THE ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE INNOVA SURVEY[1]

(July, 2012)

PERSPECTIVE 1: THE INNOVATION AS PRODUCT

a. CATEGORISATION
  i. Types (e.g. Oslo manual categories)
  ii. Disciplines and fields
  iii. Professional dimension (e.g. related to pedagogical or organisational process)
  iv. Localisation (e.g. in which subsystem)
b. ATTRIBUTES
  i. Size of the impact on effectiveness
  ii. The size of difference
      1. Does not much differ from general practices - differs fundamentally from *general* practices
      2. Does not differ from *own* general practices – differs from *own* general practices
  iii. Size of diffusion or penetration (used by many - used by a few)
  iv. Lifespan (short – long)
  v. Stability (stabile, constant, sustainable – diffuse, transitive, unsustainable)

PERSPECTIVE 2: THE BIRTH OF INNOVATIONS

a. CATEGORISATION
  i. Top-down
      Strong (e.g. legislative) control – free to spread (e.g. voluntary applications, proposals)
  ii. Bottom-up
      There is a stimulating platform – There is no stimulating platform
      Conscious innovation – Spontaneous innovation
      Interaction with clients – No interaction with clients
      Only one focus, one centre – many focal points and centres
b. ATTRIBUTES
  i. Attributes related with realising agents (e.g. spontaneous, conscious)
  ii. Attributes related with the environment (e.g. trends, platforms)

PERSPECTIVE 3: AGENTS CREATING/DIFFUSING/ADOPTING INNOVATIONS

a. CATEGORISATION
  i. Individuals
  ii. Organisations, institutes

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[1] This analytical framework has been guiding the design of the survey instrument of the first Innova data collection on innovations in the education sector.

b. FACTORS SHAPING AGENS BEHAVIOUR
  i. Quantitative factors
   Scales, where the units are placed (agents)
     1. CHALLENGES: no challenges – serious challenges
     2. MOTIVATION FOR IMPROVEMENT: no motivation – strong motivation
     3. EXTERNAL STIMULATION: Does not participate in stimulating platforms – Participates in many platforms
     4. SKILLS TO ADOPT/ADAPT: no adaptive skills – high adaptive skills
     5. MODE OF OPERATION: operating by routine – high level of innovation
     6. INNOVATION PERFORMANCE: no *own* practices – many new *own* practices
     7. CONSIOUSNESS, STRUCTURE: no structure, unconscious agents – consciousness, structured agents
     8. ISOLATION/CONNECTIONS: isolation – transferring / receiving, networking
       - agents transferring innovations to others
       - agents receiving innovations from others
     9. SYMBOLIC EFFECTS (there is an ideology, trend, –no ideology, trend)

  ii. Other factors
     1. Beliefs, attitudes
     2. Environmental factors (trends, external compulsive, obligatory tasks)

PERSPECTIVE 4: DIFFUSION, DISSEMINATION

a. PLATFORM OF DIFFUSION
     i. No supportive platform – supportive platform
     ii. Type of supportive platform (e.g. digital)
     iii. Restrictiveness / accommodativeness of supportive platform
b. ATTRIBUTES OF DIFFUSION
     i. Size (reaching many others – reaching only a few others)
     ii. Speed (slow – fast)
     iii.Border-crossing (stays within borders – crosses-borders)

PERSPECTIVE 5: THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE ANALYSTS

     i. Macro-micro
     ii. Syncron-Diacron
     iii. Qualitative-Quantitative