



ETBI BOM training: Junior cycle and Wellbeing

13th September 2017





Learning intention:



- At the end of the workshop participants will have a clearer understanding of:
 - Wellbeing in the Junior cycle
 - The multi-faceted aspects of wellbeing
 - Planning a school wellbeing programme
 - School self evaluation, school policies and Wellbeing





Wellbeing – September 2017

- New area of learning.
- Make the school's commitment to wellbeing visible to students.
- Includes learning opportunities to enhance the physical, mental, emotional and social wellbeing of students.
- Up to 400 hours will be available for learning in the area of wellbeing beginning with a minimum of 300 hours of timetabled engagement from 2017



Junior Cycle vision for wellbeing...

Student wellbeing is present when students realise their abilities, take care of their physical wellbeing, can cope with the normal stresses of life, and have a sense of purpose and belonging to a wider community

Wellbeing

School mission and ethos

Physical and social environment

Classroom culture

Teaching, learning and assessment

 Student/teacher relationships
 Peer relationships
 Student voice
 Partnerships with parents/guardians, community and wider supports



- CSPE, PE and SPHE
- Guidance

ASPECTS

OF WELLBEING

- Other subjects and learning experiences
- Extra-curricular and co-curricular learning

- School policies
- School self-evaluation
- Subject and whole-school planning
- CPD planning

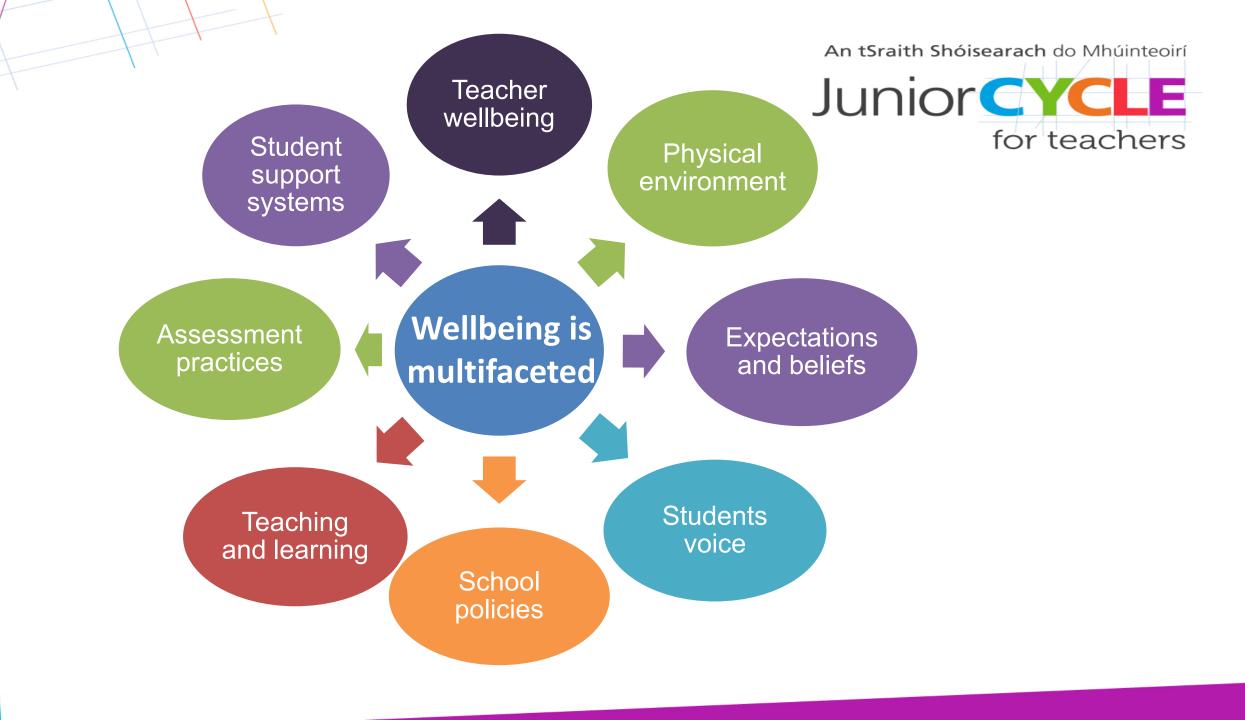




...is human flourishing and flourishing rests on the following...

