

Self-Efficacy Assessment Suite 2024 Technical Report

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Defining Self-Efficacy

“*Self-efficacy* refers to perceptions an individual has about his or her capabilities to perform at an expected level, achieve goals, and complete moderately challenging tasks” (Noonan & Gaumer Erickson, 2018b, p. 23). High levels of self-efficacy are associated with greater success in K–12 settings (Bandura, 1989; Mercer et al., 2011; Snipes et al., 2012) and in postsecondary environments (Komarraju & Nadler, 2013; Roddenberry & Renk, 2010). Self-efficacy differs significantly from self-esteem, as self-esteem is an overall valuation of yourself. In contrast, self-efficacy is a belief about your capacity related to a particular task (Bandura, 1994; Schunk & Pajares, 2001). Numerous resources are available on the College and Career Competency Framework website, <https://www.cccframework.org/>, including research guides, instructional activities, videos of students and educators, family guidance, and professional learning options.

The Self-Efficacy Assessment Suite is a companion to the College and Career Competency Framework instructional materials. This suite measures a student’s knowledge, perceived level of proficiency, and performance around two essential components of self-efficacy:

1. Focus on your *effort, progress, and learning*.
 2. Take steps to *increase your confidence* in your abilities.
- (Noonan & Gaumer Erickson, 2018b)

The Assessment Suite

Self-efficacy assessments included in this suite are formative measures designed to guide students’ reflection and educators’ instruction. The assessments are not intended to provide a summative evaluation. When combined with other data sources, these assessments guide decision making for direct instruction that builds students’ knowledge, for guided practice that develops students’ fluency, and for independent practice with ongoing coaching that promotes students’ proficiency and generalization. **All assessments are free** for educational professionals to administer if utilizing the results for skill development or program improvement.

Formative Reflections. These self-report measures ask students to rate behaviors on a Likert-type scale. Accommodations should be provided when appropriate and may include reading the items aloud, explaining the items, or having a scribe fill in the response option. These questionnaires should not be used as a pre/post measure. As students learn more about self-efficacy, their internal frame of reference may shift, causing them to become more critical in their self-assessment; this phenomenon is called response shift bias (Bray et al., 1984; Drennan & Hyde, 2008). Three self-efficacy questionnaires promote students’ reflection in kindergarten through Grade 2, Grades 3–6, and Grade 7 or higher. See Appendix A for Self-Efficacy Questionnaire items.

The Self-Efficacy Questionnaire (K–2) asks students to respond to eight items using emojis for *Like Me*, *Not Sure*, and *Not Like Me*. When completing the questionnaire online, students are given the option to have each item read aloud. The questionnaire can be cited as: Heger, E., Noonan, P. M., Gaumer Erickson, A. S., & Haught, T. (2023). Self-Efficacy Questionnaire (K–2). In *Self-efficacy lessons [Primary]* (2nd ed., p. 6) [Teacher lessons and student workbook]. College & Career Competency Framework. <https://www.cccframework.org/competency-lessons-and-student-workbooks/>

The Self-Efficacy Questionnaire (3–6) asks students to respond to 20 items on a 5-point Likert-type scale from *Not Very Like Me* to *Very Like Me*. The questionnaire can be cited as: Heger, E., Noonan, P. M., Gaumer Erickson, A. S., & Haught, T. (2023). Self-Efficacy Questionnaire (3–6). In *Self-efficacy lessons [Intermediate]* (2nd ed., p. 6) [Teacher lessons and student workbook]. College & Career Competency Framework. <https://www.cccframework.org/competency-lessons-and-student-workbooks/>

The Self-Efficacy Questionnaire (7–12) asks students to respond to 24 items on a 5-point Likert-type scale from *Not Very Like Me* to *Very Like Me*. The questionnaire can be cited as: Gaumer Erickson, A. S., Noonan, P. M., & Heger, E. (2023). Self-Efficacy Questionnaire (7–12). In *Self-efficacy lessons [Secondary]* (2nd ed., p. 6) [Teacher lessons and student workbook]. College & Career Competency Framework. <https://www.cccframework.org/competency-lessons-and-student-workbooks/>

Knowledge Tests. These curriculum-based measures, designed for Grades 3–6 and Grade 7 or higher, assess students’ knowledge of self-efficacy constructs and judgement of the most effective course of action when applying these constructs. The tests include multiple-choice, true/false, situational judgement, and short-answer items. The knowledge tests are directly aligned with lessons available for purchase at <https://www.cccframework.org/competency-lessons-and-student-workbooks/>. The tests can be used as pre/post measures prior to and after teaching the self-efficacy lessons. Accommodations should be provided when appropriate and may include reading the items aloud, explaining the items, and having a scribe fill in the response option. See Appendix B for Self-Efficacy Knowledge Test items.

