

Vision as a catalyst for educational change

A thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirements
for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

by

Stephen Harris

Faculty of Social Sciences
The University of Technology Sydney
February 2019

Author's Declaration - Certificate of Original Authorship

I, Stephen Harris, declare that this thesis, is submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Doctor of Philosophy, in the Education Faculty at the University of Technology Sydney.

This thesis is wholly my own work unless otherwise reference or acknowledged. In addition, I certify that all information sources and literature used are indicated in the thesis.

This document has not been submitted for qualifications at any other academic institution.

This research is supported by the Australian Government Research Training Program Scholarship.

Signature: Production Note:
Signature removed prior to publication.

Date: 11 February, 2019

“Vision without action is merely a dream.
Action without vision just passes the time.
Vision with action can change the world.”

Joel A. Baker

Acknowledgements

I would like to acknowledge the professionalism and patient guidance of my supervisors, Dr Kirsty Young and Dr Don Carter, who helped me to shape the research. Without their oversight and wisdom, this thesis would not be as it is today.

I would also like to acknowledge the patient commitment of my wife, Leone, who not only put up with me being 'off the air' for a long time, but also supported me one hundred percent.

I would like to acknowledge and thank the amazing and inspirational educators at AUSS, SYDC, NZS and CATS who are fearless pedagogic pioneers, creating the models for schooling that will carry learning forward for new generations.

Quick Reference		Page
Contents		v
Appendices		xiii
Tables		xv
Figures		xvi
Abstract		xviii
Section A	Introduction, Literature, Methodology	1
Chapter 1	Introduction to the research	1
Chapter 2	Literature Review	18
Chapter 3	Methodology of research	47
Section B	Case Research	82
Chapter 4	Case Study 1a – AUSS	84
Chapter 5	Case Study 1b – SYDC	120
Chapter 6	Case Study 2 – NZS	141
Chapter 7	Case Study 3 – CATS	167
Section C	Cross-case Analysis and Discussion	191
Chapter 8	Cross-case analysis and synthesis	192
Chapter 9	Discussion, implications and conclusions	212
Appendices		229
Bibliography		251

Contents		Page
<hr/>		
Section A	Introduction, Literature Review & Methodology	
<hr/>		
Chapter 1	Introduction	1
1.1	Overview	2
1.2	The challenge	3
1.3	Statement of research purpose	4
1.4	Research question	5
1.5	Overview of case study methodology	5
1.6	Role of the researcher	6
1.7	Assumptions	7
1.8	Definition of key terminology	9
1.8.1	Vision – theoretical interpretations	9
1.8.2	Vision – participant interpretations	10
1.8.3	Synthesis of theoretical and participant definitions of vision	10
1.9	National education narratives as background	11
1.9.1	National education narratives as background: Australia	11
1.9.2	National education narratives as background: New Zealand	13
1.9.3	National education narratives as background: Spain	14
1.9.4	National education narratives: summation	16
1.10	Organisation of the dissertation	16

Section A Introduction, Literature Review & Methodology

Chapter 2	Literature Review	18
2.1	Introduction	18
2.1.1	Purpose and scope of the literature review	18
2.1.2	Organisation of the literature review	20
2.1.3	Background and criteria for the selection of literature	21
2.2	Reviewing the literature	23
2.2.1	Visioning and vision theory	23
2.2.2	Organisational / educational change literature	29
2.2.3	School improvement literature	34
2.2.4	Sustainability literature	37
2.2.5	Education-related literature where vision is referenced	40
2.3	Research Gap	43
2.4	Concluding comments	45

