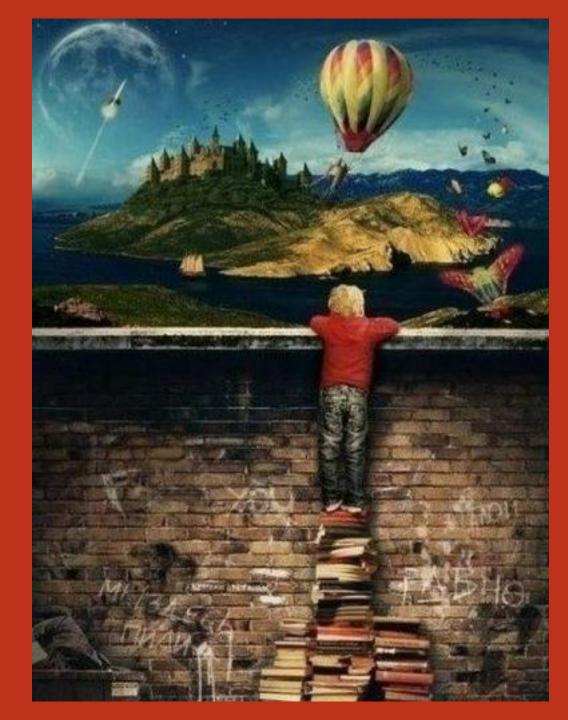
Excellence beyond boundaries

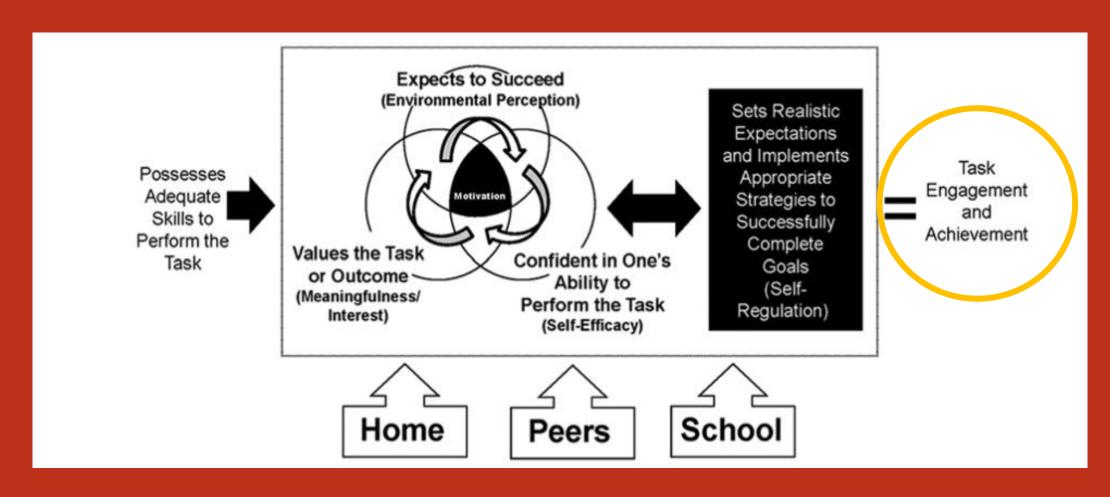
Breaking through barriers of gifted underachievers

