

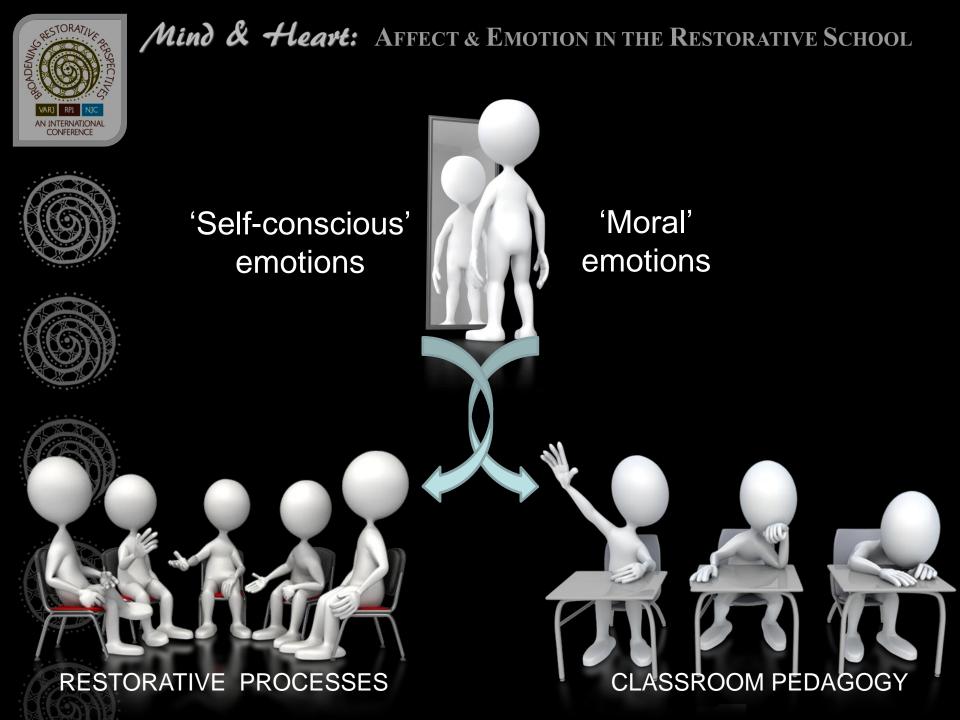




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For a copy of the paper upon which this workshop is based, just email graeme@rpforschools.net

AFFECT & EMOTION IN A RESTORATIVE SCHOOL



Graeme George













The Human Emotional System... and the Shame Affect

A VERY BRIEF INTRODUCTION

(OR REFRESHER!)

'A teacher's view'

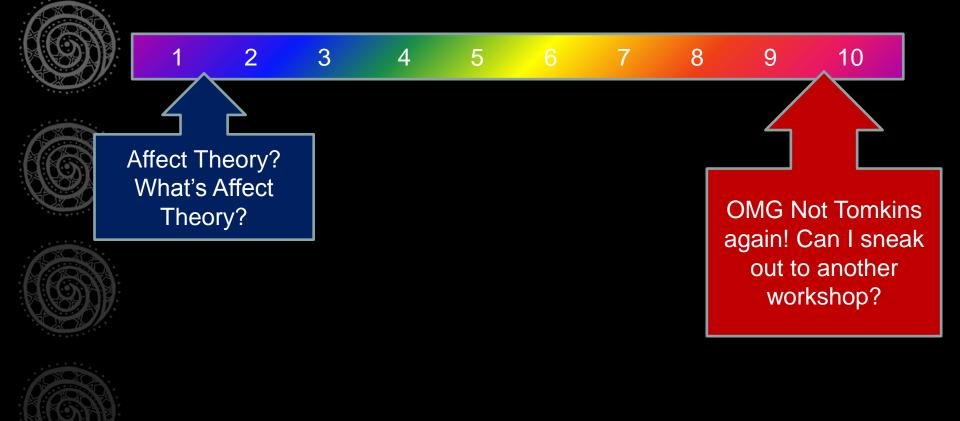




But first – a question...



