

MENTAL TOUGHNESS

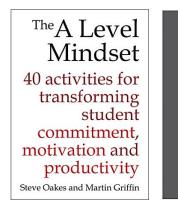
Steve Oakes



About me:

Steve Oakes

Teacher – GCSE and A Level, 17 years Head of Department, Head of Year Deputy Director of Sixth Form Director of Education AQR International



The A Level Mindset Student Workbook 40 activities for transforming commitment, motivation and productivity



The GCSE Mindset Activities for transforming student commitment, motivation and productivity Steve Oakes and Martin Griffin



The family

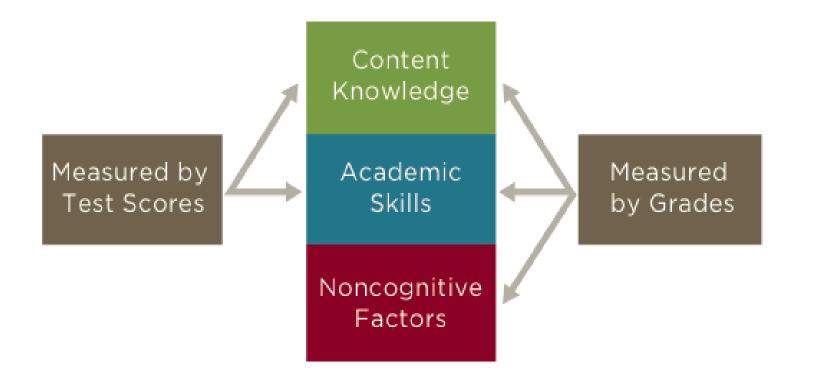








Factors Measured by Test Scores versus Grades





The Best Education for Life





What is Mental Toughness?

"A personality trait which determines in large part how people deal with challenge, stressors, opportunity and pressure."

Research shows a close correlation with:

- Performance explains up to 25% of the variation in attainment
- Behaviour more engaged, more positive, more "can do"
- Wellbeing more contentment & better stress management



The four big questions

Does Mental Toughness really exist?

Can it be measured?

Is it useful?

Can Mental Toughness be developed?





Mental Toughness

"Today you are You, that is truer than true. There is no one alive who is Youer than You." - Dr. Seuss



One root is from Health Psychology:

Professor Peter Clough & AQR International Developed the model and a psychometric measure









The Four C's

Mental Toughness has 4 components:



Confidence

Which combine to provide an overall measure of Mental Toughness.

Think of these as aspects of mindset.



View through a lens...





Commitment

'Stick-ability'

Describes to what extent you will "make promises" keep those promises.

Two elements:

Goal Orientation

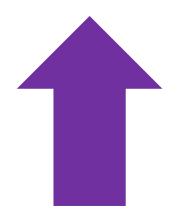
Achieving

"Commitment is doing the thing you said you were going to do long after the mood you said it in has left you."

- Unknown



Commitment – Goal Orientated



Those who are goal orientated like working to goals and targets

- Targets motivate them a source of drive
- Set personal bests and seek to better them
- Visualise success and feel it
- Like being tested an opportunity to show what they can do

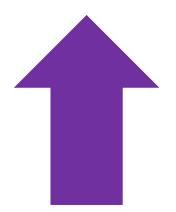
Those who are not goal orientated will avoid setting goals and targets – failure will expose them as "failures".

- Goals & targets, exams, tests, assignments are intimidating

 an issue for performance management.
- Will try to ignore goals and targets.
- Distract attention from the goal "I would have done it but I did this other thing/ was asked to do something else, etc."

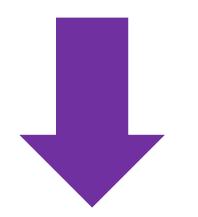


Commitment - Achieving



Those who are high in commitment achieve Goals and Targets

- Will prioritise effort and activities
- Prepared to do what it takes
- Maintain Focus
- Delivers on time
- Have a strong sense of conscientiousness



Those who are low in commitment allow themselves to be easily distracted

- Easily bored won't commit time and effort
- Find working to a goal stressful
- Often adopt a minimalist approach
- More likely to be late for things



Are there "downsides" for those "High" in commitment?





