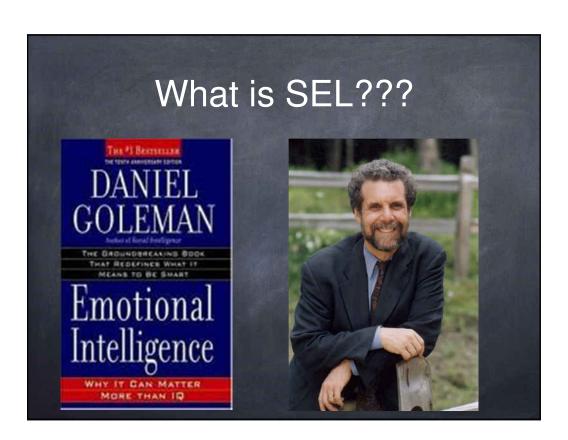


What is PATHS®?

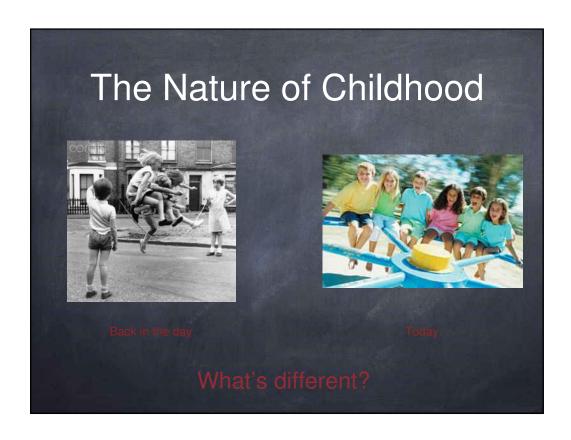
- Promote social and emotional competence
- Prevent or reduce behavioral and emotional problems in young children
- Prevent future adjustment problems through the development & integration of essential skills in emotional literacy, behavioral selfcontrol and problem solving.
- Improve the social & academic climate of the classroom and school.

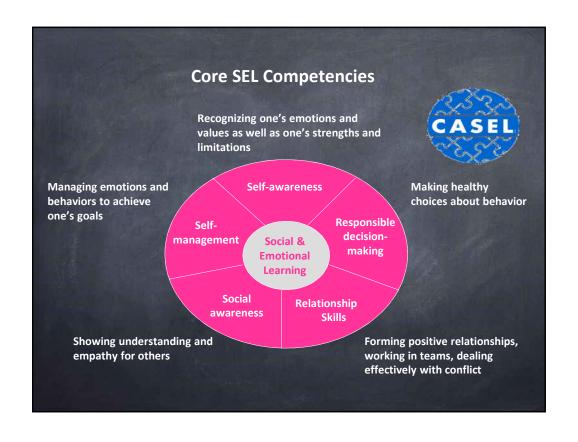




Emotional Intelligence

"Self-awareness – recognizing a feeling as it happens – is the keystone of emotional intelligence... The ability to monitor feelings from moment to moment is [also] crucial to psychological insight and self-understanding. An inability to notice our true feelings leaves us at their mercy. People with greater certainty about their feelings are better pilots of their lives." (Goleman, 1995, p43)





The Importance of Social-Emotional Competencies

Social emotional skills enable children to:

- Form friendships and feel empathy for others
- Manage anger and frustration; inhibit impulses
- Follow routines and rules; engage in learning
- Communicate effectively; solve social problems



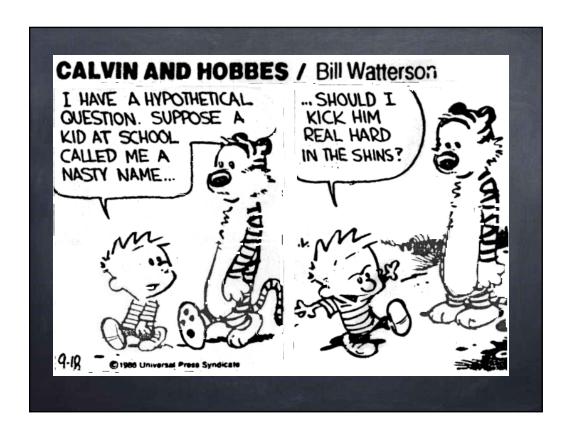
Children who do <u>not</u> develop these competencies...

