

40 Developmental Assets® for Early Childhood (ages 3 to 5)

Search Institute® has identified the following building blocks of healthy development—known as Developmental Assets®—that help young children grow up healthy, caring, and responsible.

External Assets	Support	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Family support—Parent(s) and/or primary caregiver(s) provide the child with high levels of consistent and predictable love, physical care, and positive attention in ways that are responsive to the child's individuality. Positive family communication—Parent(s) and/or primary caregiver(s) express themselves positively and respectfully, engaging young children in conversations that invite their input. Other adult relationships—With the family's support, the child experiences consistent, caring relationships with adults outside the family. Caring neighbors—The child's network of relationships includes neighbors who provide emotional support and a sense of belonging. Caring climate in child-care and educational settings—Caregivers and teachers create environments that are nurturing, accepting, encouraging, and secure. Parent involvement in child care and education—Parent(s), caregivers, and teachers together create a consistent and supportive approach to fostering the child's successful growth.
	Empowerment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Community cherishes and values young children—Children are welcomed and included throughout community life. Children seen as resources—The community demonstrates that children are valuable resources by investing in a child-rearing system of family support and high-quality activities and resources to meet children's physical, social, and emotional needs. Service to others—The child has opportunities to perform simple but meaningful and caring actions for others. Safety—Parent(s), caregivers, teachers, neighbors, and the community take action to ensure children's health and safety.
	Boundaries & Expectations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Family boundaries—The family provides consistent supervision for the child and maintains reasonable guidelines for behavior that the child can understand and achieve. Boundaries in child-care and educational settings—Caregivers and educators use positive approaches to discipline and natural consequences to encourage self-regulation and acceptable behaviors. Neighborhood boundaries—Neighbors encourage the child in positive, acceptable behavior, as well as intervene in negative behavior, in a supportive, nonthreatening way. Adult role models—Parent(s), caregivers, and other adults model self-control, social skills, engagement in learning, and healthy lifestyles. Positive peer relationships—Parent(s) and caregivers seek to provide opportunities for the child to interact positively with other children. Positive expectations—Parent(s), caregivers, and teachers encourage and support the child in behaving appropriately, undertaking challenging tasks, and performing activities to the best of her or his abilities.
	Constructive Use of Time	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Play and creative activities—The child has daily opportunities to play in ways that allow self-expression, physical activity, and interaction with others. Out-of-home and community programs—The child experiences well-designed programs led by competent, caring adults in well-maintained settings. Religious community—The child participates in age-appropriate religious activities and caring relationships that nurture her or his spiritual development. Time at home—The child spends most of her or his time at home participating in family activities and playing constructively, with parent(s) guiding TV and electronic game use.

Internal Assets	Commitment to Learning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Motivation to mastery—The child responds to new experiences with curiosity and energy, resulting in the pleasure of mastering new learning and skills. Engagement in learning experiences—The child fully participates in a variety of activities that offer opportunities for learning. Home-program connection—The child experiences security, consistency, and connections between home and out-of-home care programs and learning activities. Bonding to programs—The child forms meaningful connections with out-of-home care and educational programs. Early literacy—The child enjoys a variety of pre-reading activities, including adults reading to her or him daily, looking at and handling books, playing with a variety of media, and showing interest in pictures, letters, and numbers.
	Positive Values	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Caring—The child begins to show empathy, understanding, and awareness of others' feelings. Equality and social justice—The child begins to show concern for people who are excluded from play and other activities or not treated fairly because they are different. Integrity—The child begins to express her or his views appropriately and to stand up for a growing sense of what is fair and right. Honesty—The child begins to understand the difference between truth and lies, and is truthful to the extent of her or his understanding. Responsibility—The child begins to follow through on simple tasks to take care of her- or himself and to help others. Self-regulation—The child increasingly can identify, regulate, and control her or his behaviors in healthy ways, using adult support constructively in particularly stressful situations.
	Social Competencies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Planning and decision making—The child begins to plan for the immediate future, choosing from among several options and trying to solve problems. Interpersonal skills—The child cooperates, shares, plays harmoniously, and comforts others in distress. Cultural awareness and sensitivity—The child begins to learn about her or his own cultural identity and to show acceptance of people who are racially, physically, culturally, or ethnically different from her or him. Resistance skills—The child begins to sense danger accurately, to seek help from trusted adults, and to resist pressure from peers to participate in unacceptable or risky behavior. Peaceful conflict resolution—The child begins to compromise and resolve conflicts without using physical aggression or hurtful language.
	Positive Identity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Personal power—The child can make choices that give a sense of having some influence over things that happen in her or his life. Self-esteem—The child likes her- or himself and has a growing sense of being valued by others. Sense of purpose—The child anticipates new opportunities, experiences, and milestones in growing up. Positive view of personal future—The child finds the world interesting and enjoyable, and feels that he or she has a positive place in it.

