



Team Functioning Scales – Team Leadership

The Team Functioning Scale for Team Leadership is an eight-item measure of the degree to which team leadership encourages input and consensus, and promotes a friendly work-environment. Originally developed by Kegler, Steckler, McLeroy, & Malek (1998), Chilenski and colleagues (2016) adapted this scale to use as one of four measures of team functioning for PROSPER community teams. This scale is designed to be administered to individual teams within the community Triple P coalition (e.g., coalition leadership teams, coalition implementation teams, agency leadership teams, agency implementation teams).

The Team Leadership scale demonstrated acceptable reliability in its previous use ($\alpha = .78-.85$; Kegler, Steckler, McLeroy, & Malek, 1998). Chilenski and colleagues (2016) found that the collaboration model (of TA providers and community prevention teams) was significantly associated with team ratings of leadership functioning during the Implementation/Operation phase of team development ($r = .55$) such that, when there is strong collaboration between the TA providers and the community prevention teams, leadership teams are also ranked as functioning at a higher quality.

Response Scale:

1 = Strongly disagree, 2 = Somewhat disagree, 3 = Somewhat agree, 4 = Strongly agree

Scoring Instructions: Calculate the sum of scores across all items. Lower scores represent lower team leadership functioning; Higher scores represent greater team leadership functioning.

1. The team leadership makes you feel welcome at meetings.
2. The team leadership gives praise and recognition at meetings.
3. The team leadership intentionally seeks out your views.
4. The team leadership asks you to assist with specific tasks.
5. The team leadership makes an effort to get to know members.
6. The team leadership has a clear vision for the team.
7. The team leadership is respected in your community.
8. The team leadership is skillful in resolving conflict.

References

- Chilenski, S. M., Perkins, D. F., Olson, J., Hoffman, L., Feinberg, M. E., Greenberg, M., ... & Spoth, R. (2016). The power of a collaborative relationship between technical assistance providers and community prevention teams: A correlational and longitudinal study. *Evaluation and program planning, 54*, 19-29. doi:10.1016/j.evalprogplan.2015.10.002
- Kegler, M. C., Steckler, A., McLeroy, K., & Malek, S. H. (1998). Factors that contribute to effective community health promotion coalitions: A study of 10 Project ASSIST coalitions in North Carolina. *Health Education & Behavior, 25*, 338-353. doi: 10.1177/109019819802500308