

BIOGRAPHY



SAMUEL J. MEISELS **PRESIDENT OF ERIKSON INSTITUTE**

Dr. Meisels is president of Erikson Institute. He came to Erikson in January 2002 after 21 years at the University of Michigan, where he is now professor and research scientist emeritus. Before joining the faculty at Michigan, he served at Tufts University as professor in the Department of Child Study and director of the Eliot-Pearson Children's School. A former preschool, kindergarten, and first-grade teacher, he has also worked as a senior advisor in early childhood development for the Developmental Evaluation Clinic of Boston's Children's Hospital. He holds a doctorate from the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

One of the nation's leading authorities on the assessment of young children, Dr. Meisels has published over 150 articles, books, and monographs, and is a co-author of the Work Sampling System, the Early Screening Inventory Revised, and *The Handbook of Early Childhood Intervention*. His research focuses on the development of alternative assessment strategies for young children; the impact of standardized tests on children; and developmental screening in early childhood. Recently, he completed work on the development of The Ounce Scale, an observational assessment for birth to three-year-olds and their families.

Dr. Meisels is former president of the board of directors of ZERO TO THREE: The National Center for Infants, Toddlers, and Families, and is an advisor to the national Head Start Bureau. He was a member of the National Academy of Science's Committee on Early Childhood Pedagogy, and has served as a senior investigator for the national Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Kindergarten Cohort and for the Center for the Improvement of Early Reading Achievement.

Areas of Expertise

Developmental assessment of young children; the effect of standardized tests on children; the impact of state and federal policies on the families of children with disabilities; development of alternative assessment strategies; and developmental consequences of high-risk birth.