

Social and emotional learning

Moderate impact for very low cost based on very limited evidence

Social and emotional learning (SEL) interventions and approaches seek to improve pupils' interaction with others and their self-management of emotions

Implementation cost

Evidence strength

Impact (months)







months

Subject breakdown

maths: 23 reading: 31 toolkit: 53

School phase breakdown

primary: 37 secondary: 16 toolkit: 53

Technical Appendix

The criteria used to judge the inclusion of studies in the Toolkit are:

- The population sampled involved early years and school age learners from 3-18 learning in their first language.
- The intervention or approach being tested was educational in nature, including named or clearly defined programmes and recognisable approaches classifiable according to the Toolkit strand definitions (e.g. peer tutoring or small group teaching). The intervention or approach is undertaken in a normal educational setting or environment for the learners involved, such as a nursery or school or a typical setting (e.g. an outdoor field centre or museum).
- A valid comparison was made between those receiving the educational intervention or approach and those not receiving
 it.
- Outcomes include the assessment of educational or cognitive achievement which reports quantitative results from testing
 of attainment or learning outcomes, such as by standardised tests or other appropriate curriculum assessments or school
 examinations or appropriate cognitive measures.
- The study design provided a quantitative estimate of the impact of the intervention or approach on the educational
 attainment of the sample, calculated or estimated in the form of an effect size (standardised mean difference) based on a
 counterfactual comparison.

Standardised mean differences and confidence intervals for the most appropriate estimates of the impact of the intervention or approach for the Toolkit were extracted from each included study, along with other study variables. These effect sizes were further synthesised into a single pooled effect using a random effects meta-analysis adopting a restricted maximum likelihood (REML) estimation methods. For the full details of the methodology see the Protocol and Analysis Plan (Plan_June2019.pdf)

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References (53)

The forest plot below is a graphical representation of the results of all included studies in this Toolkit strand. It shows the effect size and confidence interval of each study, and whether the particular intervention in that study was more or less effective than standard practice or other alternative interventions that the study looked at.

Studies that show an effect size result on the right-hand side of the red vertical red indicate that the particular intervention studied was more effective than standard practice. Studies that show an effect size on the left-hand size of the red vertical indicate that the particular intervention studied was less effective than standard practice.

Author O'Donnell (1995)	Preventing school failure, drug use, and delinquency among low-income children: Long-term intervention in elementary schools (American Journal of Orthopsychiatry)	Effect Size: 3.074 LCI: 2.502 UCI: 3.645 Weight: 1.5 Standard error: 0.292	Effect Size (Graph)						
			-1	0	1	2	3	4	
Cauce (1987)	Long term effects of a systems-oriented school prevention program. (American Journal of Orthopsychiatry)	Effect Size: 1.517 LCI: 0.876 UCI: 2.158 Weight: 1.393 Standard error: 0.327	-1	0	1	2	3	4	
Mannarino (1982)	Evaluation of social competence training in the schools (Journal of School Psychology)	Effect Size: 1.202 LCI: 0.667 UCI: 1.738 Weight: 1.559 Standard error: 0.273	-1	0	1	2	3	4	
Stevahn (1996)	The impact of a cooperative or individualistic context on the effectiveness of conflict resolution training. (American Educational Research Journal)	Effect Size: 0.928 LCI: 0.534 UCI: 1.322 Weight: 1.784 Standard error: 0.201	-1	0	1	2	3	4	
Stevahn (2002)	Effects of conflict Resolution training integrated Into a high school social studies curriculum. (The Journal of Social Psychology)	Effect Size: 0.912 LCI: 0.481 UCI: 1.342 Weight: 1.727 Standard error: 0.22	-1	0	1	2	3	4	
Grant (1995) SEL	The effect of social skills training on the self-concept, academic achievement, and discipline of fifth-grade students (NA)	Effect Size: 0.879 LCI: 0.572 UCI: 1.185 Weight: 1.913 Standard error: 0.156	-1	0	1	2	3	4	