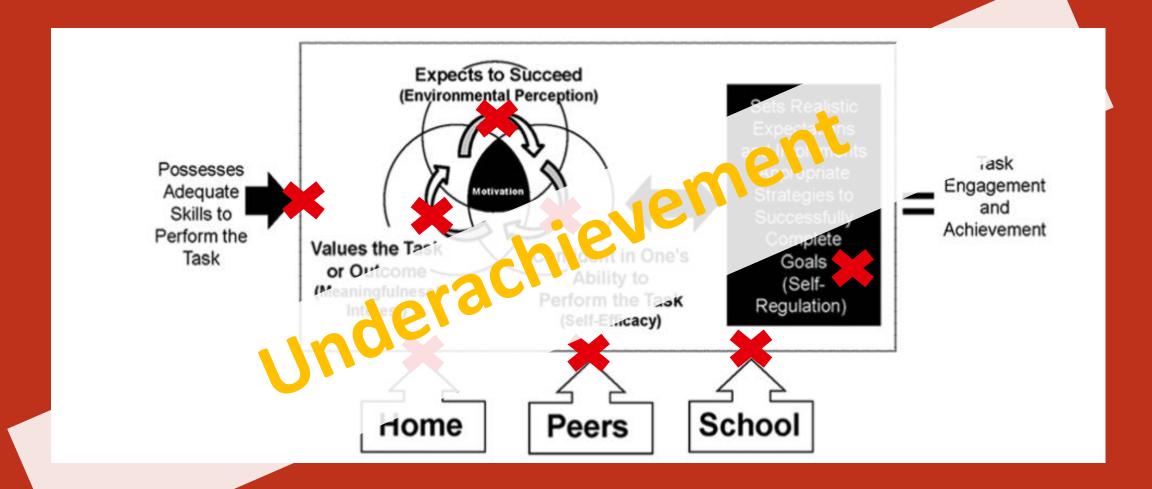




Barriers

Barriers vs. achievement





The Achievement Orientation Model (McCoach& Siegle, 2003)

What is underachievement?



Underachievement: A discrepancy between achievement and expected achievement based on potential

(Baslanti & McCoach, 2006; Baum, Renzulli, & Hébert, 1995; Davis et al., 2014; Morisano & Shore, 2010; Reis & McCoach, 2000; Ritchotte, Matthews, & Flowers, 2014; Whitmore, 1986).

Interesting, but...



What is potential? How do we measure potential? Can we even measure potential?



What is achievement? How do we measure achievement? Can we even measure achievement?

So... Why won't stop trying?



Negative effects:

Society:

- Loss of potential
- Money

Underachiever:

- Social emotional effects
- Money

Schools:

- Loss of potential
- Affecting status
- Money



What if?



Positive effects:

Society:

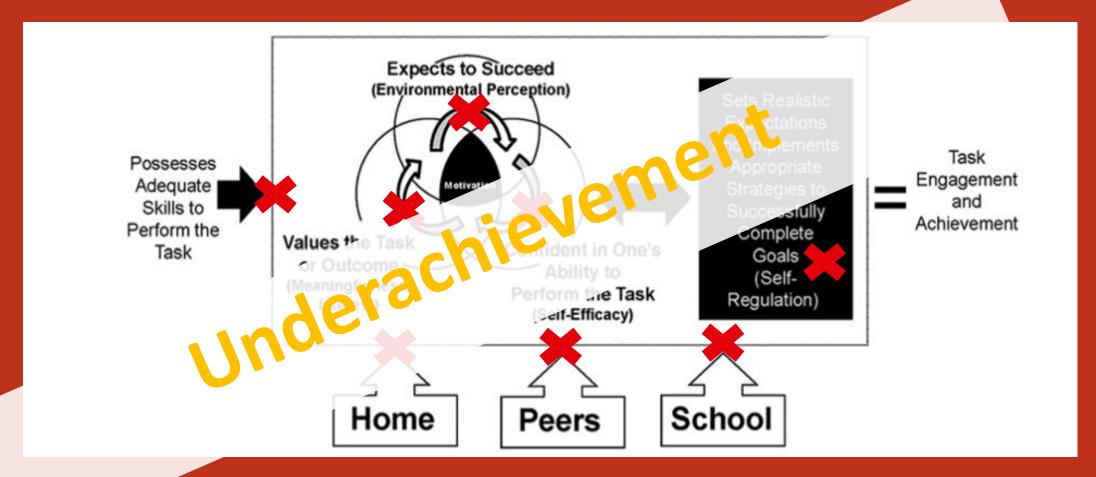
- Loss of potential \rightarrow turning potential into performance
- Money

Underachiever:

- Money

Schools:

- Loss of potential -> better performances in school
- Affecting status in a positive way
- Money



The Achievement Orientation Model (McCoach& Siegle, 2003)



Autonomy – Competence – Relatedness

Autonomy

Free from external control or influence; independence How:

- Opportunity to take responsibility
- Enhanced when feeling involved in important environmental matters



Competence

Confidence in one's own capacities (self-efficacy)

How:

- Experiencing success
- Being valued by their teachers and peers
- Enhanced when offered appropriate I