The Self-Efficacy Knowledge Test (3–6) includes 20 items. The assessment can be cited as: Heger, E., Noonan, P. M., Gaumer Erickson, A. S., & Haught, T. (2023). Self-Efficacy Knowledge Test (3–6). In *Self-efficacy lessons [Intermediate]* (2nd ed., p. 7) [Teacher lessons and student workbook]. College & Career Competency Framework. <https://www.cccframework.org/competency-lessons-and-student-workbooks/>

The Self-Efficacy Knowledge Test (7–12) includes 21 items. This assessment can be cited as: Gaumer Erickson, A. S., Noonan, P. M., & Heger, E. (2023). Self-Efficacy Knowledge Test (7–12). In *Self-efficacy lessons [Secondary]* (2nd ed., pp. 7–8) [Teacher lessons and student workbook]. College & Career Competency Framework. <https://www.cccframework.org/competency-lessons-and-student-workbooks/>

Performance-Based Observation. This assessment is designed to be embedded within authentic situations, such as academic courses and extracurricular activities. The Self-Efficacy Performance-Based Observation can be used at purposeful intervals to monitor the development of each student. Based on observations across time or in specific situations, the educator rates each student’s self-efficacious behaviors on the following scale:

- *Beginning:* Not yet able to demonstrate without scaffolding;
- *Emerging:* Minimal or superficial demonstration, prompting likely required;
- *Proficient:* Sufficient demonstration, including self-appraisal and detailed, personalized application;
- *Advanced:* Independent and consistent demonstration; teaches/prompts others; or
- *Not Observed:* Documented if there has not been the opportunity to observe the behavior performed by an individual student.

See Appendix C for Self-Efficacy Performance-Based Observation items.

The observation can be cited as: Noonan, P. M., & Gaumer Erickson, A. S. (2018). Self-Efficacy Performance-Based Observation. Derived from *College and Career Competency Sequence*. College & Career Competency Framework. <https://www.cccframework.org/>

Performance-Based Reflection. This assessment is aligned with the Self-Efficacy Performance-Based Observation and promotes students’ reflection on their demonstration of self-efficacious behaviors within authentic situations. This four-item rubric guides students to analyze their application of self-efficacy strategies related to a specific task or project. Triangulating students’ ratings with the Self-Efficacy Performance-Based Observation results in a more comprehensive analysis of performance. The Self-Efficacy Performance-Based Reflection can be used at purposeful intervals to monitor the development of each student. See Appendix D for Self-Efficacy Performance-Based Reflection items.

The self-assessed reflection can be cited as: Noonan, P. M., Gaumer Erickson, A. S., & Maclean, T. L. (2021). Self-Efficacy Performance-Based Reflection. Derived from P. M. Noonan & A. S. Gaumer Erickson (2018),

College and Career Competency Sequence. College & Career Competency Framework. <https://www.cccframework.org/>

Administering the Questionnaire and Knowledge Test

Teachers can simultaneously launch the Self-Efficacy Questionnaire and Knowledge Test for Grades 3 and above by visiting <https://www.cccstudent.org/>, creating a free account, and following the instructions provided on the website. Through this website, which is free and available to all educators, these assessments have been combined to ease administration, together requiring less than 20 minutes for students to complete. Once students have completed the assessments, teachers can view graphed results for individual students and aggregate results for all their students. Teachers can also download a raw data file.

Teachers distribute the assessments to students by providing the URL (<https://www.cccstudent.org/>) and a unique survey code; the survey code is provided on the website when a survey is added to the teacher's portal. Once on the website, students select *Quiz Yourself* and enter the code. They do *not* log into the website. The assessment results are automatically generated for each student and available to them once all items are answered. This enables each student to reflect on results immediately. If a printable version of an assessment is needed, please contact researchcollaboration@ku.edu. The questionnaire items for Grades K–2 are automatically read to students on the website.