40 Developmental Assets® for Middle Childhood (ages 8-12)

Search Institute® has identified the following building blocks of healthy development—known as **Developmental Assets®**—that help young people grow up healthy, caring, and responsible.

External Assets	Support	<p>1. Family support—Family life provides high levels of love and support.</p> <p>2. Positive family communication—Parent(s) and child communicate positively. Child feels comfortable seeking advice and counsel from parent(s).</p> <p>3. Other adult relationships—Child receives support from adults other than her or his parent(s).</p> <p>4. Caring neighborhood—Child experiences caring neighbors.</p> <p>5. Caring school climate—Relationships with teachers and peers provide a caring, encouraging environment.</p> <p>6. Parent involvement in schooling—Parent(s) are actively involved in helping the child succeed in school.</p>
	Empowerment	<p>7. Community values youth—Child feels valued and appreciated by adults in the community.</p> <p>8. Children as resources—Child is included in decisions at home and in the community.</p> <p>9. Service to others—Child has opportunities to help others in the community.</p> <p>10. Safety—Child feels safe at home, at school, and in his or her neighborhood.</p>
	Boundaries & Expectations	<p>11. Family boundaries—Family has clear and consistent rules and consequences and monitors the child's whereabouts.</p> <p>12. School Boundaries—School provides clear rules and consequences.</p> <p>13. Neighborhood boundaries—Neighbors take responsibility for monitoring the child's behavior.</p> <p>14. Adult role models—Parent(s) and other adults in the child's family, as well as nonfamily adults, model positive, responsible behavior.</p> <p>15. Positive peer influence—Child's closest friends model positive, responsible behavior.</p> <p>16. High expectations—Parent(s) and teachers expect the child to do her or his best at school and in other activities.</p>
	Constructive Use of Time	<p>17. Creative activities—Child participates in music, art, drama, or creative writing two or more times per week.</p> <p>18. Child programs—Child participates two or more times per week in cocurricular school activities or structured community programs for children..</p> <p>19. Religious community—Child attends religious programs or services one or more times per week.</p> <p>20. Time at home—Child spends some time most days both in high-quality interaction with parents and doing things at home other than watching TV or playing video games.</p>

Internal Assets	Commitment to Learning	<p>21. Achievement Motivation—Child is motivated and strives to do well in school.</p> <p>22. Learning Engagement—Child is responsive, attentive, and actively engaged in learning at school and enjoys participating in learning activities outside of school.</p> <p>23. Homework—Child usually hands in homework on time.</p> <p>24. Bonding to school—Child cares about teachers and other adults at school.</p> <p>25. Reading for Pleasure—Child enjoys and engages in reading for fun most days of the week.</p>
	Positive Values	<p>26. Caring—Parent(s) tell the child it is important to help other people.</p> <p>27. Equality and social justice—Parent(s) tell the child it is important to speak up for equal rights for all people.</p> <p>28. Integrity—Parent(s) tell the child it is important to stand up for one's beliefs.</p> <p>29. Honesty—Parent(s) tell the child it is important to tell the truth.</p> <p>30. Responsibility—Parent(s) tell the child it is important to accept personal responsibility for behavior.</p> <p>31. Healthy Lifestyle—Parent(s) tell the child it is important to have good health habits and an understanding of healthy sexuality.</p>
	Social Competencies	<p>32. Planning and decision making—Child thinks about decisions and is usually happy with results of her or his decisions.</p> <p>33. Interpersonal Competence—Child cares about and is affected by other people's feelings, enjoys making friends, and, when frustrated or angry, tries to calm her- or himself.</p> <p>34. Cultural Competence—Child knows and is comfortable with people of different racial, ethnic, and cultural backgrounds and with her or his own cultural identity.</p> <p>35. Resistance skills—Child can stay away from people who are likely to get her or him in trouble and is able to say no to doing wrong or dangerous things.</p> <p>36. Peaceful conflict resolution—Child seeks to resolve conflict nonviolently.</p>
	Positive Identity	<p>37. Personal power—Child feels he or she has some influence over things that happen in her or his life.</p> <p>38. Self-esteem—Child likes and is proud to be the person that he or she is.</p> <p>39. Sense of purpose—Child sometimes thinks about what life means and whether there is a purpose for her or his life.</p> <p>40. Positive view of personal future—Child is optimistic about her or his personal future.</p>

40 Developmental Assets® for Adolescents (ages 12-18)

Search Institute® has identified the following building blocks of healthy development—known as **Developmental Assets**®—that help young people grow up healthy, caring, and responsible.

