The Science and Practice of Social-Emotional Learning in Schools

Lead the Way to Literacy Series August 21, 2019

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In the next 30ish minutes...

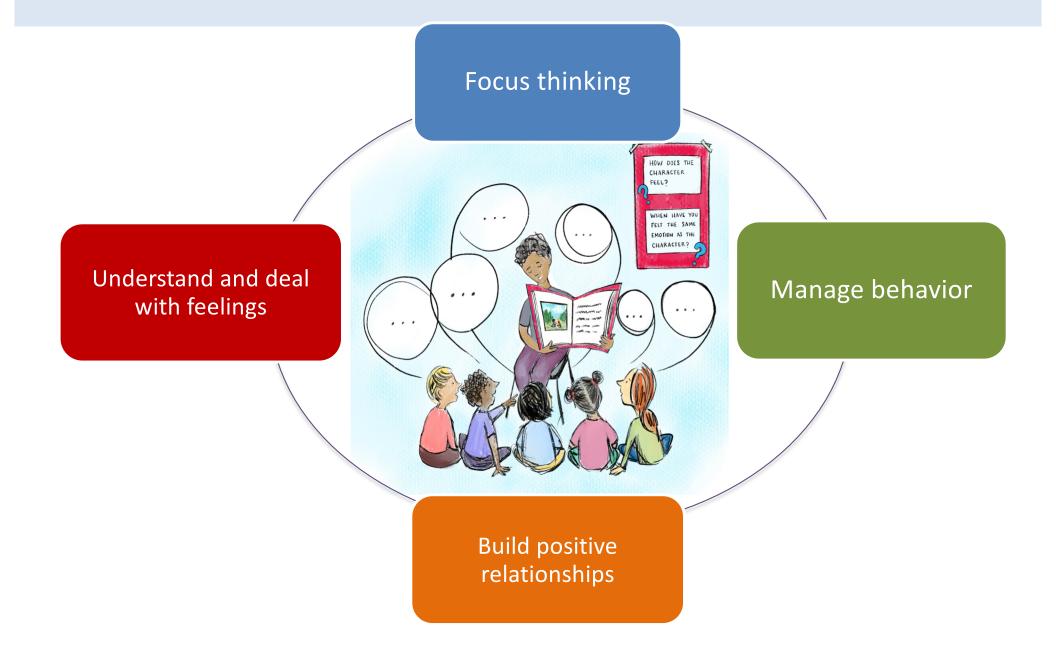
- 1. The Science
- 2. The Practice
 - Innovations \rightarrow SEL Kernels •
- 3. Frontiers



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THE SCIENCE

Social and emotional learning is...