Directions to Students. Explain to students that they will each take a self-efficacy assessment. Results will help them better understand how self-efficacious they are right now, determine their knowledge of self-efficacy concepts, and promote reflection on their ability to identify how best to apply self-efficacy in specific situations. Inform students that this test will not be used as a grade but that you want them to be reflective and honest because they will use the information to think about their strengths and areas for growth.

Provide students with the URL (<https://www.cccstudent.org/>) and code. Once on the website, students select *Quiz Yourself* on the top left and enter the code. Remind students to enter their student-specific number (e.g., school ID, or assign each student a number). This number will allow you, as the teacher, to view their individual results.

For the questionnaire items, ask students to pause and reflect on their self-efficacious behaviors across the last couple of months. Explain that the knowledge test assesses students' knowledge of self-efficacy concepts and potential ways to build confidence in certain situations. Remind students that, after finishing the test, they should stay on the Results page to record their results. Give students adequate time to complete the assessment (approximately 15 minutes).

Prompt students to write down their self-assessment scores from the graph on the Results page. The scores are on a 100-point scale so that they can be interpreted as percentages. If a student received a score of 75 on Component 1, that is similar to a 75% on that component. In addition to the composite scores, each item is displayed with the associated component and student's rating. Have students identify a couple questionnaire items that are strengths and a couple questionnaire items that represent areas for improvement.

Finally, have students write down their knowledge score. This score is at the end of the report. Additional instructions for facilitating students' reflection and using the results of the Self-Efficacy Questionnaire and Knowledge Test are provided in the lessons available for purchase at <https://www.cccframework.org/competency-lessons-and-student-workbooks/>.

Scoring the Essay Item. Log into your account on <https://www.cccstudent.org/>. In My Portal, click on the name of the assessment. The table provides the option to score each student's response to the essay question. Assign points on a scale of 0–3 on the comprehensiveness of the answer; assign one point for each self-efficacy strategy described.

Using the Results. Results by component (i.e., *focus, steps*) support reflection on relative strengths and areas for improvement. Students can analyze their individual results to increase behaviors in which they, based on their own reporting, are not performing consistently. Students can also discuss self-efficacy with others and begin to apply this knowledge to their own experiences.

By determining self-efficacy strategies to pinpoint, teachers can enhance their instructional practices through targeted instruction. After facilitating continual guided and independent practice with feedback, teachers can re-administer the Self-Efficacy Questionnaire and Knowledge Test and, based on the results, alter instruction to further bolster students' knowledge and skills. It is expected that, after instruction, students' scores will increase on the knowledge portion of the assessment; the self-report questionnaire portion is not designed as a pre/post measure but instead as a tool to promote ongoing reflection of relative strengths and areas for growth. The data allow teachers to engage in data-driven decision making to increase their students' abilities to focus on their effort, progress, and learning and take steps to increase confidence in their abilities.

Comparing Assessments. Further analysis of the Self-Efficacy Questionnaire and Knowledge Test is available through the use of comparison tools. There are three comparison types:

- **Compare Two Administrations** is typically used for pre/post testing. Commonly an administrator or teacher will give a pretest to review students' prior knowledge of self-efficacy before teaching [lessons](#) covering the topic. After a posttest is given, this tool helps to discern areas of improvement and areas that may require reteaching. Note that this tool is not exclusive to pre/post situations; it is handy for any assessment that you administered twice.
- **Compare Two Subgroups** is convenient for reviewing whether a specific subgroup may need a different teaching strategy. Examples might include comparing two grades or genders.
- **Compare Two Tests for a Student** is used to compare the progress for individual students.

To access the comparison tools, log into your account on <https://www.cccstudent.org/>. On the left side of the home page, select *Compare Assessments* and then choose the type of comparison you would like to make.

Administering the Performance-Based Observation and Reflection

The Self-Efficacy Performance-Based Observation is purposefully planned and administered at key intervals during the school year. Teachers create conditions in which students have opportunities to demonstrate the specific self-efficacy behaviors. The self-efficacy lessons (<https://www.cccframework.org/competency-lessons-and-student-workbooks>) provide numerous curriculum-based activities that lend themselves to performance-based observations. Following the instruction on <https://www.cccstudent.org>, educators conduct observations on each student, ideally at the beginning, midway through, and after instruction. To further promote student reflection, each student can rate their proficiency on the self-efficacy indicator(s) related to the specific context (e.g., course or activity). Teachers can then compare the self-ratings to observed behaviors, lending strength to the ratings or determining inaccuracies in knowledge or fluency.

