

The copyright © of this thesis belongs to its rightful author and/or other copyright owner. Copies can be accessed and downloaded for non-commercial or learning purposes without any charge and permission. The thesis cannot be reproduced or quoted as a whole without the permission from its rightful owner. No alteration or changes in format is allowed without permission from its rightful owner.



**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUPERVISOR SUPPORT, TEAM
KNOWLEDGE SHARING AND AUTONOMY SUPPORTS WITH TEACHER-
CREATIVITY IN PRIMARY SCHOOL**



Thesis Submitted to

Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business,

Universiti Utara Malaysia

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Master of Sciences (Management)



Pusat Pengajian Pengurusan
Perniagaan

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Universiti Utara Malaysia

PERAKUAN KERJA KERTAS PENYELIDIKAN

(*Certification of Research Paper*)

Saya, mengaku bertandatangan, memperakukan bahawa
(*I, the undersigned, certified that*)

NUR ATIQAH BT. RAMLI (820978)

Calon untuk Ijazah Sarjana

(*Candidate for the degree of*)

MASTER OF SCIENCE (MANAGEMENT)

telah mengemukakan kertas penyelidikan yang bertajuk
(*has presented his/her research paper of the following title*)

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUPERVISOR SUPPORT, TEAM KNOWLEDGE SHARING
AND AUTONOMY SUPPORT WITH TEACHER CREATIVITY IN PRIMARY SCHOOL**

Seperti yang tercatat di muka surat tajuk dan kulit kertas penyelidikan
(*as it appears on the title page and front cover of the research paper*)

Bahawa kertas penyelidikan tersebut boleh diterima dari segi bentuk serta kandungan dan meliputi bidang ilmu dengan memuaskan.

(*that the research paper acceptable in the form and content and that a satisfactory knowledge of the field is covered by the research paper*).

Nama Penyelia
(*Name of Supervisor*)

: **PROF. MADYA DR. NORAINI BINTI OTHMAN**

Tandatangan
(*Signature*)

Tarikh
(*Date*)

: **20 DISEMBER 2017**

PERMISSION TO USE

In presenting this dissertation in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a Post Graduate degree from the Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), I agree that the Library of this university may make it freely available for inspection. I further agree that permission for copying this dissertation in any manner, in whole or in part, for scholarly purposes may be granted by my supervisor or in their absence, by the Dean of Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business where I did my dissertation. It is understood that any copying or publication or use of this dissertation part of it for financial gain shall not be allowed without my written permission. It is also understood that due recognition shall be given to me and to UUM in any scholarly use which may be made of any material in my dissertation.

Request for permission to copy or to make other use of materials in this dissertation, in whole or in part should be addressed to:



Dean of Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business
Universiti Utara Malaysia
06010 UUM Sintok
Kedah Darul Aman

ABSTRACT

The perception of teachers towards creative teachers and pupils is an essential pre-requisite for research concerning creativity in teaching, its assessment and promotion in the school context for teaching and learning in present time require a new model for education. This means that an interactive and creative education based on individual needs and abilities is essentially needed in order for the new model of education to function. The new education strategy also needs freedom in learning and teaching as an active mode of learning influences innovative personality development, which creates something unique; turning mundane lessons into lessons which are filled with creative activities. This study aims to determine the relationship between supervisor support, team knowledge sharing and autonomy support with teacher-creativity. This study also explains the significance of teacher-creativity in primary schools since the early stages in primary school is a critical phase for children's development. The respondents for this study consist of primary teachers within two districts which are Kota Setar and Kuala Muda/Yan. The total population in which this study is concerned is 7729 while the sample size taken for this research is 364. Data collection was done using questionnaires that were written in Bahasa Melayu and English. Questionnaires have been distributed by utilizing the proportionate sampling technique for both districts. In Kota Setar, the questionnaires have been distributed using 160 questionnaires while in Kuala Muda /Yan with 220 questionnaires. Thus, 380 questionnaires have been distributed with only 200 usable questionnaires. The data has been analyzed by using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences by IBM (or more commonly-known SPSS). The software version of SPSS is version 22. Correlation and regression analysis were used to analyze all data, thus the findings show that all the relationships are significant. Consequently, all the hypotheses are also supported by previous researches regarding teacher-creativity. In conclusion, the findings of this study provide useful information to the teacher, school administrators, and Education Department regarding teacher-creativity.

Keywords: Employee creativity, Supervisor Support, Team Knowledge Sharing, Autonomy Support.

ABSTRAK

Persepsi guru mengenai guru dan murid kreatif adalah prasyarat penting untuk penyelidikan mengenai kreativiti, penilaian dan promosi dalam konteks pengajaran dan pembelajaran sekolah hari ini memerlukan pendidikan model baru. Ini bermakna pendidikan interaktif dan kreatif berdasarkan keperluan dan kebolehan individu. Strategi pendidikan baru juga memerlukan kebebasan dalam pembelajaran dan pengajaran dan mod pembelajaran aktif mempengaruhi perkembangan personaliti inovatif, yang mencipta sesuatu yang unik dan mengubahnya menjadi aktiviti kreatif. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan hubungan antara sokongan penyelia, perkongsian pengetahuan pasukan dan sokongan autonomi dengan kreativiti guru. Kajian ini juga menerangkan pentingnya kreativiti guru di sekolah rendah berikutan peringkat sekolah rendah merupakan fasa kritikal untuk pembangunan kanak-kanak. Responden untuk kajian ini terdiri daripada guru di dalam dua daerah iaitu Kota Setar dan Kuala Muda / Yan. Jumlah populasi dalam kajian ini adalah 7729 manakala saiz sampel adalah 364. Pengumpulan data dikumpul dengan menggunakan soal selidik yang ditulis dalam Bahasa Melayu dan Bahasa Inggeris. Soal selidik telah diedarkan dengan menggunakan teknik pensampelan berkadar, untuk soal selidik Kota Setar telah diedarkan dengan 160 soal selidik manakala Kuala Muda / Yan dengan 220 soal selidik. oleh yang demikian, sebanyak 380 kaji selidik telah diedarkan tetapi soal selidik yang boleh digunakan hanya 200. Data telah dianalisis dengan menggunakan Perisian SPSS 22. Analisis korelasi dan regresi digunakan untuk menganalisis semua data, sehingga penemuan menunjukkan bahawa semua hubungan adalah penting dan semua hipotesis juga disokong seperti penyelidikan sebelumnya mengenai kreativiti guru. Kesimpulannya, penemuan kajian ini memberikan maklumat berguna kepada guru, pentadbir sekolah, dan Jabatan Pelajaran mengenai kreativiti guru.

Universiti Utara Malaysia

Kata kunci: Kreativiti Pekerja, Sokongan penyelia, Perkongsian Pengetahuan Pasukan, Sokongan autonomi.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirahmanirrahim. In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful Alhamdulillah, all praises to Allah for bestowing me with strength and His blessings in completing this research paper. I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude and appreciation to the following individuals whose guidance and contributions has helped me in finishing this research paper.

Firstly, I would like to express my gratefulness and appreciation to my supervisor, Associate Professor Dr. Noraini Othman from College of Business, Universiti Utara Malaysia, for her guidance, encouragement and advice throughout the process of completing this research paper. I am truly indebted to her for her contribution in terms of time, patience, attention and effort for the completion of this research paper.

I also would like to express my grateful thanks to my beloved husband, Mohd Hisyam Bin Che Ani for his love and care. Not forgetting my dear daughter Nur Adelia Sofea Binti Mohd Hisyam, my parents Ramli Bin Hamid and Sabariah Binti Musa, my parents-in-law, Che Ani Bin Mohammad and Rosnah Binti Abd Hamid for the kindness and moral support given to during my studies.

I would like to thank all respondents for the cooperation granted during the process of finishing this research paper. Last but not least, my thanks to all my fellow friends, my classmate, and all individuals who are involved, either directly or indirectly in the process of completing this research paper.

THANK YOU

Universiti Utara Malaysia

PENGHARGAAN

Bismillahirahmanirrahim. Dengan nama Allah, Yang Maha Pemurah lagi MahaMengasihani. Alhamdulillah, Segala pujian bagi Allah untuk kekuatan dan rahmatNya dalam menyelesaikan kertas penyelidikan ini. Saya ingin mengambil kesempatan ini untuk mengucapkan terima kasih dan penghargaan kepada individu yang memberi tunjuk ajar dan terlibat untuk membuat kertas penyelidikan ini.

Pertama kali, saya ingin mengucapkan ribuan terima kasih dan penghargaan kepada penyelia saya, Prof. Madya Dr. Noraini Binti Othman, dari Pusat Pengajian Pengurusan Perniagaan, Universiti Utara Malaysia, untuk bimbingan, dorongan dan nasihat beliau sepanjang proses menyiapkan kertas penyelidikan ini. Saya benar-benar terhutang budi dengan sumbangan beliau dari segi masa, kesabaran, perhatian dan usaha untuk menyelesaikan kertas penyelidikan ini.