Are there "downsides" for those "High" in commitment?

Can overcommit!

Can fail to see that others aren't motivated in the same way.

May miss doing things that are equally important or more pressing.

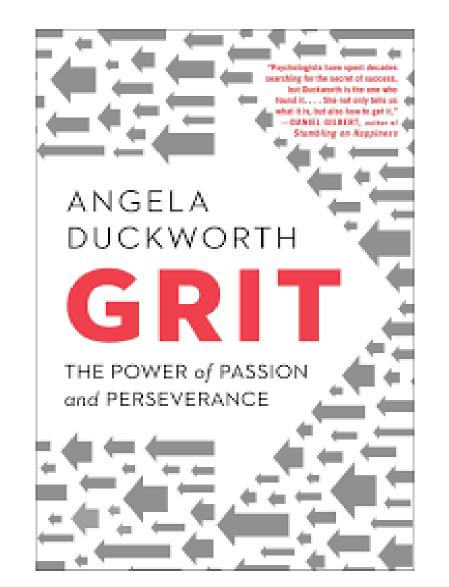
May "manage by numbers".





Angela Duckworth

<u>Grit</u>

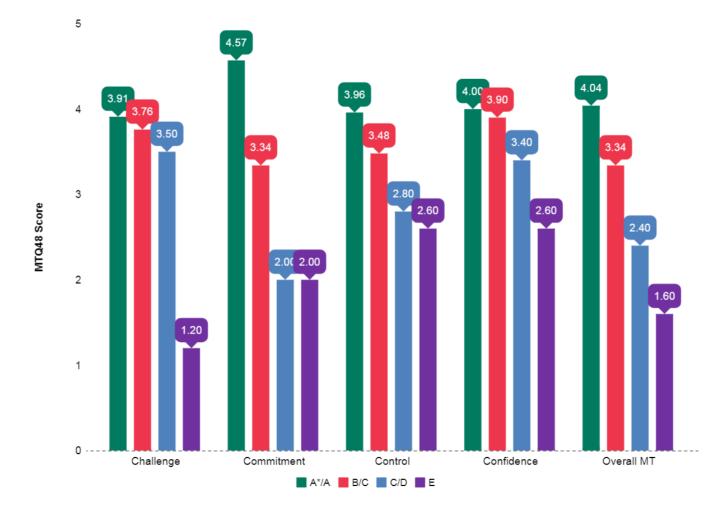




Rotman a new way to think



Year 11 Study (MTQ48, 2013)





The Effort Scale

ON A SCALE OF ONE TO TEN... 1 2 3 4 5-6-7 8 9 10 1 1 1 1 1 1

fort

AQR Education

The Effort Scale

Not really working

3-4 hours – the odd free – a little at home. Hard work.

10 -12 hours a week outside lessons.

The hardest you've ever worked.

20 hours a week outside lessons.



2. What sort of activities do you do? Use the table below:

	Always	Sometimes	Never
Reading Through Class Notes			
Using resources on <u>Bloodle</u>			
Using Course Textbooks			
Mind Maps / Diagrams			
Making / Re-making Class Notes	Ster	o One	
Highlighting / Colour Coding	Juch		
Flashcards			
Using a Revision Wall to Display your Learning			
Writing Exam Answers Under Timed Conditions	CI	—	
Reading Model Answers	Step	Two	
Using Past Exam Questions & Planning Answers			
Marking Your Own Work to a Mark Scheme			
Studying Mark Schemes or Examiner's Reports			
Working with Other Students in Groups / Pairs			
Comparing Model Answers Against Your Own Work	Ster	Thre	ρ
Creating Your Own Exam Questions			
Handing in Extra Exam Work for Marking			
One to One Discussions with Teachers / Tutors			