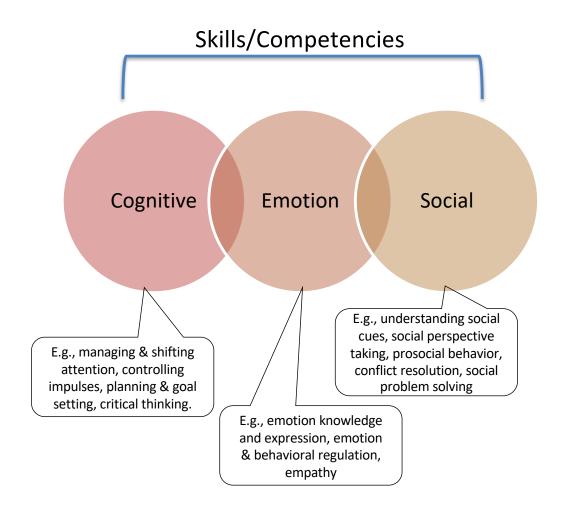




By Janet Thomson and Manmeet Ahluwalia, CBC News Posted: Nov 23, 2012 5:13 AM ET

Last Updat

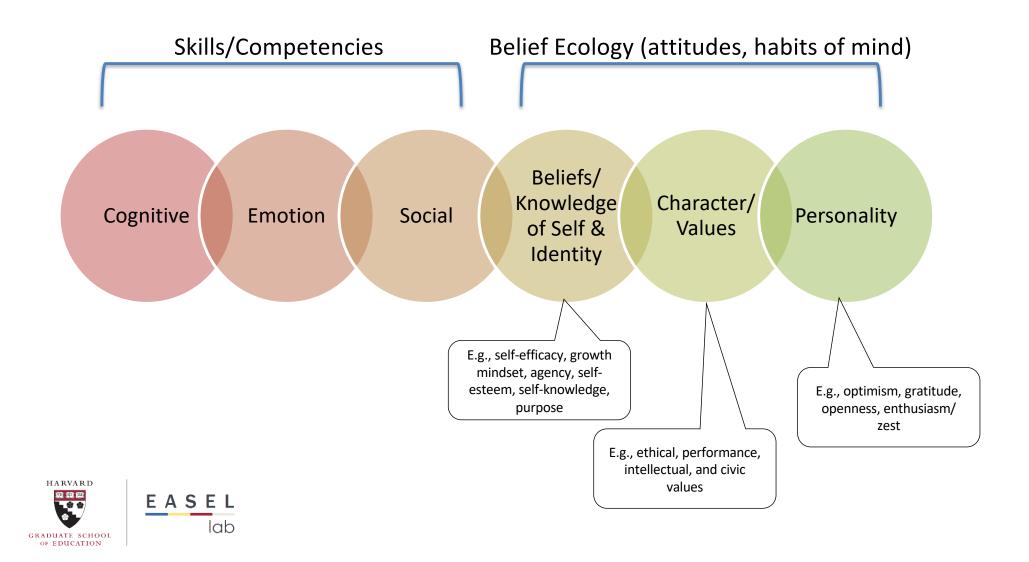
Specifically...

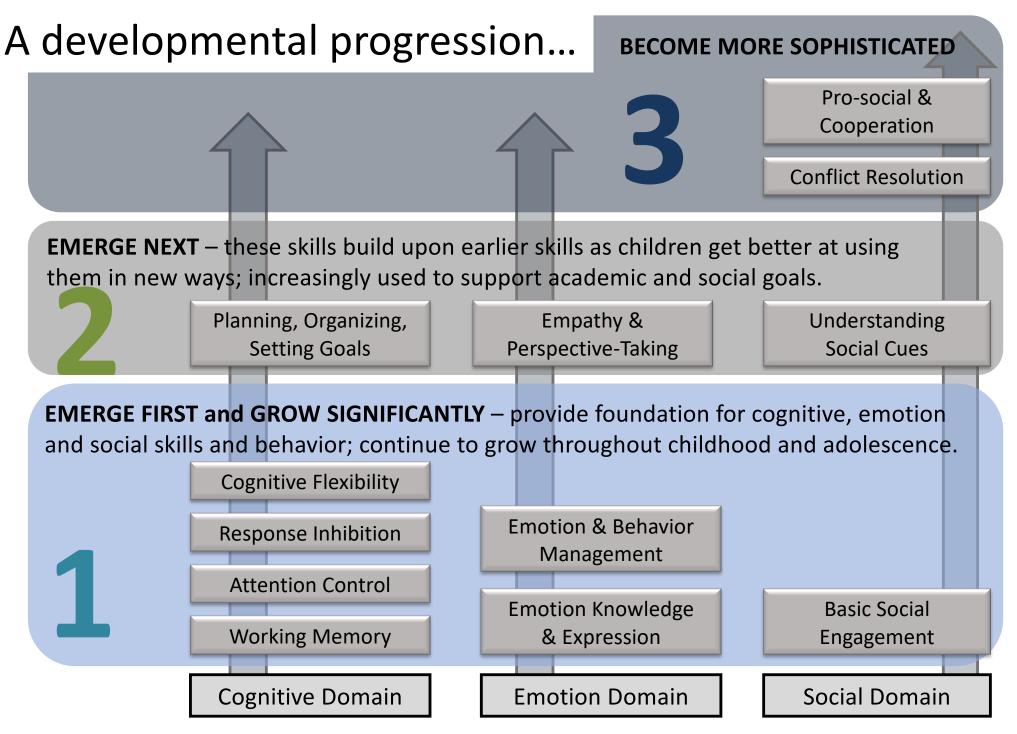






and...