Author	Title	Effect Size	Effect Size (Graph)						
Stevahn (1997)	Effects on high school students of conflict resolution training integrated into English literature. (The Journal of Social Psychology)	Effect Size: 0.859 LCI: 0.208 UCI: 1.51 Weight: 1.378 Standard error: 0.332	-1 0 1 2 3	4					
Flay (2001) 1_2	Effects of the Positive Action Program on achievement and discipline: Two matched-control comparisons. (Prevention Science)	Effect Size: 0.825 LCI: 0.788 UCI: 0.863 Weight: 2.147 Standard error: 0.019	-1 0 1 2 3	4					
Flay (2006)	Progress report of the randomized trial of Positive Action in Hawaii: End of third year of intervention. (Positive Action)	Effect Size: 0.73 LCI: 0.699 UCI: 0.761 Weight: 2.149 Standard error: 0.016	-1 0 1 2 3	4					
Brigman (2003) 1_3	Ready to learn: Teaching kindergarten students school success skills (Journal of Educational Research)	Effect Size: 0.677 LCI: 0.22 UCI: 1.134 Weight: 1.685 Standard error: 0.233	-1 0 1 2 3	4					
Arbuthnot (1986)	Behavioral and cognitive effects of a moral reasoning development intervention for high-risk behavior-disordered adolescents. (Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology)	Effect Size: 0.67 LCI: 0.043 UCI: 1.297 Weight: 1.414 Standard error: 0.32	-1 0 1 2 3	4					
Murray (2005) 1_2	Implementing a teacher-student relationship program in a high-poverty urban school: Effects on social, emotional, and academic adjustment and lessons learned. (Journal of School Psychology)	Effect Size: 0.628 LCI: 0.047 UCI: 1.209 Weight: 1.486 Standard error: 0.296	-1 0 1 2 3	4					
Snyder (2010)	Impact of a social-emotional and character development program on school-level indicators of academic achievement, absenteeism, and disciplinary outcomes: A matched-pair, cluster-randomized, controlled trial (Journal of Research on Educational Effectiveness)	Effect Size: 0.603 LCI: 0.563 UCI: 0.644 Weight: 2.147 Standard error: 0.021	-1 0 1 2 3	4					
Snyder (2010)	Impact of the Positive Action program on school-level indicators of academic achievement, absenteeism, and disciplinary outcomes: A matched-pair, cluster randomized, controlled trial. (Journal of Research on Educational Effectiveness)	Effect Size: 0.584 LCI: 0.546 UCI: 0.622 Weight: 2.147 Standard error: 0.02	-1 0 1 2 3	4					
Horner (2009)	A randomized, wait-list controlled effectiveness trial assessing School-Wide Positive Behavior Support in elementary schools (Journal of Positive Behavior Interventions)	Effect Size: 0.578 LCI: 0.051 UCI: 1.106 Weight: 1.572 Standard error: 0.269	-1 0 1 2 3	4					



Author	Title	Effect Size	Effect Size (Graph)
Flay (2001) 1_1	Effects of the Positive Action Program on achievement and discipline: Two matched-control comparisons. (Prevention Science)	Effect Size: 0.538 LCI: 0.511 UCI: 0.564 Weight: 2.149 Standard error: 0.014	-1 0 1 2 3 4
Coie (1984)	Effects of Academic Tutoring on the Social Status of Low-Achieving, Socially Rejected Children (Child Development)	Effect Size: 0.452 LCI: -0.438 UCI: 1.342 Weight: 1.049 Standard error: 0.454	-1 0 1 2 3 4
Felner (1982)	Primary prevention during school transitions: Social support and environmental structure. (American Journal of Community Psychology)	Effect Size: 0.416 LCI: 0.098 UCI: 0.734 Weight: 1.897 Standard error: 0.162	-1 0 1 2 3 4
Solomon (2000)	A six-district study of educational change: Direct and mediated effects of the child development project. (Social Psychology of Education)	Effect Size: 0.407 LCI: 0.099 UCI: 0.715 Weight: 1.911 Standard error: 0.157	-1 0 1 2 3 4
Tobias (1999)	A peer facilitator-led intervention with middle school problem- behaviors students (Professional School Counseling)	Effect Size: 0.38 LCI: 0.057 UCI: 0.703 Weight: 1.89 Standard error: 0.165	-1 0 1 2 3 4
August (2002)	The Early Risers longitudinal prevention trial Examination of 3-year-outcomes in aggressive children with intent-to- treat and as-intended analyses. (Psychology of Addictive Behaviors)	Effect Size: 0.337 LCI: 0.063 UCI: 0.611 Weight: 1.956 Standard error: 0.14	-1 0 1 2 3 4
Schonfeld (2014)	Cluster-randomized trial demonstrating impact on academic achievement of elementary social-emotional learning. (School Psychology Quarterly.)	Effect Size: 0.299 LCI: 0.069 UCI: 0.529 Weight: 2.01 Standard error: 0.117	-1 0 1 2 3 4
Riggs (2006)	The mediational role of neurocognition in the behavioral outcomes of a social-emotional prevention program in elementary school students: Effects of the PATHS curriculum. (Prevention Science)	Effect Size: 0.29 LCI: 0.069 UCI: 0.511 Weight: 2.02 Standard error: 0.113	-1 0 1 2 3 4
Ashdown (2011) 1_2	Can explicit instruction in social and emotional learning skills benefit the social-emotional development, well-being, and academic achievement of young children? (Early Childhood Education Journal)	Effect Size: 0.281 LCI: -0.241 UCI: 0.803 Weight: 1.58 Standard error: 0.266	-1 0 1 2 3 4