How familiar are you already with Tomkins' Affect Theory?

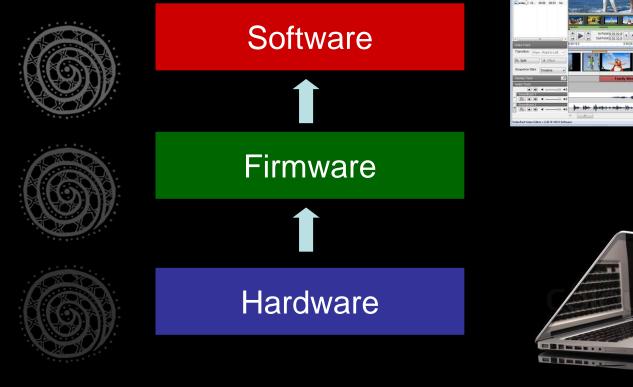




FUTABA



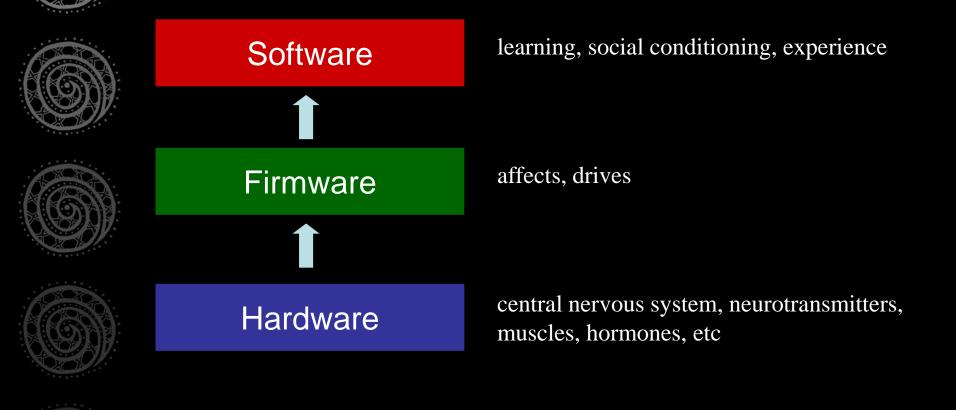
The human emotional system...







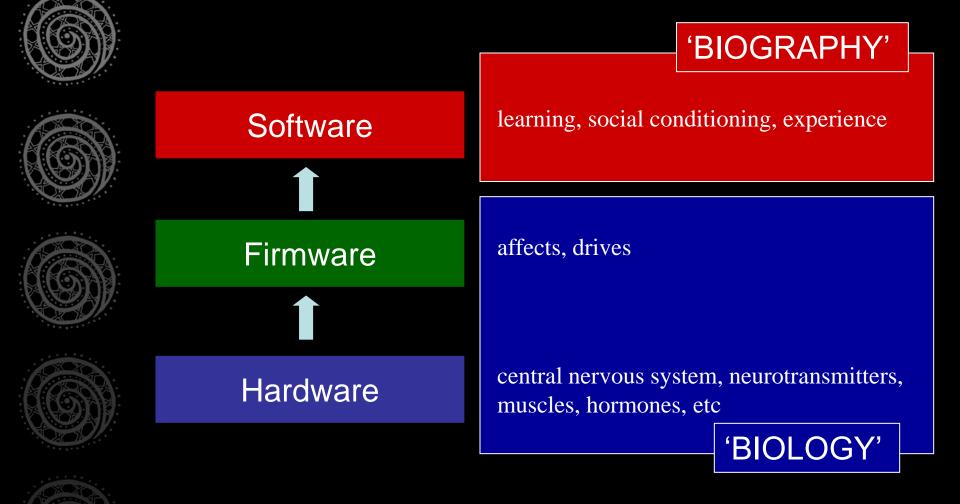
The human emotional system...



