating everything | at this school there is an understanding that school improvement is a continuous issue $\qquad$ |
| TOTAL | Column A: | Column B:_ | Column C:_ | Column D: | Column E:___ | Column F: |