Saya juga ingin mengucapkan ribuan terima kasih kepada suami tercinta, Mohd Hisyam Bin Che Ani kerana kasih sayang dan penjagaannya. Tidak lupa anak perempuan saya Nur Adelia Sofea bt Mohd Hisyam, ibu bapa saya Ramli Bin Hamid dan Sabariah bt Musa, Ibu bapa mertua Che Ani b. Mohammad dan Rosnah Abd Hamid atas kebaikan dan sokongan moral mereka semasa pengajian saya.

Saya ingin mengucapkan terima kasih kepada semua responden atas kerjasama yang diberikan semasa proses menyiapkan kertas penyelidikan ini. Akhir sekali, terima kasih kepada rakan-rakan saya, rakan sekelas saya, dan semua individu yang terlibat secara langsung dan tidak langsung dalam proses melengkapkan kertas penyelidikan ini.

TERIMA KASIH

Universiti Utara Malaysia

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>CONTENT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
PERMISSION TO USE		ii
ABSTRACT		iii
ABSTRAK		iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT		v
PENGHARGAAN		vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS		vii
LIST OF TABLES		x
LIST OF FIGURES		x
CHAPTER1 : INTRODUCTION		
1.0 Introduction		1
1.1 Background of Study		1
1.2 Problem Statement		7
1.3 Objectives of the Study		10
1.4 Research Questions		11
1.5 Scope of the Study		11
1.6 Significance of Study		12
1.7 Definition of key Terms		13
1.7.1 Teacher-creativity		13
1.7.2 Supervisor Support		13
1.7.3 Team Knowledge Sharing		13
1.7.4 Autonomy Support		13
1.8 Conclusion		14
CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW		
2.0 Introduction		15
2.1 Teacher-creativity		15

2.2 Supervisor Support	18
2.3 Team Knowledge Sharing	22
2.4 Autonomy Support	25
2.5 Underlying Theory	29
2.5.1 Social Exchange Theory (SET)	29
2.6 Theoretical Framework	32
2.7 Hypotheses Development.	33
2.7.1 Relationship between Supervisor Support with Employee creativity	33
2.7.2 Relationship between Team Knowledge Sharing with Employee creativity	34
2.7.3 Relationship between Autonomy Support with Employee creativity	36
2.8 Conclusion	37

CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction	38
3.1 Research design	38
3.2 Research Subject	39
3.2.1 Population and Sample size	39
3.2.2 Sampling Technique	40
3.3 Data Collection Procedure	41
3.4 Research Instruments	42
3.4.1: Teacher-creativity	42
3.4.2 : Supervisor Support	43
3.4.3 : Team knowledge Sharing	44
3.4.4 : Autonomy Support	45
3.4.5: Respondents Demographic	46
3.5 Statistical Analysis	48
3.6 Conclusion	48

CHAPTER 4: FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction	48
4.1 Rate of Return	49

4.2 Normality Test	49
4.3 Reliability Analysis	51
4.4 Descriptive Statistical	51
4.4.1 Respondent's Demographic Analysis	52
4.5 Intercorrelation between variables	54
4.6 Multi Regression Analysis	55
4.7 Conclusion	56

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction	57
5.1 Recapitulation of the Study's Result	57
5.2 Discussion	58
5.2.1 Relationship between Supervisor Support with Teacher-creativity	58
5.2.2 Relationship between Team Knowledge Sharing with Teacher-creativity	59
5.2.3 Relationship between Autonomy Support with Teacher-creativity	60
5.3 Limitation	61
5.3.1 Limitation of Study	61
5.4 Recommendation for future research	62
5.4.1 Find others factors influences teacher-creativity	62
5.4.2 Change the Population	62
5.4.3 Expand Population area	63
5.5 Conclusion	63
References.	65
Appendices	72

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	PAGE
Table 3.2.1: Number of teacher in primary school within kota Setar and Kuala Muda/Yan	39
Table 3.2.2 : Sampling Technique	40
Table 3.4 : Research Instrument	47
Table 4.1 : Rate of return	48
Table 4.2: Normality Result	59
Table 4.3: Result of Reliability Analysis	50
Table 4.4.1: Demographic Profile of Respondents	52
Table 4.5: Intecorrelation between variables	53
Table 4.6: Result of Multi Regression Analysis	54



LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	PAGE
Figure 2.6: Theoretical Framework of research	32

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This study presents an overview of the relationship between supervisor support, team knowledge sharing and autonomy support with teachers' creativity at the primary schools in Kota Setar and Kuala Muda/Yan. This chapter contains six parts which are background of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, research question, scope of study and definitions of key terms.

1.1 Background of study

Creativity is an essential theme in hierarchical conduct as it incorporates the age of new and valuable items, practices, administrations, or strategies (Amabile, 1996). Oldham (2014) argued that creativity is the key to innovation, growth, and survival, especially when organizations need to accommodate to quick changing environment conditions and to exploit the rise of new opportunities. Creativity has become a major concern in recent years. Scholars in the arts, psychology, business, education, and science are all working to gain a deeper understanding of this abstract concept. According to Cole et al. (1999) as our society grows increasingly complex and the amount of information generated continues to evolve, society's problems require more creative solutions. Hence, creativity is an important component of this additional skill set that students need in relation to education and societal growth.

For half a century, authors such as Rhodes (1961) and Torrance (1963) have stressed on the importance and urgency for teachers to be creative. School and, in

The contents of
the thesis is for
internal user
only

References

- Abili, Khodayar and Narenji Thani, Fatemeh and Mokhtarian, Faranak and Mehdi Rashidi, Mohammad. (2011). *The role of effective Factors on Organizational Knowledge Sharing*. Social and Behavioral Sciences 29 (1).
- Amabiie, T. M. (1985). "Motivation and Creativity: Effects of Motivational Orientation on Creative Writers". *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 48 (1), 393-399.
- Amabiie, T. M. (1995). *Keys: Assessing the Climate for Creativity*
- Amabile, T. M. (1983). "The Social Psychology of Creativity: A Componential Conceptualization," *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 45(1), 357-377.
- Amabile, T. M. (2013). Componential Theory of Creativity. *Sage Publication*, N.D.
- Amabile, T. M., & Gryskiewicz, N. (1989). "The Creative Environment Scales: The Work Environment Inventory". *Creativity Research Journal*, 2(1).
- Amabile, T. M., Conti, R., Coon, H., Lazenby, J., & Herron, M. (1996). Assessing the Work Environment for Creativity. *Academy of Management Journal*, 39 (1).
- Amoura, C., & Berjot, S. (2015). Effects of Autonomy-Supportive and Controlling Styles on Situational Self-Determined Motivation: Some Unexpected Results of the Commitment Procedure. *Psychological Reports: Employment Psychology & Marketing*, 116(1), 1-27.
- Anna Craft. (2001). *Creativity in Education*. Report Prepared For the Qualifications and Curriculum Authority
- Arman, Syamsul Bachri Thalib, and Darman Manda (2016). *The effect of schoolsupervisors competence and school principal's competence on work motivation and performance of Junior High School teachers*. International Journal of Environmental & Science Education 2016, Vol. 11(15).
- Asariah Binti Mior Shaharudin (2009). *The next generation of teachers: The Malaysian Perspective*. Ministry of Education, Malaysia: pp. 1-13.
- Beheshtifar, M., and Zare, E. (2013). Employee Creativity: A compulsory Factor in Organizations. *N.D.*
- Bob Jeffrey and Anna Craft (2004). Teaching creatively and teaching for creativity: distinctions and relationships. *Educational Studies*, Vol. 30 (1).
- Breaugh, J. A. (1985). The Measurement of Work Autonomy. *Human Relations*, 38(6), 551-570.

- Bulach, C. R., Boothe, D., & Pickett, W. (1999). *Teachers' perceptions of the extent to which principals practice effective supervisory behaviors*. ERS SPECTRUM: Journal of School Research and Information, 17(4), 25-30.
- Catharine Dishke Hondzel & Ron Hansen (2015) *Associating Creativity, Context, And Experiential Learning*, Education Inquiry, 6:2, 23403,
- Chang, J. W., Huang, D. W., & Choi, J. N. (2012). Is task autonomy beneficial for creativity? Prior Task Experience and Self-Control as Boundary condition. *Social Behavior and Personality*, 40(5), 705-724.
- Chuang, C. H., Jackson, S. E., & Jiang, Y. (2016). Can knowledge-intensive teamwork be managed? Examining the roles of HRM systems, leadership, and tacit knowledge. *Journal of Management*, 42(2), 524-554.
- Chun An Lin and Mei-Chi Chen (2009). *Factors Affecting Teachers' Knowledge Sharing Behaviors and Motivation: System Functions that Work*.National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan.
- Creativity in the Classroom, (2016). *New Straits Times*. Retrieved From:
<Https://Www.Nst.Com.My/News/2016/07/161902/Creativity-Classroom>
- Cremin, Teresa (2009). *Creative teachers and creative teaching*. In: Wilson, Anthony ed. *Creativity in Primary Education* (2nd ed.)
- Cropanzano, Mitchell (2005). *Social Exchange Theory: An Interdisciplinary Review*. *Journal of Management*, Vol. 31 No. 6.
- Cureton, S. S. (2014). "The Role of Exchange Ideology in Coworker Social Support and Work Engagement". N. D.
- D. Daviesa, D. Snapeb, Collier a, Digbya, Haya, Howea (2012) "Creative learning environments in education".
- Dan Daviesa, Divya Jindal-Snapeb, Chris Collier a, Rebecca Digbya, Penny Haya, Alan Howea (2011). *Creative learning environments in education. Thinking Skills and Creativity*. University of Dundee, United Kingdom.
- Dengke Yul & Rong Zhou (2015). *Tacit Knowledge Sharing Modes of University Teachers from the Perspectives of Psychological Risk and Value*. International Journal of Higher Education Vol. 4 (2).
- Donovan, N. (2015). The Effects of Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation on Cognitive Performance in Humans. *The Huron University College Journal of Learning and Motivation*, 53(1).