- Positive emotion
 - Engagement
 - Relationships
 - Meaning
 - Accomplishment















Physical and social environment

- Classroom culture
- Teaching, learning and assessment









"The school culture is a complex pattern of norms, attitudes, beliefs, behaviours, values, ceremonies, traditions and myths that are deeply ingrained in the very core of the organisation..."

(Barth 2007)

An tSraith Shóisearach do Mhúinteoirí

Junior CLE

for teachers

School mission and ethos

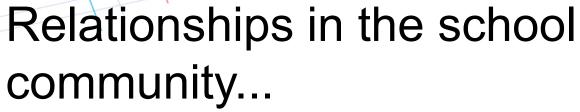
Physical and social environment

Classroom culture

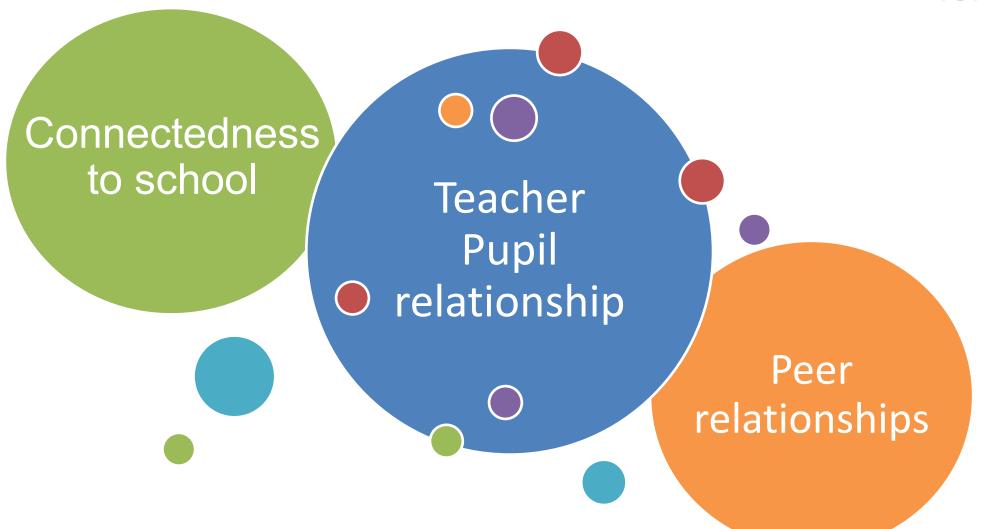
Teaching, learning and assessment

Student/teacher relationships
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 Partnerships with parents/guardians, community and wider supports

ASPECTS









Exploring Appendix H

APPENDIX H: WELLBEING IN JUNIOR CYCLE: SELF-EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SCHOOL MANAGEMENT AND STAFF⁸⁴





Teaching, learning and assessment

Students are actively engaged in their learning and enjoy being at school.	
Students receive regular formative feedback about their learning and how they can improve.	
Students have regular opportunities to talk about their learning and what helps them to learn.	
Teachers use active methodologies to develop the key skills in their subjects.	
Teaching and learning is differentiated and provides an appropriate challenge to enable all students to engage and experience success.	



How teaching happens matters...

Teachers can play a particularly important role in raising children's self esteem, motivation and confidence by the way they organise teaching and learning

Skills for Social progress OECD from Junior Cycle Wellbeing Guidelines. p.32

An tSraith Shóisearach do Mhúinteoirí

Junior CLE

for teachers

- CSPE, PE and SPHE
- Guidance
- Other subjects and learning experiences
- Extra-curricular and co-curricular learning