External Assets	Support	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Family support—Family life provides high levels of love and support. 2. Positive family communication—Young person and her or his parent(s) communicate positively, and young person is willing to seek advice and counsel from parents. 3. Other adult relationships—Young person receives support from three or more nonparent adults. 4. Caring neighborhood—Young person experiences caring neighbors. 5. Caring school climate—School provides a caring, encouraging environment. 6. Parent involvement in schooling—Parent(s) are actively involved in helping young person succeed in school. 	
	Empowerment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Community values youth—Young person perceives that adults in the community value youth. 8. Youth as resources—Young people are given useful roles in the community. 9. Service to others—Young person serves in the community one hour or more per week. 10. Safety—Young person feels safe at home, school, and in the neighborhood. 	
	Boundaries & Expectations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Family boundaries—Family has clear rules and consequences and monitors the young person's whereabouts. 12. School boundaries—School provides clear rules and consequences. 13. Neighborhood boundaries—Neighbors take responsibility for monitoring young people's behavior. 14. Adult role models—Parent(s) and other adults model positive, responsible behavior. 15. Positive peer influence—Young person's best friends model responsible behavior. 16. High expectations—Both parent(s) and teachers encourage the young person to do well. 	
	Constructive Use of Time	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Creative activities—Young person spends three or more hours per week in lessons or practice in music, theater, or other arts. 18. Youth programs—Young person spends three or more hours per week in sports, clubs, or organizations at school and/or in the community. 19. Religious community—Young person spends one or more hours per week in activities in a religious institution. 20. Time at home—Young person is out with friends "with nothing special to do" two or fewer nights per week. 	
	Internal Assets	Commitment to Learning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 21. Achievement Motivation—Young person is motivated to do well in school. 22. School Engagement—Young person is actively engaged in learning. 23. Homework—Young person reports doing at least one hour of homework every school day. 24. Bonding to school—Young person cares about her or his school. 25. Reading for Pleasure—Young person reads for pleasure three or more hours per week.
		Positive Values	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 26. Caring—Young person places high value on helping other people. 27. Equality and social justice—Young person places high value on promoting equality and reducing hunger and poverty. 28. Integrity—Young person acts on convictions and stands up for her or his beliefs. 29. Honesty—Young person "tells the truth even when it is not easy." 30. Responsibility—Young person accepts and takes personal responsibility. 31. Restraint—Young person believes it is important not to be sexually active or to use alcohol or other drugs.
		Social Competencies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 32. Planning and decision making—Young person knows how to plan ahead and make choices. 33. Interpersonal Competence—Young person has empathy, sensitivity, and friendship skills. 34. Cultural Competence—Young person has knowledge of and comfort with people of different cultural/racial/ethnic backgrounds. 35. Resistance skills—Young person can resist negative peer pressure and dangerous situations. 36. Peaceful conflict resolution—Young person seeks to resolve conflict nonviolently.
		Positive Identity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 37. Personal power—Young person feels he or she has control over "things that happen to me." 38. Self-esteem—Young person reports having a high self-esteem. 39. Sense of purpose—Young person reports that "my life has a purpose." 40. Positive view of personal future—Young person is optimistic about her or his personal future.

What Teachers Make

by Taylor Mali

He says
the problem with teachers is
"What's a kid going to learn
from someone who decided his best option in life
was to become a teacher?"

He reminds the other dinner guests that it's true
 what they say about teachers:

Those who can, do; those who can't, teach.

I decide to bite my tongue instead of his
 and resist the temptation to remind the dinner guests
 that it's also true what they say about lawyers. Because
 we're eating, after all, and this is polite conversation.

I mean, you're a teacher, Taylor.
Be honest. What do you make?

And I wish he hadn't done that— asked me to be honest—
 because, you see, I have this policy
 about honesty and butt-kicking:
 if you ask for it, then I have to let you have it.

You want to know what I make?

I make kids work harder than they ever thought they could.
I can make a C+ feel like a Congressional Medal of Honor
 and an A- feel like a slap in the face.
How dare you waste my time with
anything less than your very best?

I make kids sit through 40 minutes of study hall
in absolute silence.

No, you may not work in groups.
No, you may not ask a question.
Why won't I let you go to the bathroom?
Because you're bored.
And you don't really have to go to the bathroom, do you?

I make parents tremble in fear when I call home:
Hi. This is Mr. Mali. I hope I haven't called at a bad time,

I just wanted to talk to you about something your son said
today. To the biggest bully in the grade, he said,

"Leave the kid alone.
I still cry sometimes, don't you?
It's no big deal."

And that was noblest act of courage I have ever seen.

I make parents see their children for who they are
 and what they can be.

You want to know what I make?

I make kids wonder,
I make them question.
I make them criticize.
I make them apologize and mean it.
I make them write.
I make them read, read, read.

I make them spell *definitely beautiful,*
definitely beautiful, definitely beautiful
 over and over and over again until they will
 never misspell either one of those words again.

I make them show all their work in math
 and hide it on their final drafts in English.

I make them understand
 that if you've got *this*,



then you follow *this*.



and if someone ever tries to judge you
 by what you make, you give them *this*.



Here, let me break it down for you,
 so you know what I say is true:
 Teachers make a difference! Now what about you?