- Duanxu, W., Huijuan, X., and Hongling, S. (2010). Influence of work support on employee creativity: An empirical examination in the People's Republic of China. *Journal of Business Management*, 4(8), 1546-1553.
- Egan, T. M. (2005). *Factors Influencing Individual Creativity in the Workplace*: An Examination of Quantitative Empirical Research. *Advances in Developing Human Resources*, 7(2), 160-181.
- Eisenberger, R., Stinglhamber, F., Vandenberghe, C., Sucharski, I. L., & Rhoades, L. (2002) *Perceived Supervisor Support: Contributions to Perceived Organizational Support and Employee Retention*. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 87(3), 565–573.
- Ellie Meleisea, (2014). *School and Teaching Practices for Twenty-first Century Challenges: Lessons from the Asia-Pacific Region*. Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport science and technology Japan.
- Eric, D (2013, January). Unleashing Employee Creativity: What matters most in sustaining creativity engagement? Retrieved from <https://www.sesp.northwestern.edu/masters-learning-and-organizational-change/knowledge-lens/stories/2013/unleashing-employee-creativity-what-matters-most-in-sustaining-creativity-engagement.html>.
- Farhan Ahmed, Khuram Shahzad, Haris Aslam, Sami Ullah Bajwa, Rabia Bahoo. (2016). The Role of Collaborative Culture in Knowledge Sharing and Creativity among Employees. *Pakistan Journal of Commerce and Social Sciences*, 2(1).
- Farmer, S. M., Tierney, P., & Kung-McIntyre, K. (2003). Employee Creativity in Taiwan: An Application of Role Identity Theory. *Academy of Management Journal*, 46(1).
- Ghosh, K. (2015)."Developing organizational creativity and innovation". *Management Research Review*, 38(11), 1126 – 1148.
- Gillet, N., Gagn, M., Sauvagre, S., & Fouquereau, E. (2013). The role of supervisor autonomy support, organizational support, and autonomous and controlled motivation in predicting employees' satisfaction and turnover intentions. *European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology*, 22(4), 450-460.
- GRAINGER, T. And Barnes, J. (2006) Creativity in the Primary Curriculum. London: Routledge.Pp.209-225.
- J. Arthur, T. GRAINGER and D. Wray. (Eds.) *Learning To Teach In the Primary School* London: Routledge.Pp.209-225.
- Guru Punca Pelajar Tak Minat Sejarah? (2014). *Sinar Harian* February 4, 2014. Available From:<Http://Www.Sinarharian.Com.My/Nasional/Guru-Punca-Pelajar-Tak-Minat-Sejarah-1.247467>

- Hocine, Z., & Zhang, J. (2014) Autonomy Support: Explaining the Path from Leadership to Employee Creative Performance. *Open Journal of Social Sciences*, 2(1) 417-423.
- Houghton, J. D., DiLiello, T. C. (2010)."Leadership development: the key to unlocking individual creativity in organizations". *Leadership & Organization Development Journal*, 31(3), 230 – 245.
- Huzaina Abdul Halim (2013). Creativity In The Malaysian Esl Curriculum: Policy And Implementation. (The Degree Of Doctor Of Philosophy).Retrieved From: File:///C:/Users/User/Downloads/HUZAINA_CREATIVITY%20IN%20THE%20 MALAYSIAN%20ESL%20%20CURRICULUM_11%20Aug%20%20%20%20 %202016%20FINAL%20edited%2012%2030pm%20(3).Pdf
- Jae, H. N. (2013). *Employee Knowledge Sharing in Work Teams: Effect of Team Diversity, Emergent States, and Team Leadership*. N.D.
- Jain, R., & Jain, C. (2016). *Employee Creativity: A Conceptual Framework*. Management and Labour Studies. *School of Business Management & Human Resources: Sage Publications*, 41(4) 294–313.
- Jan Richards (2007). *How Effective Principals Encourage Their Teachers*. Available From: [www.Naesp.Org](http://www.naesp.org)
- Kim, T. Y., Hon, A. H. Y., Lee, D. R. (2010). Proactive Personality and Employee Creativity: The Effects of Job Creativity Requirement and Supervisor Support for Creativity. *Creativity Research Journal*, 22(1), 37-45.
- Klassen, R. M., Perry, N. E., & Frenzel, A. C. (2012). Teachers' Relatedness with Students: An Underemphasized Component of Teachers' Basic Psychological Needs. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 104(1), 150-165.
- Lee and Veasna, (2013). The Effects of Social Exchange Perspective on Employee Creativity: A Multilevel Investigation. Department of International Trade, Kun Shan University.
- Liao, S. H., & Chen, C. C. (2015) Is Team Knowledge Sharing Really A Matter On Employee Creativity Performance? A Contextual Model Perspective. N.D.
- Madjar, N., Oldham, G. R., & Pratt, M. G. (2002). There's No Place Like Home? The Contributions Of Work And Nonwork Creativity Support To Employees' Creative Performance. *The Academy of Management Journal*, 45(4), 757-767.
- Maria Fátima Moraisa, Ivete Azevedo (2011). *What is a Creative Teacher and what is a Creative Pupil? Perceptions of Teachers*. Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences 12 (2011) 330–339.
- Maurice, MacBeath & Charlotte,Steward (2002). *A life in teaching? The impact of change on teachers' working lives*. A Report commissioned by the National Union of Teachers concerning the workloads in Primary Schools.

Ming Fai HUI (2003). *Problems and Issues of the Teaching and Learning of Creativity in Hong Kong Schools*. Asia-Pacific Journal of Teacher Education & Development, Vol. 6 (1), pp. 103-124

Moghimi, S., & Subramaniam, I. D. (2013). Employees' Creative Behavior: The Role of Organizational Climate in Malaysian SMEs. *International Journal of Business and Management*, 8(5).

Moomaw, W. E. (2005). Teacher-Perceived Autonomy: A Construct Validation of the Teacher Autonomy Scale.
http://etd.fcla.edu/WF/WFE0000027/Moomaw_William_Edward_200512_EdD.pdf.

Morais & Azevedo, (2011). "What is a Creative Teacher and what is a Creative Pupil? Perceptions of Teachers". International Conference on Education and Educational Psychology (ICEEPSY 2010).

Nassozi Immaculate (2010). *The Effect of Teachers' Leadership Role on Students' Discipline in Secondary Schools in Wakiso District*.

Oldham, G. R., & Cummings, A. (1996). Employee Creativity: Personal and Contextual Factors at Work? *The Academy of Management Journal*, 39(3), 607-634.

Paul V. Bredeson,(2000). *The School Principal's Role in Teacher Professional Development*. Journal of In-Service Education, 26(2).

Pencapaian UPSR menurun tahun ini (2014). *Sinar Harian*. Available From:
<http://www.sinarharian.com.my/nasional/pencapaian-upsr-menurun-tahun-ini-1.336693>

Reinders, H., & Balcikanli, C. (2011). Learning to foster autonomy: The role of teacher education materials. *Studies in Self-Access Learning Journal*, 2 (1), 15-25.

Ryan, R. M., & Deci, E. L. (2000). Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivations: Classic Definitions and New Directions. *Contemporary Educational Psychology*, 25(1), 54–67.

Ryan, R. M., Williams, G. C., Patrick, H., & Deci, E. L. (2009). Self-Determination Theory and Physical activity: The Dynamics of Motivation in Development and Wellness. *Hellenic Journal of Psychology*, 6(1), 107-124.

Sadiya Ahmed Mohamed., & Maimunah Ali. (2016). the importance of Supervisor Support for Employees' Affective Commitment: An analysis of Job Satisfaction. *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications*, 6(2).

Sang Hoon Bae, Ji Hoon Song and Hye Kyoung Kim (2012). *Teachers' Creativity in Career Technical Education: The Mediating Effect of Knowledge Creation Practices in the Learning Organization*. The Korean Social Science Journal, Vol. 39 (1).