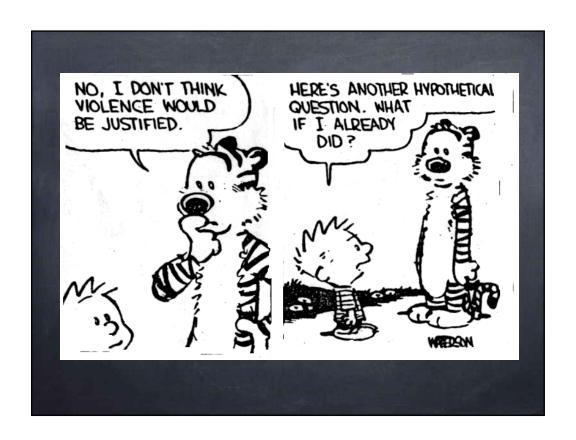
- Risk stable and escalating behavior problems
- More often experience learning problems and academic delays
- Are vulnerable to peer rejection and victimization
- Risk adolescent problems (school failure, substance use, criminal activity)



SEL and Academics

Emerging research validates the importance of SEL in academic settings and it's impact, both direct and indirect, on motivational, behavioral and performance outcomes. (Caprara, 2000, Zins et al., 2004)











Development 3-6 Years

Preschool Years (3-6)

Language develops powerful role in communication
Child can recognize/label basic emotions
Arousal and Desire >Symbolic mediation> Behavior
Development of role-taking abilities
Beginning of reflective social planning problem solving (generation of alternative plans for behavior)



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Plea Lear

Development and Social Behaviour What would your mom want for her birthday? 3 year old 5 year old





The Learning Process

- SEL is not automatic
- Compliance vs. SEL
- Generalization opportunities
- Practice to promote SEL

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Children Learn Through Social Experience

- Social-emotional skills are interpersonal skills.
- Children learn by watching how adults (including teachers) interact with them and with each other.
- Child learning is affected by the way that adults make them feel.
- Teacher support and feedback help children become more skillful at handle social challenges.

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Two things teachers can do to build social-emotional learning...

- Teachers can provide guidance.
 (information, examples, instructions)
 The PATHS® Lessons
- Teachers can provide opportunities for pract (support, feedback, and encouragement)
 The Support Strategies

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Build a Caring Classroom...With Relationships

Classroom-focused

- Create a positive, warm community
- Foster positive connections between peers

Individual-focused

- Help children feel special
- Foster children's skill development

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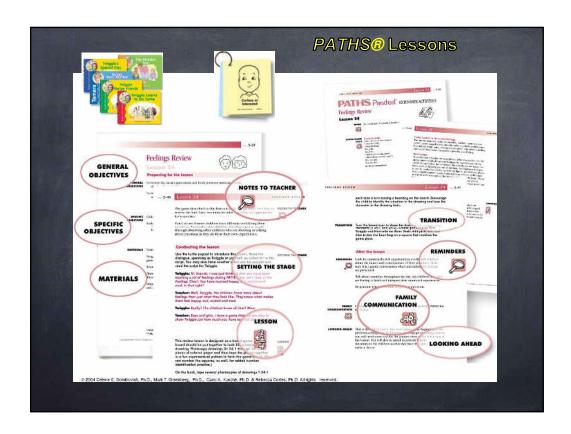
PATHS® Kid of the Day

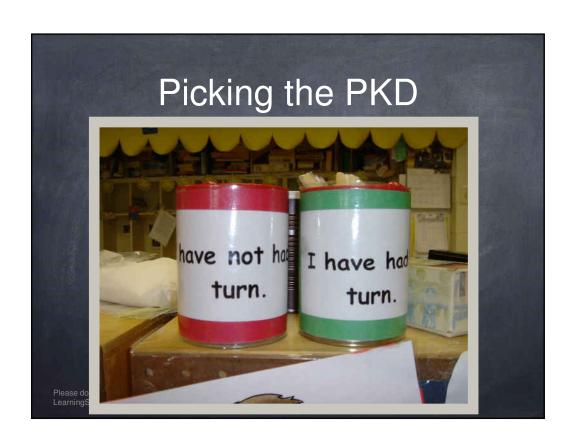
The development of a healthy self-esteem and self-confidence requires repetitive experiences of a positive and realistic nature

