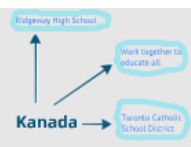


iskolapszichológia
 Iskolapszichológusok
 30%
 2004/2005:
 kb 1500 diák/ pszichológus



High School Applied & Academic
 vocational guidance
 special education teacher
 social worker
 hiányzások forráshány

Toronto Catholic School District
 15-16 éves diák
 260 iskola
 2000/1
 kb 12000 diák
 kb 1000 tanár
 kb 1000 szülő
 kb 1000 tanársegéd

szorongás
 depresszió
 öngyilkosság
 problémák, tünetek
 drog

Amerikai Álm?
 A nagy álmak
 az amerikai álmakról
 az amerikai álmakról

Értékelés az USA-ban
 Értékelés az USA-ban

"Égyért, hogy mindenki tanuljon"
 "Égyért, hogy mindenki tanuljon"

Public
 Public

szabadság
 sztereotípiák
 természetes szerepek
 sztereotípiák

Private
 Private



Év	Érték	Érték
1990	100	100
1995	100	100
2000	100	100
2005	100	100
2010	100	100
2015	100	100
2020	100	100



Amerikai Magyarok
 Amerikai Magyarok
 Amerikai Magyarok

Köszönöm a figyelmet!

Amerikai Álom?

oktatásról és pszichológiáról szubjektíven



Révay Máté
pedagógiai szakpszichológus
revay.mate@gmail.com

ösztöndíjak az USA-ba:



Calasanctius Training Program

<http://ctpinfo.hu/>



felhőkarcolók

kolbászból a kerítés is

"Ígéret földje"

Individualizmus

beképzettek

lusták

szabadság

"olvasztó tégely"

műveletlenek

hamburger és nagy autók

praktikusak

sztereotípiák

természeti szépségek

felszínesek

környezetszennyezés

HOW TO BECOME

☆ PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ☆

U.S. CONSTITUTION'S REQUIREMENTS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

✓ NATURAL BORN CITIZEN

✓ MINIMUM AGE 35 YEARS

✓ U.S. RESIDENT 14 YEARS

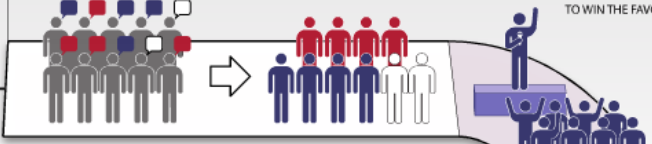


STEP 1 PRIMARIES AND CAUCUSES

THERE ARE MANY PEOPLE WHO WANT TO BE PRESIDENT, EACH WITH THEIR OWN IDEAS ABOUT HOW GOVERNMENT SHOULD WORK

PEOPLE WITH SIMILAR IDEAS BELONG TO THE SAME POLITICAL PARTY, THIS IS WHERE PRIMARIES AND CAUCUSES COME IN

CANDIDATES FROM EACH POLITICAL PARTY CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY TO WIN THE FAVOR OF THEIR PARTY MEMBERS



NATIONAL CONVENTIONS STEP 2

AT EACH CONVENTION, THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE CHOOSES A RUNNING MATE (VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE)

EACH PARTY HOLDS A NATIONAL CONVENTION TO SELECT A FINAL PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE

IN A PRIMARY PARTY MEMBERS VOTE FOR THE BEST CANDIDATE THAT WILL REPRESENT THEM IN THE GENERAL ELECTION

IN A CAUCUS PARTY MEMBERS SELECT THE BEST CANDIDATE THROUGH A SERIES OF DISCUSSIONS AND VOTES

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY TO WIN THE SUPPORT OF THE GENERAL POPULATION

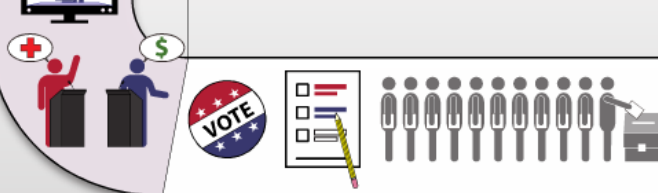


...AND I APPROVE THIS MESSAGE.

