

Social and Emotional Learning

Lesson Blueprints: Why SEL?

Grade Level: High School

Essential Questions

1. What are the various ways in which social and emotional learning impact individuals throughout their academic careers and beyond? In their relationships with themselves, their peers, mentors, teachers and parents?
2. How can SEL translate into “traditional” academic studies?
3. In what ways can SEL learning be beneficial in interpreting the world around us (interpersonal relationships, media interpretation, professional/personal pursuits)?

Potential Discussion Points/Teaching Moments

1. What makes a source material valid? (Where was it published, who was the author, when was it published, who is the potential audience)
2. How does one make an argument using either anecdotal or factual evidence from a text?
3. How does one handle/incorporate contradictory arguments or evidence in one’s own argument?
4. What makes a valid data set (different demographics, large sample size, long-running studies)?
5. If class is able to work in groups or have a group discussion, point out moments of student/student, teacher/student etc. that demonstrate SEL

Materials

- Slides/overheads/handouts of the following:
 - SEL circle chart (CASEL)
 - Research shows...
 - Individual Core Competency definitions
- Copies of the CASEL definitions of the 5 Core Competencies, one per student
- Copies of Educational Leadership article, [“Boosting Social and Emotional Competence,”](#) one per student
- Five Core Competencies Worksheet

Teacher

1. Introduce and define Social Emotional Learning and how the class period will move through definition to explanation to examination and examples.
2. Post the slide of the circle graph of the Five Core Competencies of SEL and ask students what they notice, what they think it means and how they think it affects them as students, individuals, and citizens of the world. Ask questions to examine how these may change over time (e.g. from fifth grade to current day, from current day to college etc.) or in different spaces (home, school, with friends).

3. Post the slide regarding research about SEL. Discuss whom this information would benefit the most (e.g., parents, teachers, students, employers, the police, college admissions people, etc.) and why.
4. Give each student a copy of the Five Core Competencies definitions, one worksheet, and one copy of the abridged Kathy Beland article.
 - a. Unpack the definition of each competency as directed on the worksheet.
 - b. List topics/lessons/current events/etc. that could be investigated under the competency.
 - c. Instruct each student to select a core competency, then introduce the worksheet. The prior discussion can be used to answer the first three questions.
 - d. Introduce the article. Explain that each student will read the introduction and only the paragraph that corresponds with their chosen competency. They will use the article to answer questions four and five.
5. Ask for examples of different competencies for each of the five questions. If possible, make note of where different CC's can work in the same situation and vice versa. Time permitting, give extra time for answers to number five and again lay out similarities and differences between answers.

Conclusion

After reviewing the worksheet, review the SEL Core Competencies and discuss how social emotional learning impacts us as students, individuals, and citizens of the world. Ask students to discuss how this class might approach different topics, current events, issues, etc. under the umbrella of SEL.

Notes

SEL Five (5) Core Competencies Worksheet

Grade Level: High School

Core Competency _____

Directions

Use the provided article "Boosting Social and Emotional Confidence" by Kathy Beland to answer questions four and five.

1.

What is an important skill related to this core competency? Why? In what environment could an individual benefit from having this skill?

2.

Using personal experience or hypotheticals, list three specific examples of how this core competency impacts students.

3.

Using personal experience or hypotheticals, list three specific examples of how this core competency impacts students outside of school (at work, in social situations, at home).

4.

Which anecdote in the introductory paragraph of the article demonstrates your core competency? Why?

5.

After reading your core competency's paragraph in the article, devise an example of how that competency can be used in your favorite subject's class.

The Five Core Competencies of SEL
**CASEL: Collaborative for Academic, Social,
and Emotional Learning**



Research shows students receiving quality SEL instruction demonstrated:

- **Better academic performance:**
achievement scores an average of 11 percentile points higher than students who did not receive SEL instruction
- **Improved attitudes and behaviors:**
greater motivation to learn, deeper commitment to school, increased time devoted to schoolwork, and better classroom behavior
- **Fewer negative behaviors:**
decreased disruptive class behavior, noncompliance, aggression, delinquent acts, and disciplinary referrals
- **Reduced emotional distress:**
fewer reports of student depression, anxiety, stress, and social withdrawal

CASEL (Collaborative for Academic, Social, and Emotional Learning)

Self-Awareness

“The ability to accurately recognize one’s emotions and thoughts and their influence on behavior. This includes accurately assessing one’s strengths and limitations and possessing a well-grounded sense of confidence and optimism.”

Self-Management

“The ability to regulate one’s emotions, thoughts, and behaviors effectively in different situations. This includes managing stress, controlling impulses, motivating oneself, and setting and working toward achieving personal and academic goals.”

Social Awareness

“The ability to take the perspective of and empathize with others from diverse backgrounds and cultures, to understand social and ethical norms for behavior, and to recognize family, school, and community resources and supports.”