Control

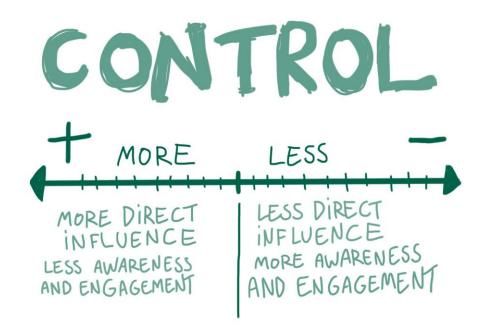
'Can do'

Describes to what extent you believe you control and shape what happens to you.

Two elements:

Life-Control

Emotional Control

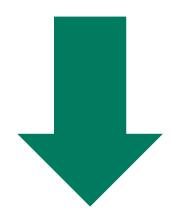




Control – Life Control

Someone with a strong sense of Life Control

- Believe they make a difference
- See the solution rather than the problem
- Happily multi-task
- Is good at planning & organisation
- Their cup is half-full. Everything is possible.

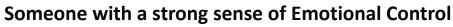


Someone with a low sense of Life Control

- Believe things happened to them
- Tend to wait for things to happen rather than take the initiative
- Find it hard to do one than one thing
- Won't see opportunities within their own skill set
- Will adopt the use of cautious language and phrases



Control – Emotional Control



- Reveal only to others emotions and feelings they want to show
- Difficult to provoke or annoy
- Stay calm in a crisis
- Do not appear anxious
- High levels of self-awareness

Someone with a low sense of Emotional Control

- Lets everyone know exactly how they are feeling
- Show emotions when provoked or challenged
- Shows a reaction when criticised
- Sulks when things don't go their way



Are there 'downsides' for those high in control?



Are there 'downsides' for those high in control?

Can take on too much.

Can be intolerant of those who aren't as positive.

Can be control freaks & micro manage – take over when others don't step up.

Can be perceived as bullies – "can do" can intimidate others.





Circles of Control





Challenge

'Drive'

Describes to what extent you see challenges, change, adversity & variety as opportunities or as threats.

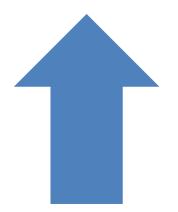
Two elements:

- Managing Risk
- Learning from Experience





Challenge



Someone with a strong sense of Challenge

- Likes Challenge
- Will seek and provoke change
- Likes problem solving
- Volunteers for projects
- Enjoys learning
- Motivated by feedback to improve

Someone with a low sense of Challenge

- Does not like sudden changes
- Does not like shocks
- Dislikes being in new situations
- Prefers routine
- Intimidated by challenges
- See failure and setback as terminal



Are there 'downsides' for those high in challenge?



Are there 'downsides' for those high in challenge?

- Can take on too much
- Can get excited about everything
- Can take on too much risk
- Easily bored will often create too much change
- Can create initiative overload

Can enjoy the learning more than the application



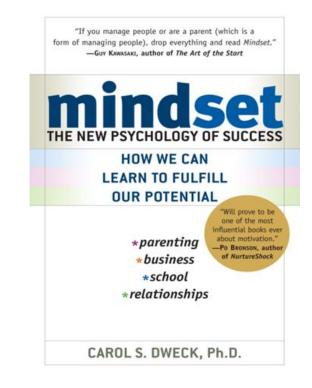
Carol Dweck

Key lesson: Importance of praise and the nature of praise.

Recognising effort & hard work rather than ability.

This is a recurring theme across all the scales in Mental Toughness.

Growth Mindset







Carol S. Dweck on how the two mindsets influence behavior and achievement



Confidence

'Self Belief'

Describes to what extent you believe you have the ability to deal with what you will face.