Section A	Introduction, Literature Review & Methodology
------------------	--

Chapter 3	Methodology of research	47
3.1	Introduction	47
3.1.1	Organisation of chapter	47
3.1.2	Change of research proposition and methodology	48
3.2	Rationale for research approach	49
3.2.1	Rationale for case study methodology	49
3.2.2	Rationale for the methodology of interviews	53
3.2.3	Rationale for the use of documents and artefacts as sources of data	55
3.2.4	Rationale for the design of the case research	56
3.3	Research setting / context	59
3.3.1	Participant-Researcher: methodology issues	59
3.3.2	Participant-Researcher: ethical issues	59
3.3.3	Research timeframe	61
3.3.4	Participant institutions: AUSS/SYDC	62
3.3.5	Participant institutions: NZS	63
3.3.6	Participant institutions: CATS	64
3.3.7	Multiple case study model	64
3.3.8	Background socio-economic and systemic contexts for case study schools	65
3.4	Data collection methods	66
3.4.1	Data collection methods: direct and indirect data	66
3.4.2	Data collection methods: interviews	67
3.4.3	Data collection methods: site visits	70
3.4.4	Data collection methods: documents	73
3.4.5	Data collection methods: artefacts	74
3.5	Data analysis methods	76
3.6	Ensuring rigour	77
3.6.1	Ensuring rigour: analysis	77

3.6.2	Ensuring rigour: data interpretation	79
3.7	Conclusion	80

Section B The Case Research

Section B	Findings	82
Chapter 4	Case Study 1a: AUSS	84
4.1	Introduction	84
4.2	AUSS Case background	84
4.2.1	Typology: iterative categorising of major concepts	84
4.2.2	Case Study background information: general	85
4.2.3	AUSS Case Study background information: specific	86
4.3	Findings from collected data	94
4.3.1	Vision is viewed as change	94
4.3.2	Pedagogic change: priority focus on strengthening pedagogic practice and learning design	99
4.3.3	Professional change: human resource development is paramount	106
4.3.4	Cultural change: active building of a highly positive culture of learning	108
4.3.5	Processes & frameworks need to support vision	111
4.3.6	AUSS lesson vignette	115
4.4	AUSS Case Study – discussion	118
4.5	Concluding comments	119
Chapter 5	Embedded Case Study 1b: SYDC	120
5.1	Introduction	120
5.2	SYDC Case background	120
5.2.1	Typology: iterative categorising of major concepts	120
5.2.2	SYDC Case Study background information: general	121
5.2.3	SYDC Case Study background information: specific	123

5.3	Findings from collected data	127
5.3.1	SYDC establishes a process to accelerate change	127
5.3.2	SYDC creates opportunities to lead educational change	131
5.3.3	SYDC provides a framework for change	136
5.4	SYDC Case Study – discussion	138
5.5	Concluding comments	139
Chapter 6	Case Study 2: NZS	141
6.1	Introduction	141
6.2	NZS Case background	141
6.2.1	Typology: iterative categorising of major concepts	142
6.2.2	NZS Case Study background information: general	142
6.2.3	NZS Case Study background information: specific	143
6.3	Findings from collected data	146
6.3.1	Vision is viewed as change	147
6.3.2	Pedagogic change: priority focus on strengthening pedagogic practice and learning design	151
6.3.3	Professional change: human resource development is paramount	154
6.3.4	Cultural change: active building of a highly positive culture of learning	156
6.3.5	Processes & frameworks need to support vision	161
6.3.6	NZS lesson vignette	163
6.4	NZS Case Study – discussion	164
6.5	Concluding comments	165
Chapter 7	Case Study 3: CATS	167
7.1	Introduction	167
7.2	CATS Case background	167
7.2.1	Typology: iterative categorising of major concepts	167

7.2.2	CATS Case Study background information: general	168
7.2.3	CATS Case Study background information: specific	171
7.3	Findings from collected data	174
7.3.1	Vision is viewed as change	175
7.3.2	Pedagogic change: priority focus on strengthening pedagogic practice and learning design	178
7.3.3	Professional change: human resource development is paramount	181
7.3.4	Cultural change: active building of a highly positive culture of learning	184
7.3.5	Processes & frameworks need to support vision	186
7.3.6	CATS lesson vignette	187
7.4	CATS Case Study –discussion	189
7.5	CATS – Concluding comments	190