Donald Nathanson, 1992. Shame and Pride: Affect, Sex, and the birth of the Self.



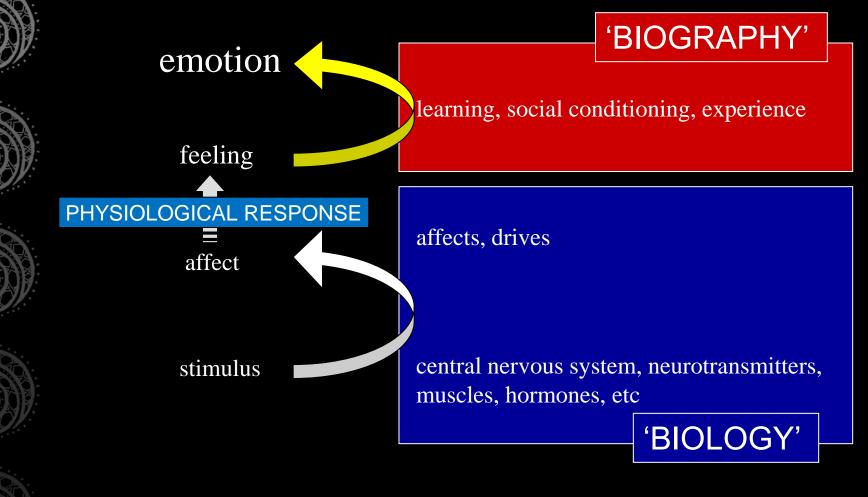
The human emotional system...







The human emotional system...



Donald Nathanson, 1992. Shame and Pride: Affect, Sex, and the birth of the Self.







- 2 Positive Affects
- 1 Neutral Affect
- 6 Negative Affects



Tomi



Tomkins' Blueprint:

We are 'wired' to want to increase positive affect, and decrease negative affect

'spotlights'













Positive Affects

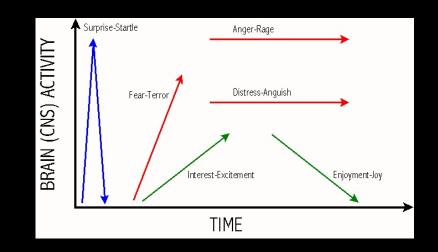
- Interest Excitement
- Enjoyment Joy

Neutral Affect

• Surprise – Startle

Negative Affects

- Fear Terror
- Distress Anguish
- Anger Rage
- Disgust
- Dissmell
- Shame Humiliation





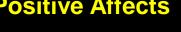
Positive Affects



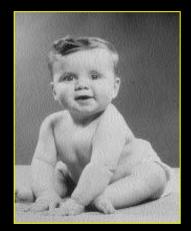








- Interest Excitement
- Enjoyment Joy
- **Neutral Affect**
 - Surprise Startle
- **Negative Affects**
 - Fear Terror
 - Distress Anguish
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Positive Affects

- Interest Excitement
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Positive Affects

- Interest Excitement
- Enjoyment Joy
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 - Surprise Startle

Negative Affects

- Fear Terror
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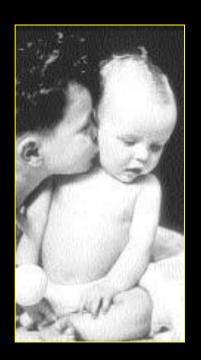












The innate shame affect is not our adult notion of 'being ashamed.' Though they are related.

The shame affect is triggered whenever there is an impediment to our ongoing enjoyment of positive affect.

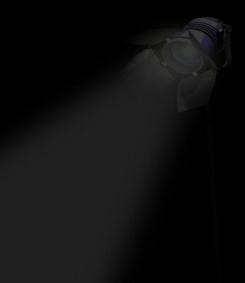
The shame affect simply identifies that something has interrupted positive affect.

Our adult notion of 'being ashamed' is about our *biography* coming into play.



