Social Intelligence for youth

Why do youth need to learn social intelligence?

AGGRESSION IMPULSIVITY RISK-TAKING

Juvenile delinquency is related to aggression at an early age, impulsivity, risk-taking, and lower academic performance (National Criminal Justice Reference Service).

85% **⇒** 1.9 million

During the 2009–10 school year, 85% of public schools recorded that one or more crime incidents had taken place at school, amounting to an estimated 1.9 million crimes (Bureau of Justice Statistics).



Risk factors for juvenile delinquency include antisocial behavior, broken relationships, poor attitudes, and weak social ties (US Department of Justice).

Learning social intelligence

Neuroplasticity is the brain's ability to change, grow and learn new behaviors and habits that can impact our social relations. Research has shown that learning about the brain and the psychology of how we interact with others can improve our interactions with other people. The Social Intelligence Institute's course uses various learning activities to help participants improve their social intelligence skills:



Reflection questions for increased self-awareness





How do course participants benefit?

Individuals who completed the SI course through the Social Intelligence Institute improved on a number of key indicators of social and emotional intelligence:

- Improved social skills and social information processing
- Increased sensitivity to others' emotion and perspective-taking
- Improved empathy, self-monitoring and psychological well-being

How we're different

The Social Intelligence Institute develops and implements science-based training programs for specific populations across all levels and sectors of society. We measure and evaluate processes and outcomes to continuously improve mission-centered program effectiveness. Results and outcomes aid in scientific research conducted by others who are studying the value and role of human relationships.