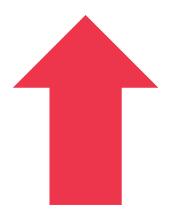
Two elements:

- Confidence in Abilities
- Interpersonal Confidence





Confidence in Abilities



Someone with high Confidence in Abilities

- Little or no need for external validation
- Tend to be risk-orientated
- Seek critical feedback
- ✤ Will have a go



- Will take critical remarks as confirmation of their selflimiting beliefs
- Don't like to try new things
- Will be reluctant to ask questions



Interpersonal Confidence



Someone with high Interpersonal Confidence

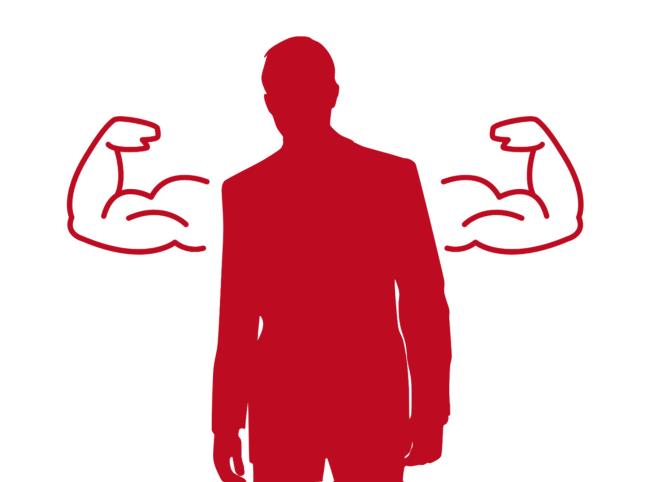
- Will stand their ground
- Not easily embarrassed
- Comfortable working in a group
- Happy to ask for help and support
- Enjoys discussion and debate

Someone with low Interpersonal Confidence

- Easily intimidated
- Can be shy
- May not contribute to meetings
- Lack the confidence to express what they know in writing
- Will allow others to dominate



Are there 'downsides' for those high in confidence?





Are there 'downsides' for those high in confidence?

- May not have the abilities they credit themselves for
- Can take on too much
- Can intimidate others
- Can be intolerant of those who aren't as able
- Can be perceived as bullies
- Can believe they are right even when they are wrong!
- May appear poor at listening
- Can interrupt a great deal
- Can rely on 'gift of the gab'





Think Three Positives

- 1) Think about what you did yesterday.
- 2) In the next two minutes write down the 3 things that spring to mind. Could be things you've learned, things you've done, praise received, a good act etc.
- 3) How did it make you feel?





Can we assess Mental Toughness?