Jones & Bailey, 2012

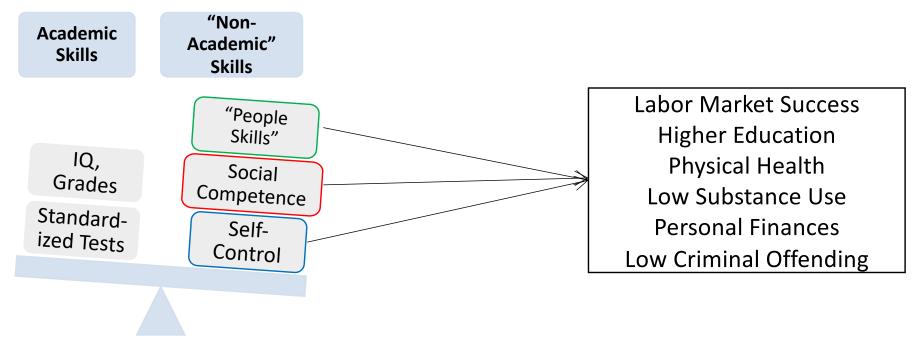
What's the evidenc

Tell us about critical life outcomes.

1. Long-term correlational studies

In childhood...

20-30 years later...





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What's the evidenc

Tell us about critical life outcomes.

- 1. Long-term correlational studies
- 2. Large multi-program studies & tria interventions in preschool, school afterschool contexts

Tell us about socialemotional (.57), behavioral (.22), academic outcomes (.27); variation by groups; classroom and school-level.





Two Decades of RCTs: Child Outcomes

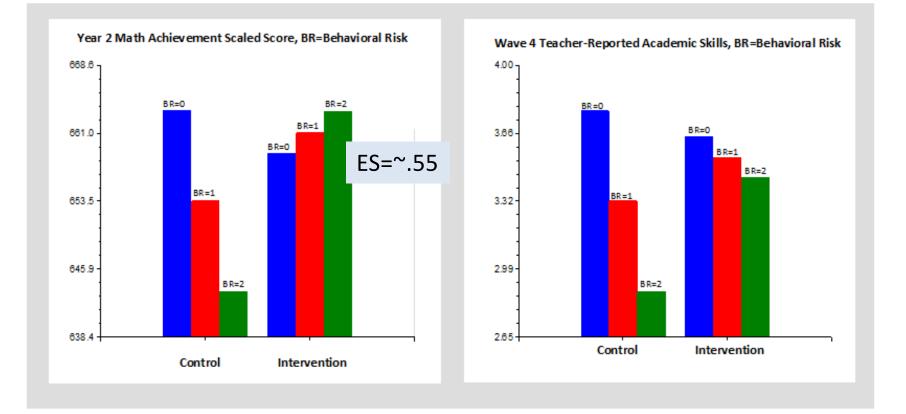
Durlak, Weissberg, Dymp² Meta-analysis: Core Ques

- 1. Does school-based SE
- 2. Are SEL programs cor
- 3. Does the quality of in
- 1. Wigelsworth et al., 2016 confirms post findings.
- Sklad et al., 2012 & Taylor et al., 2017 document follow-up outcomes.

Outcomes

•	Social-emotion	22	(.57)
•	Attitudes	9	(.23)
•	Positive Lal behavior	9	(.24)
•	Copauct problems	9	(.22)
•	Emotional distress	10	(.24)
•	Academic performance	11	(.27)

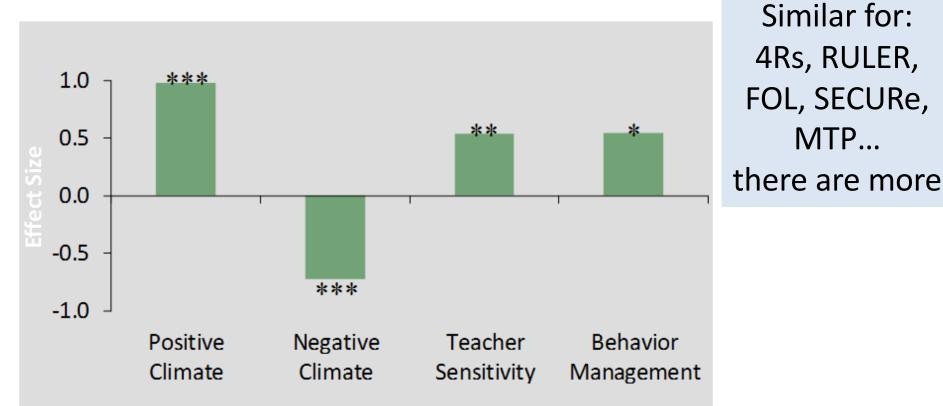
Two Decades of RCTs: Child Outcomes (variation by baseline characteristics, 4Rs)



Jones, Brown & Aber, 2011

Two Decades of RCTs: Classrooms

- Effects are consistent and tend to be larger (.5-.6)
- Everyone is using the same tool...CLASS



SOURCE: Raver, Jones, Li-Grining, Metzger, Champion, & Sardin (2008), *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*. NOTES: Significance levels are indicated as * p < 0.10; ** p < 0.05; *** p < 0.01.