Relationship Skills

“The ability to establish and maintain healthy and rewarding relationships with diverse individuals and groups. This includes communicating clearly, listening actively, cooperating, resisting inappropriate social pressure, negotiating conflict constructively, and seeking and offering help when needed.”

Responsible Decision Making

“The ability to make constructive and respectful choices about personal behavior and social interactions based on consideration of ethical standards, safety concerns, social norms, the realistic evaluation of consequences of various actions, and the well-being of self and others.”

Article: Boosting Social and Emotional Competence

Publication: Educational Leadership

By: Kathy Beland, April 2007, Volume 64

Only by building relationship skills into high school curriculums can we help graduates prepare for the world of work.

Alma, a sophomore at Eleanor Roosevelt High School in Greenbelt, Maryland, is sitting quietly in the lunchroom, observing the social scene that swirls around her. This may seem like standard practice for a 16-year-old, but Alma is actually fulfilling an assignment for health class. Her charge is to identify facial expressions and study behavior in a public setting. Later, she will discuss with her classmates what she has learned about empathizing with multiple perspectives. Like naturalists who painstakingly observe animals in their habitats, Alma and her classmates are becoming trained observers of human nature.

Back in class, Alma expresses surprise at what she hadn't noticed before, such as the number of students who eat alone and how big and overwhelming the school might seem to new students. Other students agree. They often focus on their own concerns; looking outside themselves has opened their eyes to the experiences of others and the challenges of attending a magnet school that draws students from across the county.

Down the hall, a 9th grade English class discusses the effects of labeling and stereotyping. Their point of reference is Sandra Cisneros's novella *The House on Mango Street* about growing up in a Hispanic section of Chicago. Students share how their own feelings about passing through unfamiliar neighborhoods compare with those of Cisneros's narrator. The discussion segues to behaviors and school situations that divide or exclude students. In small groups, students present ideas on how to form a more inclusive school community. Each student will eventually write an illustrated autobiographical novella, based on his or her own life experiences and reflections on these themes.

These students are taking part in a new program that integrates social and emotional learning into the high school curriculum. Social and emotional learning is the process by which people develop the skills to recognize and manage emotions, form positive relationships, solve problems, become motivated to accomplish a goal, make responsible decisions, and avoid risky behavior. Employers have made it abundantly clear that they now expect from high school graduates a level of social and emotional competency as high as—if not higher than—the level

of any technical skill. There is ample evidence that social and emotional skills are crucial to success in school, work, and personal life—and affect a person's quality of life in all three arenas. Students without these skills will be hard-pressed to fulfill their potential, whether they pursue postsecondary education or head straight to the world of work.

The Real Test

Although school districts are now instituting must-pass high school assessments, many employers say the real test for high school graduates is succeeding in the global economy. Passing this test requires a new constellation of skills that enable people to excel within a diverse workforce and a fast-changing marketplace.

In spring 2006, the Partnership for 21st Century Skills and other groups who watch employment trends asked more than 400 human resource professionals what skills they believe will be necessary for success in the workplace in this century—and whether new entrants to the workforce display those skills

(Casner-Lotto & Barrington, 2006). Of the 20 skills respondents cited most, the 5 rated most important for high school graduates were

- Professionalism/work ethic
- Teamwork/collaboration
- Oral communication
- Ethics/social responsibility
- Reading comprehension

Much farther down the list were two skills tested in high school assessments: mathematics and science. A similar top-five ranking for college graduates did not even include reading comprehension. Although survey respondents checked “basic knowledge/skills” as a requirement for most jobs, they said “applied skills” trump these basics in the workplace. Respondents believed high school graduates were largely deficient in applied skills and issued a plea to K–12 educators to further develop students’ personal and interpersonal skills.

William Fitzpatrick of Shell Trading and Shipping summed up the prevailing view:

We’re looking for people who can build relationships, have presence, and have intellectual capacity, people who have been involved in the community and in civic activities, individuals who can engage with people both inside and outside the company. (Casner-Lotto & Barrington, 2006, p. 25)

Educators need not view academic learning and social and emotional learning as opposite ends of a tug-of-war. When both support each other, students are more apt to be engaged in learning and develop themselves personally.

Social and Emotional Competencies

In the opening vignettes, students were developing skills in social awareness, one of five competency areas of social and emotional learning delineated by the Collaborative for Academic, Social, and Emotional Learning (CASEL) at the University of Illinois at Chicago. The other four competency areas are self-awareness, self-management, relationship skills, and responsible decision making (CASEL, 2005). These competencies serve as the curricular framework for School-Connect, the program some teachers piloted at Eleanor Roosevelt High School by integrating it into their English and health classes (Beland & Douglass, 2006). As educators recognize the centrality of social and emotional competence, they have developed programs and curriculums like School-Connect to teach these skills in school.