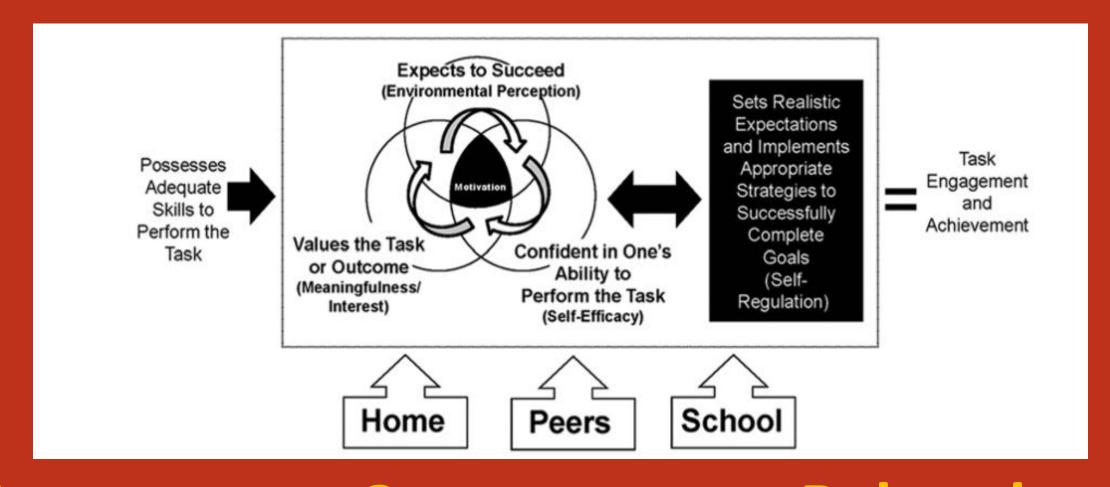
Relatedness

Feeling safe and accepted

How:

- Experiencing inclusion (play, group work)
- Adults and peers
- Enhanced when children have a voice in how to approach them





Autonomy – Competence – Relatedness

Project Student Talent

Project StudentTalent

Part I:

- Counseling
- 5 group meetings
- Individual meetings

Part II:

- Intellectual and creative challenge
- → Designing a new course

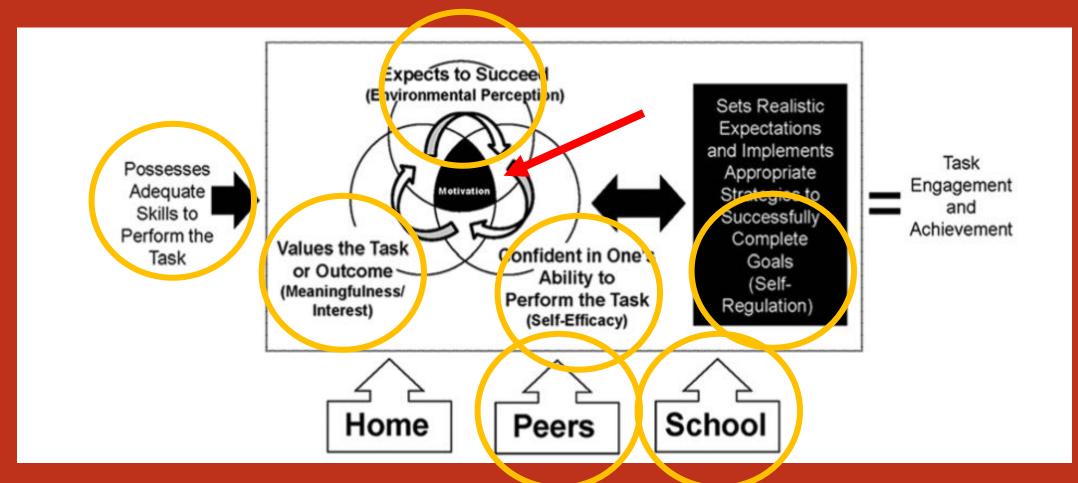
Project StudentTalent: part I

- Meeting 1: getting to know each other, creating a safe environment
- Meeting 2: defining current situations, frustrations and thoughts
- Meeting 3: defining starting point and setting goals
- Meeting 4: gaining insight in and questioning current behaviour
- Meeting 5: combining insights in order to make a plan; where do I
 want to go to? How am I getting there? Which talents can I use? What
 do I need to learn?

Project StudentTalent: part II

- Designing a course





Autonomy Competence Relatedness