- Shalley, C. E., & Gilson, L. L. (2004). What leaders need to know: A review of social and contextual factors that can foster or hinder creativity? *The Leadership Quarterly*, 15(1), 33-53.
- Shalley, C. E., Zhou, J., & Greg R. Oldham, G. R. (2004). The Effects of Personal and Contextual Characteristics on Creativity: Where Should We Go from Here? *Sage Publication*, 30(1), 933.
- Snyder, J. & Lee-Partridge, J. E. (2012). Understanding communication channel choices in team knowledge sharing. *Corporate Communications: An International Journal*, 18(4), 417 – 431.
- Son, L. N., & Tuan, N. P. (2015). Factors Affecting Employee Creativity & Its Impact on Organizational Innovation Capability In State Owned Banks In Hanoi. N.D.
- Soulen, S. K. (2003). "Organizational Commitment, Perceived Supervisor Support, and Performance: A Field Study".
- Sparks, D. & Malkus, N. (2015) "Public School Teacher Autonomy in the Classroom across School Years 2003–04, 2007–08, and 2011–12".
- Spence, C. J. (2014). "The Role of Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation Focusing on Self-Determination Theory in Relation to Summer Bridge Community College Students".
- Sri Gunawan and Nuri Herachwati (2015). *A Study On The Effects Of Knowledge Share In Virtual Community On Creative Teaching Behaviors And Teacher Efficacy*. Eurasia Journal of Mathematics, Science & Technology Education, 2016, 12(4), 1101-1113.
- Steinhardt, M. A., Dolbier, C. L., Gottlieb, N. H., & McCalister, K. T. (2012). *The Relationship between Hardiness, Supervisor Support, Group Cohesion, and Job Stress as Predictors of Job Satisfaction*. N.D.
- Sung, S. Y. & Choi, J. N. (2009). Do Big Five personality factors affect individual creativity? The moderating role of extrinsic motivation. *Social Behavior and Personality: An international journal*, 37(1), 941-956.
- Tan Sri Alimuddin Mohd. Dom, (2012). Kreativiti, inovasi dalam pendidikan. Retrieved from: http://www.utusan.com.my/utusan/Rencana/20121210/re_01/Kreativiti-inovasi-dalam-pendidikan.
- Teresa M. Amabile. (1997). Motivating Creativity in Organizations: On Doing What You Love And Loving What You Do. *California Management Review*, 40(1).
- Tierney, P., Farmer, S. M., & Graen, G. B., (1999). An Examination of Leadership and Employee Creativity: The Relevance of Traits and Relationships. *Personnel Psychology*, 52(1), 591-620.

- Vernon, P.E, 'The Nature-Nurture Problem in Creativity' In J.A.Glover, R.R.Ronning & C.R. Reynolds (Eds) *Handbook of Creativity: Perspectives On Individual Differences*, Plenum Press, New York, NY, 1989
- Wang, D., Xue, H, & Su, H. (2010). Influence of work support on employee creativity: An empirical examination in the People's Republic of China. *African Journal of Business Management*, 4(8).
- Williams, S. D. (2004). "Personality, attitude, and leader influences on divergent thinking and creativity in organizations". *European Journal of Innovation Management*, 7(3), 187 – 204.
- Woods, P, *Creative Teachers in Primary Schools*, Open University Press, Buckingham, 1995
- Woods, P, *Teacher Skills and Strategies*, Falmer Press, Lewes, 1990.



APPENDIX A
QUESTIONNAIRE



THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUPERVISOR SUPPORTS, TEAM KNOWLEDGE SHARING AND AUTONOMY SUPPORT WITH TEACHER-CREATIVITY IN PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Dear Sir/Madam,

My name is Nur Atiqah Bt Ramli, I'm a student of Master Science (Management) in Universiti Utara Malaysia. Currently, I'm conducting research on The Relationship between supervisor support, team knowledge sharing and autonomy supports with Teacher-creativity in primary school. Thank you upon agreeing to participate in this study. Your participation will present a valuable contribution to this study. This study is to find response on employees' creativity among teachers especially in Kedah.

I would be grateful if you could take some of your time to complete this questionnaire. Your cooperation is highly appreciated.

Please be informed that all collected and analyzed data will be treated as strictly confidential and are used for this study only. The result will not in any way to be prejudicial or detrimental to the image of any individuals or groups.

Any further enquiries or clarifications regarding this questionnaire, kindly contact provided numbers below

Thank you very much for your time and cooperation.

NUR ATIQAH BT RAMLI
Master in Science (Management)
Othman Yeop Abdullah School, Universiti Utara Malaysia
Phone : 013- 5184588
Email : iqah_21@yahoo.com

**HUBUNGAN ANTARA SOKONGAN PENYELIA, BERKONGSI MAKLUMAT
DIDALAM PASUKAN DAN SOKONGAN KEBEBASAN DENGAN KREATIVITI
GURU DI SEKOLAH RENDAH.**

Tuan/ puan,

Nama saya Nur Atiqah Bt Ramli, saya seorang pelajar Sarjana Sains (Pengurusan) di Universiti Utara Malaysia. Pada masa ini, saya sedang menjalankan penyelidikan mengenai Hubungan antara Motivasi Ekstrinsik dan Kreativiti Pekerja di kalangan Pengajar di Jabatan Pendidikan Kedah. Kajian ini adalah untuk mencari maklumbalas berkaitan kreativiti pekerja dikalangan pendidik terutamanya di Negeri Kedah.

Saya amatlah bersyukur sekiranya saudara/i dapat meluangkan masa dalam melengkapkan soal selidik ini. Budi baik saudara/i amatlah saya hargai.

Untuk makluman, semua data yang dikumpul dan dianalisa adalah sulit serta digunakan untuk kajian ini sahaja. Hasil kajian ini tidak akan menjadi prejedis atau menjatuhkan maruah seseorang atau kumpulan.

Untuk sebarang pertanyaan atau pencerahan berkaitan soal selidik ini, saudara/i boleh hubungi nombor dibawah.

Terima kasih atas kerjasama dan masa yang diluangkan.

NUR ATIQAH BT RAMLI
Sarjana Sains (Pengurusan)
Othman Yeop Abdullah School, Universiti Utara Malaysia
Phone : 013- 5184588
Email : iqah_21@yahoo.com

SECTION A: TEACHER-CREATIVITY AMONG TEACHER
BAHAGIAN A: KREATIVITI PEKERJA DALAM KALANGAN PENDIDIK

The following are self-descriptive statement regarding perception on teacher creativity among educator.

Please indicate your responses by circling the number stated below.

Penyataan berikut menjelaskan diri anda tentang persepsi anda terhadap kreativit pekerja dalam kalangan pendidik.

Sila nyatakan maklum balas anda dengan membulatkan nombor yang berkenaan.

1 Strongly Disagree/ Sangat tidak bersetuju	2 Disagree/ Tidak Bersetuju	3 Uncertain/ Tidak Pasti	4 Agree / Bersetuju	5 Strongly Agree / Sangat Bersetuju
--	-----------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------	---

1. I consider myself to be creative person. <i>Saya beranggapan diri saya sebagai seorang yang kreatif</i>	1	2	3	4	5
2. I have been able to use many ideas for creativity work that have occurred in my dreams. <i>Saya dapat menggunakan banyak idea bagi kerja-kerja kreatif yang saya impikan</i>	1	2	3	4	5
3. I have to be in the right mood or feeling to do creative work. <i>Saya perlu berada dalam suasana yang betul, emosi dan perasaan yang sesuai untuk melakukan kerja kreatif.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
4. I believe that creativity comes from hard work and persistence <i>Saya percaya bahawa kreativiti hasil daripada kerja keras dan ketekunan.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
5. My creativity comes from careful planning and forethought. <i>Kreativiti adalah hasil daripada pemikiran dan perancangan yang teliti</i>	1	2	3	4	5
6. I typically create new ideas by combining existing ideas. <i>Saya biasanya mencipta idea-idea secara menggabungkannya dengan idea-idea yang sedia ada</i>	1	2	3	4	5
7. I often let my mind wander to come up with new ideas. <i>Saya membiarkan fikiran saya melayang-layang bagi menghasilkan idea baru</i>	1	2	3	4	5
8. I practice to be creative <i>Saya melatih diri saya untuk menjadi kreatif</i>	1	2	3	4	5
9. I usually have a lot of both workable and unworkable ideas <i>Selalunya, saya mempunyai banyak idea idea yg boleh dilaksanakan dan tidak boleh dilaksanakan</i>	1	2	3	4	5
10. I often look for new ideas outside of my own field, and try to apply them to my own. <i>Saya sering mencari idea idea baru di luar bidang saya dan cuba mengaplikasikan dengan idea saya sendiri.</i>	1	2	3	4	5

SECTION B/BAHAGIAN B:
Part 1: Supervisor Support / Sokongan Penyelia/Ketua

Please indicate your responses by circling the number stated below.

Sila nyatakan maklum balas anda dengan membulatkan nombor yang berkenaan.