Section C	Cross-case Analysis and Discussion	191
Chapter 8	Cross-case analysis and synthesis	192
8.1	Introduction	192
8.2	Analysing and synthesising the findings	193
8.3	Cross-case analysis	195
8.3.1	Cross-case analysis – through the lens of the guiding proposition	196
8.3.2	Cross-case analysis - insights	198
8.3.3	Cross-case analysis - inferences	199
8.4	Vision activating change	200
8.4.1	Envisioning phases	201
8.4.2	Vision as a means to reset expectations	202
8.5	Challenges as revealed in the cross-case analysis	203
8.5.1	The importance of strong vision	204
8.5.2	Effective communication	205
8.5.3	Developing capacity	206
8.5.4	Teacher agency	207
8.5.5	Alignment to the vision	208
8.5.6	Competent collaboration	208
8.5.7	Shaping culture	208
8.5.8	Positive values	209
8.5.9	Leadership	210
8.6	Concluding comments	210
Chapter 9	Discussion, Implications and Conclusions	212
9.1	Introduction	212
9.2	The ‘vision’ narrative	212
9.2.1	Why does vision enable educational change?	213
9.2.2	How does vision enable educational change?	214

9.3	Application of vision-led change perspectives to educational contexts	215
9.4	Implications	219
9.4.1	Implications for individual perspectives and practice	219
9.4.2	Implications for school-based cultural, pedagogic and professional change	220
9.4.3	Implications for policy	221
9.5	Limitations	223
9.6	Recommendations	223
9.6.1	Recommendations for policy and practice	223
9.6.2	Recommendations for research	224
9.7	Conclusions	224
9.7.1	Are the findings trustworthy and transferable?	224
9.7.2	Vision as a catalyst for educational change	225
9.8	Model	226
9.9	Has the research answered the guiding proposition?	228

Appendices		229
Appendix 1	Pre-interview questionnaire – AITSL tool	231
Appendix 2	Explanations of vision as articulated by the interviewees	232
Appendix 3	Commentary as developed from the interview transcriptions and as relevant to the wider domains and themes of the categorisation process	233
Appendix 4	Wider commentary provided in the interviews held in relation to SYDC	237
Appendix 5	Documentation - Case Study 1a: AUSS Learning Metaphor	238
Appendix 6	Documentation - Case Study 1a: What makes learning at AUSS distinctive?	239
Appendix 7	Documentation - Case Study 1a: AUSS Learning Curiosity Model	240
Appendix 8	Documentation - Case Study 1b: SYDC Product Description - Vision Tour	241
Appendix 9	Documentation - Case Study 1b: SYDC Product Description - Making it Mobile	242
Appendix 10	Documentation - Case Study 2: NZS Collaborative - Vision	243
Appendix 11	Documentation - Case Study 2: NZS Collaborative - Defining our Leadership Work	244
Appendix 12	Documentation - Case Study 2: NZS Four Vision Principles	245
Appendix 13	Documentation - Case Study 2: NZS Teacher Effectiveness at NZS	246
Appendix 14	Documentation - Case Study 4: CATS - Be your child's teacher	247
Appendix 15	Documentation - Case Study 4: CATS - Education Projects	248
Appendix 16	Informed Consent Form (English)	249
Appendix 17	Informed Consent Form (Spanish)	250
Bibliography		251

Tables

Table	Description	Page
Table 1	Parameters for semi-structured interviews	54
Table 2	Measures to ensure ethical and rigorous research	60
Table 3	Case specific information	65
Table 4	Data collection	66
Table 5	Interview participants	69
Table 6	Observation visits as linked to data collection	71
Table 7	Document sources	73
Table 8	Artefact sources	75
Table 9	Domains and themes as categorised from the collective interviews	83
Table 10	AUSS cohort organisation, based on enrolment structures	89
Table 11	Terminology changes at AUSS	90
Table 12	Key developments: AUSS 2002-2017	91
Table 13	Excerpts from 'AUSS Blueprint for the Future'	98
Table 14	AUSS Learning Metaphor (2014)	101
Table 15	What makes Learning at AUSS distinctive? (2015)	102
Table 16	AUSS Learning Curiosity Model (2016)	103
Table 17	Perspectives of the role SYDC plays in visioning processes	121
Table 18	Key developments: SYDC 2005-2017	124
Table 19	Census data on Quarryfields suburb in 2013	144
Table 20	Key NZS developments: 2009-18	145
Table 21	NZS Collaborative (2015)	149
Table 22	Teacher Effectiveness at NZS: Teaching and Learning (2016)	156
Table 23	Events (external and internal) impacting CATS operation	173
Table 24	Summation of cross-case emphases	194
Table 25	Prerequisites for vision to be effective	197
Table 26	Insights in relation to educational change	198
Table 27	Propositions and inferences	200

