40 Developmental Assets® Kids Need to Succeed



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. These are the Developmental Assets for young people ages 8 to 12.

Parents of Elementary

External Assets

SUPPORT

- 1. Family support—Family life provides high levels of love and support.
- 2. Positive family communication—Parent(s) and child communicate positively. Child feels comfortable seeking advice and counsel from parent(s).
- 3. Other adult relationships—Child receives support from adults other than her or his parent(s).
- 4. Caring neighborhood—Child experiences caring neighbors.
- 5. Caring school climate—Relationships with teachers and peers provide a caring, encouraging environment.
- 6. Parent involvement in schooling—Parent(s) are actively involved in helping the child succeed in school.

EMPOWERMENT

- 7. Community values youth—Child feels valued and appreciated by adults in the community.
- 8. Children as resources—Child is included in decisions at home and in the community.
- 9. Service to others—Child has opportunities to help others in the community.
- 10. Safety—Child feels safe at home, at school, and in his or her neighborhood.

BOUNDARIES & EXPECTATIONS

- 11. Family boundaries—Family has clear and consistent rules and consequences and monitors the child's whereabouts.
- 12. School Boundaries—School provides clear rules and consequences.
- 13. Neighborhood boundaries—Neighbors take responsibility for monitoring the child's behavior.
- 14. Adult role models—Parent(s) and other adults in the child's family, as well as nonfamily adults, model positive, responsible behavior.
- 15. Positive peer influence—Child's closest friends model positive, responsible behavior.
- 16. High expectations—Parent(s) and teachers expect the child to do her or his best at school and in other activities.

CONSTRUCTIVE USE OF TIME

- 17. Creative activities—Child participates in music, art, drama, or creative writing two or more times per week.
- 18. Child programs—Child participates two or more times per week in cocurricular school activities or structured community programs for children.
- 19. Religious community—Child attends religious programs or services one or more times per week.
- 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.

COMMITMENT TO LEARNING

- 21. Achievement Motivation—Child is motivated and strives to do well in school.
- 22. Learning Engagement—Child is responsive, attentive, and actively engaged in learning at school and enjoys participating in learning activities outside of school.
- 23. Homework—Child usually hands in homework on time.
- 24. Bonding to school—Child cares about teachers and other adults at school.
- 25. Reading for Pleasure—Child enjoys and engages in reading for fun most days of the week.

POSITIVE VALUES

- 26. Caring—Parent(s) tell the child it is important to help other people.
- 27. Equality and social justice—Parent(s) tell the child it is important to speak up for equal rights for all people.
- 28. Integrity—Parent(s) tell the child it is important to stand up for one's beliefs.
- 29. Honesty—Parent(s)tell the child it is important to tell the truth.
- 30. Responsibility—Parent(s) tell the child it is important to accept personal responsibility for behavior.
- 31. Healthy Lifestyle—Parent(s) tell the child it is important to have good health habits and an understanding of healthy sexuality.

SOCIAL COMPETENCIES

- 32. Planning and decision making—Child thinks about decisions and is usually happy with results of her or his decisions.
- 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.
- **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.
- 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.
- **36. Peaceful conflict resolution—**Child seeks to resolve conflict nonviolently.

POSITIVE IDENTITY

- 37. Personal power—Child feels he or she has some influence over things that happen in her or his life.
- 38. Self-esteem—Child likes and is proud to be the person that he or she is.
- **39. Sense of purpose—**Child sometimes thinks about what life means and whether there is a purpose for her or his life.
- 40. Positive view of personal future—Child is optimistic about her or his personal future.

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Internal Assets