STEP 3 GENERAL ELECTION

PEOPLE IN EVERY STATE ACROSS THE COUNTRY VOTE FOR ONE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

WHEN PEOPLE CAST THEIR VOTE, THEY ARE ACTUALLY VOTING FOR A GROUP OF PEOPLE KNOWN AS ELECTORS



STEP 4 ELECTORAL COLLEGE

IN THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE SYSTEM, EACH STATE GETS A CERTAIN NUMBER OF ELECTORS BASED ON ITS REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS

EACH ELECTOR CASTS ONE VOTE FOLLOWING THE GENERAL ELECTION, AND THE CANDIDATE WHO GETS MORE THAN HALF (270) WINS

THE NEWLY ELECTED PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT ARE INAUGURATED IN JANUARY



DESIGNED BY:
Ibrahim Syed

SOURCES:
<http://answers.usa.gov>
<http://www.kids.gov/president/>
<http://bensguide.gpo.gov/3-5/election/president.html>

DEFINITIONS

Caucus: A meeting of the local members of a political party to select delegates to the national party convention. A caucus is a substitute for a primary election.

Delegate: A person authorized to represent others as an elected representative to a political party conference.

Elector: A member of the electoral college.

Electoral College: The voters of each state, and the District of Columbia, vote for electors to be the authorized constitutional members in a presidential election.

Natural Born Citizen: Someone born with U.S. citizenship includes any child born "in" the United States, the children of United States citizens born abroad, and those born abroad of one citizen parent.

Primary: An election where voters select candidates for an upcoming general election. Winning candidates will have delegates sent to the national party convention as their party's U.S. presidential nominee.