1	2	3	4	5
Strongly Disagree/ Sangat tidak bersetuju	Disagree/ Tidak Bersetuju	Uncertain/ Tidak Pasti	Agree / Bersetuju	Strongly Agree / Sangat Bersetuju

1.	My supervisor gives me helpful feedback about my performance <i>Penyelia saya memberikan maklumbalas yang sangat membantu tentang prestasi saya</i>	1	2	3	4	5
2.	My supervisor assigns tasks that offer opportunities to develop skills. <i>Penyelia saya memberikan tugas yang mampu meningkatkan kemahiran saya</i>	1	2	3	4	5
3.	My supervisor cares about whether or not I achieve my career goals. <i>Penyelia saya mengambil berat terhadap pencapaian matlamat saya</i>	1	2	3	4	5
4.	My supervisor makes sure I get the credit when I accomplish something. <i>Penyelia saya memastikan saya mendapat penghargaan/pujian yang sepatutnya setelah selesaikan sesuatu tugas</i>	1	2	3	4	5
5.	My supervisor often asks for my opinion before making important decisions. <i>Penyelia saya sering meminta pendapat saya sebelum membuat keputusan yang penting</i>	1	2	3	4	5
6.	My supervisor gives me clear instructions. <i>Penyelia saya memberikan arahan yang jelas terhadap apa yang perlu dilakukan</i>	1	2	3	4	5
7.	Supervisor suggest new ways of performing work tasks. <i>Penyelia saya mencadangkan cara baru untuk membuat tugas</i>	1	2	3	4	5

SECTION B/ BAHAGIAN B

Part 2: Team Knowledge Sharing / Berkongsi Maklumat didalam Satu Pasukan

Please indicate your responses by circling the number stated below.

Sila nyatakan maklum balas anda dengan membulatkan nombor yang berkenaan.

1	2	3	4	5
Strongly Disagree/ Sangat tidak bersetuju	Disagree/ Tidak Bersetuju	Uncertain/ Tidak Pasti	Agree / Bersetuju	Strongly Agree / Sangat Bersetuju

1. Members of our team share their special knowledge and expertise with one another. <i>Ahli kumpulan berkongsi kelebihan pengetahuan dan kepakaran antara satu sama lain</i>	1 2 3 4 5
2. If a member in our team has some special knowledge about how to perform the team task, He/she will tell other members about it. <i>Jika seorang ahli didalam kumpulan mempunyai sesuau pengetahuan yang khusus tentang bagaimana untuk menjalankan tugas pasukan, dia akan memberitahu ahli ahli yang lain tentangnya.</i>	1 2 3 4 5
3. More knowledgeable team members freely provide other members with hard-to-find knowledge or specialized skills. <i>Ahli kumpulan yang lebih berpengetahuan tidak lokek berkongsi pengetahuan dan kemahiran yang sukar diperolehi dengan ahli ahli kumpulan.</i>	1 2 3 4 5
4. Members of our team provide a lot of work-related suggestions to each other. <i>Ahli kumpulan sentiasa memberikan cadangan yang membina berkaitan dengan bidang kerja yang dilakukan.</i>	1 2 3 4 5
5. There is a lot of constructive discussion during team meetings. <i>Ahli kumpulan banyak menyumbang kepada perbincangan yang membina semasa mesyuarat kumpulan</i>	1 2 3 4 5
6. Members in our team provide their experience and knowledge to help other members find solutions to their problems. <i>Ahli kumpulan berkongsi pengalaman dan pengetahuan mereka bagi membantu ahli yang lain mencari jalan penyelesaian terhadap masalah dihadapi.</i>	1 2 3 4 5

SECTION B/ BAHAGIAN B
Part 3: Autonomy Support/ Sokongan Kebebasan

Please indicate your responses by circling the number stated below.

nyatakan maklum balas anda dengan membulatkan nombor yang berkenaan.

			4	1	2	3	5	4	5
1.	I am free to be creative in my teaching approach. Saya bebas untuk menjadi kreatif dalam pengajaran saya	Agree / Bersetuju						Strongly Agree / Sangat Bersetuju	
	<i>Disagree / Tidak Bersetuju</i>								
	The selection of student learning activities in my class is under my control. Saya mengawal sendiri pemilihan aktiviti pembelajaran pelajar di dalam kelas		1		2		3	4	5
3.	In my teaching, I use my own guidelines and procedures. Saya menggunakan garis panduan dan prosedur saya sendiri semasa proses pengajaran		1		2		3	4	5
4.	My teaching focuses on those goals and objectives I select myself. Saya memfokuskan pengajaran saya berdasarkan matlamat dan objektif yang telah ditetapkan oleh saya sendiri		1		2		3	4	5
5.	I have little control over how classroom space is used. Saya kurang menguasai penggunaan ruang di dalam kelas		1		2		3	4	5
6.	The materials I use in my class are chosen for the most part by myself. Saya menggunakan bahan pengajaran yang dipilih oleh saya sendiri		1		2		3	4	5
7.	I select the teaching methods and strategies I use with my students. Saya memilih sendiri cara dan strategi pengajaran bersama pelajar saya		1		2		3	4	5

SECTION C: RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHIC BAHAGIAN C: LATARBELAKANG REPONDEN

The following section are regarding respondent demographic information .Please answer the question by tick (/) only one suitable and relevant answer for the question below.

Bahagian berikut adalah mengenai maklumat demografik responden yang merangkumi Jantina, Bangsa, Umur, Status Perkahwinan, Peringkat Pendidikan dan Kawasan Kerja. Sila jawab soalan ini dengan tandakan (/) hanya satu jawapan yang sesuai dan relevan untuk soalan di bawah

1. Gender/ <i>Jantina :</i>	Male: / <i>Lelaki</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Female/ <i>Perempuan</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2. Race/ <i>Bangsa:</i>	Malay/ <i>Melayu</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chinese/ <i>Cina</i>
	Indian/ <i>India</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Others/ <i>Lain-Lain</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Age/ <i>Umur</i>	25 years old and below <i>25 Tahun dan kebawah</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	26-30 years old <i>26-30 Tahun</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	31-35 years old <i>31-35 Tahun</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	36-40 years old <i>36-40 Tahun</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		<input type="checkbox"/>		

<p>41-45 years old <i>41-45 Tahun</i></p> <p>46 years old and above <i>46 Tahun dan keatas</i></p> <p>4. Marital Status/ Status Perkahwinan</p> <p><i>Bujang:</i> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<p>Married/ <i>Berkahwin</i> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Others/ Lain-lain <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>5. Education Level/ Taraf Pendidikan:</p> <p>SPM <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Diplom a/ STPM <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Bachelor/ Degree <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Master/ Sarjana <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>PHD <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>6. Working Area/ Kawasan Bekerja</p> <p>Kota Setar <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Kuala Muda / Yan <input type="checkbox"/></p>	

APPENDIXES B

I. NORMALITY TEST

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Supervisor Support	200	100.0%	0	0.0%	200	100.0%
Team Knowledge Sharing	200	100.0%	0	0.0%	200	100.0%
Autonomy Support	200	100.0%	0	0.0%	200	100.0%
Employee Creativity	200	100.0%	0	0.0%	200	100.0%