Using the Results. Results support students' reflection on relative strengths and areas for improvement. Educators use the results to reflect on whole-class instruction (including guided practice, coaching, and constructive feedback) necessary for students to become proficient in a given indicator. When educators review the results for individual students, instructional support may be necessary to augment the learning and practice, focusing on growth toward proficiency in the indicator(s).

Permission to Use the Assessments

Unlimited rights are given to educational professionals to administer the assessments and utilize the results for skill development and program improvement. Educators are expected to include the citation of the assessment(s) within all dissemination of assessment items or results. The content of the assessments cannot be modified, reproduced, or published in any profit-bearing format without prior written permission from the

authors. For permission to use the assessment(s) for research purposes, please contact Dr. Amy Gaumer Erickson at researchcollaboration@ku.edu.

Reliability and Validity

Reliability. The Self-Efficacy Questionnaire (7–12) was initially tested for reliability using Cronbach’s coefficient alpha with 2,698 responses (primarily middle school and high school students) in 2020. Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was performed to test the concept homogeneity. The dataset included 447 responses from students in Grade 5, 416 in Grade 6, 146 in Grade 7, 112 in Grade 8, 656 in Grade 9, 237 in Grade 10, 85 in Grade 11, 152 in Grade 12, and 447 post-high school. The self-report questionnaire was found to be highly reliable (24 items; $\alpha = .908$), and factor analyses supported the scale as measuring a single factor, referred to as self-efficacy. Internal consistency above $\alpha = .88$ was maintained for grade level and gender subgroup analyses. When converted to a 100-point scale, the bottom quartile ranged from 7.29 to 58.33, the second quartile ranged from 58.34 to 69.79, the third quartile ranged from 70.00 to 79.17, and the top quartile ranged from 79.18 to 100. To guide students’ reflection, items are loosely grouped into two categories: (1) *Focus on your effort, progress, and learning* and (2) *Take steps to increase your confidence in your abilities*.

The Self-Efficacy Knowledge Test (7–12) was tested for reliability using Cronbach’s coefficient alpha with 1,703 responses (primarily middle school and high school students) in 2020. EFA was performed to test the concept homogeneity. The dataset included 352 responses from students in Grade 5, 396 in Grade 6, 97 in Grade 7, 39 in Grade 8, 478 in Grade 9, 74 in Grade 10, 70 in Grade 11, 113 in Grade 12, and 84 post-high school. The knowledge test demonstrated adequate reliability (20 items; $\alpha = .75$), and factor analyses revealed that the test measured a single factor, referred to as self-efficacy. When converted to a 100-point scale, the bottom quartile ranged from 15 to 55, the second quartile ranged from 56 to 70, the third quartile ranged from 71 to 85, and the top quartile ranged from 86 to 100. Each item discriminated positively, demonstrating incremental increases in mean scores across each quartile of overall score. The Self-Efficacy Performance-Based Observation and Reflection have not yet been tested for reliability.

Content Validity. Construction of the measures began in 2016 after a thorough review of literature on self-efficacy, including the related terms of perseverance, motivation, confidence, growth mindset, and neuroplasticity (Gaumer Erickson et al., 2023a, 2023b). Abbreviated literature reviews (elementary and secondary research guides) were developed and are available at <https://www.cccframework.org/resources/>. Existing measures, including the Self-Efficacy Questionnaire for Children (Muris, 2001), the Children’s Self-Efficacy Scale (Bandura, 2006), the Academic Efficacy subscale from the Patterns of Adaptive Learning Scales (Midgley et al., 2000), and the Student Self-Report of Academic Self-Efficacy (Hoover-Dempsey & Sandler, 2005), were reviewed by a team of researchers. Items were constructed and categorized. Three educational professionals with doctorates in education and one licensed clinical social worker specializing in adolescent social-emotional development reviewed the items. Revisions were made to enhance research alignment, response specificity, and applicability to adolescents.

Substantive Validity. The Self-Efficacy Questionnaire (7–12) and the Self-Efficacy Knowledge Test (7–12) items were tested in 2020 with five adolescents using a think-aloud format where the adolescents verbalized their thought processes for answering the items. These students also identified items that were confusing or might have had varied interpretations. Revisions were made to enhance response specificity and applicability to adolescents. Beta testing was conducted in 2020 with 681 students in conjunction with a professional learning process for educators. After launching the questionnaire and knowledge test, these teachers guided students through a reflection process on the results. The teachers then provided feedback to the researchers regarding students’ depth of reflection and usefulness of the results attributed to the assessments. These teachers also identified specific instructional activities they could undertake to enhance the skills of students related to specific knowledge items. This action-oriented reflection is a primary purpose of the formative assessments.