MTQ48

Reliable, valid, normative

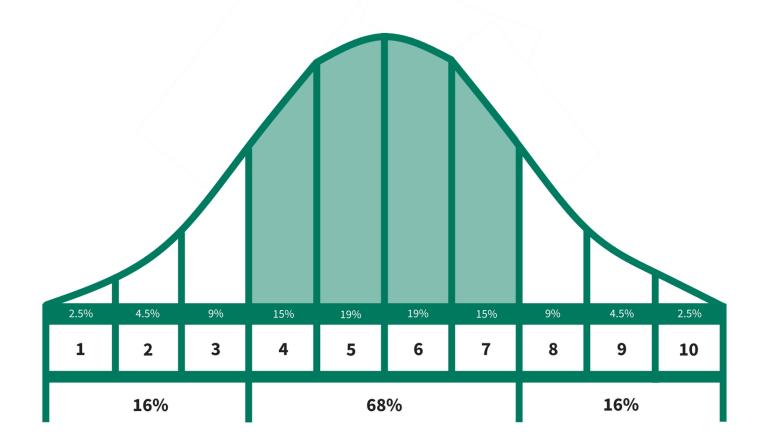
Can assess individual and groups

*****3 reports

Useful for evaluation and research

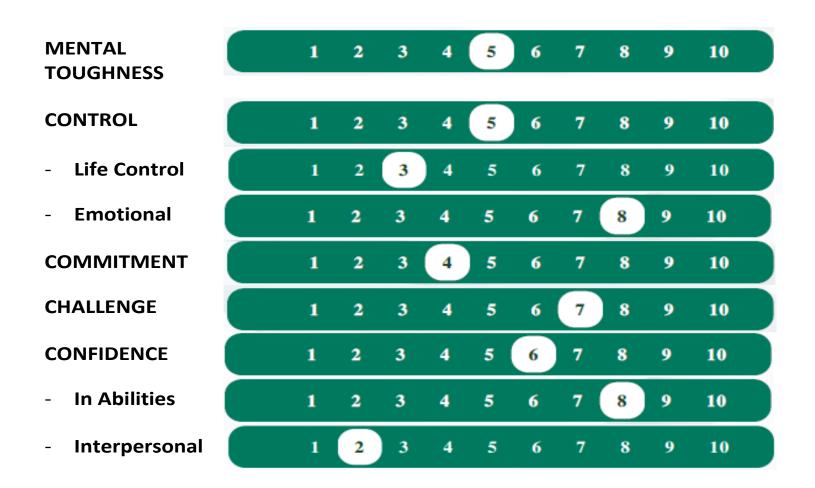


MTQ48...What do the scores mean?





MTQ48 and the individual - Detailed insight to their mindset





The ISC Study



independent schools council



	Independent Schools Average	State Schools Average	Difference IS > SS
Overall Mental Toughness	4.26	3.94	+ 0.32
Control	4.16	4.06	+ 0.10
Life Control	4.00	3.72	+ 0.28
Emotional Control	4.47	4.56	- 0.09
Commitment	4.34	3.76	+ 0.58
Challenge	4.19	3.68	+ 0.51
Confidence	4.47	4.49	- 0.02
Confidence in Abilities	4.37	4.59	- 0.22
Interpersonal Confidence	4.59	4.59	-



Merchant Taylors' Schools

Descriptive Statistics

If the sample is normally distributed the mean will be 5.5. Scores above or below this level may indicate the mental toughness or mental sensitivity (overall and in terms of each scale) of the selected group.

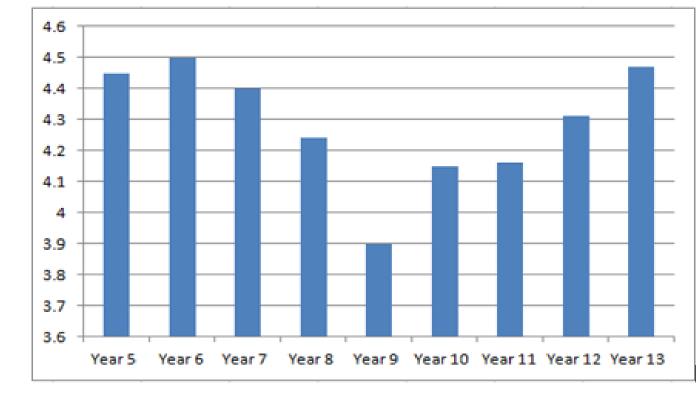
Please note that 5.5 is not necessarily an ideal score. It is for each organisation or group to determine what the preferred level of mental toughness could be for its particular situation.

	N	range	Min	Max	Mean	
Total mental toughness	59	9	1	10	5.12	
Control	59	9	1	10	4.56	
Emotional control	59	9	1	10	4.41	
Life control	59	9	1	10	4.76	
Commitment	59	9	1	10	5.22	
Challenge	59	9	1	10	5.12	
Confidence	59	9	1	10	5.05	
Confidence in abilities	59	9	1	10	4.85	
Interpersonal confidence	59	9	1	10	5.17	
CONTRACTOR DECISION DECISION AND ACTIVITY OF ACTIVITY		100				