The 'Spotlight of Shame'

Frustrated... Disappointed... Rejected... Confused... Lonely... Embarrassed... Ashamed... Mortified...



In each case, the same physiological response occurs:

- loss of muscle tone in the neck and shoulders
- head slumps
- blush
- 'cognitive shock'





















How we respond to the triggering of the shame-humiliation affect...

...depends on our **BIOGRAPHY**





We can experience an <u>emotional</u> response of either:

Shame or Guilt



Shame



focus on *the self*

feel badly about the self

focus on *specific behaviour* feel badly about *something we've done*

"How could I have done that?"

Guilt



generally much more painful

generally less painful



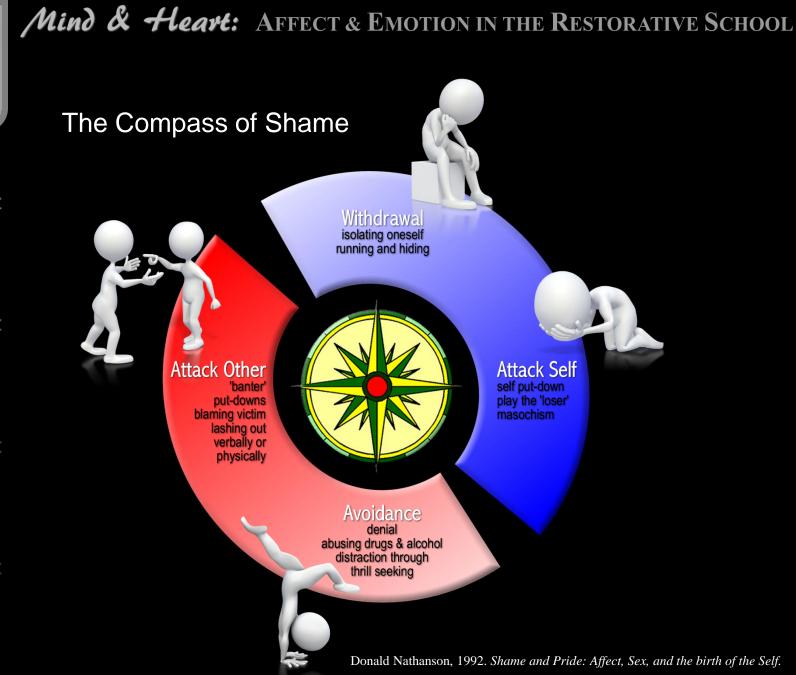
shrinking, feeling small, feeling worthless, powerless

"How could / have done that?"

tension, remorse, regret

Tangney, JP, Steuwig, J & Mashek, DJ 2007, 'Moral Emotions and Moral Behaviour', Annual Review of Psychology, pp. 58: 345-372.







SHAME PRONENESS



Associated with self-oriented distress



Prone to anger/hostility

No evidence of inhibiting immoral behaviour



No reduction in recidivism

Associated with other-focussed empathy

GUILT

PRONENESS

GUILT PRONE

Less prone to anger

Evidence of inhibiting immoral behaviour

Predictor of reduced recidivism

Tangney, JP, Steuwig, J & Mashek, DJ 2007, 'Moral Emotions and Moral Behaviour', Annual Review of Psychology, pp. 58: 345-372.



SHAME PRONENESS



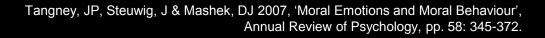
GUILT

Associated with anxiety, depression, low self-esteem, eating disorders, suicidal ideation Associated with higher levels of psychological resilience





In longitudinal studies, *shame-proneness* has been shown to lead to *significantly poorer* psychological and social outcomes.













"Considering

the welfare of the individual,their relationships, andthe good of society in general...

