WHAT IS ORGANIZATIONAL HEALTH?
Organizational Health is defined as an organization’s ability to function effectively, to cope adequately, to change appropriately, and to grow from within. Organizational Health consists of the following ten dimensions:

- **Goal Focus** - the ability of persons, groups, or organizations to have clarity, acceptance, support, and advocacy of school-wide goals and objectives.
- **Communication Adequacy** - that state when information is relatively distortion free and travels both vertically and horizontally across the boundaries of an organization.
- **Optimal Power Equalization** - the ability to maintain a relatively equitable distribution of influence between the leader and members of his/her work unit.
- **Resource Utilization** - the ability to coordinate and maintain inputs, particularly personnel, effectively with a minimal sense of strain.
- **Cohesiveness** - the state when persons or groups have a clear sense of identify, are attracted to membership, want to stay, and are willing to influence and to be influenced.
- **Morale** - that state in which a person, group, or organization have feelings of security, satisfaction, well-being, and pleasure.
- **Innovativeness** - that ability to be and allow others to be inventive, diverse, creative, and risk-taking.
- **Autonomy** - that state in which a person, group, or organization have the freedom to fulfill their roles and responsibilities.
- **Adaptation** - that ability to tolerate stress and maintain stability while changing to meet the unique needs of their stakeholders.
- **Problem-Solving Adequacy** - an organization’s ability to perceive problems and to solve them with minimal energy. Problems get solved, stay solved and the problem solving procedures are strengthened.

HOW IS ORGANIZATIONAL HEALTH MEASURED?
Individuals respond to the response forms during a regular or special meeting and follow established protocols to ensure the integrity of the data. The data are analyzed and reported back to the district. The scores are converted into percentile scores based upon national norms for elementary, middle, junior high, comprehensive high schools, specialty schools, and central office units. Individuals receive a 50 to 80 page Individualized Report.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO MEASURE?
The authors of the international McKinsey Report, *How the Best-Performing School Systems Come Out on Top*, stated that “All of the top-performing systems recognize they cannot improve what they do not measure.” Furthermore, they stated that “Monitoring outcomes allows them to identify and spread best practices, to pinpoint areas of weakness, and to hold schools accountable for their results.”
WHAT IS THE PROCESS?
The Organizational Health Improvement Process is a data based approach and is designed to help leaders improve their leadership and organizational effectiveness. The cyclical improvement process includes an Orientation, Data Collection, Overview of Data, Interpretation and Resource Team Conferences, Team Training and follow-up and support sessions. The objective is to place leaders in a positive and proactive position to use the data and our support systems in order to improve the effectiveness of their administrative units.

IS THERE EVIDENCE THAT ORGANIZATIONAL HEALTH IMPACTS STUDENT PERFORMANCE?
The statistically significant relationship between the dimensions of Organizational Health and student performance has been documented for the past two decades.

Most of the following publications and presentations provide evidence of this important relationship and are available for review @ www.organizationalhealth.com (click on publications)

- **Marvin Fairman, Alan Ingram, and Bob Moore, Using Data to Transform the Culture of Schools and Central Office Units, AASA Break-Out Session, Management**, February 17, 2011.

WOULD IT BE HELPFUL TO HAVE RELIABLE AND VALID DATA SIMILAR TO THE SAMPLE BELOW?
The scatter plot below shows the relationship between a Student Performance Index and Adaptation for all 31 schools in this organization. The performance Index was based on a three year average of percent of students who met standards on Reading, Math, Science, and Writing. The Adaptation score is also based upon a three year average for these schools. The diagonal line, a regression line, was drawn by a computer program and shows that this relationship was statistically significant at the .001 level of significance. We know based upon these data from this representative district that student performance is significantly impacted by the degree of support faculty members have for the goals and initiatives needed for goal accomplishment. The critical mass of teachers at these different conceptual levels will be using very different language. For example:

- At the “clarity” level, “I know what the principal wants but those expectations are unrealistic. These kids just can’t do that because . . .”
- At the “acceptance” level, they know what the principal wants and expects and they “accept” these goals and initiatives, but they need assistance. They have the “want to” but may not know “how to” adapt and make the needed changes.
- At the “support” level, the language changes to our goals and we can make the needed changes. However, they also need support and encouragement from the principal.
- At the the “Advocacy” level, teachers are willing and able to make the needed changes and they are willing to hold each other accountable for results. Many of these schools at the Support Level achieved advocacy level in Year Three; however, these symbols represent a three year average on this important concept.

These scatter plot data and the conceptual framework provide the supervisor of these schools with powerful information that can be used to:

- reinforce the efforts of those principals who have moved their schools to the support and advocacy levels for needed changes,
- identify and to capitalize on the best practices that these principals have used to gain support and advocacy from teachers,
- help principals in schools at the “clarity” level to reevaluate and to modify the way they are initiating needed changes,
- provide targeted training for principals and key faculty leaders in schools at the “clarity” level, and to
- help principals develop specific strategies for moving their school to the next level.

As principals move the critical mass of the faculty to higher levels of Adaptation, these data clearly state that it will have a positive impact upon the level of student performance.