

Engagement Strategies

iCHAMPS Module 7





Engagement Strategies

- Provide instructional structure that develops responsible, motivated, and highly engaged students
- Provide learning experiences that challenge, motivate, and actively involve the learner
- > Encourage adaptability, flexibility, resourcefulness, and creativity
- > Encourage students to become deeply involved in their work





After this presentation, you will...

Understand the concept of student engagement Learn how to increase student engagement through:

- Marzano's 5 Engagement Concepts
- Social Emotional Learning (SEL)
- Universal Design for Learning (UDL)
- Opportunities to Respond (OTRs)



What is Student Engagement?

Educational strategies and teaching techniques that address the developmental, intellectual, emotional, behavioral, physical, and social factors that enhances learning for students.

The Glossary of Educational Reform defines student engagement as: the **degree** of attention, curiosity, interest, optimism, and passion that students show when learning or being taught. ...learning improves when students are inquisitive, interested, or inspired





Something **WE** do...



Creates this student outcome





Levels of Engagement

Engaged

I'm super excited to dive in and learn! I will stick with it even when it gets challenging

Strategic

I'll will be interested and follow along but won't internalize and won't do more than I have to

Retreated

I'll hide in the back and try to avoid participation because it sounds boring or I don't know how to do it, nor do I care

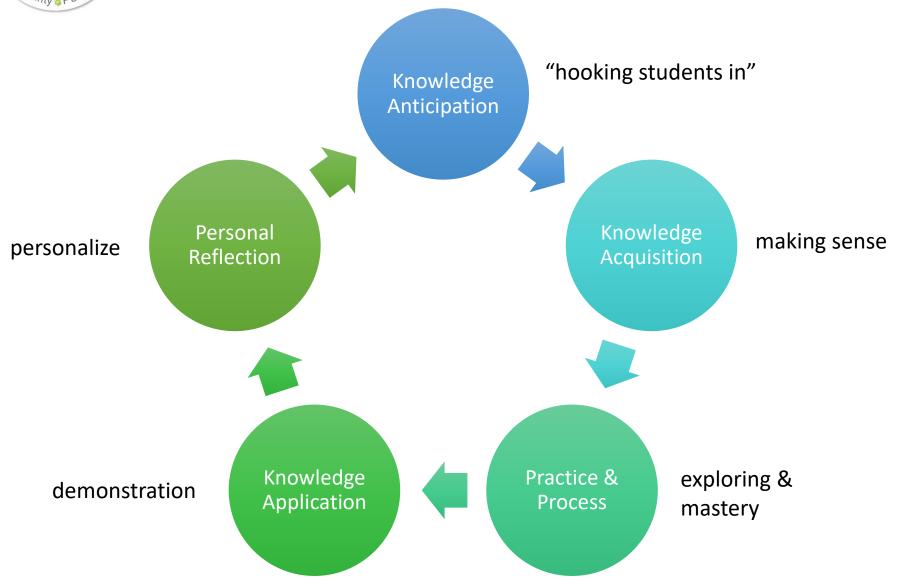
Rebellion

I'm so uncomfortable or so uninterested that I'll likely get distracted, will make jokes or rebel





Engagement doesn't just happen....





Engagement Outcomes

Student who are engaged...



Robert Marzano's research (2007) shows that students in highly engaging classrooms outperform their peers by an average of almost **30 percentile points**.

"Misbehaviors ... were so rare in the highly motivating, engaging classrooms that we leave this study still not certain what the consequential policies were in any of the ... highly engaging classrooms.

This contrasts with **classrooms defined as "low engaging"** where it **took "at least 10-15 minutes to begin** class, and which was often delayed further by behavioral disturbances".





It's in your evaluation...

Marzano Art and Science of Teaching Framework Learning Map

Domain 1: Classroom Strategles and Behaviors

Domain 1 is based on the Art and Science of Teaching Framework and identifies the 41 elements of Inc. instructional categories are organized into 9 Design Questions (DQ) and further grouped into 3 Lesson Segme.