Structural Validity. Factor analyses with scree plots of the Self-Efficacy Questionnaire (7–12) and the Self-Efficacy Knowledge Test (7–12) were conducted to examine the correlations among items. Both measures were determined to assess a single construct. All items on the knowledge test were strong predictors of performance (i.e., high-performing students performed better at the individual item level).

Generalizability Validity. While assessed through different methods, all measures in this suite evaluate the construct of self-efficacy. The questionnaires focus on self-reported behaviors, while the knowledge tests assess knowledge of core constructs. Positive correlations between the Self-Efficacy Questionnaire (7–12) and the Self-Efficacy Knowledge Test (7–12) were statistically significant (.218), as determined for a sample of 1,703 youth. Generalizability validity data will be collected and analyzed regarding the Self-Efficacy Performance-Based Observation and Reflection.

Fairness. Demographic data collected through the questionnaires and knowledge tests include gender and grade level. No statistical differences were found between males and females on the average ratings for the Self-Efficacy Questionnaire (7–12). Females did perform better on the Self-Efficacy Knowledge Test (7–12) than males (mean of 71% as opposed to 67%); 16% of the variance in knowledge scores can be accounted for by gender. Additional analyses will be performed among schools with high and low free-and-reduced-lunch rates, diversity levels, or urbanicity classifications. Race, ethnicity, and poverty differences at the individual student level have not been tested, as these demographics are not collected through the assessments.

Consequential Validity. The measures have not yet been used as predictive variables. Research shows that students with stronger self-efficacy perform better in school and take on more challenges (Bandura, 1989; Mercer et al., 2011; Snipes et al., 2012). The data from the self-efficacy assessments could be analyzed in conjunction with performance and behavior data collected at the school level to determine the consequential validity and predictive applications of these measures.

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Appendix A: Self-Efficacy Questionnaire Items

Self-Efficacy Questionnaire (K–2). Each item is rated on a Likert-type scale with emojis representing *Like Me*, *Not Sure*, and *Not Like Me*.

1. I believe I can learn to do anything if I try hard.
2. When learning something gets really hard, I know how to make myself keep trying and learning.
3. When I need to learn something new, I think about how I have learned hard things before.
4. I can learn from my mistakes.
5. When I practice things, I get better at them, and my brain grows.
6. When people tell me what I did wrong, I listen and use what they say to get better.
7. When I start to get upset, I know how to calm myself.
8. I can learn from others when I want to help myself get better at something.

Self-Efficacy Questionnaire (3–6). Each item is rated on a Likert-type scale from 1 (*Not Very Like Me*) to 5 (*Very Like Me*). Items that are framed negatively, and therefore reverse scored, are designated with “(N).”

1. I can learn any skill if I work hard and practice.
2. Once I’ve decided to do something, I keep trying, even if it is harder than I thought.
3. I believe that I can make my brain stronger.
4. I can always get better, even if I am really good at something.
5. I think people should realize when they aren’t good at something and quit. (N)
6. I see making mistakes as a normal part of learning.
7. When I am told that I didn’t do well on something, I try even harder to learn it.
8. I want to quit when I’m told I made a mistake. (N)
9. When something is hard, I focus on the progress that I have made.
10. When a task sounds hard, I tell myself that I can do hard things.
11. It helps me to learn from other people’s stories of success.
12. When starting something hard, I think about my past successes.
13. Sometimes I give up when I’m afraid I can’t do something. (N)
14. When I am having trouble learning a new skill, I get advice from people I know.
15. When I hear about how others overcame difficulties, I feel like I can succeed too.
16. I can calm myself down when I’m anxious about something.
17. I use feedback from others to get better.
18. When given a choice, I usually take the easiest option. (N)
19. I like to challenge myself to learn new things.
20. When I am frustrated, I take deep breaths to help me calm down.

Self-Efficacy Questionnaire (7–12). Each item is rated on a Likert-type scale from 1 (*Not Very Like Me*) to 5 (*Very Like Me*). Items that are framed negatively, and therefore reverse scored, are designated with “N.”