What's the evidenc

Tell us about critical life outcomes.

- 1. Long-term correlational studies
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Tell us about socialemotional (.57), behavioral (.22), academic outcomes (.27); variation by groups; classroom and school-level.

3. A new science of stress \rightarrow the brain \rightarrow behavior

Skills and competencies are particularly vulnerable to stress and adversity. Stress and exposure to trauma influence EF/SR, cascading into behavior. SEL interventions are a key response. Children and adults who face toxic levels of stress are at higher risk for neurocognitive and behavioral difficulties with executive function and self-regulation \rightarrow poor SEB outcomes.

Toxic stress gets under the skin, influencing brain architecture & health and well-being in the future

Toxic

Everyday, situation specific & with support

Tolerable

Persistent, chronic exposure to exclusion, derision, negativity

Accumulation of distressing experiences over time

Traumatic experiences





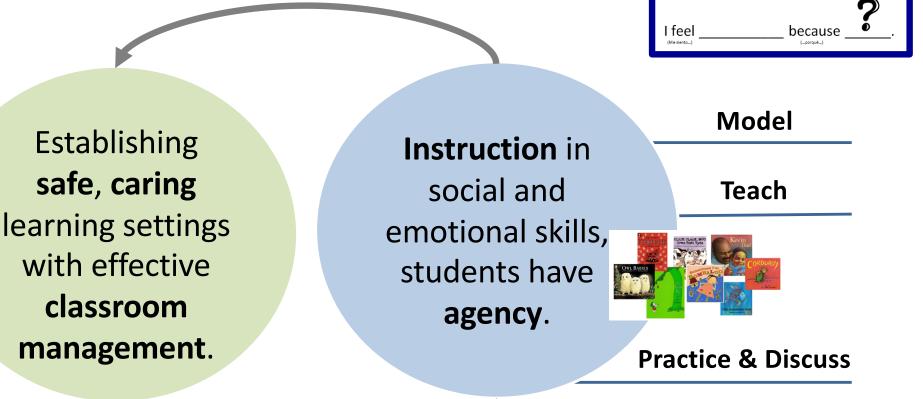
See: Navigating SEL From the Inside Out

THE PRACTICE



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What's effective?





INNOVATIONS \rightarrow SEL KERNELS

What does SEL work typically look like?

THE 4RS PROGRAM



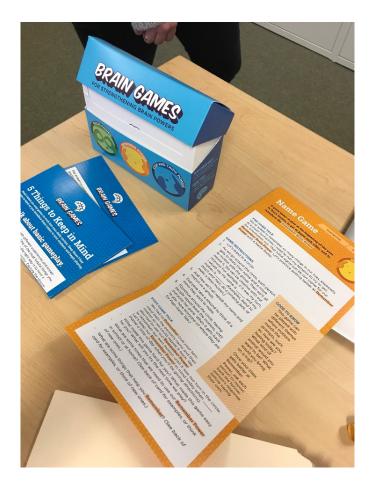
- 1. Programs: multi-component, complex, largely inflexible
- 2. They are "effective" (ES=.2-.3; .5 for high risk children/youth)
 - multi-program studies, trials of individual programs, meta-analyses
- 3. Buy-in is limited, resources are constrained \rightarrow implementation varies

Alternatives?

<section-header><complex-block><complex-block></complex-block></complex-block></section-header>	High FLEXIBILITY
Low RESOURCES (time, cost, staff, etc.)	 Strategies/practices common to effective programs Targeted to specific skills Designed to be doable, and integrate- able "Rigid" structure that allows for adaptation Hypothesis = greater uptake and implementation & => impact

Example and Prototype

~31 quick games designed to build core EFs (working memory, attention control, inhibition)









1. Pilots & Trial in the US

Impacts on EF, SR based on teacher & observer report, direct assessment
2. Pilots/Trial in EiE (e.g., Lebanon, Niger, Sierra Leone), developing countries (e.g., Brazil)

How?