Student Engagement

tional

Lesson Segments Involving Routine Events

DQL: Communicating Learning Goals and Foodback

- Providing Close
 Learning Coals and
 Scales (Rubrics)
- 2. Tracking Student -Progress
- 8. Celebrating Success

DIGS: Establishing Rules and Procedures

- 4. Establishing Closeroom Routines
- Organizing the Physical Layout of the Classroom

Note: DG refers to Besign Questions in the Marzono Art and Science of Toaching Framework. The nine (9) OGs organize the 41 elements in Domain 1.

The final Design Question, DQ10: Developing Effective Lessons Organized into a Cohesive Unit is contained in Domain 2: Planning and Preparing.

Lesson Segments Addressing Content

DCD: Helping Students interact with New Knowledge

- G. Identifying Critical Information
- Organizing Students to Interest with New Knowledge
- 8. Previowing New Content.
- 9. Chunking Content into "Digestible Sites"
- 30. Processing of New Information.
- 11. Elaborating on New Information
- 12. Recording and Representing Knowledge
- 13. Reflecting on Learning

DQS: Helping Students Fractice and Deepen New Knowledge

- 34. Reviewing Content
- Organizing Students to Practice and Deepen Knowledge
- 36. Using Homework
- 17. Experience Similarities and Differences:
- 28. Examining Errors in Reasoning
- 15. Practicing Skills, Strategies, and Processes
- 30. Revising Knowledge

DQ& Helping Students Generate and Test Hypotheses

- 21, Organizing Students for Cognitively Complex Tasks
- Engaging Students in Cognitively Complex Tasks Involving Hypothesis Generation and Tecting
- 23. Providing Resources and Guidence:

Lesson Segments Enacted on the Spot

DQS: Engaging Students

- 24. Noticing When Students are Not Engaged
- 25. Using Academic Garren
- 26. Managing Response Rates
- 27. Using Physical Movement.
- 28. Mointoining a Lively Pace.
- 29. Demonstrating Intensity and Enthusiasm.
- 30. Using Priendly Controversy.
- Providing Opportunities for Students to Talk about Thornselves
- 32. Presenting Unusual or Intriguing Information.

DQ7: Recognizing Adherence to Rules and Procedures

- 33. Demonstrating "Withitness"
- Applying Consequences for Lack of Adherence to Rules and Procedures
- 35. Acknowledging Adherence to Bules and Procedures:

DQ8: Establishing and Maintaining Effective Relationships with Students

- 86. Understanding Students' Interests and Background
- Using Verbal and Monverbal Behaviors that Indicate Affection for Students
- 38. Displaying Objectivity and Central

DGD: Communicating High Expectations for All Students

- Demonstrating Value and Respect for Love Expectoricy Students
- 40. Asking Questions of Low Espectancy Students.
- 41. Probing Incorrect Answers with Low Expectancy Students



Using research-based strategies will increase student engagement and student achievement by an average of percent?

- A. 30-40%
- B. 20-30%
- C. 10-15%
- D. 45-60%





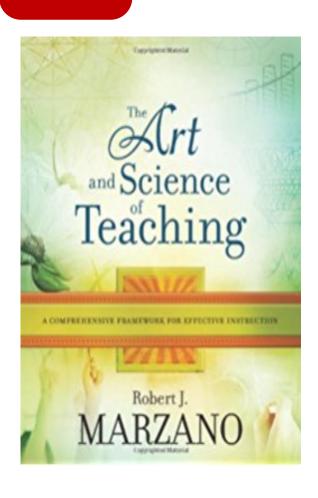
Making the connection...

Working together to...

Marzano's 5 Strategies	Social Emotional Learning (SEL)	Universal Design for Learning (UDL)	Opportunities to Respond (OTRs)
 High Energy Classroom Missing Information Mild Controversy & Competition 	Self-management	Engagement	White boards
	Self awareness	Representation Action & Expression	Ball pass
	Decision making		Pinch cards
	Relationship skills		True/false cards
	Social awareness		Share Pair
4. Mild Pressure			Pick Sticks
5. Self System			Finger scales
,			Etc

....optimize engagement and learning

Marzano's 5 Concepts



Five areas to consider to increase student engagement:

- 1. High energy
- 2. Missing information
- 3. Self- system
- 4. Mild pressure
- 5. Mild controversy & competition



Worksheet Practice



Complete A. Marzano's 5 Engagement Concepts with example(s)

(as we go through each one)

1. High Energy

The same part of the brain that processes movement also processes learning. When planning lessons, find ways for students to <u>engage in movement</u>.



