Behavioral Skills and Attributes

Social Behaviors (and Their Opposites): Label and define the behaviors you want to see, not the misbehaviors that you do not want to see.

Social behaviors include:

- · Cooperation (Disruption)-Interacting positively within learning environment and with others
- Social respect (Defiance)—Complying with expectations
- Physical respect (Aggression)—Demonstrating care and concern for physical being and space of others
- · Verbal respect (Inappropriate language)—Using kind, positive, and supportive words
- Attention (Inattention)—Ability to focus
- Self-control (Impulsivity)—Ability to control oneself physically and verbally
- Attendance (Absences)—Physical, cognitive, and emotional presence at school
- · Honesty (Lying, cheating, or stealing)—Truthfulness in relationships and learning
- Empathy (Harassment or bullying)—Consideration of others' situations

Academic Behaviors (and Their Opposites): Label and define the behaviors you want to see, not the misbehaviors that you do not want to see.

Academic behaviors include:

- Metacognitive practices (Unreflective learning)—Knowledge and beliefs about thinking
- Growth mindset and positive self-concept (Fixed mindset and negative self-talk)—Viewing learning as continuous and intelligence as malleable
- Self-monitoring and internal locus of control (External loci of control)—Ability to plan, prepare, and proceed
- · Engagement and motivation (Apathy)—Ability to maintain interest and drive
- Strategy creation and use (Passive learning)—Techniques for construction, organization, and memorization of knowledge
- Volition and perseverance (Learned helplessness)—Efforts students need to maintain their motivation
- Resilience (Emotional fragility)—Techniques for regulating response to situations

Twenty-First Century Skills

These skills mean students know how to:

- Access and evaluate information
- Adapt to change
- Apply technology
- Be flexible
- Be responsible to others
- Collaborate with others in diverse teams
- · Communicate clearly
- Create media products
- Guide and lead others
- Innovate

- Manage projects, goals, and time
- Problem solve
- Produce results
- · Reason effectively
- Self-direct learning
- · Think creatively
- Think critically
- · Think systematically
- Use and manage information
- · Work independently

College- and Career-Readiness Skills

- Manage effort and time
- Monitor progress and confirm precision of work
- Organize and construct products in various forms
- Persist
- · Practice self-awareness
- Read strategically
- Reflect on reasons of success or failure

- Seek help and self-advocate
- Self-monitor and self-motivate
- Set goals
- Understand academic expectations for college admission
- Understand financial aid options and procedures
- Value knowledge

Self-Regulation

- Plan, including-
 - · Goal setting
 - Strategic thinking
- · Manage their time
- Monitor-
 - Self-motivation
 - Delaying gratification
 - Attention control

- · Reflect, including-
 - Self-advocating
 - Self-evaluation
 - · Self-assessment

Executive Functioning

Executive functioning means:

- Setting goals and establishing a due date
- · Planning, prioritizing, and sequencing the steps or tasks needed to reach the goal
- Identifying necessary information, materials, or both
- · Obtaining and organizing the information, materials needed to complete the goal, or both
- Beginning the task
- Persevering through distractions and delaying gratification
- Establishing a reasonable work rate so that the goal is met by the due date
- Shifting from one task to another smoothly
- Responding to, and incorporating, feedback
- Assessing performance and progress toward the goal
- Controlling emotional responses to difficult situations
- Seeing tasks through to completion

Social-Emotional Learning (SEL) Competencies From CASEL

CASEL lists social-emotional learning competencies as:

- Self-awareness—The ability, within oneself, to recognize how emotions influence behavior; assess strengths and limitations with healthy self-efficacy, optimism, and a growth mindset; and identify emotions
- Self-management—The ability, within oneself, to regulate emotions, thoughts, and behaviors; manage stress; control impulses; be motivated; set goals; and organize
- Social awareness—The ability to empathize with and respect others; understand norms for behavior; and recognize family, school, and community resources and supports
- Relationship management—The ability to establish and maintain healthy and rewarding relationships; communicate clearly; listen well; cooperate with others; resist inappropriate social pressure; negotiate conflict constructively; and seek and offer help
- Responsible decision making—The ability to make choices about behaviors based on ethics, safety, and social norms; evaluate consequences of actions; respect the well-being of oneself and others; identify problems; analyze situations; solve problems; and reflect on and learn from experiences

Learning and Life Strategies	
Conscientiousness	Reasoning
	• Empathy
	Attention
	Awareness of social situations
Optimism	Belief in oneself
	Self-monitoring and self-motivating
	Growth mindset and positive self-concept
Metacognition	Problem solving
	Thinking creatively and critically
	Analyzing and evaluating findings and viewpoints
Motivation and volition	Managing projects, goals, and time
	Thinking systematically
	Employing memorization techniques, study skills, technology skills, and problem-solving strategies
	Monitoring progress and confirming the precision of work
	Setting short-term and long-term goals
	Creating and using strategies
Perseverance	Practicing self-directed learning
	Working independently
	Managing effort, time, and materials
Relationships	Collaborating responsibly with others in diverse teams
	Communicating clearly and persuasively
	Guiding and leading others
	Managing relationships
	Being aware of emotions
	Making responsible decisions
Resilience	Adaptability to change
	Flexibility
	Persistence

Self-advocacy • Focusing on an interest or career pathway or major • Being self-aware • Reflecting on reasons of success or failure and seeking help • Communicating in written, verbal, and social ways Examples of School or Agency's Lists of Behavioral Skills **Knowledge is Power Program (KIPP):** Three Rs: • Grit • Respect • Self-control • Responsibility Zest • Readiness • Social intelligence Three Ss: • Gratitude • Strategy • Optimism • Self-efficacy • Self-starting Curiosity **Character Counts!: REAL:** Trustworthiness • Respect Respect • Effort Responsibility • Attitude Fairness • Leadership Three Ms: Caring • Citizenship • Motivation **Scholarly Attributes:** • Metacognition • Respect yourself and others • Monitoring MOP: • Make good decisions • Solve your own problems • Motivation • Organization • Perseverance PRIDE: • Positive • Responsible Integrity

Dependable Engage