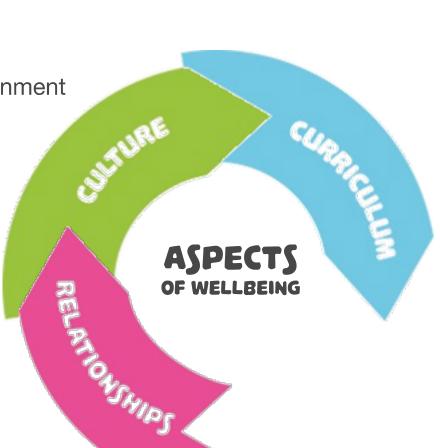
School mission and ethos

Physical and social environment

Classroom culture

Teaching, learning and assessment

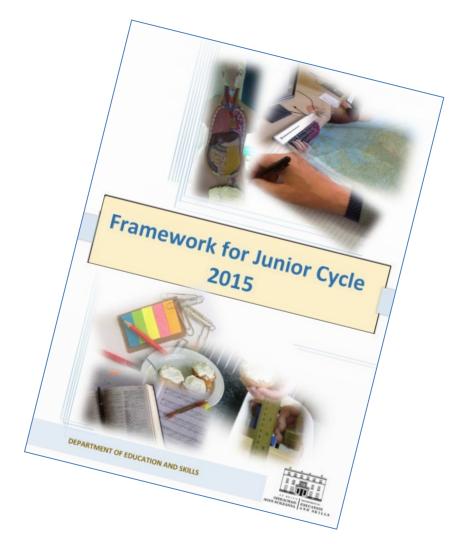
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Partnerships with parents/guardians, community and wider supports



The area of learning called wellbeing will incorporate...

 Learning currently included in CSPE, PE and SPHE

 other areas which a school may choose (e.g. guidance/wellbeing related learning)







Mapping to local context Meeting new Collaborative and emerging needs Students Link to needs and Consultative schools SSE process

context

Developing a Wellbeing programme



Organise a workshop to engage whole staff (appendix C, D and H)

Consultations: students and parents (Appendix E, F, and G)

Invite members of the school community to form a Wellbeing team

School community reflect on SSE questions

Results of consultations collated and shared with community

Team to focus on action plan to support students wellbeing

Regular evaluation (Appendix H)

Reflection questions for planning the programme:

Junior Cycle
for teachers

What are we already doing that promotes Junior Cycle wellbeing?

How well are we doing? And how do we know?

How can we find our strengths and areas for improvement?





for teachers

School mission and ethos

Physical and social environment

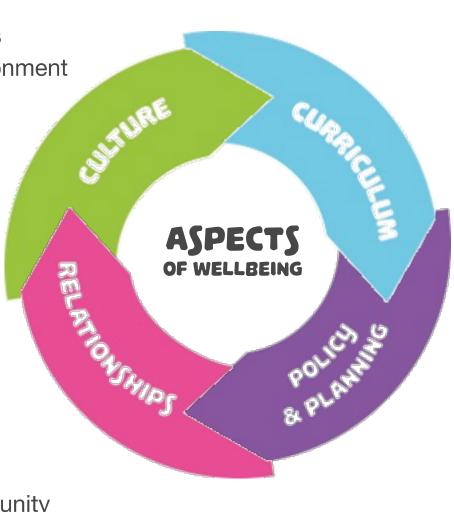
Classroom culture

Teaching, learning and assessment

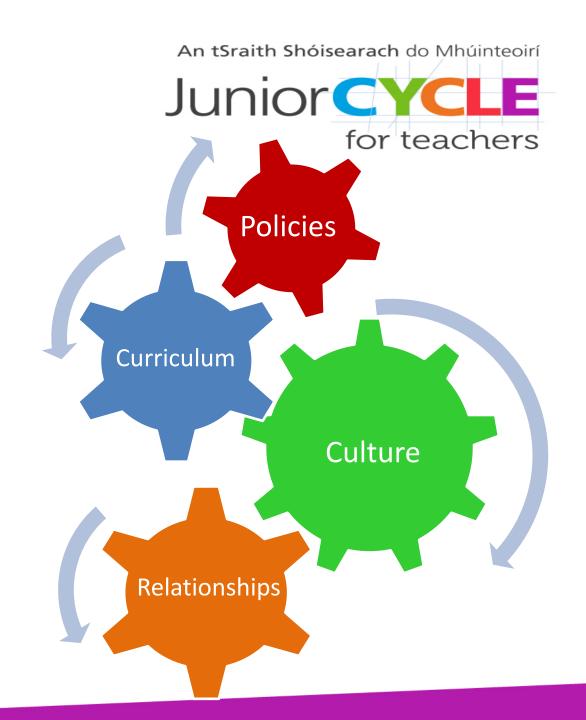
Student/teacher
relationships
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- CSPE, PE and SPHE
- Guidance
- Other subjects and learning experiences
- Extra-curricular and co-curricular learning

- School policies
- School self-evaluation
- Subject and whole-school planning
- CPD planning



Wellbeing is a process not a product...