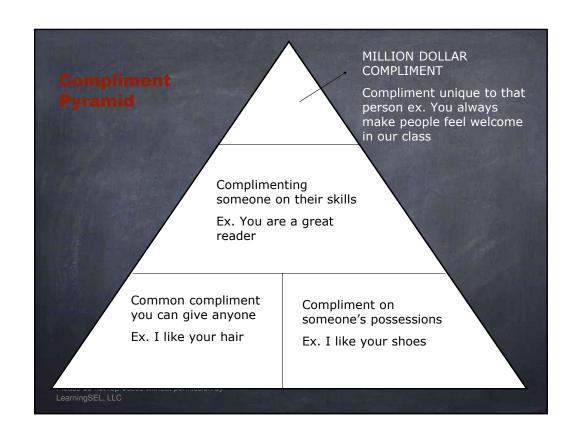
To develop self-esteem, we do PKD every day to give the students as many opportunities as possible to be PKD.

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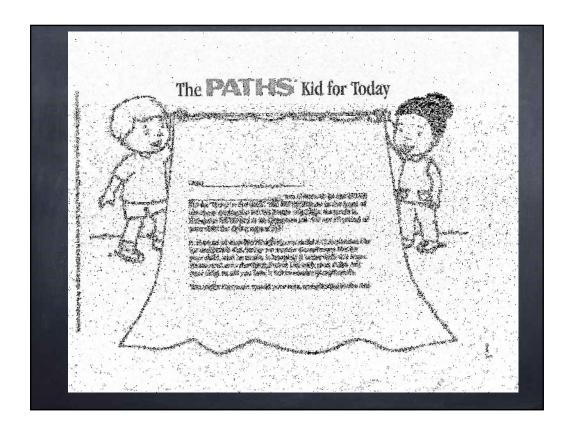


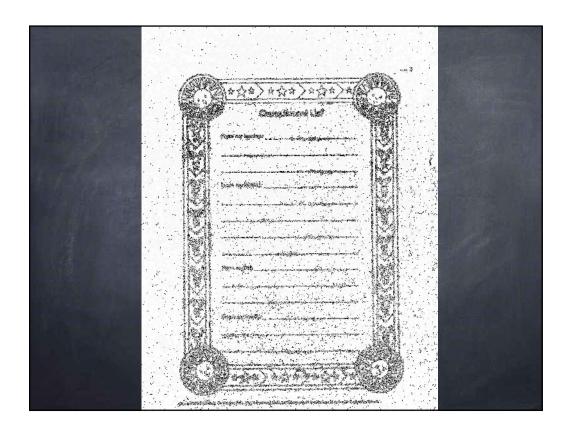
Compliments

Common ways to compliment:

- The way someone LOOKS:
 "Wow, you look so nice today!"
- Something someone HAS: "I like your new toy."
- Something someone DOES:
 "You really cleaned up quickly."
- The way someone IS:
 "I like the way you were gentle with the kitty."





