

What is social-emotional learning?

Social-emotional learning (SEL) is the process through which people learn to manage their emotions, interact with others, and achieve goals.¹ Your expanded learning program's expertise in SEL can support these outcomes: ²



Self-awareness

Young people are able to recognize and understand their own personal identity and feelings

Self-management

Young people regulate and monitor their own behaviors, feelings, and impulses in order to make responsible decisions, maintain focus, and achieve goals.



Social awareness

Young people have the capacity for empathy, are able to consider and appreciate the diverse feelings, perspectives, and personal contexts of others.

Interpersonal skills

Young people use effective communication and collaboration skills to establish and maintain positive and productive relationships.



Self-efficacy

Young people believe in their own capabilities and their ability to learn, achieve goals, and succeed.

Growth mindset

Young people believe that they can, through their own efforts, grow in their intelligence and abilities.

Why is social-emotional learning important?

SEL is essential to success in school, work, and life.





- Adapted from the Collaborative for Academic, Social, and Emotional Learning (CASEL)'s definition.
- 2. See Student Success Comes Full Circle, Expanded Learning 360°/365, 2015 for more information.



High-quality expanded learning environments and practices promote social-emotional learning.

SEL is a foundational component of all youth development programs. In fact, 6 of the *Quality Standards for Expanded Learning in California* directly promote 3 core areas of SEL.

Quality Standards



Safe & supportive environment



Active & engaged learning



Skill building



Youth voice & leadership



Diversity, access, & equity

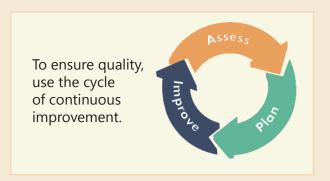


Healthy choices & behaviors

SEL Areas



Research is clear: only high-quality programs can support SEL outcomes.³



When schools and programs work together, kids benefit.

To work as authentic partners, schools and programs should:

Commit to a shared vision of student success

Use a common vocabulary for SEL skills

Build on existing programs & services

Share and implement consistent learning strategies

Recognize and honor learning in and out of the classroom

Talk about, and act upon, ideas for collaboration

- 3. 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.
- 4. Several icons made by Freepik from www.flaticon.com.