

THREE IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES IN SOCIAL EMOTIONAL LEARNING

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT & SUPPORT

Developing teacher competence in addressing students' developmental needs

MENTORSHIP

Promoting social emotional skills by enhancing youth's social relationships and emotional well-being

MEASUREMENTS & EVALUATION

Exploring high-quality social emotional learning (SEL) assessments that can serve a range of purposes



PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT & SUPPORT

Although the importance of teachers in fostering the growth of children's social and emotional skills is well-established, adequate teacher training and support for developing students' social-emotional competencies are not always provided (Waajid, Garner, and Owen, 2013).

WHAT DOES RESEARCH SHOW?

Teachers who participated in a resilience program for themselves and received training to teach socialemotional skills have shown to help students increase their self-management skills (lizuka, Barrett, Gillies, Cook, & Marinovic, 2014).

Social-emotional skills training for teachers themselves had a significant effect on increasing teacher social-emotional skills, which correlated positively with effective teaching (Karimzadeh, Salehi, Embi, Nasiri, & Shojaee, 2014).

In order to attain the best results in the classroom, teachers must receive continual training, professional development, and support to advance their skills and apply them consistently (Cherniss, 1998).



MENTORSHIP

Mentoring supports and benefits one or more areas of the mentee's development (DuBois & Karker, 2014). Relationships with peers, parents, and other adults are improved, and mentees exhibit social and emotional growth and overall success in life.

WHAT DOES RESEARCH SHOW?

Studies have linked mentoring programs (DuBois, Holloway, Valentine, & Cooper, 2002; DuBois, Portillo, Rhodes, Silverthorn, & Valentine, 2011) and afterschool programs (Durlak, Weissberg, & Pachan, 2010) to advancements in social and emotional skills and knowledge.

Self-control, social competence, problem-solving ability, goal-setting/pursuit, perseverance, and career exploration are examples of measurable skills that are suitable for a mentoring program to impart upon youth and evidence both long and short-term success in multiple areas such as mental health, behavior, and academics (National Mentoring Resource Center, n.d.).



MEASUREMENTS & EVALUATIONS

While the push to develop young people's SEL has garnered much attention, there is still a shortage in high-quality SEL assessments that can serve a range of purposes (McKown, 2017). In addition to research-based curricula and instruction, a solid SEL program should have defined goals and standards, tools for targeted and universal screening, and progress monitoring (Denham, 2016). success in life.

WHAT DOES RESEARCH SHOW?

Devereaux Student Strengths Assessment (DESSA)

DESSA is a behavior rating scale that allows parents and/or teachers to assess K-8 students' social-emotional competencies in eight areas: optimistic thinking, goal-directed behavior, personal responsibility, self-awareness, self-management, social awareness, relationship skills, and responsible decision making (Haggerty, Elgin,

&Woolley, 2011; Denham, 2016).

DESSA can be used to evaluate SEL outcomes at the child, class, grade, school, and district levels (Haggerty et al., 2011).

DESSA offers an online option where web-based scoring and interpretation are available (Denham, 2016).

Social-Emotional Assets and Resilience Scale (SEARS)

SEARS assesses the positive social-emotional attributes at of K-12 students, parents, and teachers.

SEARS studies SEL from the lens of a four-core competency framework which includes responsibility, social competence, empathy, and self-regulation (Denham, 2016).

SEARS measures provide valuable information for intervention planning and strategies and can also be used to create student profiles for progress monitoring.



While DESSA and SEARS both fulfill many important criteria for effective SEL assessment, additional exemplary quality SEL assessments in education include The Social Skills Improvement System Rating Scales and The Behavioral and Emotional Rating Scale (BERS).



THREE WAYS TO GET STARTED

SEL PD

Designate at least one staff member to prioritize and provide teachers with continual SEL training, professional development, and support to advance their SEL skills and apply them consistently.

MENTORS

Create or revise your mentorship program to include goals, objectives, and activities focused on promoting SEL development.

ASSESSMENT

In addition to incorporating research-based SEL curricula and instruction, explore and select a high-quality SEL assessment tool to evaluate and monitor students' progress. tool to evaluate and monitor students' progress. development.

WE CAN HELP!

HCDE RESEARCH AND EVALUATION INSTITUTE

Contact us for any planning, implementation, or evaluation needs.



REFERENCES

Cherniss, C. (1998). Social and Emotional Learning for Leaders. Educational Leadership, 55(7), 26-28

Denham, S. (2016, June 17). Tools to assess social and emotional learning in schools. Retrieved from https://www.edutopia.org/blog/tools-assess-sel-in-schools-susanne-a-denham

DuBois, D. L., Holloway, B. E., Valentine, J. C., & Cooper, H. (2002). Effectiveness of mentoring programs for youth: A meta-analytic review. American Journal of Community Psychology, 30, 157–197. http://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A:1014628810714

DuBois, D.L. & Karcher, M.J. (2014). Handbook of Youth Mentoring, 2nd edition. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.

DuBois, D. L., Portillo, N., Rhodes, J. E., Silverthorn, N., & Valentine, J. C. (2011). How effective are mentoring programs for youth? A systematic assessment of the evidence. Psychological Science in the Public Interest, 12, 57–

91. http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1529100611414806

Durlak, J. A., Weissberg, R. P., & Pachan, M. (2010). A meta analysis of after school programs that seek to promote personal and social skills in children and adolescents. American Journal of Community Psychology, 45, 294–309. http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10464-010-9300-6

Haggerty, K., Elgin, J. & Woolley, A. (2011). Social-emotional learning assessment measures for middle school youth. Retrieved from http://www.search-institute.org/sites/default/files/a/DAP-Raikes-Foundation-Review.pdf

lizuka, C. A., Barrett, P. M., Gillies, R., Cook, C. R., & Marinovic, W. (2014). A combined intervention targeting both teachers' and students' social-emotional skills: Preliminary evaluation of students' outcomes. Journal of Psychologists and Counsellors in Schools, 24(2), 152-166.

Karimzadeh, M., Salehi, H., Embi, M. A., Nasiri, M., & Shojaee, M. (2014). Teaching Efficacy in the Classroom: Skill Based Training for Teachers' Empowerment. English Language Teaching, 7(8), 106-115.

McKown, C. (2017). Social and emotional learning: A policy vision for the future. The Future of Children. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University. Retrieved from www.futureofchildren. org.

National Mentoring Resource Center. n.d. Measurement Guidance Toolkit for Mentoring Programs. Retrieved from:

https://www.nationalmentoringresourcecenter.org/index.php/toolkit/item/247-social-emotional-skills.html

Waajid, B., Garner, P. W., & Owen, J. E. (2013). Infusing Social Emotional Learning into the Teacher Education Curriculum. International Journal Of Emotional Education, 5(2), 31-48.