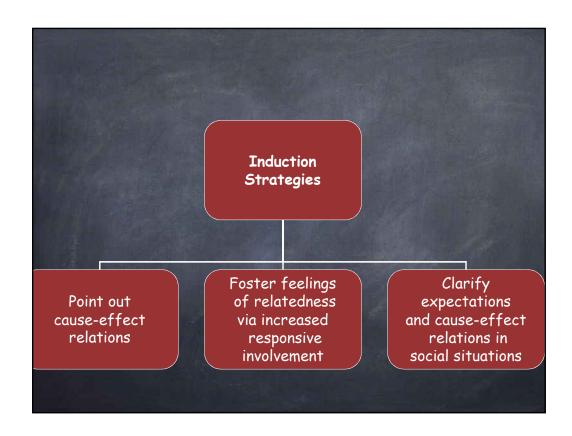


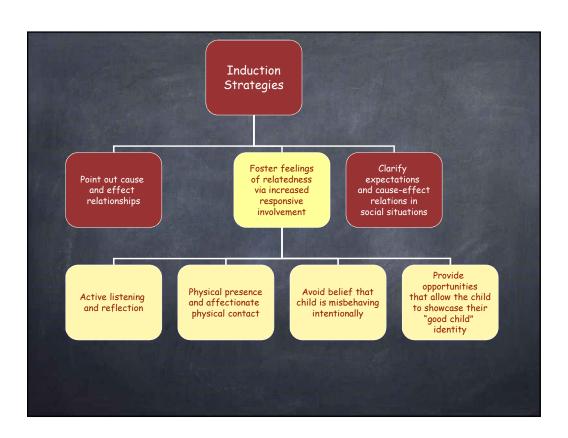
Induction Strategies

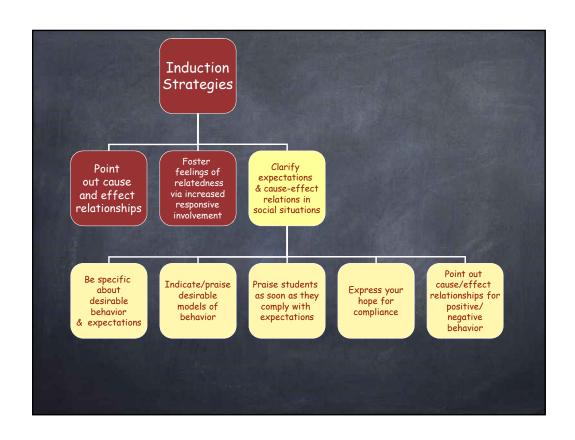
- Induction strategies are used when children exhibit mild forms of disruptive or insensitive behavior.
- They provide children with information, feedback, and support to help them reflect on their behavior, and selfcorrect.

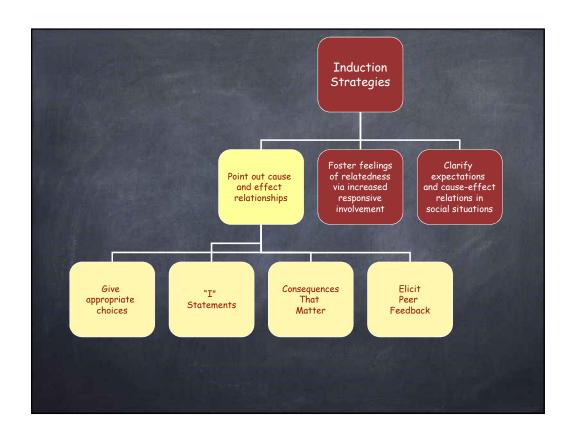
Induction vs. Coercion

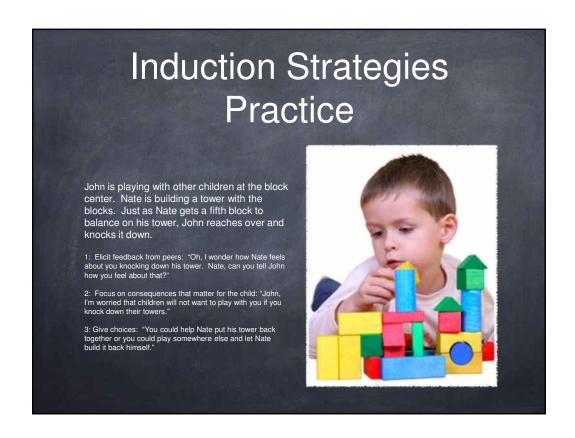
- Induction strategies elicit improved behavior by encouraging selfawareness and self-correction.
- In contrast, the use of direct commands and consequences (e.g., telling children to stop the misbehavior, identifying negative consequences if they don't) elicit improved behavior by exerting authority.
- Direct commands may be effective in getting obedience, but Induction strategies do more – they promote the practice of self-control.











During the reading circle, Kelly begins to roll around on the ground, bumping into Lisa and distracting other children.

 Which induction strategy would you use? Give a statement using that strategy.



Sandy is playing with the ball on the playground. She drops the ball. Michael catches it and runs away from Sandy, calling out "This is my ball."

Which induction strategy would you use? Give a statement using that strategy.



Laura and Maria are playing in the dress-up center. They both reach for a pink scarf. Laura says "It's mine, I had it first!" and grabs it away from Maria. Maria begins to cry.

 Which induction strategy would you use? Give a statement using that strategy.



Juan throws his coat on the floor when he is told that he must put in on before going outside.

 Which induction strategy would you use? Give a statement using that strategy.