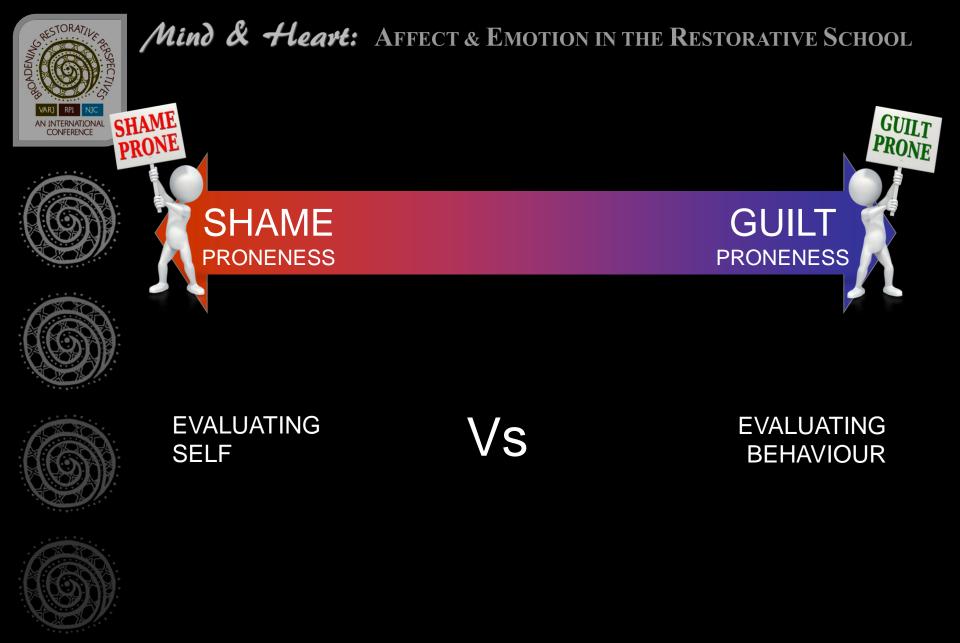
guilt is the

moral emotion

of choice."



Tangney, JP, Steuwig, J & Mashek, DJ 2007, 'Moral Emotions and Moral Behaviour', Annual Review of Psychology, pp. 58: 345-372.







• Shame-proneness may be the human 'default position' Difficult for a young child to separate 'self' from 'behaviour'



• Environment/experience determines any 'movement' from *shame-proneness* towards *guilt-proneness*















Focus:	Negative Emotion	
Self	Shame	
Behaviour	Guilt	

















hubristic pride

attributes success to a more global assessment of the self

authentic pride

attributes success to the effort made – i.e. to specific behaviour



"I succeeded because I'm great!" "I succeeded because *I worked* hard"



Tangney, JP, Steuwig, J & Mashek, DJ 2007, 'Moral Emotions and Moral Behaviour', Annual Review of Psychology, pp. 58: 345-372.



hubristic pride

may underlie narcissistic aggression

hostility

interpersonal problems self-destructive behaviours

diminished capacity for empathy

authentic pride

promotes achievement

contributes to pro-social development

genuine & deep-rooted sense of self-esteem

greater other-centred empathy





psychological symptoms parallel those of shame

psychological resilience parallels that of guilt



Tangney, JP & Tracy, J 2011, 'Self-Conscious Emotions', in Handbook of Self and Identity, Guilford Press, New York.















"...authentic pride is the more

moral

pro-social

achievement-oriented

form of the emotion."













Focus:	Negative Emotion	Positive Emotion
Self	Shame	Hubristic Pride
Behaviour	Guilt	Authentic Pride











Separating the SELF from one's BEHAVIOUR has long been a key principle of Restorative Practices



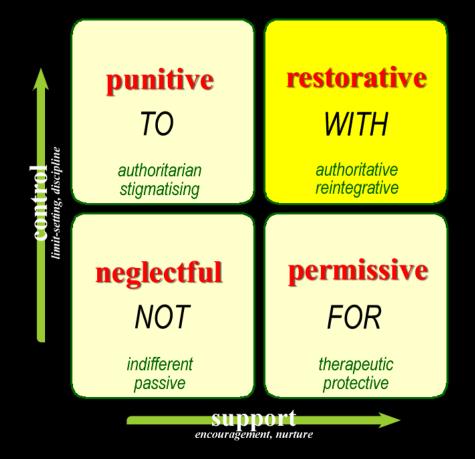












"Behaviour is confronted with disapproval... ...within a continuum of respect and support"

Braithwaite, J. (1989) *Crime, Shame and Reintegration.* New York: Cambridge University Press















is the problem.