Author	Title	Effect Size	Effect Size (Graph)	ffect Size (Graph)						
Artley (1985)	Modification of children's behavior.	Effect Size: 0.259 LCI: 0.108								
	(194)	UCI: 0.41 Weight: 2.088 Standard error: 0.077	-1 0 1	2	3	4				
Murray (2005)	Implementing a teacher-student relationship program in a	Effect Size: 0.256								
1_1	high-poverty urban school: Effects on social, emotional, and academic adjustment and lessons learned. (Journal of School Psychology)	LCI: -0.312 UCI: 0.825 Weight: 1.506 Standard error: 0.29	-1 0 1	2	3	4				
Oyersman (2006)	Possible selves and academic outcomes: How and when possible selves impel action.	Effect Size: 0.252 LCI: -0.028	:							
	(Journal of Personality and Social Psychology)	UCI: 0.532 Weight: 1.948 Standard error: 0.143	-1 0 1	2	3	4				
Rimm-	The contribution of the Responsive Classroom Approach on	Effect Size: 0.223								
Kaufman (2007)	children's academic achievement: Results from a three year longitudinal study (Journal of School Psychology)	LCI: 0.021 UCI: 0.426 Weight: 2.04 Standard error: 0.103	-1 0 1	2	3	4				
Brigman	Ready to learn: Teaching kindergarten students school success skills	Effect Size: 0.204 LCI: -0.241								
(2003) 1_2	(Journal of Educational Research)	UCI: 0.649 Weight: 1.704 Standard error: 0.227	-1 0 1	2	3	4				
Hawkins	Preventing adolescent health risk behaviors by strengthening	Effect Size: 0.182								
(1999)	protection during childhood. (Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine)	LCI: -0.029 UCI: 0.394 Weight: 2.031 Standard error: 0.108	-1 0 1	2	3	4				
Morris (2013)	Does a preschool social and emotional learning intervention pay off for classroom instruction and children's behavior and	Effect Size: 0.126 LCI: -0.122	-							
	academic skills? Evidence from the foundations of learning project (Early Education and Development)	UCI: 0.374 Weight: 1.989 Standard error: 0.126	-1 0 1	2	3	4				
Linares (2005)	Developing cognitive-social-emotional competencies to	Effect Size: 0.123								
	enhance academic learning (Psychology in the Schools)	LCI: -0.325 UCI: 0.57 Weight: 1.7 Standard error: 0.228	-1 0 1	2	3	4				
Twemlow (2001)	Creating a peaceful school learning environment: A controlled study of an elementary school intervention to reduce violence.	Effect Size: 0.108 LCI: -0.175	: = :							
	(American Journal of Psychiatry)	UCI: 0.392 Weight: 1.944 Standard error: 0.145	-1 0 1	2	3	4				



Author Bavarian (2013)	Title	ing social-emotional and character development to improve ademic outcomes: A matched-pair, cluster-randomized LCI: -0.041 urtrolled trial in low-income, urban schools. UCI: 0.25 -1 0 1	ph)						
	Using social-emotional and character development to improve academic outcomes: A matched-pair, cluster-randomized controlled trial in low-income, urban schools. (Journal of School Health)		-1 0	1	2	3	4		
Bierman (2002)	Evaluation of the first 3 years of the Fast Track prevention trial with children at high risk for adolescent conduct problems. (Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology)	Effect Size: 0.075 LCI: -0.066 UCI: 0.216 Weight: 2.096 Standard error: 0.072	-1 0	1	2	3	4		
Conduct (2002)	Evaluation of the first 3 years of the fast track prevention trial with children at high risk for adolescent conduct problems (Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology)	Effect Size: 0.07 LCI: -0.062 UCI: 0.201 Weight: 2.103 Standard error: 0.067	-1 0	1	2	3	4		
Manchester (2015) 1_2	Promoting Alternative Thinking Strategies (PATHS): Evaluation report and executive summary (NA)	Effect Size: 0.063 LCI: -0.036 UCI: 0.161 Weight: 2.124 Standard error: 0.05	-1 0	1	2	3	4		
Munoz (2006)	Literacy-embedded character education in a large urban district: Effects of the child development project on elementary school students and teachers (Journal of Research in Character Education)	Effect Size: 0.06 LCI: -0.009 UCI: 0.129 Weight: 2.138 Standard error: 0.035	-1 0	1	2	3	4		
Bierman (2008)	Promoting academic and social-emotional school readiness: The Head Start REDI program (Child Development)	Effect Size: 0.048 LCI: -0.16 UCI: 0.256 Weight: 2.035 Standard error: 0.106	-1 0	1	2	3	4		
Brackett (2012)	Enhancing academic performance and social and emotional competence with the RULER feeling words curriculum. (Learning and Individual Differences)	Effect Size: 0.046 LCI: -0.193 UCI: 0.286 Weight: 1.999 Standard error: 0.122	-1 0	1	2	3	4		
Prenovost (2001)	A first-year evaluation of after school learning programs in four urban middle schools in the Santa Ana Unified school district (NA)	Effect Size: 0.038 LCI: -0.07 UCI: 0.146 Weight: 2.119 Standard error: 0.055	-1 0	1	2	3	4		
Gottfredson (1986)	An empirical test of school- based environmental and individual interventions to reduce the risk of delinquent behavior. (Criminology)	Effect Size: 0.029 LCI: -0.118 UCI: 0.175 Weight: 2.092 Standard error: 0.075	-1 0	1	2	3	4		