1. If I worked at it, I could learn just about any skill. (Focus)
2. I feel discouraged when I’m told I did something incorrectly. (Focus; N)
3. Once I’ve decided to accomplish something, I keep trying, even if it is harder than I thought. (Focus)
4. I believe that the brain can be developed like a muscle. (Focus)
5. I can always get better, even if I am really good at something. (Focus)
6. I think people should realize when they aren’t good at something and quit. (Focus; N)
7. I’m willing to work on something challenging, even if I know it will take a lot of effort and I may not succeed at first. (Focus)
8. I see making mistakes as a normal part of learning. (Focus)
9. When I receive feedback that I didn’t do well on something, I try even harder to learn it. (Focus)
10. I want to quit when I’m told I did something incorrectly. (Focus; N)

11. When I'm struggling to accomplish something difficult, I focus on my progress. (Steps)
12. When a task sounds very hard, I tell myself that I can do hard things. (Steps)
13. I have negative thoughts about myself when I make mistakes. (Steps; N)
14. It helps me to learn from other people's stories of success. (Steps)
15. When facing a new challenge, I think about goals that I've accomplished successfully. (Steps)
16. Sometimes I give up when I'm afraid I can't do something. (Steps; N)
17. When I am having trouble learning a new skill, I get advice from people I know. (Steps)
18. When facing a new challenge, I think about what I did to succeed in other difficult situations. (Steps)
19. When I hear about how others overcame difficulties, I feel like I can succeed too. (Steps)
20. I can calm myself down when I'm anxious about something. (Steps)
21. When I'm told I did something incorrectly, I try even harder to get it right. (Steps)
22. I use feedback to get better. (Steps)
23. When given a choice, I usually take the easiest option. (Steps; N)
24. I like to challenge myself to learn new things. (Steps)

Appendix B: Self-Efficacy Knowledge Test Items

Self-Efficacy Knowledge Test (3–6). Each item is scored as correct or incorrect, and summary reports are automatically generated through <https://www.cccstudent.org/>.

True or False

1. ____ Making mistakes (and putting in the effort to learn from them) makes your brain stronger (strengthening neuropathways).
2. ____ If you get good grades in school, you automatically have strong self-efficacy.
3. ____ Self-efficacy is something you're born with. Either you have it, or you don't.
4. ____ You can use strategies to increase your self-efficacy.
5. ____ Self-efficacy is important for academics but isn't important for things like sports or music.

Multiple-Choice

6. When talking to a friend, which of the following statements would support them in building their self-efficacy?
 - a. You are good at this.
 - b. You are smart.
 - c. Practice makes perfect.
 - d. Practice makes progress.
7. Which of these helps build self-efficacy?
 - a. Competing with others
 - b. Learning from others
 - c. Focusing on your natural talents
 - d. Focusing on your failures
8. **Scenario:** Three weeks into a class, Jody fails the first test. She's worried that she won't be able to improve her grade. She feels frustrated, stupid, and unsure what to do. Using what you've learned about self-efficacy, choose the best option for how Jody should proceed.
 - a. Several friends warned Jody that this class would be hard and suggested that she just give up.
 - b. Jody decides that she can succeed with effort. She starts studying at home, finishing all homework, and asking questions when she doesn't understand something.
 - c. Jody decides to ask around to see if she can find someone who has taken the class. They could tell her whether the class gets easier or not.
 - d. Jody decides that the reason she did so poorly on the test is that she got too anxious. She is going to take five deep breaths before the next test. She would ask for help, but she does not want anyone else to know that she is struggling.

Do these behaviors show a growth mindset or a fixed mindset?

9. Skills are something you're born with or you're not.	Fixed Mindset	Growth Mindset
10. Trying to do hard things is how we learn.	Fixed Mindset	Growth Mindset
11. "I'm good at reading, but I just can't do math."	Fixed Mindset	Growth Mindset
12. "My friend is so smart; I'll never be that smart."	Fixed Mindset	Growth Mindset
13. Honest feedback helps you find where you need to improve.	Fixed Mindset	Growth Mindset
14. Be open to new challenges but admit when you just aren't good at something and move on.	Fixed Mindset	Growth Mindset
15. "I can do hard things."	Fixed Mindset	Growth Mindset
16. Mistakes are valuable because we can learn from them.	Fixed Mindset	Growth Mindset
17. Smart people don't have to work hard.	Fixed Mindset	Growth Mindset

18. “I can get better at anything.”	Fixed Mindset	Growth Mindset
19. “I don’t need to practice, because I’m already good at that.”	Fixed Mindset	Growth Mindset

20. Imagine that you are facing a challenge and you are not sure you can be successful. Name three things you could do to raise your belief in yourself.