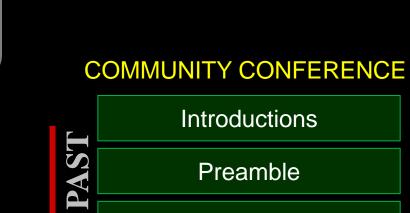












PRESENT

FUTURE

Offender's Story

Victim's Story

Supporters' Stories

Return to Offenders

Agreement Phase

Closing

Reintegration

Shame-like Response



Guilt-like Response



Mind & Heart: AFFECT & EMOTION IN THE RESTORATIVE SCHOOL













RESTORATIVE QUESTIONS

- What happened?
- What were you thinking at the time?
- What have you thought about since?
- Who has been affected by what you did?
- In what way?
- What do you think you need to do to make things right?

Shame-like Response



Guilt-like Response















What about in the classroom? in learning?

Is shame affect triggered there?













Positive Affect: Interest-Excitement Positive Affect: Enjoyment-Joy



ANY impediment to these positive affects can trigger shame affect.



The 'Spotlight of Shame'

Frustrated... Disappointed... Rejected... Confused... Lonely... Embarrassed... Ashamed... Mortified...

The shame affect is magnified in the classroom because of the social setting







In each case, the same *physiological* response occurs: • loss of muscle tone in the neck and shoulders

- head slumps
- blush
- 'cognitive shock'















What happens when shame affect is triggered in learning?

Are there 'guilt-like' and 'shame-like' responses?





The adaptive response... (Guilt-like)

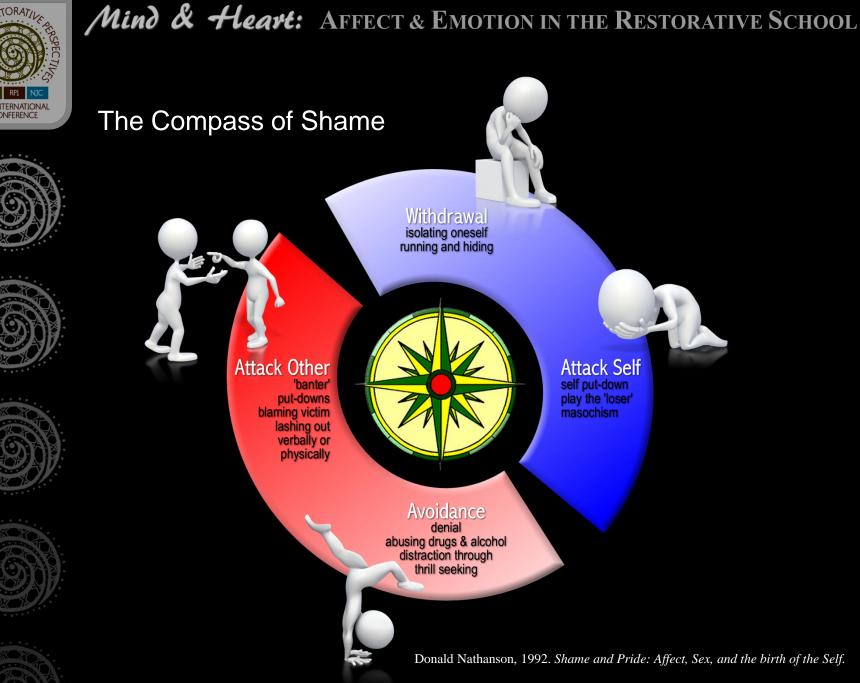
is to believe that some change in behaviour on my part (thinking, asking questions) will help

is to use the INTEREST affect to 'push through' the confusion



Not all students are that resilient in the face of confusion...