Descriptives

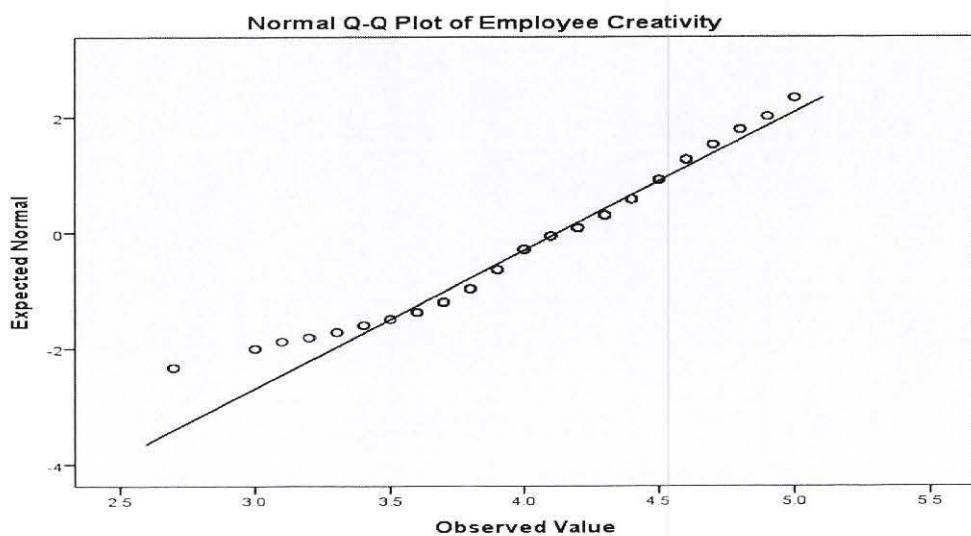
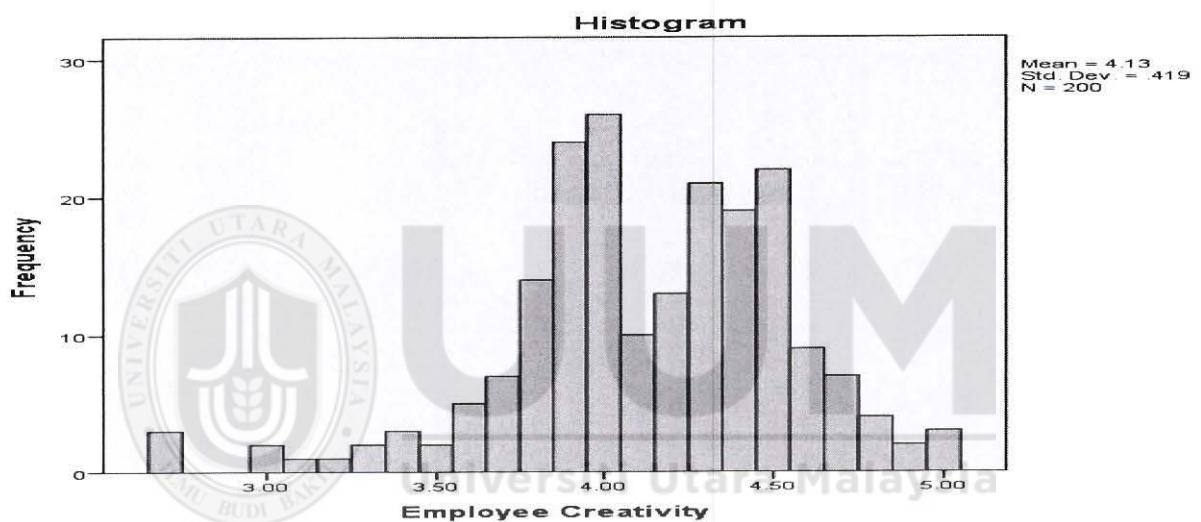
			Statistic	Std. Error
Supervisor Support	Mean		3.9950	.03779
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	3.9205	
		Upper Bound	4.0695	
	5% Trimmed Mean		4.0095	
	Median		4.0000	
	Variance		.286	
	Std. Deviation		.53440	
	Minimum		1.71	
	Maximum		5.00	
	Range		3.29	
	Interquartile Range		.57	
	Skewness		-.604	.172
	Kurtosis		1.280	.342
Team Knowledge Sharing	Mean		4.1825	.03011
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	4.1231	
		Upper Bound	4.2419	
	5% Trimmed Mean		4.1954	
	Median		4.1667	
	Variance		.181	
	Std. Deviation		.42585	
	Minimum		2.33	
	Maximum		5.00	
	Range		2.67	
	Interquartile Range		.50	
	Skewness		-.439	.172
	Kurtosis		1.787	.342
Autonomy Support	Mean		3.9893	.02550
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	3.9390	
		Upper Bound	4.0396	
	5% Trimmed Mean		3.9937	
	Median		4.0000	
	Variance		.130	
	Std. Deviation		.36059	
	Minimum		3.00	
	Maximum		5.00	
	Range		2.00	
	Interquartile Range		.43	
	Skewness		-.025	.172
	Kurtosis		4.51	.342
Employee Creativity	Mean		4.1285	.02962
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	4.0701	
		Upper Bound	4.1869	
	5% Trimmed Mean		4.1478	
	Median		4.1500	
	Variance		.175	
	Std. Deviation		.41883	
	Minimum		2.70	
	Maximum		5.00	
	Range		2.30	
	Interquartile Range		.50	
	Skewness		-.722	.172
	Kurtosis		1.254	.342

1. Teacher-creativity

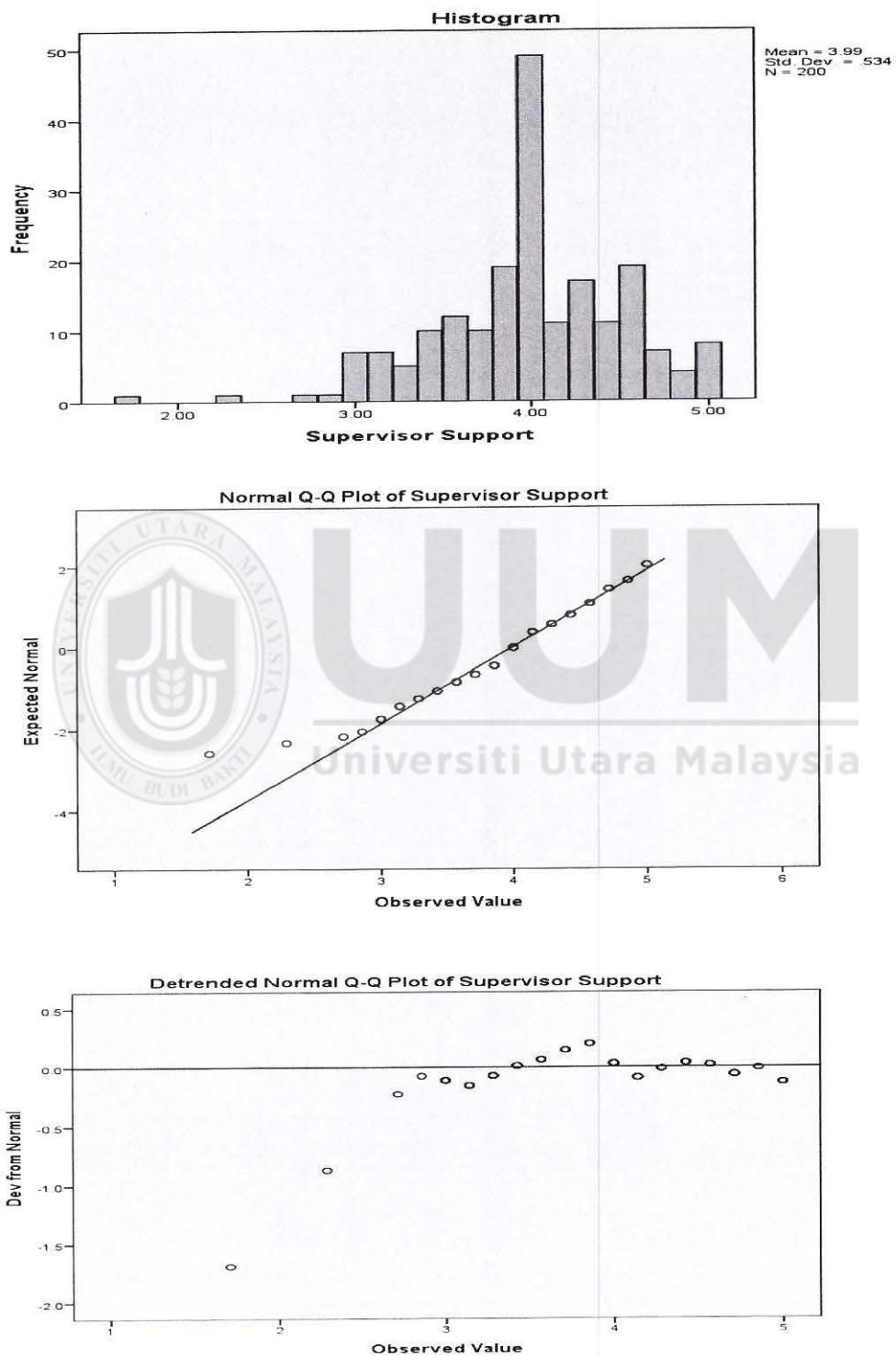
Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Supervisor Support	.134	200	.000	.961	200	.000
Team Knowledge Sharing	.161	200	.000	.929	200	.000
Autonomy Support	.110	200	.000	.975	200	.001
Employee Creativity	.094	200	.000	.958	200	.000

