

Selected research findings cited in the *Smart & Good High Schools* report by Thomas Lickona and Matthew Davidson (2005) (for complete research citations see the full report, www.cortland.edu/character/highschool)

The Ethical Learning Community (Chapter 3)

1. *Small learning communities.* Students in small learning communities achieve at higher levels, experience a greater sense of attachment to their schools, and are more likely to graduate. (p. 34)

2. *Connectedness.* Students who feel close to family members and close to people at school are less likely to engage in risky behaviors. (p. 34)

3. *Honor codes.* College students and high school students are less likely to cheat if their school has an honor code. (p. 37)

4. *Parental involvement.* The most academically motivated and socially responsible teens are those who enjoy warm and involved relationships with their parents and whose parents monitor their activities in age-appropriate ways. (p. 41)

5. *Student voice.* Students who have opportunities for democratic participation in their schools are more likely to use higher-stage moral reasoning; they are also more likely, after graduation, to show interest in national affairs and vote in elections. Teachers who involve students in classroom decision-making experience up to a 40% reduction in discipline referrals. (p. 43)

6. *Community agreement about values.* A community's degree of value consensus is a stronger predictor of healthy adolescent development than affluence or ethnicity. (p. 53)

7. *Positive peer culture.* Positive peer-group norms, combined with instruction in perspective-taking and communication skills, reduce negative social behavior, even in youths with a history of anti-social conduct. (p. 54)

The Professional Ethical Learning Community (Chapter 4)

8. *Students' view of "caring" teachers.* Students see teachers as "caring" when they both treat students respectfully and teach well. (p. 62)

9. *Collegiality.* Higher levels of teacher collegiality are associated with higher levels of student achievement. (p. 67)

10. *Critical Friends Groups.* Teachers who participate in Critical Friends Groups that meet regularly to share student work and critique each other's pedagogy are more likely to have high expectations for students and to feel they are improving every year as teachers. (p. 79)

Fostering the 8 Strengths of Character (Ch. 5)

Outcome 1: Lifelong Learner and Critical Thinker

11. *Student engagement.* "Engaging schools" produce higher levels of learning whether in urban, suburban, or rural communities. Engaging schools promote a sense of belonging, make the curriculum relevant to students' lives, and provide both challenging instruction and support for meeting high standards. (p. 88)

12. *Structured controversy.* Having students study and discuss controversial issues in small cooperative groups is more effective than traditional debate formats in developing perspective-taking and retention of subject matter. (p. 93)

13. *Media literacy.* Teaching students to think critically about media messages reduces risk behaviors such as alcohol, steroid, and illegal drug use. (p. 98)

Outcome 2: Diligent and Capable Performer

14. *The importance of effort.* Students who view achievement as something they earn through hard work, and not primarily the result of innate abilities, do better in school than students who do not view effort as important. (p. 102)

15. *Mastery learning.* Requiring students to revise their work to meet a minimum standard has positive effects on student achievement. (p. 105)

16. *Study skills.* Teaching students study skills improves academic performance. (p. 106)

17. *Rubrics.* Having students use rubrics to assess their effort and achievement leads to improved academic performance. (p. 109)

18. *Co-curricular programs.* Students who participate in co-curricular programs have higher morale, get higher grades, use drugs and alcohol less often. (p. 113)

Outcome 3: Socially and Emotionally Skilled Person

19. *Social-emotional maturity and achievement.* Intellectually gifted students who fulfill their intellectual promise, compared to equally gifted youth

who do not, are emotionally stable, self-confident, and persistently motivated. (p. 117)

20. Sense of community. The stronger the schoolwide sense of community, the greater students' empathy, conflict resolution skills, liking for school, and academic self-esteem. (p. 119)

21. The importance of attitude. A positive student attitude, measured by confidence in one's ability to overcome a bad grade, is associated with higher academic achievement. (p. 121)

Outcome 4: Ethical Thinker

22. Moral identity. The extent to which persons are defined by their moral commitments predicts their sense of obligation to help and share. (p. 129)

23. Lives of moral commitment. Moral exemplars are characterized by a sustained commitment to moral ideals and a willingness to sacrifice self-interest. (p. 134)

24. Moral reasoning. When students participate in guided moral dilemma discussions, they show accelerated development of moral reasoning. (p. 141)

Outcome 5: Respectful and Responsible Moral Agent

25. Rescuers. Holocaust rescuers were characterized by a strong sense of moral agency—a feeling of responsibility for the welfare of others outside their own social circle. (p. 149)

26. Discipline. Methods of discipline that develop moral understanding and social skills are more effective in promoting responsible behavior than methods that rely on external controls alone. (p. 152)

27. The power of the curriculum. Students who take a social studies/history curriculum designed to foster moral agency through the study of bystander intervention show gains in moral reasoning, decreased fighting, and reduced racist attitudes. (p. 157)

Outcome 6: Self-Disciplined Person Who Pursues a Healthy Lifestyle

28. Self-discipline and academic achievement. Childhood self-control is a stronger predictor of teen SAT scores and juvenile crime than IQ. (p. 159)

29. Advisories. Following one school's implementation of a freshman advisory program, the percent of freshman failing at least one first-semester course significantly declined. (p. 162)

30. Physical fitness and achievement. Students who meet physical fitness standards are superior to less fit students in math and reading. (p. 164)

31. Abstinence. Students who participate in an abstinence program that builds a strong personal identity and a supportive peer culture are significantly less likely to have sex and use alcohol. (p. 168)

32. Developmental assets. Youth who possess more than 30 or 40 "developmental assets" are more likely than low-asset peers to get A's in school, help others, and be leaders in groups. (p. 174)

33. Alcohol abuse. Forty percent of youth who use alcohol by age 15 become alcoholics at some point in their lives. (p. 174)

Outcome 7: Contributing Community Member and Democratic Citizen

34. Civic participation. Young people who get involved in civic affairs have a better work ethic as adults and are more likely to vote. (p. 178)

35. Service learning. Students who engage in service learning are more likely to treat each other kindly, follow school rules, do well on state-mandated tests, and graduate from school. (p. 183)

Outcome 8: Spiritual Person Engaged in Crafting a Life of Noble Purpose

36. Authentic happiness. Cross-cultural research finds three life goals to be sources of authentic happiness: maturity of character, loving relationships, and contributing to society. (p. 203)

37. Life goals. High school students who learn to set and pursue goals go on to achieve higher levels of success than equally gifted students who do not learn to set goals. (p. 203)

Commonly Asked Questions About Smart & Good High Schools (Chapter 6)

How does the Smart & Good High Schools model help us meet the challenges of No Child Left Behind?

38. Experimental studies. Reviews of experimental studies report that at every developmental level—elementary, middle, and high school—students who experienced quality character education programs outperformed comparison groups not only on measures of social behavior but also on measures of academic learning. (p. 211)

(*Journal of Research in Character Education*, www.infoage.com, fall, 2003)