The antidote to shame is...

EMPATHY









- Acknowledging the confusion
- Sharing from the teacher's own experience
- Strategies to 'push through'











Separating the SELF from one's **BEHAVIOUR** is a key principle of good pedagogy



Carol Dweck, Stanford University:











Students bring a certain *MINDSET* to their classroom...

a **FIXED** (entity) mindset believes:

• Capabilities are fixed since they are part of the self, and the self is fixed, constant

a **GROWTH** (incremental) mindset believes:

• Capabilities can be developed through effort, i.e. through their behaviours



Carol Dweck, Stanford University:







Students bring a certain *MINDSET* to their classroom...

and these MINDSETS have serious consequences for future success in learning



Carol Dweck, Stanford University:



For FIXED mindset students...

"the world is about measuring your ability. It is a world of threats and defences"



For **GROWTH** mindset students...



"the world is about learning and growth. It is a world of opportunities to improve"







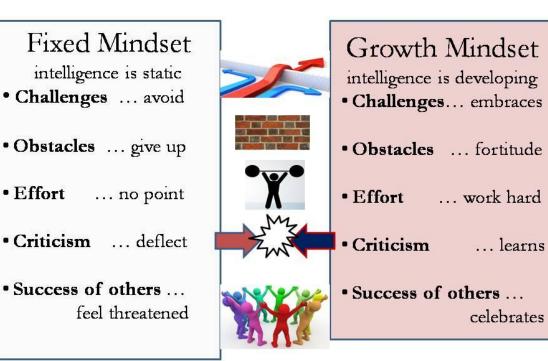








Adolescent Brain Development





Carol Dweck, Stanford University:



a FIXED mindset

sees failure as evidence that the **SELF** is faulty.





a GROWTH mindset

sees failure as a need to work and study harder – i.e. that they need to change their **BEHAVIOUR**.

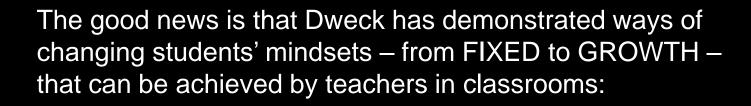






The belief that *ability is fixed* is widely-held in schooling systems.





By:

- a. Giving explicit instruction about the brain's plasticity
- b. Encouraging the use of specific study strategies



as per the 'Brainology' website.





	Negative Emotion	Positive Emotion	Mindset
Self	Shame	Hubristic Pride	Fixed
Behaviour	Guilt	Authentic Pride	Growth









The Takeaway Messages?



There are *good* ways to feel *bad*, and *bad* ways to feel *good*.

We can better understand students' behaviour by being alert to shame affect and how they deal with it.



We best promote our students'

- psychological,
- moral, and
- intellectual

development when we are careful to only praise or criticise behaviours.







www.rpforschools.net



RP stands for Restorative Practices - which adapts the philosophy of Restorative Justice especially for use in schools.

"Restorative justice is not simply a way of reforming the criminal justice system, it is a way of transforming our entire legal system, our family lives, our conduct in the workplace, our practice of politics. Its vision is of a holistic change in the way we do justice in the world." - Breithweite, J. (2002). Restorative Justice and Responsive Regulation. New York: Oxford Publishing.



Restorative Practices is an approach to discipline and relationship management that can transform the climate of a school and strengthen relationships between students, and between teachers and students, laying the foundation for improved academic and personal outcomes in education.

This **RP***for***Schools** site was established by a secondary school teacher, restorative practitioner and trainer from Brisbane, Australia. On the site you will find links to important websites, articles, books and videos on Restorative Practices in the School setting, as well some of the locally-produced resources that are in use within the school here.

We hope that having these links all in one place will prove helpful to busy people in schools who wish to know