Self-Efficacy Knowledge Test (7–12). Each item is scored as correct or incorrect, and summary reports are automatically generated through <https://www.cccstudent.org/>.

True or False

1. ____ Making mistakes (and putting in effort to learn from them) strengthens neuropathways in your brain.
2. ____ If you get straight A’s in school, you automatically have strong self-efficacy.
3. ____ Self-efficacy is something you’re born with. Either you have it, or you don’t.
4. ____ You can use strategies to increase your self-efficacy when approaching a challenging task.
5. ____ Self-efficacy is important for academics but isn’t relevant to things like sports or music.

Multiple-Choice

6. Choose the best definition of self-efficacy.
 - a. Believing that you can easily accomplish anything you attempt, because you’re a quick learner and you often succeed in classes or other pursuits
 - b. Self-esteem, which is confidence in yourself and an overall satisfaction with your abilities
 - c. Believing in your ability to accomplish specific, challenging tasks—including understanding that your ability can grow with effort
 - d. Believing in your ability to accomplish your goals in areas/subjects where you have a natural aptitude
7. When talking to a friend, which of the following statements would support them in building their self-efficacy?
 - a. Ability grows with effort.
 - b. Practice makes perfect.
 - c. Accept that you aren’t good at this and find something you are better at.
 - d. You are naturally talented at this.
8. Which of these helps build self-efficacy?
 - a. Focusing on your failures
 - b. Focusing on your natural talents
 - c. Learning from others
 - d. Competition
9. You know that succeeding at a challenging task helps increase your self-efficacy. Select the choice that best describes why this is the case.
 - a. After succeeding at a challenging task, you are confident, and you have developed high self-efficacy in all challenging tasks.
 - b. You have demonstrated your self-worth by succeeding at the challenging task.
 - c. Succeeding at a challenging task helps you stand out from others, resulting in improved self-esteem.
 - d. Succeeding at a challenging task shows that your effort helped you become more skilled, which reinforces your growth mindset.
10. Which of these things is NOT likely to be a result of improving your self-efficacy?
 - a. Increased ability to view mistakes and constructive criticism as opportunities to learn
 - b. Increased ability to succeed at new tasks on the first try
 - c. Increased willingness to take on (and persist in) challenging tasks
 - d. Increased confidence in your own abilities

11. Which best describes how self-efficacy can make someone a better learner?
 - a. When you make mistakes, you learn to focus on things that you learn easily.
 - b. Students with higher levels of self-efficacy understand that they have to put in effort in order to learn, so they will work harder.
 - c. Students with higher levels of self-efficacy get more encouragement from teachers, creating a continual loop of increased teacher expectation leading to increased learning.
 - d. Students with higher levels of self-efficacy are more skilled than other students and therefore more motivated to achieve.
12. Which of these behaviors helps build self-efficacy?
 - a. Comparing the success of others to my struggles and using the resulting feelings of failure as a motivation technique.
 - b. Recognizing when I'm using negative self-talk and then switching to a different task or activity.
 - c. Trusting myself and disregarding suggestions/feedback from my friends or teachers.
 - d. Before approaching new challenging tasks, thinking about similar tasks that I've successfully completed.
13. **Scenario:** Florence decided to take Astronomy to meet a science requirement her freshman year of college. She knew that it would be challenging, but she wasn't prepared for the majority of the coursework to focus on complex math. Three weeks into the class, she gets an F on the first test. She's worried that she won't be able to pass the class. She feels frustrated and stupid, and she's not sure what to do. Using what you've learned about self-efficacy, choose the best option for how Florence should proceed.
 - a. Florence decides that the reason she did so poorly on the test is that she got too anxious. She is going to take five deep breaths before the next test. She would go to study sessions, but she does not want anyone else to know that she is struggling.
 - b. Florence decides to ask around to see if she can find someone who has taken the class. They could tell her whether the class gets easier or if she should drop the class.
 - c. Florence decides that she can succeed with effort. She starts going to the weekly study sessions the teacher offers, doing more practice problems, and asking questions when she doesn't understand something.
 - d. Several friends warned Florence that Astronomy would be difficult and suggested meeting the science requirement with something easier. Florence decides to drop Astronomy and take Geography instead.

