Character and Resilience Education: A Policy Review

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Session Aims

- Current concerns from government around children's wellbeing
- Understand the rise of `character education' in policy
- Look at how schools can adopt whole school approaches to character and resilience education

Concerns:

- Pupil and student wellbeing
- Widening of the attainment gap between children with FSM and wealthier class mates
- Regional inequality
- Curriculum narrowing
- Teachers



Protecting and improving the nation's health

The link between pupil health and wellbeing and attainment

A briefing for head teachers, governors and staff in education settings



"promoting physical and mental health in schools creates a virtuous circle reinforcing children's attainment and achievement that in turn improves their wellbeing, enabling children to thrive and achieve their full potential" (P.5)

Risk and protective factors for CYP's mental health

RISK FACTORS

- X Genetic influences
- Low IQ and learning disabilities
- X Specific development delay
- X Communication difficulties
- X Difficult temperament
- X Physical illness
- X Academic failure
- X Low self-esteem

- Family disharmony, or break up
- X Inconsistent discipline style
- X Parent/s with mental illness or substance abuse
- X Physical, sexual, neglect or
- × emotional abuse
- Parental criminality or alcoholism
- X Death and loss

- × Bullying
- X Discrimination
- Breakdown in or lack of positive friendships
- X Deviant peer influences
- X Peer pressure
- X Poor pupil to teacher relationships

- X Socio-economic disadvantage
- X Homelessness
- Disaster, accidents, war or other overwhelming events
- X Discrimination
- X Other significant life events
- X Lack of access to support services







- Good communication skills
- Having a belief in control
- A positive attitude
- Experiences of success and achievement
- Capacity to reflect

- Family harmony and stability
- Supportive parenting
- Strong family values
- Affection
- Clear, consistent discipline
- Support for education





- Positive school climate that enhances belonging and connectedness
- Clear policies on behaviour and bullying
- 'Open door' policy for children to raise problems
- A whole-school approach to promoting good mental health

- Wider supportive network
- Good housing
- High standard of living
- Opportunities for valued social roles
- Range of sport/leisure activities

PROTECTIVE FACTORS

(taken from PHE, 2016, p.5)





Character and Resilience Manifesto

The all-party parliamentary group on Social Mobility



With CENTREFORUM and CHARACTER COUNTS (2014)

- **Character and Resilience** "...these are the attributes that enable individuals to make the most of opportunities that present themselves , to stick with things when the going gets tough, to bounce back from adversity and to forge and maintain meaningful relationships" (p.11).
- Links between character and resilience and social mobility "This evidence suggests that concerted endeavours to enhance Character and Resilience could provide particularly fruitful ground for policy makers grappling with the stubborn blight of social immobility in Britain" (p.15).
- Learning character and resilience "...[evidence] indicates that just as with cognitive skills Character and Resilience can be positively developed throughout the life course" (p.14-15).

Policy recommendations for:

- Early Years
- Schools
- Transition to adulthood and employment



Department for Education

Mental health and behaviour in schools

November 2018

- Sets out schools' roles and responsibilities in relation to mental health and behaviour, within their existing duties
- Outlines how schools can identify whether a child or young person's behaviour –disruptive, withdrawn, anxious, depressed or otherwise – may be related to a mental health problem, and how to support them in these circumstances
- Provides advice and guidance on working with other professionals and external agencies where appropriate; and
- Provides links to additional support available to schools, including frameworks, audit tools, evidence and resources

"The reason character and resilience matter so much to me is that they are key to social mobility. Social mobility starts with giving young people the unstoppable confidence that they can achieve amazing things, teaching them to cope with the challenges life brings and recognise their achievements – because they each have their own, unique potential to fulfil" (Hinds, 2019, p.1).



Five Foundations for Building Character as defined by Damian Hinds, 2019...

- Sport
- Creativity
- Performing
- Volunteering and Membership
- World of Work

The new Inspection Framework 2019.



Personal development

- the curriculum extends beyond the academic, technical or vocational. It provides for learners' broader development, enabling them to develop and discover their interests and talents
- the curriculum and the provider's wider work support learners to develop their character – including their resilience, confidence and independence – and help them know how to keep physically and mentally healthy
- at each stage of education, the provider prepares learners for future success in their next steps
- the provider prepares learners for life in modern Britain by:
 - equipping them to be responsible, respectful, active citizens who contribute positively to society
 - developing their understanding of fundamental British values
 - developing their understanding and appreciation of diversity
 - celebrating what we have in common and promoting respect for the different protected characteristics as defined in law.

Behaviour and attitudes

- the provider has high expectations for learners' behaviour and conduct and applies these expectations consistently and fairly. This is reflected in learners' behaviour and conduct
- learners' attitudes to their education or training are positive. They are committed to their learning, know how to study effectively and do so, are resilient to setbacks and take pride in their achievements
- learners have high attendance and are punctual
- relationships among learners and staff reflect a positive and respectful culture. Leaders, teachers and learners create an environment where bullying, peer-on-peer abuse or discrimination are not tolerated. If they do occur, staff deal with issues quickly and effectively, and do not allow them to spread.

Concerns from the academic community:

- Idea of Character and Resilience fits in nicely with current conservative politics, which have been widely critiqued by some of the academic community (Traynor, 2018; Joseph, 2013).
- Portrays Character and Resilience as attributes which are developed within the individual government has a tendency to ignore the wider societal problems and material deprivation which can impact individuals, families and communities (Spohrer and Bailey, 2018; Traynor, 2018; Bottrell, 2013).
- Unfairly situates the responsibility for social mobility with the poorest individuals, families and communities (Spohrer and Bailey, 2018).

What happens if we promote character and resilience without removing the barriers and considering the wider context?



Equality

Equity

Justice





Protecting and improving the nation's health

A whole school approach

Eight Principles

The following diagram present eight principles to promote emotional health and wellbeing in schools and colleges.

An ethos and environment that promotes respect and values diversity Curriculum, teaching and learning to promote resilience and support social and emotional learning

Targeted support and appropriate referral

Leadership and management that supports and champions efforts to promote emotional health and wellbeing Enabling student voice to influence decisions

Working with parents/carers

> Identifying need and monitoring impact of interventions

Staff development to support their own wellbeing and that of students

Identifying need a









https://www.boingboing.org.uk/



University of Brighton Centre of Resilience for Social Justice

Whole school approach examples... Things schools have done to adopt a whole school approach:

- Whole school communication
- Communication with parents and carers
- Replacing behaviour policy with a well-being policy
- Play provision
- Different approach to leadership
- Nurture groups/ nurture zones.



Questions

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