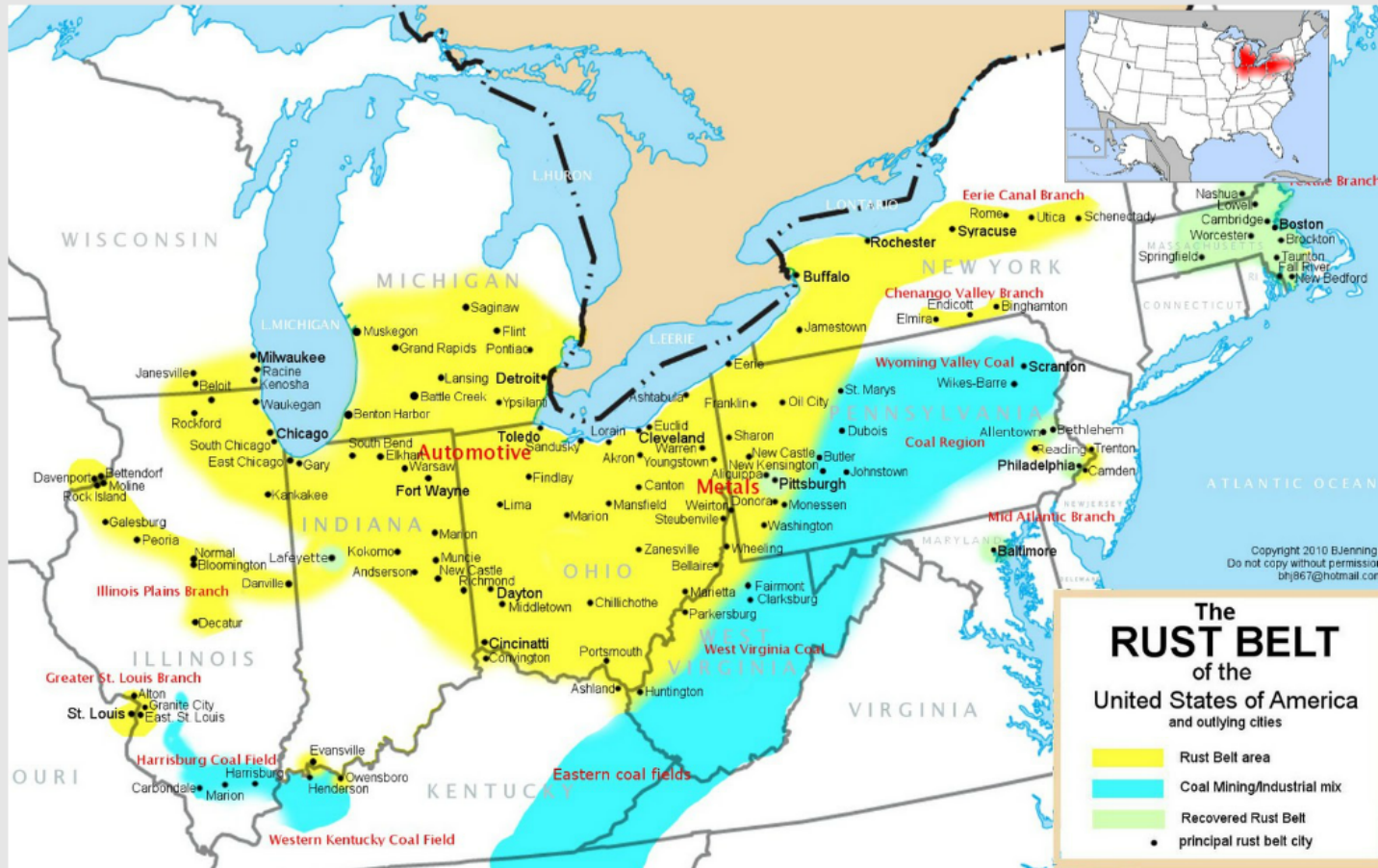
Kids.gov
A safe place to learn and play

GSA

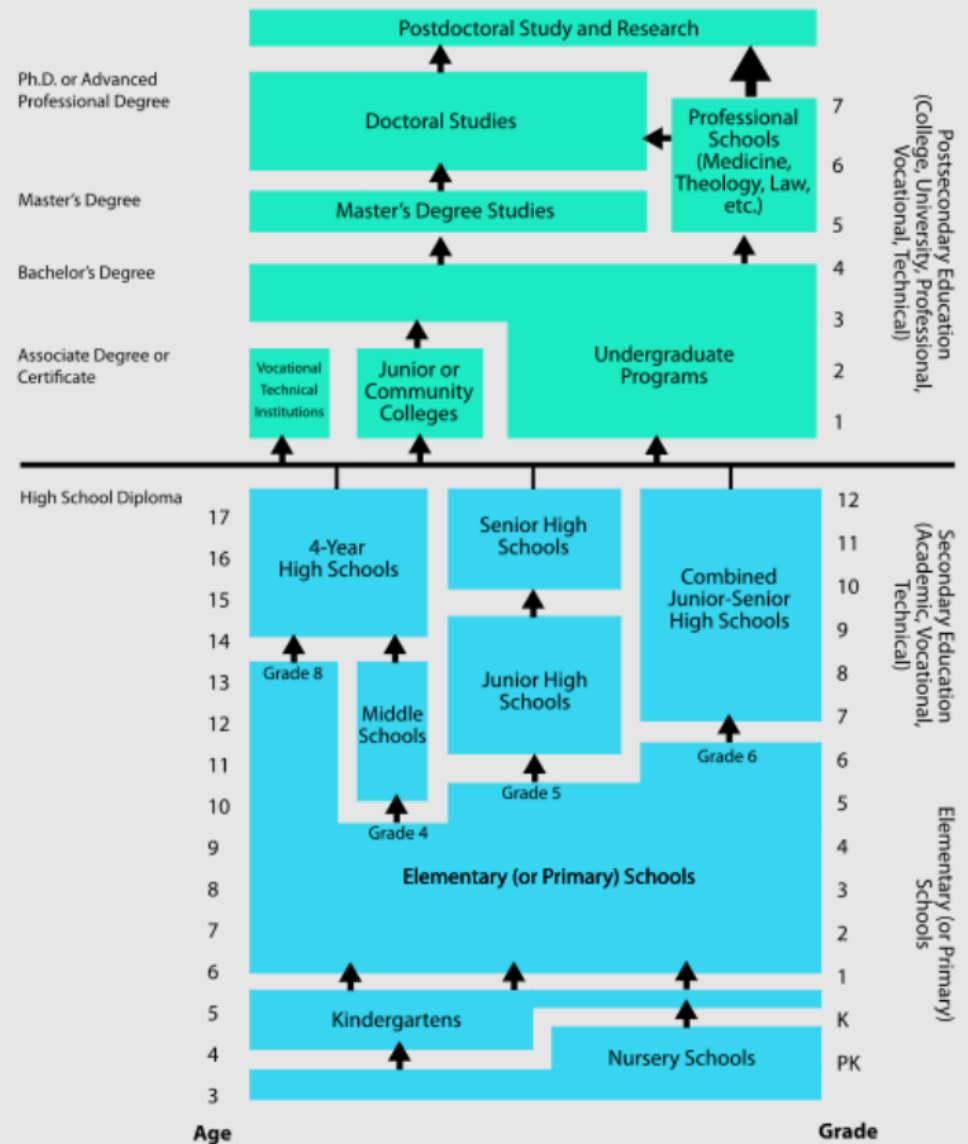
USA.gov
Government Made Easy

Printed: August 2012

YOU CAN DO IT!



