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A Seduction by Governance

Governance, the ERO, and the Irony of Agency.

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Out west, near Hawtch-Hawtch,
There's a Hawtch-Hawtch bee-watcher.
His job is to watch...
Is to keep both his eyes on the lazy town bee.
A bee that is watched will work harder, you see.

Well...he watched and he watched.

But in spite of his watch,

That bee didn't work any harder. Not mawtch

So somebody said,
"Our old bee-watching man just isn't watching as hard as he can.

He ought to be watched by another Hawtch-Hawtcher!

The thing that we need is a Bee-Watcher-Watcher!"

WELL...

Dr Seuss – Did I ever tell you how lucky you are?

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The Seduction by Governance

Governance, the ERO, and the Irony of Agency

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements	2
Governance, the ERO, and the Irony of Agency	
Table of Contents	4
Table of Figures	5
Abstract	6
An Introduction to a Seduction by Governance	7
Governance through Ownership	12
A Proxy Site for Corporate Governance	
Method – The Philosophy of Discourse	20
From Philosophy to Method: CDA and the Discourse Collage	
Surface level and the start of interpretation	
Discourse level and social practice	
The Governance Discourse: ERO's Texts, Archive and Corpus	
Analysis 1 – Governors – Autonomous or automate?	38
Activity Type – The Autonomous Governor?	
Style - Governance for 'Dummies'	
Genres – The Corporate Governor	
Conclusion – The Governance Automate	
Analysis 2: Governance and Performance?	59
Activity Type: Governance Compliance and Governance Performance	
Style. This tribe of governors.	
Genres, truth effect of the corporate genre	
Conclusion	
Analysis 3: The Triumph of Governance – Compliance	97
Governance and Management.	
Activity Type: Successful governance is successful compliance	
Style: Does governance = performance, or, performance = governance?	
Conclusion to Analysis 3	
Discussion on School Governance	122
School governance – A conclusion	
Conclusion: Seduction and the Irony of Agency	127
The discourse of governance or the discourse of agency?	128
Implications for governance practice and concluding statement	
References	100
Bibliography	
Appendix A: The Cycle of Decline	
Appendix A: The Cycle of Decline	
Appendix D. School Oovernance - the ERO model	139

Table of Figures

Figure 1. Governance Continuum	16
Figure 2. The CDA 'Iceberg'	
Figure 3. Corpus Selection	35
Figure 4: Text 1. The Notion of Governance 1994.	40
Figure 5: Text 2. School governance and student achievement: June 1999	63
Figure 6. The chain of quality (Source: ERO website, downloaded 17 October 2003)	95
Figure 7: Text 3. School Sector Report 2000: ERO's contribution	100
Figure 8: The dual governance continuum.	130
Figure 9. Spiral of decline.	138
Figure 10. School Governance - The ERO Model	139

Abstract

It is observations that even diligent governance is no insurance against organizational failure, supported through inconsistent research results and practitioner concern, which should sound the warning bells for governance research. This ominous disquiet is punctuated by organizational failure, normally attributed to governance, and attracts significant press. This is typically accompanied by calls for even more, and ever increased, compliance requirements. Exactly how governance, performance and compliance are related is theorized as agency. The 'knowledge' that governance leads to performance forms the focus of endless research attempting to improve organizational performance, and it is reasoned that by doing so, the shareholder will be protected from loss. However, the relationships between governance, performance and compliance does not appear to have been established.

A similar corporate governance arrangement, overseen by the Ministry of Education (MOE) and implemented by the Education Review Office (ERO), was adopted for the education sector in New Zealand from 1989. It was assumed that quality governance would lead to improved performance. I suggest that the MOE and ERO have drawn on the discourse of corporate governance in the arrangement of their advice for consumption by those interested in governance within schools. In this study, a discursive approach is used to examine their advice in the arrangement of governance referenced from that discourse. A critical discourse method is therefore selected, focusing on a corpus drawn from the ERO's advice over 15 years. The analysis is divided into three sections, each draw from that progressive advice. In particular, attention is paid to the consistency, or inconsistency, in their treatment of features of the text, notably performance and compliance.

Within their advice it appears that there is a significant divergence between this performance expectation and the outcome. This appears to focus the governors of schools on the need for compliance, perhaps even at the expense of organizational performance. Further it appears that those subject to the discourse of governance are seduced into the continued belief that governance is both connected to performance and that, ironically, such performance will in some way directly relate to organizational protection. An outline of the discourse of governance is attempted, implications for the critical roles of governor and auditor are drawn, and agency theory is questioned.