Promoting Alternative THinking Strategies



Purchased through Channing Bete

Description

Promoting Alternative Thinking Strategies (PATHS) was created by Carol Kusché and Mark Greenberg. PATHS is a universal preventative program which promotes emotional and social competencies and reduces aggression and behaviour difficulties, while concurrently improving the academic development within the classroom for students between pre-kindergarten and grade six. PATHS focuses on the development and strengthening of emotional literacy, positive peer relations, and problem solving skills.

Materials



Pre-K/Kindergarten Kit Basic Kits (Gr. 1-6) **Complete Kit** \$ 399.00 (U.S.) \$ 699.99 (U.S.) \$ 799.99 (U.S.)

Each grade kit contains

Instructor's Manual **English and Spanish**

Curriculum Manual

Posters

Feeling Chart

Feeling Faces

Involve Parents/Support Materials CD

Story Books or Novels

Take Home Materials

Puppets (Pre-K/K and grade 1)

Stickers (Pre-K/K to grade 3)

Languages

Translated into:

Dutch

French

Hebrew

Purchased Through

Channing Bete

Training

Training for practitioners who plan to implement PATHS is strongly recommended. A two day on-site training for up to 30 participants costs \$ 2000.00 U.S. per day.

For best practice, a staff member is chosen to become a PATHS coach for the school. Consultation to that coach from a certified trainer is \$50.00 U.S. per hour. After 2 years of coaching within the school, an individual has the opportunity become an Affiliate Trainer.

Theoretical Basis

PATHS is based on five the theoretical models:

- Affective Behavioural Cognitive Dynamic model
- 2. Eco-Behavioural System's Approach
- 3. Neurobiological Theory of Development
- 4. Developmental Psychodynamic Theory
- 5. Emotional Intelligence Theory



Implementation

The PATHS program is primarily two things: a set of social emotional lessons organized into grades, and ageappropriate strategies and a common language to be used in the classroom.

- The lessons are *teacher implemented*, and meant to be done 2-3 times a week for 20-30 minutes.
- The strategies are to be modelled and used throughout the day as situations come up.
- Most effective when they go beyond the classroom to a school wide consistent strategies and language.

Competencies

The lessons and strategies of PATHS all follow the core competencies outlined by CASEL- that of *self awareness*, *responsibility*, *relationship skills*, *social awareness* and *self management*.

Frequent PATHS Lessons and Practice of Skills Learned PATHS Strategies: • Feeling Faces • Control Signals

Strengths	Limitations
Based on 5 theories	Fidelity-Sustainability
 Power of cohesion in schools 	Attitude, beliefs of teachers/administration
Manualized, training and coaching available	Turn-over of school staff
 Support for struggling teachers 	Cost of the program
Easy to implement	
 Works well with other programs 	

Awards

- Blueprints for Violence Prevention,
 U. of Colorado, 1997-98
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2010
- National Registry of Evidence Based Programs and Practices, 2007
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2003
- CASEL- Safe and Sound Prevention, 2003
- Center for Disease Control and Prevention, 2003
- Positive Youth Development, 2002
- Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools, 2001

Research

Clinical studies (including a 15 year longitudinal study) have found:

- -32% reduction in student behaviour
- -36% increase in student self control
- -68% increase in students' emotional awareness
- -20% potential increase in cognitive skills test scores

Significant reduction in:

- -internalizing symptoms
- -externalizing symptoms
- -peer problems

Significant increase in:

- -emotional awareness and feelings vocabulary
- -cooperation
- -social skills
- -self regulation & sustained attention
- -overall academic progress

References

- Conduct Problems Prevention Research Group. (1999). Initial impact of the Fast Track prevention trial for conduct problems: II. Classroom effects. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 67(5), 648-657
- Curtis, C. & Norgate, R. (2007). The evaluation of the promoting alternative thinking strategies curriculum at key stage 1. *Educational Psychology in Practice*, 23(1), 33-44. doi: 10.1080/02667360601154717
- Diamond, A., & Lee, K. (2011). Interventions shown to aid executive function development in children 4 to 12 years old. *Science*, *333*, 958-964. doi: 10.1126/science.1204529
- Domitrovich, C. E., Cortes, R. C., & Greenberg, M. T. (2007). Improving young children's social and emotional competence: A randomized trial of the preschool "PATHS" curriculum. *The Journal of Primary Prevention*, 28(2), 67-91. doi: 10.1007/s10935-007-0081-0

- Flay, B., Berkowitz, M. W., & Bier, M. C. (2009). Elementary school-based programs theorized to support social development, prevent violence, and promote positive school climate: Description and hypothesized mechanisms of change. *Journal of Research in Character Education*, 7(2), 21-49. Retrieved from
 - http://ezproxy.lib.ucalgary.ca:2048/login?url=htp://search.ebcohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=e hh&AN=55418862&site=ehost-liveed
- Goleman, D. (1995). *Emotional intelligence: Why it can matter more than IQ*. New York, NY: Bantam Books.
- Greenburg, M. T. (2006). Promoting resilience in children and youth: Preventive interventions and their interface with neuroscience. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 1094, 139-150. doi: 10.1196/annals.1376.013
- Greenberg, M. T., & Kusché, C. A. (1993). *Promoting social and emotional development in deaf children: The PATHS project.* Seattle: University of Washington Press.
- Greenberg, M. T., & Kusché, C. A. (1998). Preventive intervention for school-aged deaf children: The PATHS Curriculum. *Journal of Deaf Studies and Deaf Education*, *3*(1), 49-63. Retrieved from http://jdsde.oxfordjournals.org.ezproxy.lib.ucalgary.ca/content/3/1/49.full.pdf+html
- Greenberg, M. T., & Kusché, C. A. (2004). *The PATHS Curriculum: Follow-up effects and mediational processes*. Prevention Research Center, Pennsylvania State University.
- Greenberg, M. T., Kusché, C. A., Cook, E. T., & Quamma, J.P. (1995). Promoting emotional competence in school-aged deaf children: The effects of the PATHS curriculum. *Development and Psychopathology*, 7(1), 117–136. doi:10.1017/S0954579400006374
- Kam, C., Greenburg, M. T., Kusché, C. A. (2004). Sustained effects of the PATHS curriculum on the social and psychological adjustment of children in special education. *Journal of Emotional and Behavioral Disorders*, *12*, 66-78. doi: 10.1177/10634266040120020101
- Kelly, B., Longbottom, J., Potts, F., & Williamson, J. (2004). Applying emotional intelligence: Exploring the promoting alternative thinking strategies curriculum. *Educational Psychology in Practice*, 20(3), 221-240. doi: 10.1080/0266736042000251808
- Kusché, C. A & Greenberg, M. T. (2011). *An introduction to the curriculum*. South Deerfield, MA: Channing Bete Company Inc.
- Riggs, N. R., Greenberg, M. T., Kusché, C. A., & Pentz, M. A. (2006). The mediational role of neurocognition in the behavioral outcomes of a social-emotional prevention program elementary school students: Effects of the PATHS curriculum. *Prevention Science*, *7*(*1*), 91-102. doi: 10.1007/s11121-005-0022-1

Websites

http://casel.org/

http://www.channing-bete.com/prevention-programs/paths/paths.html

http://www.episcenter.psu.edu/ebp/altthinking

http://www.prevention.psu.edu/projects/paths.html