Figures

Figures	Description	Page
Figure 1	Broad domain of educational change literature	19
Figure 2	Research proposition for educational change	20
Figure 3	Kotter's 'Eight Steps to Transforming Your Organization'	25
Figure 4	Research gap on the role of vision in educational change	44
Figure 5	Conceptual design of case study research process	57
Figure 6	Technical design of case study research process	58
Figure 7	Timeline for research development	62
Figure 8	Case study model including embedded case study	64
Figure 9	Runeson & Höst's model for data collection and analysis	79
Figure 10	Step model of inductive category development	80
Figure 11	AUSS Artefact – Model for managing educational change	88
Figure 12	AUSS Artefact – Pedagogic styles	104
Figure 13	AUSS Artefact – Curiosity/curriculum experience model	105
Figure 14	AUSS Artefact – Growth curve	112
Figure 15	AUSS Artefact – Leadership model	113
Figure 16	AUSS Artefact – Design for sustainable innovation	114
Figure 17	Representation of evolving relationship between AUSS & SYDC	126
Figure 18	SYDC Artefact – Kotter's '8 Steps Process'	130
Figure 19	SYDC Artefact – SYDC Model for Learning Design	134
Figure 20	SYDC Artefact – SYDC Model for School Transformation	135
Figure 21	SYDC Artefact – Kotter's dual operating system	137
Figure 22	SYDC Artefact – The progression of pedagogic, virtual and physical spaces	138
Figure 23	NZS Artefact – Learning Model – Building Learning Capacity	151
Figure 24	NZS Artefact – Learning Model – Making Meaning	153
Figure 25	NZS Artefact – Learning Model – The Learning Pit	158
Figure 26	NZS Artefact – Learning Model: overview	159
Figure 27	NZS Artefact – Learning Model – Collaborating	159
Figure 28	NZS Artefact – Learning Model – Breaking Through: Because they're worth it	161
Figure 29	Catalonia artefact – Primary curriculum framework	170
Figure 30	CATS Artefact – Educational Project	176
Figure 31	CATS Artefact – Drivers of Change	177
Figure 32	CATS Artefact – Educational Project: (pro)active methodologies	180

Figure 33	CATS Artefact – Transformations	182
Figure 34	CATS artefact – Global Engagement	183
Figure 35	Envisioning phases	201
Figure 36	Model using vision as a catalyst for educational change	226

Abstract

Vision – or more specifically, a shared visioning process, is recognised by many organisational change theorists, to be the key to igniting and sustaining deep change. Educational change has been written about for decades, however is still regarded as an elusive goal. Vision as it directly connects with education as a catalyst for change, has received very little attention. This research looks into that gap.

The research draws from the example of three internationally diverse schools (one each from Australia, New Zealand and Spain), where a shared, co-created vision for collaborative learning environments has been the catalyst for deep pedagogic, cultural and professional change within each community, all the while working from within the legislated curriculum frameworks.

The research involves an examination of the schools' journeys of change through close observation of the communities over a few years and drawing from a range of empirical data. This includes an analysis of multiple semi-structured interviews with the teachers and leaders who were closely involved in the process of visioning and change in each school. These are then drawn together in a cross-case analysis and the research synthesises the findings from these three case studies, drawing a range of implications for future practice. If the vision has sufficient strength, clarity and ownership among the community, then it will provide the momentum to see sustained and embedded change.