





Lyn Worsley Clinical Psychologist

### Outline

#### **■ Engaged:**

- Who are they engaged with
- Moral reasoning stages

#### **■** Resilient:

- Key strength areas in the middle years
- Connecting strengths to thrive

#### ■ Successful:

- Connectedness, belonging, building on strengths
- Characteristics of successful relationships



- 0. The student has no self awareness, is dependent on their parents and teachers to dress, organise, and direct them to do everything.
- 10. The student has high expectations of themselves, is self disciplined, has a good self esteem and knowledge of how to use the resources and connections around them to face challenges in the coming years.
- What number is the year 5 student (aged 10)?
- What number is the year 9 student (aged 14)?

#### What is left to learn?

- Social skills
- Social scanning
- Emotional regulation
- Self efficacy
- Self discipline
- Optimism
- Knowledge of self, strengths, learning style



# † Stages of Moral Reasoning (Kohlberg)



Moral development occurs,

- Within relationships which have deep connections and purpose.
- With experiences that cause moral dilemma's

### Pre-conventional

- ■Perspective:
  Only ones own and one other
- Motives behind decisions:
  To satisfy ones needs or avoid punishment
- ■Standards: Rules of others
- Criteria for looking at the world: Fairness and consequences



#### <sup>\*</sup>Conventional

■Perspective:

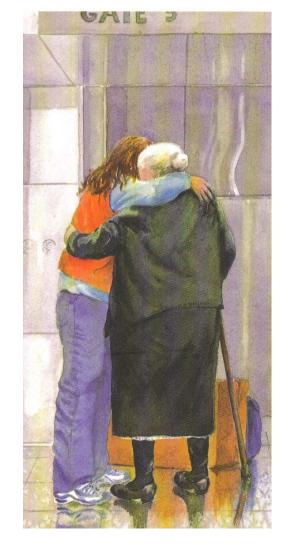
The group



- Motives behind their decisions: To receive approval from others, and the group laws
- ■Standards: Group rules or the common social laws
- Criteria for looking at the world:
  Others expectations and compliance
  with others

#### Post conventional

- ■Perspective: Society as seen by someone from another society
- Motive behind decisions: To ensure human rights for all
- ■Standards: Personal principles
- Criteria for looking at the world: Justice and universal moral values



## Tips for enhancing moral development



- Ask about motives first
- ■Encourage mate-ship with integrity
- Responsible for friends, caring rather than copying
- ■Demonstrate care rather than competition
- Teach social scanning

#### Resilience

■Bungee jumping through the pitfalls of life (Fuller 1998)



- ■The process of continual development of personal competence while negotiating available resources in the face of adversity (Worsley,2010)
- Resilience skills involve social navigation and negotiation (Ungar, 2008)

## The Resilience Doughnut: Connecting strengths to thrive.

Internal characteristics of

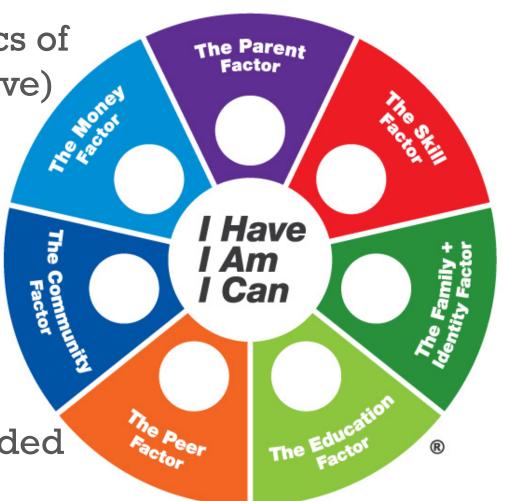
•resourcefulness (I have)

•self esteem (Iam)

•self efficacy (I can)

Interact with seven different contextual factors.

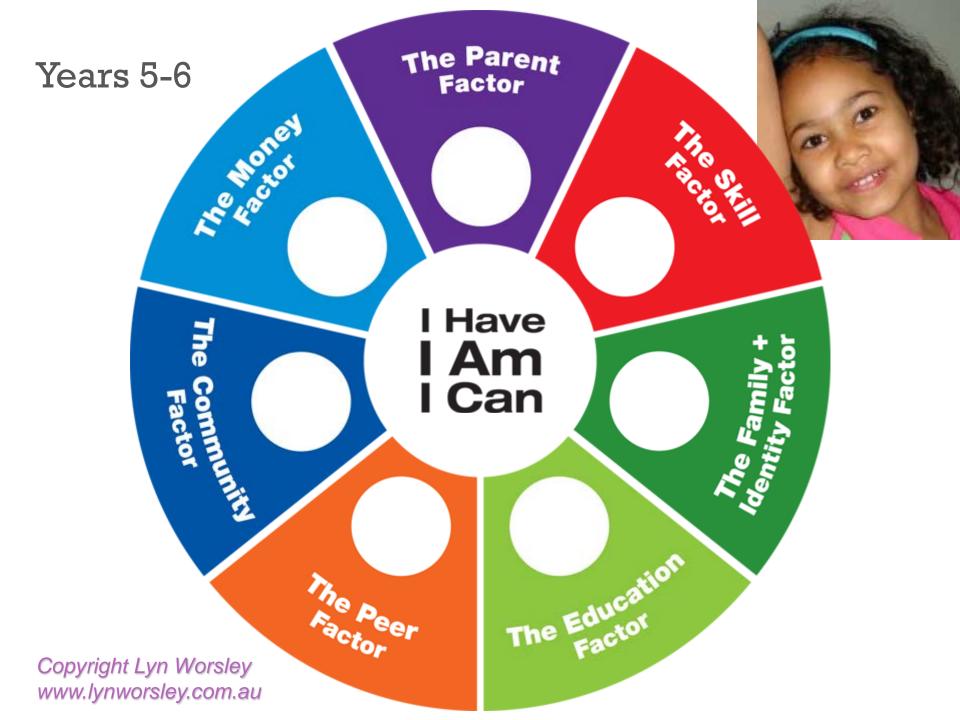
Three factors are needed to build resilience



### Engaged and Resilient

Positive intentional relationships give insight, constructive feedback and enable change, adaptation and resilience.







## Engaged, resilient and successful



- In order to change the trajectories of youth from disengagement to engagement, resilience and success we need to change the attitudes of their families, schools and communities.
- Evidence shows that working with the existing strong contexts creates a flow on effect to the weaker areas.
- To help a child to succeed, find their strengths and connect them with purpose.