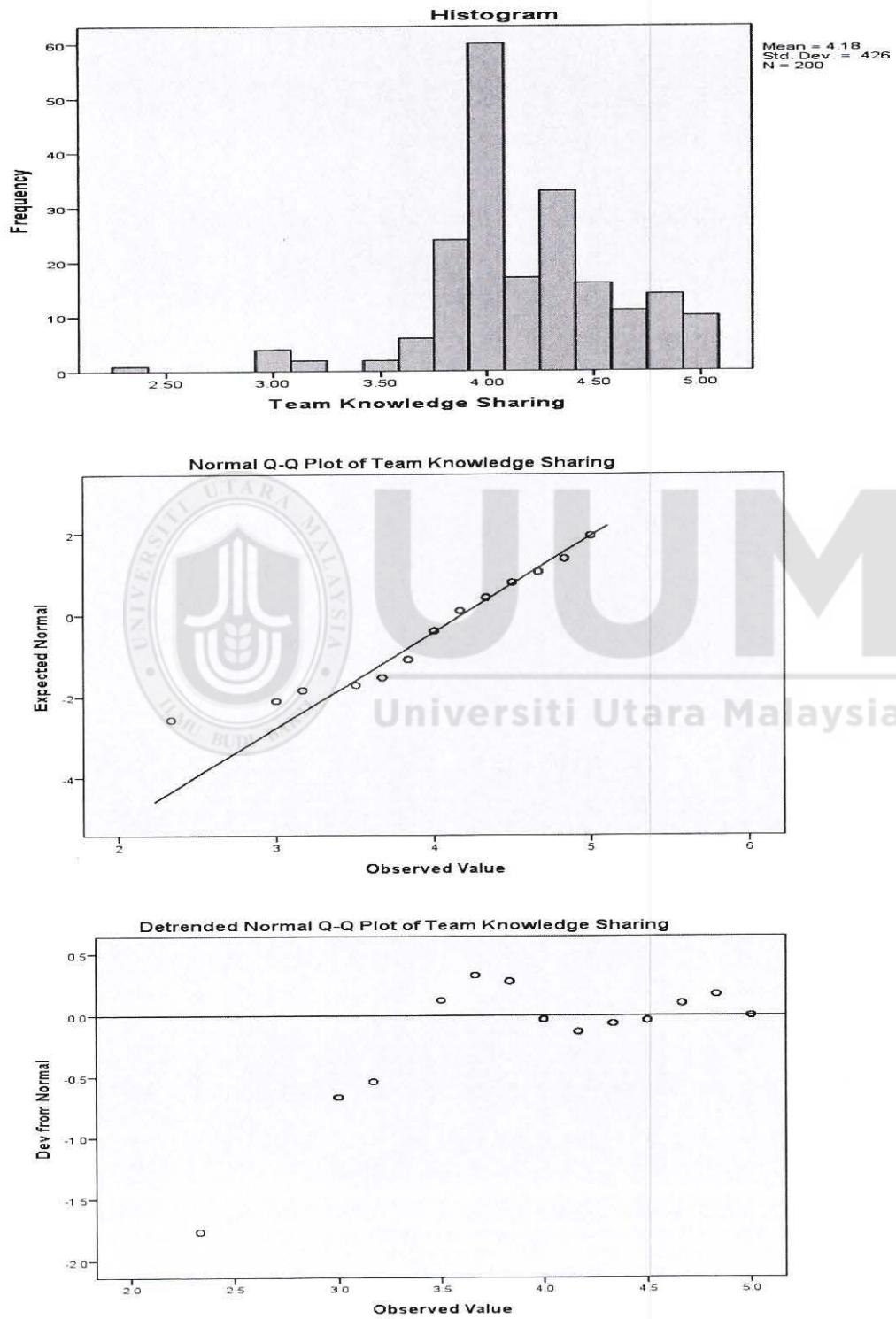
a. Lilliefors Significance Correction



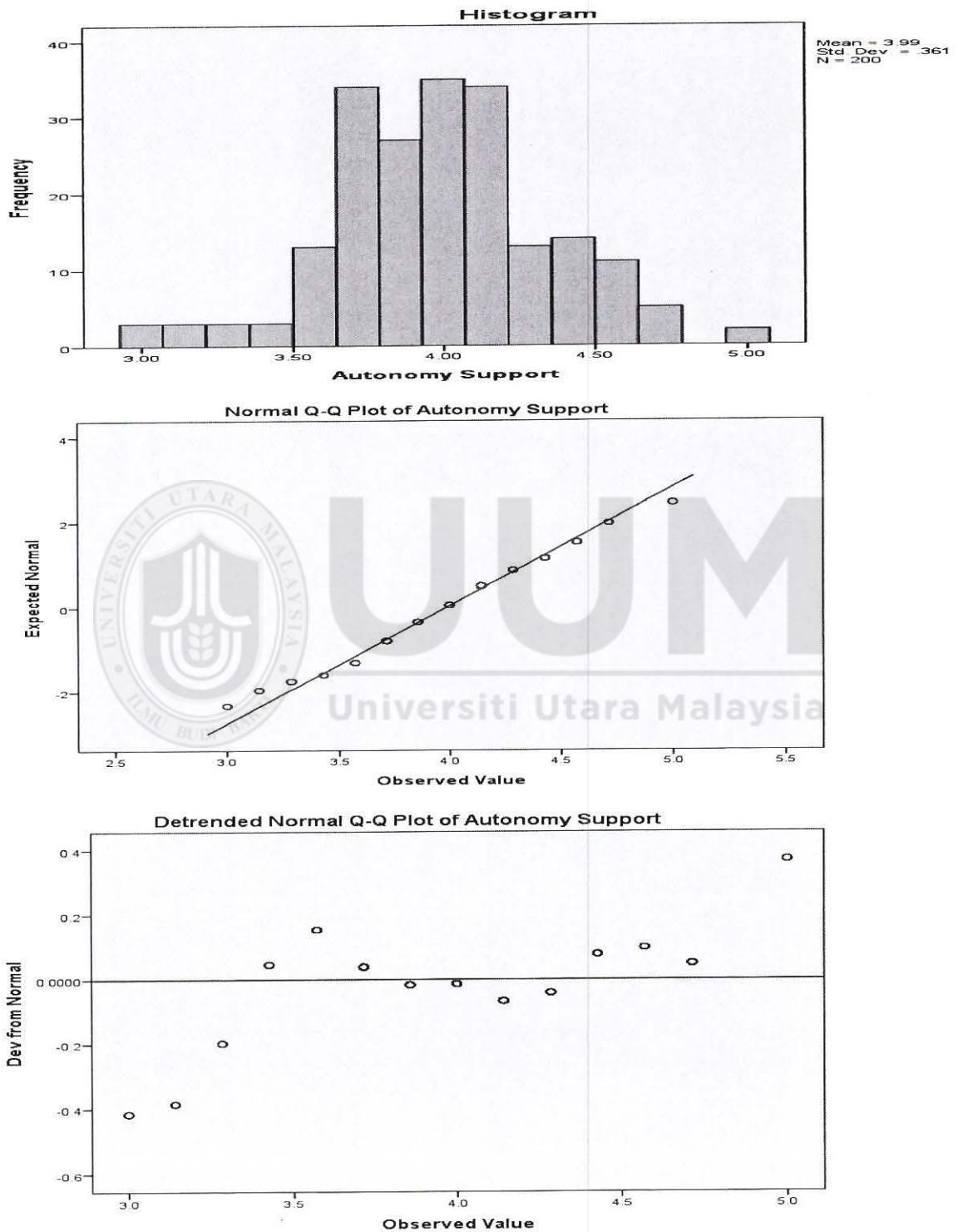
2. Supervisor Support



3. Team Knowledge Sharing



4. Autonomy Support



II. RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

1. Teacher-creativity

Case Processing Summary

	N	%
Cases Valid	200	100.0
Excluded ^a	0	.0
Total	200	100.0

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.805	.817	10

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
I Consider myself to be creative person	37.18	14.420	.590	.489	.778
i have been able to use many ideas for creativity work that have occurred in my dreams	37.16	14.899	.542	.474	.784
I have to be in the right mood or feeling to do creative work	36.90	15.875	.287	.194	.807
I believe that creativity comes from hard work and Persistence	37.00	14.628	.429	.552	.794
My Creativity comes from careful planning and forethought	36.83	15.097	.365	.492	.801
I typically create new ideas by combining existing ideas	37.11	15.351	.451	.399	.792
I often let my mind wander to come up with new ideas	37.71	13.616	.384	.334	.812
I practice to be creative	37.10	13.598	.675	.577	.766
I usually have a lot of both workable and unworkable ideas	37.35	14.167	.607	.510	.775
I often look for new ideas outside of my own field, and try to apply them to my own	37.24	13.510	.627	.563	.770

2. Supervisor Support

Case Processing Summary

	N	%
Cases Valid	200	100.0
Excluded ^a	0	.0
Total	200	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
Cronbach's Alpha	.902	.904

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
My supervisor gives me helpful feedback about my performance	23.92	11.296	.651	.436	.895
My supervisor assigns tasks that offer opportunities to develop skills.	23.94	10.937	.666	.473	.893
My supervisor cares about whether or not I achieve my career goals.	23.90	10.669	.733	.564	.886
My supervisor makes sure I get the credit when I accomplish something.	24.13	10.114	.732	.544	.885
My supervisor often asks for my opinion before making important decisions.	24.08	10.034	.689	.510	.892
My supervisor gives me clear instructions.	23.86	10.141	.779	.646	.880
Supervisor suggest new ways of performing work tasks	23.94	9.952	.753	.602	.883

3. Team Knowledge Sharing

Case Processing Summary

	N	%
Cases Valid	200	100.0
Excluded ^a	0	.0
Total	200	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
Cronbach's Alpha	.839	.840

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Members of our team share their special knowledge and expertise with one another.	20.87	4.831	.520	.308	.832
If a member in our team has some special knowledge about how to perform the team task, he/she will tell other members about it.	20.98	4.884	.565	.336	.822
More knowledgeable team members freely provide other members with hard-to-find knowledge or specialized skills.	20.97	4.632	.646	.467	.807
Members of our team provide a lot of work-related suggestions to each other.	20.85	4.765	.660	.493	.805
There is a lot of constructive discussion during team meetings.	20.97	4.466	.640	.481	.808
Members in our team provide their experience and knowledge to help other members find solutions to their problems	20.85	4.500	.673	.549	.801