Social Awareness

Social awareness skills—such as recognizing what others are thinking and feeling, empathizing with people different from ourselves, and showing compassion— form the basis for community building. Students need a sense of community to perform well academically. Research correlates school connectedness, a feeling of belonging in school, with academic motivation (Resnick et al., 1997). When students feel safe to speak up in class and take on academic challenges and when they have peers and a caring teacher they can turn to for support, they are more likely to adopt school norms, follow rules, and apply effort in their classes.

Schools can increase social awareness, and school connectedness, by training faculty members in building relationships and creating supportive learning environments. In the School-Connect program, teachers take time to find out about their students and help students find out about one another. Students help create classroom guidelines for behavior, interview and introduce one another to the class, and interview their teachers to find out what they need from students in order to be effective teachers. Students share what they need from their teachers to learn effectively. Teachers foster

discussion skills that help students actively and respectfully listen to their peers.

Key topics for discussion include overcoming barriers to empathy, reducing labeling and stereotyping, and improving attitudes toward diversity. These topics naturally fit into an English or health curriculum but can also be worked into history and science classes. For example, students could explore the historical effects of racism and learn about institutions, legislation, and movements that sought to right these wrongs. They might study how science has at times been used to divide people and at other times illuminated people's common needs and experiences.

Self-Awareness and Self-Management

Self-awareness and self-management are also key to building a learning community. Self-awareness includes skills in recognizing our own emotions and cultivating our strengths and positive qualities. Self-management involves managing emotions and establishing and working toward short- or long-term goals. Teachers can discuss and model these skills as part of any class.

Self-awareness and stress-reduction skills are especially easy to integrate into classroom life. Before tests or class presentations, teachers can guide students in practicing positive visualizations, supportive self-statements, and relaxation techniques. To foster self-management, students can set goals at the beginning of a course and monitor their progress throughout the semester.

Students can also explore the importance of these skills through academic content. One English class gave Shakespeare's famous couple, Romeo and Juliet, a stress test and then discussed what factors in the lives of these star-crossed teens produced such high scores. They considered whether the pair might have avoided tragedy if Romeo had tried techniques for reducing anger and controlling his impulses or if Juliet had been more self-reflective. Students drew parallels to their own lives. This helped students see how emotions—and the presence or lack of emotional management—are pivotal in works of literature as well as real-life events.

Relationship Skills and Decision Making

The fourth and fifth competency areas, relationship skills and responsible decision making, relate to the teamwork/ collaboration skills and socially responsible behavior that employers rated as crucial in the 2006 survey of 400 human resource workers.

In the health course at Eleanor Roosevelt, students role-play the skills involved in relationship building, such as apologizing. In one class, a male student balked at apologizing, even in a role-play. Fellow students offered encouragement, reminding him that apologizing is a show of strength, not weakness. These students had discussed how messages promoted through the media—especially those related to gender—maintain a powerful grip on people. They had also analyzed and improved on the actual apologies of public figures and discussed the consequences of these leaders' errant behaviors and the effects of their apologies.

With the class helping him break through these invisible bonds, the student finally delivered his lines. But students and teacher agreed: It takes time and practice to make a social skill like apologizing your own. If this student does learn to apologize gracefully, he will possess a desirable talent. Taking responsibility for one's behavior is a key component of professionalism and workplace ethics.

Teachers can weave practice in responsible decision making into the curriculum by having students apply a problem-solving and decision-making strategy to conflicts found in the study of almost any subject. This strategy includes developing a problem statement that contains opposing viewpoints, generating ideas and solutions, evaluating these ideas and solutions using relevant criteria, and selecting an optimal solution.

For example, students reading *The Joy Luck Club* by Amy Tan might write diary entries for both the main character and her mother, contrasting the way each of these characters would view one of their numerous conflicts. Students could create a dialogue in which mother and daughter arrive at a neutral problem statement. They can practice the same process with historical conflicts once faced by real people, and follow up by applying the strategy to a conflict of their own.

Fostering relationships and making good decisions are also essential elements of the learning strategies many teachers use. For example, cooperative learning and project-based learning require students to work in pairs or teams. Such learning strategies simulate a workplace environment: Students learn to take different roles, plan a project, make decisions, solve problems, and negotiate with one another to achieve a goal. They also build autonomy through deciding what they want to research and choosing how to display this knowledge to others.

Striking a Chord

After working through the School-Connect curriculum, students reflect on what they learned about themselves and their relationships: What social and emotional skills did they find valuable? Would they like to see social and emotional skill building integrated into other subjects? Students enthusiastically affirm the value of practicing these skills. Clearly, social and emotional skills strike a chord with students in terms of what they believe they need to thrive— in high school and in the future.

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