- Code programs; identify common elements/strategies
- Make decisions about what gets designed
- Design with rigid/adaptable structure
- Pilot, redesign
- Study...

Example SEL Kernels

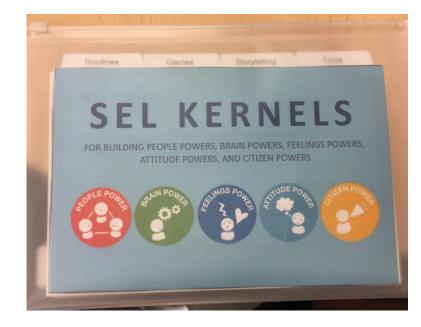




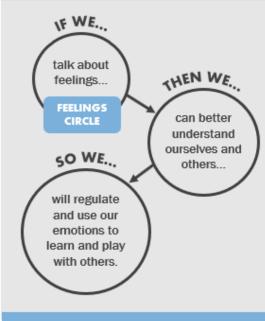
Illustration - front

• FEELINGS CIRCLE

WHAT IS IT? A group meeting to share feelings.

WHAT IS IT ABOUT? Building feelings vocabulary and emotion knowledge.

WHY DO THIS?





THE BIG IDEA 👾

Coming together to talk about our feelings helps us to learn about emotions and build our feelings vocabulary. Talking about feelings helps us to better understand ourselves and build stronger relationships.

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Choose a time to do this 15 minute routine (suggested: morning, pre-academics, after recess).
- 2. Gather students to sit or stand in a circle and greet them as they join. You might begin the circle with a song the class likes to sing together.
- 3. Start by saying THE BIG IDEA and then take a few minutes to discuss the following: "What are feelings? How do you know how you're feeling? What does it feel like in your body?"
- 4. After some discussion, ask, "How are you feeling today?" Ask some volunteers to share why.
- **MUST DO**: Go around the circle and give everyone the opportunity to share.
- **CAN ADAPT**: Use basic emotion words (e.g., happy, sad, scared, mad), or metaphoric expressions (e.g., weather metaphor: sunny, cloudy, partly cloudy, etc.), or rate your mood on your fingers (5 fingers = excellent mood; 1 finger = terrible mood).

PEOPLE

BRAIN

CITIZEN

ATTITUDE

KINDERGARTEN

Illustration - back



AFTER THE ACTIVITY, DEBRIEF....

- What was it like to share your feelings? Are there times you don't want to share your feelings?
- Can you tell how another person is feeling? How can you tell?
- Do animals have feelings? How can you tell?
- What times at school or home do you need to share how you're feeling?

TIPS FOR SUCCESS



Allow or encourage responses in home languages.



For those who might need extra time, share the prompt ahead of time so they can think about their answer.



Allow students to share or pass on their turn depending on their level of comfort.

OVER THE YEAR...

Kindergarten is a time to build awareness of basic emotions and the words we use to describe them. A basic idea for the kindergarten year is to begin to help kids think about what they feel and why they feel that way (i.e., what caused them to feel that way).

To start, focus on building familiarity with different feelings words. Use the Feelings Face Cards to support learning. Focus on the basic emotions: happy, sad, mad, scared. Show the cards and discuss how each emotion looks, sounds, and feels.

As students become familiar with feelings words, begin to encourage students to think about and describe why they feel the way they feel (i.e., what happened to make you feel that way?).

Lastly, begin to explore how we respond to feelings. Add into your circle a discussion about how we respond to others' emotions. Have the group brainstorm different ways to respond when others share their feelings (e.g., offer a hug, offer a listening ear, offer to play together, etc.).



Lexicon, Integration, Assessment/Evaluation

FRONTIERS

Frontier 1. The Lexicon

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Researchers, policy makers, and practitioners have used many names to describe various parts of the non-cognitive domain. These are often rooted in different applications, but the underlying constructs are similar. A selection of relevant fields include:

- Social and Emotional Learning
- Non-Cognitive Skills
- 21st Century Skills
- Deeper Learning
- College and Career Readiness
- Soft Skills

- Academic Mindsets
- Character

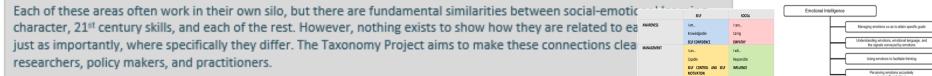
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- Student Agency
- Emotional Intelligence
- Nonacademic Skills
- Employability Skills