Circular 40/2016 Continuing Implementation of School Self-Evaluation 2016-2020 - Post Primary



 In the next cycle of school self-evaluation (2016-2020), schools should continue to focus on teaching and learning

 Schools have flexibility to focus their school selfevaluation on aspects of teaching and learning according to the needs of the school



- Most schools will use the process to assist them in introducing and embedding relevant aspects of the Junior Cycle Framework, as outlined in circular 0015/2017
- Schools should select a minimum of two and a maximum of four aspects of teaching and learning as the focus for their self-evaluation process from 2016 to 2020.



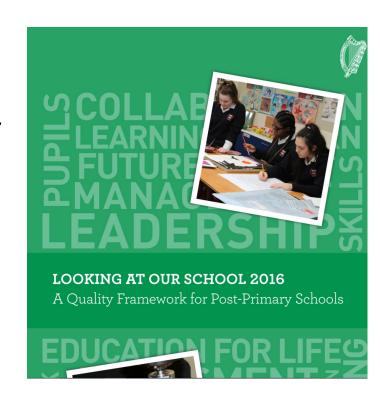
 Schools should use the teaching and learning section of Looking at Our School 2016: A Quality Framework for Postprimary Schools

..... as a **benchmark** when reflecting on and evaluating their current practice.





- Holistic view of learning broad, balanced, challenging, responsive to learners' needs
- Students well-being as intrinsic to this holistic view of learning, both as an outcome of learning and as an enabler of learning.
- It recognises the crucial role of schools in promoting and nurturing students well-being through their practices in the key areas of school environment, curriculum, policies and partnerships.





There is overwhelming evidence that students learn more effectively, including their academic subjects, if they are happy in their work, believe in themselves and feel that the school is supporting them.

Weare, K. (2000)



School policies provide the compass by which the school navigates its way.



The wellbeing guidelines p.27







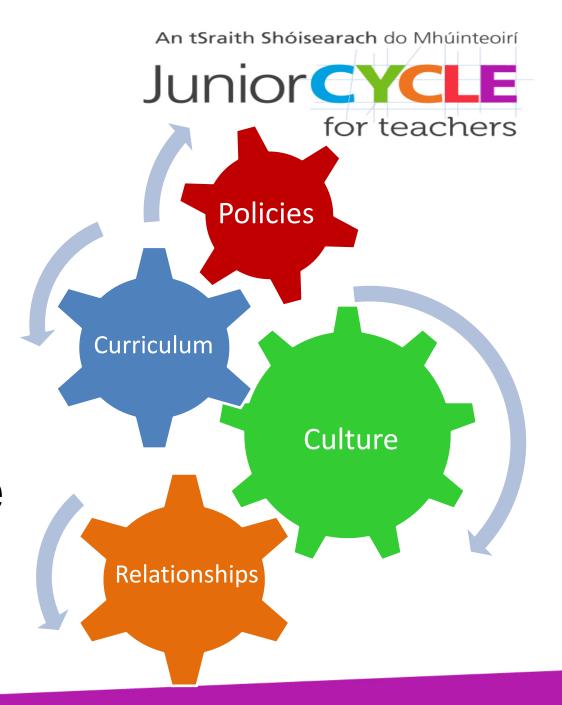




- Questions to ask:
- How are policies developed?
- How are policies written? Is the language accessible to all? Is it punitive or positive in tone?
- How are they shared?
- Are they explained and made accessible to all?
- Are they linked to a shared set of values?
- How are they enacted?

Wellbeing is a process not a product...

...it is a journey travelled by the whole school community.







Culture

- Examine the culture in your school:
- Focus on teaching and learning?

Relationships

 Look at relationships as they are central to wellbeing in school

Curriculum

• Implement a 300 hour programme

Policies

 Create or review a policy using a wellbeing lens





- How teaching, learning and assessment happen, impacts on students wellbeing
- The schools wellbeing programme requires a multifaceted approach for implementation
- Wellbeing is a process not a product
- It is a journey that the school community travels together and will evolve over time

Learning intention:



- At the end of the workshop participants will have a clearer understanding of:
 - Wellbeing in the Junior cycle
 - Wellbeing curricular requirements for the school timetable
 - Planning a wellbeing programme in the school



