GREAT BOARDS.ORG SAMPLE BOARD SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

How much do you AGREE or DISAGREE with these statements?					··
(circle one)			Neither		
	Strongly		Agree nor		Strongly
	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agree

Governance Accountability, Roles and Responsibilities

Effective governance begins with a sound understanding of what the board does. These questions concern the accountability, authority, roles and responsibilities of your board.

1.	Stakeholders. This board has identified the organization's primary "stakeholders" (i.e., the equivalent of shareholders in a publicly owned corporation) and understands its accountability to see that the organization serves their needs.	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
2.	Roles and responsibilities. This board's roles and responsibilities are <u>clearly</u> defined in writing and understood by board members.	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
3.	Board authority. This board's authority is clearly defined in writing and is sufficient to allow it to add value to the organization and its mission.	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
4.	Board and management roles and responsibilities. This Board understands and respects the different roles and responsibilities of the board and management.	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]

Governance Structure

Governance structure refers to the organizational entitles through which governance work is subdivided, coordinated and performed. These questions pertain to board and committee structures.

5.	Appropriate size. This board is the right size: Small enough to deliberate and make decisions efficiently, but large enough to					
	include a range of needed skills and backgrounds.	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
6.	Streamlined structure. The board and committee structure are as simple and straightforward as possible in order to facilitate communication, avoid redundancy and make timely decisions.	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
7.	Committee structure. This board has the right number of committees of an appropriate size and composition to perform their work effectively and efficiently.	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
8.	Structural review. The board reviews its structure, including the committee structure, at least every two years.	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]

This brief questionnaire was developed by Barry S. Bader and James E. Small.

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Governance Composition

Effective governance requires a board of strong character and skills. These questions ask about how the board chooses its members and its leaders.

[1]	[1] [2] [3] [4] [1] [2] [3] [4] [1] [2] [3] [4]	[5]		
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
[1]	[2]	[3]		[5]
· · · · · · ·		<u> </u>	F 1	
		[1] [2]	[1] [2] [3]	[1] [2] [3] [4]

Governance Resources: Education and Information

Effective governance requires that boards be well prepared to carry out their roles and responsibilities. These questions ask about the education and information your board receives.

13.	Trustee orientation. New trustees receive a thorough orientation on their roles and responsibilities, the organization and the healthcare environment.	[1]		[2]	וכז	Γ / 1	F/**1
14.	Board education. This board stays current by participating in a range of educational activities including an annual retreat, outside conferences and presentations at board and committee	. L 'J		[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
	meetings.	[1]		[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
15.	Decision support. The information provided to the board before it considers major policies and decisions is timely, concise and makes it easy to identify the key issues.	[1]		[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
6.	Monitoring performance. This board receives good information for monitoring the organization's performance. Reports are timely, concise and clearly compare current performance with board-approved objectives/targets, long-term trends and industry		<u>·</u>	<u>1</u>	.™J	[-]	[0]
	benchmarks.	[1]		[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]

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G overnance Processes: Board Meetings and Relationships

Effective governance requires effective meetings. These questions ask about how the board goes about its work.

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Substantive meetings. More than half of this board's time in meetings is spent in substantive discussions about issues of critical importance to the organization and its future.	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
Routine business. Board and committee meetings handle routine business efficiently, including use of a consent agenda.	[1]	[2]			[5]
Planning board work. This board establishes annual board goals and a work plan specifying how it will concentrate its work on significant issues and important board responsibilities.	[1]	[2]			[5]
Meeting participation . Board members participate actively at meetings, raising constructive questions and offering pertinent guidance on matters of policy and strategy.	[1]	[2]			[5]
Relationships and teamwork. Board members have a good working relationship marked by open communications, mutual respect and teamwork amongst themselves and with the CEO.	[1]	[2]			[5]
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Governance Effectiveness: The Board's Performance

Written role statements, composition, structures, resources and meetings prepare a board to govern but don't ensure effectiveness. These questions ask about how well the board is performing.

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22.	Strategic direction. This board has approved a current and appropriate mission, vision and strategic plan.	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
23.	Goal setting. This board is effective in establishing measurable objectives/targets for monitoring mission effectiveness, implementation of strategic initiatives, financial performance and organizational quality.	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
24.	Policy- and decision-making . This board establishes sound policies and makes effective decisions on a timely basis to further the organization's mission, vision and values.	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
25.	Executive evaluation and compensation. The board has an effective process to establish clear and measurable goals for the CEO, evaluate performance and set/review compensation.	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
26.	External influence. This board uses its external influence effectively in such activities as political advocacy and stakeholder relations.	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
27.	Board self-assessment. This board evaluates its performance and implements an improvement plan at least every two years.	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]

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