MT and Year Groups

Overall Mental Toughness

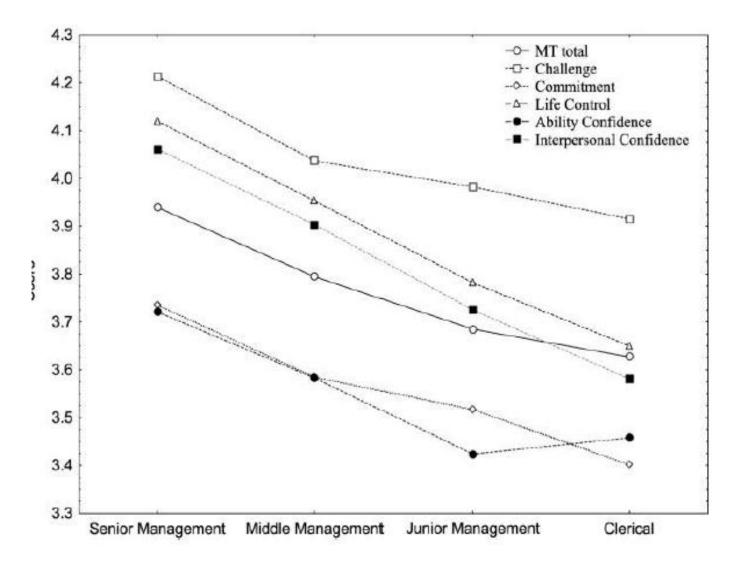


Average Overall Mental Toughness



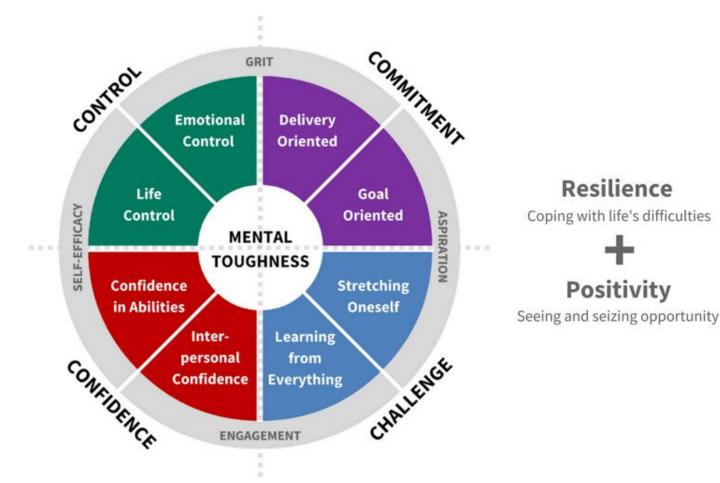
Year Group

Journal of Managerial Psychology

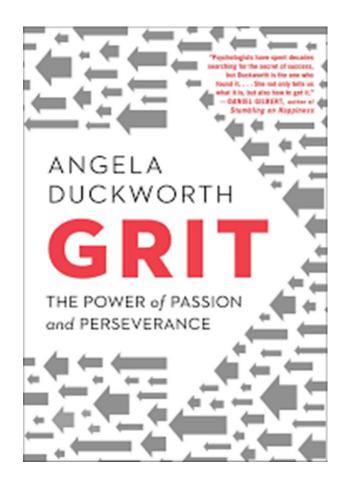


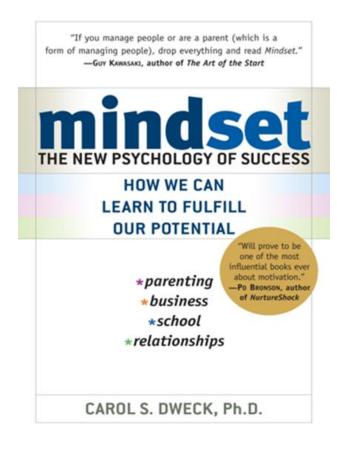


Mental Toughness Framework











The GCSE Mindset Activities for transforming student commitment, motivation and productivity Steve Oakes and Martin Griffin

The A Level Mindset Student Workbook 40 activities for transforming commitment, motivation and productivity

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