Nursery school	
Playgroup	1-2
Playgroup	2-3
Preschool	3-4
Pre-kindergarten	4-5
Kindergarten	5-6
Elementary school	
1st Grade	6-7
2nd Grade	7-8
3rd Grade	8-9
4th Grade	9-10
5th Grade	10-11
Middle school	
6th Grade	11-12
7th Grade	12-13
8th Grade	13-14
High school	
9th Grade (Freshman)	14-15
10th Grade (Sophomore)	15-16
11th Grade (Junior)	16-17
12th Grade (Senior)	17-18
Post-secondary education	
Tertiary education (College or University)	Ages vary, but often 18–22 (Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior years)
Vocational education	Ages vary
Graduate education	Ages vary
Adult education	Ages vary





Private

"According to a 1999 article by William J. Bennett, former U.S. Secretary of Education, increased levels of spending on public education have not made the schools better. Among many other things, the article cites the following statistics:

Between 1960 and 1995, U.S. public school spending per student, adjusted for inflation, increased by 212%.

In 1994, less than half of all U.S. public school employees were teachers.

Out of 21 industrialized countries, U.S. 12th graders ranked 19th in math, 16th in science, and last in advanced physics."



Public

természet tudományos oktatás háttérbe kerülése
szakemberhiányt eredményez a technológiai
cégeknél

- munkanélküliség oka a képzetlenség és nem a munkahely hiány
- képzett külföldi munkaerő fokozott jelenléte

a pedagógusok
szakszervezetek ellenzik a
gyökeres reformokat

társadalmi szegregáltság

belvárosi iskolákban
sokszor elsőprő arányban
a problémás fiatalok

fiataalkori bűnözés

drog

problémák, tünetek



iskolapszichológia

közel 30 ezer szakember

<http://www.nasponline.org>

Szociális munkásokkal
közösben dolgoznak
az egyes körzetekben
(School District)

30%

átlag fizetés kb 60 ezer \$/ év

2004/2005:

kb 1500 diák/ pszichológus

Ridgeway High School

Work together to
educate all

Toronto Catholic
School District

Kanada

High School

Applied &
Academic

vocational guidance

special education teacher

social worker

hiányzások

forráshiány

Toronto Catholic School District

kb 90 ezer diák

200 iskola

kb diákok 80%-a olyan
szülők gyermeke akik nem
Kanadában születtek

2000/1

diák/ pszichológus

[http://www.cpa.ca/cpsite/userfiles/Documents/
publications/CPA%20Guideline%20Practice.pdf](http://www.cpa.ca/cpsite/userfiles/Documents/publications/CPA%20Guideline%20Practice.pdf)

"Együtt, hogy
mindenki
tanulhasson"



Working Together To Educate All

Education and Community Resources Fair



SPECIAL SERVICES

Hosted By
The Toronto Catholic District School Board
Special Services Department and
Special Education Advisory Committee

FEATURED PRESENTATION

"LOST AND FOUND: PARENTS AND TEENS SPEAK ABOUT TEENAGE DEPRESSION"

A documentary and a presentation by Dr. Elyse Duho, Psychiatrist,
Sunnybrook Hospital and Susan Henriques, Psychoeducational Consultant,
TCDSB

The film examines the experience of teenage depression from both parents' and teens' perspectives. The presenters will talk about how parents, educators and peers can support the young people dealing with depression so that with identification and treatment they recover and lead a happy life. Due to the sensitive content of the film, parental discretion is advised (recommended viewing age: over 16).