Identify whether each of these behaviors/attitudes is characteristic of a growth mindset or a fixed mindset.

14. Skills/abilities are something you're born with or you're not.	Growth Mindset	Fixed Mindset
15. Attempting challenging tasks is how we learn.	Growth Mindset	Fixed Mindset
16. "I'm good at reading, but I just can't do math."	Growth Mindset	Fixed Mindset
17. "My friend is so smart; I'll never be that smart."	Growth Mindset	Fixed Mindset
18. Honest, constructive feedback helps you identify areas where you need to improve.	Growth Mindset	Fixed Mindset
19. Be open to new challenges but admit when you just aren't good at something and move on to a new challenge.	Growth Mindset	Fixed Mindset
20. Mistakes are valuable because we can learn from them.	Growth Mindset	Fixed Mindset

21. Imagine that you are facing a challenge and you are not sure you can be successful. Name three things you could do to raise your belief in yourself.

Appendix C: Self-Efficacy Performance-Based Observation Items

Based on observations across time or in specific situations, the educator rates each student's self-efficacious behaviors on a 4-point scale. Summary reports are automatically generated through <https://www.cccstudent.org/>.

<p>Based on observations across time or in specific situations, evaluate each student's performance.</p> <p>Beginning: Not yet able to demonstrate without scaffolding.</p> <p>Emerging: Minimal or superficial demonstration; prompting likely required.</p> <p>Proficient: Sufficient demonstration, including self-appraisal and detailed, personalized application.</p> <p>Advanced: Independent and consistent demonstration; teaches/prompts others.</p> <p>Not Observed is documented if there has not been the opportunity to observe the behavior performed by an individual student.</p>					
Self-Efficacy Sequence Indicators	Beginning	Emerging	Proficient	Advanced	Not Observed
1. Demonstrates an understanding that making mistakes is normal.					
2. Continues working on a challenging task by trying different ways to solve a problem.					
3. Demonstrates approaching a challenging task with recognition that ability grows with effort.					
4. Demonstrates verbal persuasion and growth mindset self-talk.					
5. Uses feedback to improve.					
6. Utilizes mindful practices to self-calm and focus.					

Appendix D: Self-Efficacy Performance-Based Reflection Items

Choose a specific project, assignment, or preparation for a goal (e.g., studying for a test, improving in a sport). Reflect on your level of self-efficacy (low, moderate, or high) in each of the specific self-efficacy strategies listed below, and circle the box in each row that best represents your current status.

Name:

Assignment/Goal:

Strategies	Low Self-Efficacy	Moderate Self-Efficacy	High Self-Efficacy
Mastery Experience: • <i>remember hard things I've done</i> • <i>focus on my effort</i> • <i>exercise my brain</i> • <i>learn from my mistakes</i>	I couldn't relate my past successes to how I could succeed at this task. It was difficult for me to see mistakes as opportunities to learn. When I made a mistake, I felt like I was just going to keep making mistakes.	I could somewhat see how my past successes demonstrated my ability to succeed at this task if I put in effort. Although I understood that mistakes are opportunities to learn, when it came to this task, I struggled to apply this concept.	I thought about how I have succeeded in the past and how the mistakes I have made were opportunities to learn. I reminded myself that our brains have neuroplasticity and that practice strengthens neuropathways, making my brain more efficient and stronger.
Verbal Persuasion: • <i>give and accept praise</i> • <i>accept feedback</i>	I had difficulty accepting positive feedback and constructive criticism.	I could accept positive feedback but still struggled to take constructive criticism or vice versa.	I accepted positive feedback, while considering how I could learn from the constructive feedback I was given.
Physiological Feedback: • <i>calm myself</i>	I had difficulty recognizing and/or reducing my anxiety. My feelings overwhelmed me.	I was able to recognize and reduce my anxiety to a point, although I still felt like I could have done better had I worked more on relaxation techniques.	I was able to recognize and reduce any anxiety I was feeling by practicing relaxation techniques, writing down worries, doing physical activity, or using positive self-talk.
Vicarious Experiences: • <i>watch and learn from others</i>	I was unable to relate other people's success to my own success. When I thought about others' successes, I felt worse about myself.	I was able to use other people's success to feel more confident, but I still sometimes felt competitive or defensive.	I reminded myself that if my friends and/or people I admire can succeed, I can too.