Furthermore, the non-cognitive constructs within each field are described using a wide range of terms, including:

- Skills
- Mindsets
- Attributes
- Competencies
- Traits
- Strengths
- Behaviors
- Progressions
- Virtues

- Constructs
- Abilities
- Dimensions
- Feelings
- Attitudes
- Strategies
- Strands
- Habits



From: https://easel.gse.harvard.edu/files/gse-easel-lab/files/words_matter_paper.pdf

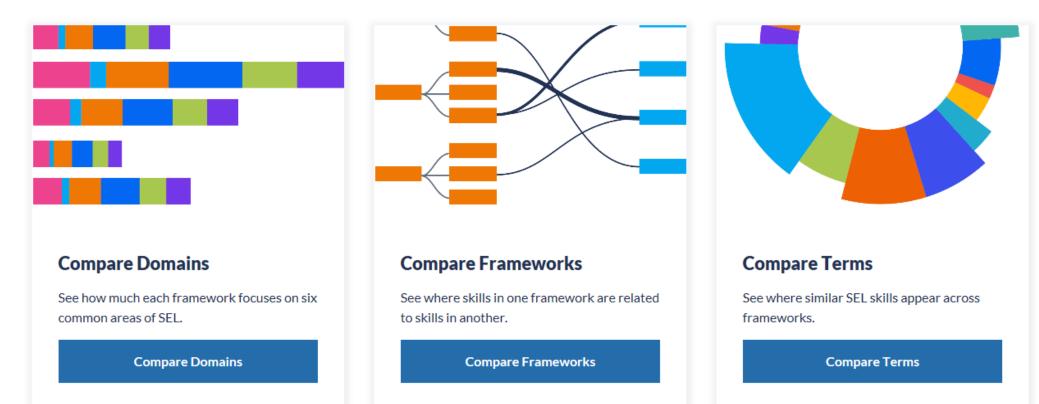
THE 'BIG FIVE'

Explore SEL Website & Tools

http://exploresel.gse.harvard.edu.s3-website.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/



Navigate the complex field of social and emotional learning and related non-academic domains.



Frontier 2. Integration

Literacy Instruction	PRINCIPLES	Social-Emotional Instruction	
in meaning-based and code-based skills	Provide direct instruction	in emotion management, social skills, and attention	
for discussing academic concepts and questions	Use rich texts as a platform	for promoting emotional language development, self reflection, and empathy	
of words and how they work	Cultivate Consciousness	of our own feelings and the feelings of others	
to build language and reading skills	Increase classroom talk	to build cooperation and conflict resolution skills	
to support instructional cohesion across classrooms and grades	Use consistent routines and language	to reduce chaos and minimize anxiety, create common social norms	

An Organizing System for SEL Work

(3) Activities and Lessons:

Teaching specific strategies through discrete activities and lessons is another key feature of classrooms that promote social-emotional and self-regulation skills.

Activities and lessons go beyond having a strategy or poster on the wall:

- · Ideally, they follow a scope and sequence for the year;
- They involve intentional instruction in social-emotional and self-regulation skills and situations (REACH; Pump Up Plans);
- They actively teach using small group modeling, role play, children's literature, puppet dialogues, time for exploring scholars' questions via real inquiry and dialogue;
- They return to these ideas many times. (It takes a long time to master these skills! And new situations require re-learning...)

(1) Building High-Quality Relationships:

Establishing high-quality relationships with students is a key feature of classrooms that promote social-emotional and self-regulation skills.

High quality relationships are characterized by interactions that are:

- Warm and emotionally supportive (talk about feelings, don't punish children for having them);
- Involve positive feedback and encouragement (give praise for hard work and positive behavior – affirm all students*);
- Predictable and consistent (expectations are clear, daily schedule/routines are familiar and comforting);
- Ultimately about getting to know your students... (safe place to try something new and make mistakes).



Activities and Lessons

3

Daily Routines and Structures

Building High-Quality Relationships

Which tier(s) are your strengths?

Where do you feel most comfortable? Where are you already doing a lot of

work?

Which tier(s) are your areas for growth?

Where do you have less in place? Where might you focus to deepen your

practice?

