

Educators believe greater emphasis on SEL learning would have major benefits.¹ IN SCHOOL AT WORK IN LIFE

of all teachers say SEL will improve academic

performance.

believe SEL will be a major benefit in preparing students for the workforce.

believe SEL will help students become good citizens.

Not true

This is probably true



There's an emerging and resounding consensus among researchers and educators alike that SEL/noncognitive skills measurement matters—a lot. Decades of research has shown the

matters in the long run.²

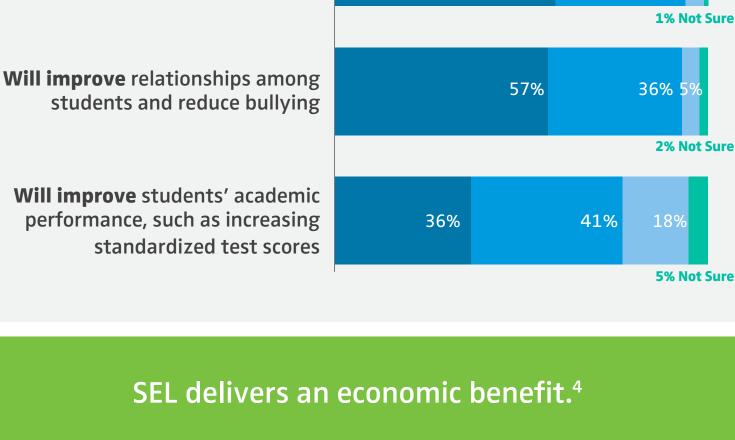
Big Five personality factors predict a host of important outcomes across different ages, countries, and cultures. SEL/noncognitive skills can be matched to the Big Five factors.



Will improve relationships 59% 35% 5% between teachers and students

has a meaningful impact.3

This is definitely true



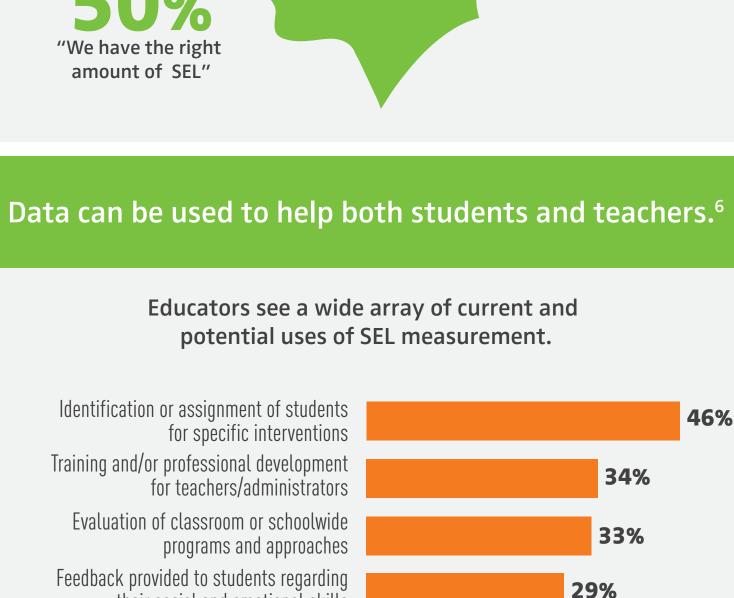
On average, every \$1 invested in SEL programs yields \$11 in

long-term benefits, ranging from reduced juvenile crime,

higher lifetime earnings, and better mental and physical health.



"We need more SEL"



25%

17%

8%

Other 2%

decisions

Public reporting

their social and emotional skills

Teacher and/or administrator evaluations

School and/or district accountability

Measurement of SEL is reliable and valid. 7, 8, 9 Decades of work based on the Big Five, in diverse disciplines, spanning psychology, economics, and policy, attest to the veracity of constructs comprising the Tessera™ Noncognitive Assessment System. To address well-known validity threats, the Tessera Noncognitive Assessment System uses disparate methodologies to assess each construct, with continual data collection and analysis providing reliability and evidence-based support for a compelling theory of action. The Tessera Noncognitive Assessment System uses **3** methods to counter potential problems with faking and reference bias. **Self-report rating scales.** Students rate the extent to which they

Forced-choice items. Students are presented with statements designed to assess how their noncognitive

agree with a series of statements

skills play out in the school context.

Situational judgment test items.

responses to these scenarios.

Students rate the extent to which they

school life and respond to five possible

agree with scenarios that reflect everyday

designed to assess how their noncognitive

asked to select the statements that are "most like them" and "least like them."

skills play out in the school context and are



1. Civic Enterprises., Bridgeland, J., Bruce, M., & Hariharan, (2013). The Missing Piece: A National Teacher Survey on How Social and Emotional Learning Can Empower Children and Transform Schools. Collaborative for Academic, Social, and

Download our report

Six Steps to Better Educating and Assessing the Whole Child in Your District or School

Emotional Learning. Chicago.

Sources

Emotional Learning. Chicago.

 $resources/A_Rosetta_Stone_for_Noncognitive_Skills.pdf.$

3. Civic Enterprises., Bridgeland, J., Bruce, M., & Hariharan, (2013). The Missing Piece: A National Teacher Survey on How Social and Emotional Learning Can Empower Children and Transform Schools. Collaborative for Academic, Social, and 4. Belfield, C., Bowden, B., Klapp, A., Levin, H., Shand, R., & Zander, S. (2015). The economic value of social and emotional learning. New York, NY: Center for Benefit-Cost Studies in Education.

5: Education Week Research Center. Social and Emotional Learning: Perspectives from America's Schools (2015) Editorial Projects in Education Inc., Bethesda, MD. 7: Boyle, G. J., Matthews, G., & Saklofske, D. H. (Eds.). (2008). The SAGE Handbook of Personality Theory and Assessment: Personality Measurement and Testing (Vol. 2). Los Angeles: Sage.

8: Whetzel, D. L., & McDaniel, M. A. (2009). Situational judgment tests: An overview of current research. Human Resource

2. Roberts, R. D., Martin, J. E., & Olaru, G. (2015). A Rosetta stone for noncognitive skills: Understanding, assessing, and enhancing noncognitive skills in primary and secondary education. Retrieved from: http://www.proexam.org/images/

9: Brown, A., & Maydeu-Olivares, A. (2011). Item response modeling of forced-choice questionnaires. Educational and Psychological measurement, 71, 460-502. Copyright © 2016 Professional Examination Service

Management Review, 19, 188-202.