Saturday November 17th, 2012 - 12:30 p.m. to 2:00 p.m.
Catholic Education Centre (3rd Floor) -- 80 Sheppard Avenue East

****On-site underground parking available****

****Readily accessible via TTC (adjacent to Sheppard subway station)****

**If you require the services of an interpreter/translator for this day, please
call 416-222-8282 ext. 2286 and indicate the language that you speak.**

FEBRUARY IS PSYCHOLOGY MONTH

Psychology is for Everyone



Helping Your Child Deal with Anxiety

WORLD SOCIETY OF PSYCHOLOGISTS



PSYCHOLOGY - YOUR ALLY
HELPING YOU AND YOUR CHILDREN THRIVE

This article was prepared by TQOSD Psychology staff based on the latest scientific research in the fields of psychology and child development.

There are moments when parents wish that they had a magic wand that would provide their child with the confidence and courage needed to face a new or challenging situation. It might be a math test, an overnight at a friend's home, or the first day at camp. Anxiety comes to the surface. Anxiety is a part of everyone's life.

Think back to one of these challenging events, and you may recall the satisfaction that your child felt when he completed the activity successfully. In fact, brain-based research suggests that it is situations that are both novel and challenging that provide the most satisfaction for human beings.

There is research in psychology to suggest that the way we get good at dealing with anxiety (or facing new and challenging situations) is through practice.

We help our children deal with anxiety by providing them with support, rather than finding ways to avoid or eliminate situations that make a child anxious.

Before you embark on a mission to help your child deal with anxiety, you need to remember that your child requires your support and encouragement to make any change. A child who is highly anxious is not behaving this way to annoy you. She is dealing with uncomfortable feelings and emotions. And she needs your help to learn coping strategies.

Psychologists have learned that **changing our thinking can change our behaviour**. Cognitive Behaviour Therapy is an intervention used to assist individuals in dealing with situations that make them anxious. Many of the components of this approach can be implemented at home.

First, acknowledge that there are things that make you feel anxious, and tell your child how you cope. Share a current example with your child in what is described as the **think out loud technique**. *"I am nervous because I have a meeting with a new customer tomorrow and I really want it to go well. So what I need to do is prepare for this meeting, and be sure I have all of the information with me. And then I have to remember that the last time I had this kind of meeting, it went really well. Now I am feeling better."*

Second thing you can do is remind your child of their past successes. *"Remember last year, you were worried that your friends might not have fun at your birthday party. And afterwards everyone said it was the best birthday party ever. So tomorrow, when I pick you up at Anna's house, I want to hear about the fun things that you did with your friends."*

Third, encourage and support your child by acknowledging your child's worries. Giving a speech is very hard for your child. (Then again, giving a speech is hard for most of us.) For this reason, you want to assist your child by practicing until the speech is automatic, ensuring that he gets to bed at a reasonable time, and has time for a good breakfast the day of the event.



10

things school psychology can offer

- 1 Identify the student's strengths and needs so that educators can address academic, learning and social issues
- 2 Provide psychological assessment, diagnose mental health needs or disorders and provide consultation and treatment
- 3 Support students and the school community in times of crises and transitions
- 4 Provide counselling to groups or individual students with issues such as anxiety, stress and anger management
- 5 Diagnose learning disabilities and prescribe appropriate accommodations
- 6 Collect relevant information from home, school and individual assessment to provide a complete picture of the student
- 7 Provide immediate assessment and intervention related to threat or self-harm
- 8 Offer workshops on developmental, learning and mental health topics to educators, parents and students
- 9 Diagnose complex disorders including Autism Spectrum Disorders, Developmental Disabilities, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
- 10 Diagnose and treat mood and anxiety disorders as well as disruptive behaviour disorders



5

things you should know about school psychology staff

- 1 School psychology staff base their practice on scientific principles that guide assessment and treatment
- 2 School psychology staff are health professionals regulated by the requirements of the College of Psychologists of Ontario
- 3 Children with learning, social-emotional, and life challenges can be assisted by school psychology staff
- 4 School psychology staff focus on the strengths that individuals bring to learning and to life
- 5 Assessment and therapy tools and skills that are utilized by school psychology staff have been evaluated and proven to be effective



ONTARIO PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SINCE 1947

SECTION ON PSYCHOLOGY IN EDUCATION

www.psych.on.ca



Centre for Addiction and Mental Health
Centre de toxicomanie et de santé mentale

when
a parent dies by suicide...

what
kids want to know



több mint 100 éves történelem, transzgenerációs folyamatok

Amerikai Magyarok



cserkészzet

iskolák

iskolatábor



Köszönöm a figyelmet!