(4) Targeted Scaffolding:

Targeted scaffolding moves you from a universal approach (strategies, routines, etc.) to something more specific in order to meet individual scholars' needs. Targeted scaffolding:

- Draws upon high-quality relationships (need to know the scholar, what s/he can do, what s/he is struggling with, and why);
- Draws upon a deep understanding and knowledge of the skills, what they look like and how they progress (getting specific about what aspect of selfregulation is causing the problem...what does a learning progression look like, identify discrete and incremental steps);
- Asks us to provide students with <u>gradually more challenging demands</u>, while slowly decreasing reliance on external supports
- This is where the strategy meets the kid!

(2) Daily Routines and Structures:

Routines and structures are critical because they ensure that SEL occurs across the school, throughout the day, in predictable ways.

What are Routines?

- Recurring, predictable, expected events or times of day (greeting/arrival, Morning Meeting, transition to recess/math, lining up to wash hands, walking in hallways, end of day/departure);
- Typically occur during unstructured time and serve as key opportunities for independent, un-mediated interactions with peers.
- Routines provide lots of opportunities to practice.

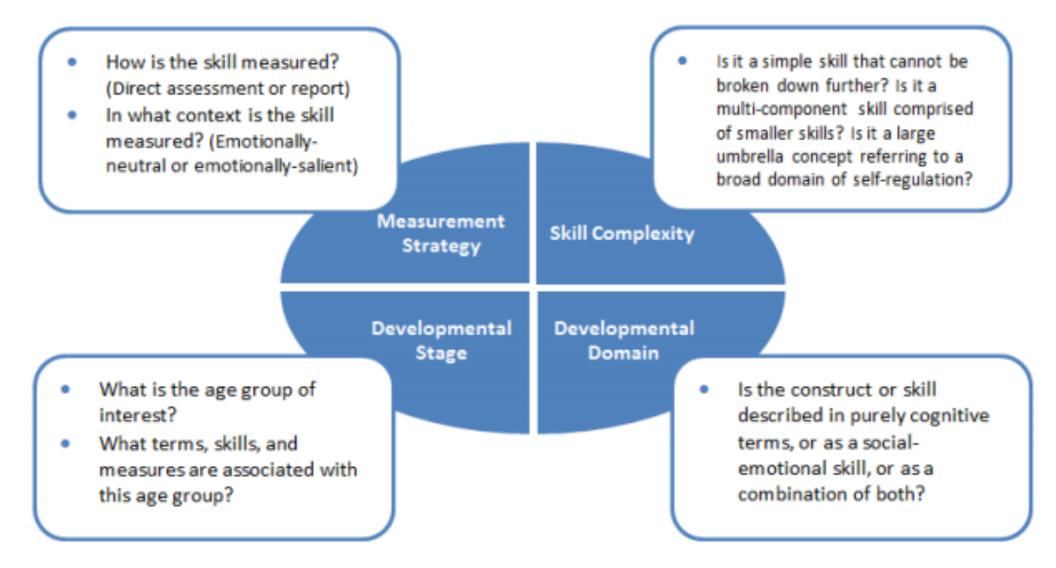
What are Structures?

- Anything in the room that supports you and scholars;
- Reminders, tools, and specific techniques:
 - o Visual mediators, pictures, posters
 - Physical manipulatives;
 - A place in the room (Thinking Spot or Cool-Down Corner)
- · Structures are part of the day and part of the room.

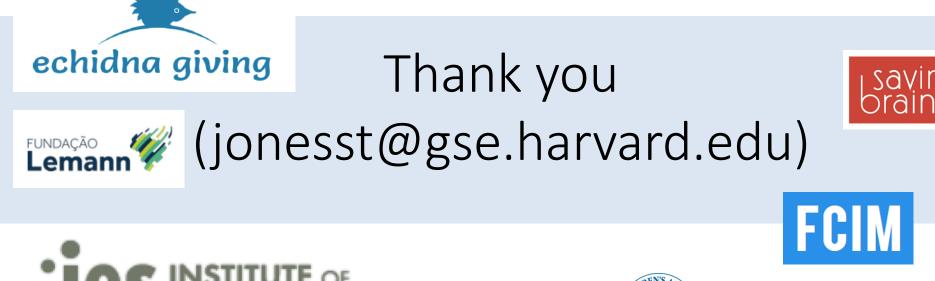
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Frontier 3. Assessment & Evaluation

from EF Mapping Project: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/opre/efmapping_report_101416_final_508.pdf











ASCEN



Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development





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