4. Autonomy Support

Case Processing Summary

	N	%
Cases Valid	200	100.0
Excluded ^a	0	.0
Total	200	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
Cronbach's Alpha	.767	.826

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Autonomy Support	24.04	7.843	.983	.970	.681
The selection of student-learning activities in my class is under my control.	23.78	8.789	.430	.677	.751
In my teaching, I use my own guidelines and procedures	24.05	7.735	.519	.757	.731
My teaching focuses on those goals and objectives I select myself.	24.02	7.792	.535	.685	.728
I have little control over how classroom space is used.	24.86	7.054	.343	.821	.815
The materials I use in my class are chosen for the most part by myself.	23.99	8.257	.576	.667	.726
I select the teaching methods and strategies I use with my students.	23.82	8.471	.471	.692	.743

III. DESCRIPTIVE STATISTIC OF DATA

Demographic Profile of Respondents

Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	61	30.5	30.5	30.5
	Female	139	69.5	69.5	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

Race

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Malay	197	98.5	98.5	98.5
	Chinese	1	.5	.5	99.0
	Indian	1	.5	.5	99.5
	Others	1	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

Working Area

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Kota Setar	114	57.0	57.0	57.0
	Kuala Muda/ Yan	86	43.0	43.0	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

Age

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	25 years old and below	4	2.0	2.0	2.0
	26-30 years old	3	1.5	1.5	3.5
	31-35 Years old	18	9.0	9.0	12.5
	36- 40 years old	44	22.0	22.0	34.5
	41-45 years old	58	29.0	29.0	63.5
	46 years old and above	73	36.5	36.5	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

Marital Status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Single	11	5.5	5.5	5.5
	Married	188	94.0	94.0	99.5
	Others	1	.5	.5	
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	100.0

Education Status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	SPM	7	3.5	3.5	3.5
	Diploma	32	16.0	16.0	19.5
	Bachelor	150	75.0	75.0	94.5
	Master	11	5.5	5.5	
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	100.0

IV. MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minim um	Maxi mum	Mean	Std. Deviatio n	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Statist ic	Statisti c	Statisti c	Statist ic	Statistic	Statist ic	Std. Error	Statist ic	Std. Error
Supervisor Support	200	1.71	5.00	3.995 0	.53440	-.604	.172	1.280	.342
Team Knowledge Sharing	200	2.33	5.00	4.182 5	.42585	-.439	.172	1.787	.342
Autonomy Support	200	3.00	5.00	3.989 3	.36059	-.025	.172	.451	.342
Teacher-creativity	200	2.70	5.00	4.128 5	.41883	-.722	.172	1.254	.342
Valid N (listwise)	200								

Universiti Utara Malaysia

Supervisor Support

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Teacher-creativity	4.1285	.41883	200
Supervisor Support	3.9950	.53440	200

Correlations

		Teacher-creativity	Supervisor Support
Pearson Correlation	Teacher-creativity	1.000	.343
	Supervisor Support	.343	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	Teacher-creativity	.	.000
	Supervisor Support	.000	.
N	Teacher-creativity	200	200
	Supervisor Support	200	200

Team Knowledge Sharing

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Teacher-creativity	4.1285	.41883	200
Team Knowledge Sharing	4.1825	.42585	200

Correlations

		Teacher-creativity	Team Knowledge Sharing
Pearson Correlation	Teacher-creativity	1.000	.336
	Team Knowledge Sharing	.336	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	Teacher-creativity	.	.000
	Team Knowledge Sharing	.000	.
N	Teacher-creativity	200	200
	Team Knowledge Sharing	200	200

Universiti Utara Malaysia

Autonomy Support

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Teacher-creativity	4.1285	.41883	200
Autonomy Support	3.9893	.36059	200

Correlations

		Teacher-creativity	Autonomy Support
Pearson Correlation	Teacher-creativity	1.000	.423
	Autonomy Support	.423	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	Teacher-creativity	.	.000
	Autonomy Support	.000	.
N	Teacher-creativity	200	200
	Autonomy Support	200	200

V. INTECORRELATION BETWEEN VARIABLES

Correlations

		Supervisor Support	Team Knowledge Sharing	Autonomy Support	Teacher-creativity
Supervisor Support	Pearson Correlation	1	.293**	.305**	.343**
	Sig. (1-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
	N	200	200	200	200
Team Knowledge Sharing	Pearson Correlation	.293**	1	.319**	.336**
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.000		.000	.000
	N	200	200	200	200
Autonomy Support	Pearson Correlation	.305**	.319**	1	.423**
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.000	.000		.000
	N	200	200	200	200
Teacher-creativity	Pearson Correlation	.343**	.336**	.423**	1
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	N	200	200	200	200

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1-tailed).

VI. MULTIPLE REGRESSION

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Teacher-creativity	4.1285	.41883	200
Supervisor Support	3.9950	.53440	200
Team Knowledge Sharing	4.1825	.42585	200
Autonomy Support	3.9893	.36059	200

Correlations

	Teacher-creativity	Supervisor Support	Team Knowledge Sharing	Autonomy Support
Pearson Correlation	Teacher-creativity	1.000	.343	.336
	Supervisor Support	.343	1.000	.293
	Team Knowledge Sharing	.336	.293	1.000
	Autonomy Support	.423	.305	.319
Sig. (1-tailed)	Teacher-creativity	.	.000	.000
	Supervisor Support	.000	.	.000
	Team Knowledge Sharing	.000	.000	.
	Autonomy Support	.000	.000	.000
N	Teacher-creativity	200	200	200
	Supervisor Support	200	200	200
	Team Knowledge Sharing	200	200	200
	Autonomy Support	200	200	200

Variables Entered/Removed ^a

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Autonomy Support, Supervisor Support, Team Knowledge Sharing ^b	.	Enter

a. Dependent Variable: Teacher-creativity

b. All requested variables entered.

Model Summary ^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.507 ^a	.258	.246	.36364	1.951

a. Predictors: (Constant), Autonomy Support, Supervisor Support, Team Knowledge Sharing

b. Dependent Variable: Teacher-creativity

ANOVA ^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	8.990	3	2.997	22.661	.000 ^b
	Residual	25.918	196	.132		
	Total	34.908	199			

a. Dependent Variable: Teacher-creativity

b. Predictors: (Constant), Autonomy Support, Supervisor Support, Team Knowledge Sharing

Collinearity Diagnostics ^a

Mode	Dimension	Eigenvalue	Condition Index	Variance Proportions			
				(Constant)	Supervisor Support	Team Knowledge Sharing	Autonomy Support
1	1	3.978	1.000	.00	.00	.00	.00
	2	.011	18.682	.04	.99	.09	.04
	3	.006	24.954	.04	.01	.81	.38
	4	.004	32.101	.92	.00	.10	.58

a. Dependent Variable: Teacher-creativity

Casewise Diagnostics ^a

Case Number	Std. Residual	Teacher-creativity	Predicted Value	Residual
9	-4.073	2.70	4.1810	-1.48096
126	-3.600	3.00	4.3092	-1.30923
147	-4.073	2.70	4.1810	-1.48096
169	-4.073	2.70	4.1810	-1.48096

a. Dependent Variable: Teacher-creativity

**Universiti Utara Malaysia
Residuals Statistics ^a**

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Predicted Value	3.3696	4.7876	4.1285	.21254	200
Residual	-1.48096	.95190	.00000	.36089	200
Std. Predicted Value	-3.570	3.101	.000	1.000	200
Std. Residual	-4.073	2.618	.000	.992	200

a. Dependent Variable: Teacher-creativity

Coefficients

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	1.353	.342		3.955	.000		
Supervisor Support	.155	.052	.197	2.981	.003	.865	1.157
Team Knowledge Sharing	.177	.065	.180	2.711	.007	.856	1.168
Autonomy Support	.355	.078	.306	4.575	.000	.849	1.177

a. Dependent Variable: Employee Creativity

Collinearity Diagnostics^a

Model	Dimension	Eigenvalue	Condition Index	(Constant)	Variance Proportions		
					Supervisor Support	Team Knowledge Sharing	Autonomy Support
1	1	3.978	1.000	.00	.00	.00	.00
	2	.011	18.682	.04	.99	.09	.04
	3	.006	24.954	.04	.01	.81	.38
	4	.004	32.101	.92	.00	.10	.58

a. Dependent Variable: Employee Creativity

Casewise Diagnostics^a

Case Number	Std. Residual	Employee Creativity	Predicted Value	Residual
9	-4.073	2.70	4.1810	-1.48096
126	-3.600	3.00	4.3092	-1.30923
147	-4.073	2.70	4.1810	-1.48096
169	-4.073	2.70	4.1810	-1.48096

a. Dependent Variable: Employee Creativity

Residuals Statistics^a

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Predicted Value	3.3696	4.7876	4.1285	.21254	200
Residual	-1.48096	.95190	.00000	.36089	200
Std. Predicted Value	-3.570	3.101	.000	1.000	200
Std. Residual	-4.073	2.618	.000	.992	200

a. Dependent Variable: Employee Creativity



UUM
Universiti Utara Malaysia