Author	Preliminary analysis of Virtual Y after-school attendance and academic performance Final evaluation report program year 1999-2000 (NY National Center for Schools and Communities)	Effect Size	Effect Size (Graph)						
Foley (2001)		Effect Size: 0.028 LCI: -0.077 UCI: 0.134 Weight: 2.12 Standard error: 0.054	-1 0	1	2	3	4		
Cowen (1966)	Prevention of emotional disorders in the school setting: A further investigation. (Journal of Consulting Psychology)	Effect Size: 0.018 LCI: -0.334 UCI: 0.371 Weight: 1.847 Standard error: 0.18	-1 0	1	2	3	4		
Cook (1999)	Comer's school development program in Prince George's County, Maryland: A theory-based evaluation. (Educational Research Journal)	Effect Size: 0.015 LCI: -0.02 UCI: 0.051 Weight: 2.148 Standard error: 0.018	-1 0	1	2	3	4		
Sloan (2018)	Zippy's Friends: Evaluation report and executive summary (NA)	Effect Size: -0.02 LCI: -0.085 UCI: 0.045 Weight: 2.14 Standard error: 0.033	-1 0	1	2	3	4		
Manchester (2015) 1_1	Promoting Alternative Thinking Strategies (PATHS): Evaluation report and executive summary (NA)	Effect Size: -0.032 LCI: -0.15 UCI: 0.085 Weight: 2.113 Standard error: 0.06	-1 0	1	2	3	4		
Ashdown (2011) 1_1	Can explicit instruction in social and emotional learning skills benefit the social-emotional development, well-being, and academic achievement of young children? (Early Childhood Education Journal)	Effect Size: -0.045 LCI: -0.65 UCI: 0.56 Weight: 1.449 Standard error: 0.309	-1 0	1	2	3	4		
Brigman (2003) 1_1	Ready to learn: Teaching kindergarten students school success skills (Journal of Educational Research)	Effect Size: -0.046 LCI: -0.49 UCI: 0.397 Weight: 1.706 Standard error: 0.226	-1 0	1	2	3	4		
Hundert (1999)	Helping children adjust — A Tri-Ministry Study: II. Program effects. (Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry)	Effect Size: -0.095 LCI: -0.204 UCI: 0.014 Weight: 2.118 Standard error: 0.056	-1 0	1	2	3	4		
Jones (2010)	A school-randomized clinical trial of an integrated social- emotional learning and literacy intervention: Impacts after 1 school year. (Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology)	Effect Size: -0.23 LCI: -0.358 UCI: -0.101 Weight: 2.105 Standard error: 0.066	-1 0	1	2	3	4		



Author Nelson (2002)	Title Maximizing student learning: The effects of a comprehensive school-based program for preventing problem behaviors. (Journal of Emotional & Behavioral Disorders)	e Effect Size		Effect Size (Graph)						
		Effect Size: -0.314 LCI: -0.421 UCI: -0.208 Weight: 2.12 Standard error: 0.054	-1	0	1	2	3	4		
Roseberry (1997)	An applied experimental evaluation of conflict resolution curriculum and social skills development (NA)	Effect Size: -0.339 LCI: -0.64 UCI: -0.039 Weight: 1.922 Standard error: 0.153	-1	-I 0	1	2	3	4		