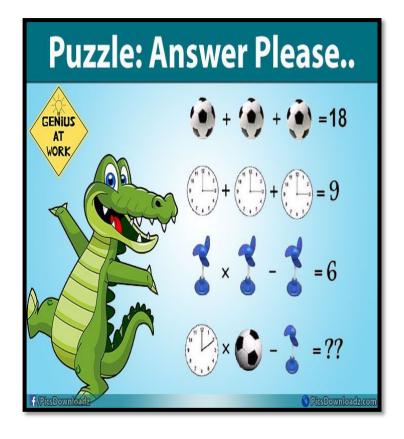
M5 High Energy examples

- Teacher Demonstrates intensity and enthusiasm for content
- Frequent checks for understanding:
 - Response cards (white boards)
 - Hand signals (finger scales, thumbs up, clapping)
- Stand up and stretch
- Physical representation
- Give one, get one and Share Pair
- Vote with your feet
- Cooperative jigsaw
- Gallery walk and poster session
- Beat the timer

2. Missing Information

Academically focused puzzles and games wet the "mental appetite" and provide an element of anticipation.





Missing Information examples

- Crossword puzzles / word search puzzles
- Hangman
- Visual puzzles
- Jeopardy
- Content games:

i.e. Math:

What numbers are missing from this sequence?

79, 75, ____, 67, 63, ____,

- Free online games:
 - i.e. PBS Kids Games
 National Geographic Games





3. Mild Controversy & Competition

When competition is built-in (but not too strong), it can enhance learning by adding excitement and fun into classroom activities.



- Students enjoy problem solving with and against peers
- Structured debates and group competitions enhance student achievement
- Inconsequential competition such as "Jeopardy",
- All students must be involved and participate
- All students must have the opportunity to win and be successful



Controversy & Competition examples

"Tell me and I forget, teach me and I may remember. involve me and learn." - Benjamin Franklin

- Debates individual and small group
- O-P-V (students defends opposite point of view from own)
- Project competition
- Seminar groups (exploring "highly charged" material)
- Trivia (content) competition
- Compare and contrast activities (such as Venn diagraming)
- Educational game competitions
- Behavior competition
- "Expert" opinions (researching and debating merits of expert ideas)
- Tournaments



4. Self-System

The self-system controls what we decide to attend to. Everything we find personally interesting and valuable.

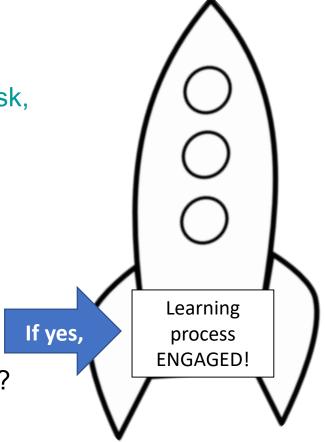
If the task is judged **important (1)**, if the possibility of success is **high (2)**, and a **positive effect (3)** is associated with the task, the individual is **motivated** to engage in the task.

Marzano, Pickering, and Pollack, 2001



- (1) Do I need to do this?
- (2) Can I do this?
- (3) Do I like doing this?

Do I benefit from doing this?



Self-System examples

- Interest surveys
- Student learning profiles

i.e. Under what conditions do you learn best?

Do you like to work alone or with others?

- Self-reflection forms
- Explicit connections to personal lives
- Talent show, music, spoken word, etc.
- Presenting unusual information
- · Guest speakers and "first-hand" consultants
- Provide opportunities to talk about themselves





5. Mild Pressure

Students are smart; they look for patterns in our behavior. Keep them guessing and attentive. Students will raise their level of attention if there is a moderate chance they will be called on.

- Mild pressure forces attention on to the source of the pressure
- When students have even a mild chance of being called upon, "anticipatory attention" sharpens
- Increasing the rate of student response, increases academic achievement
- Wait time focuses attention and increases student thoughtfulness



Mild Pressure examples

- Pick Sticks
- Choral response techniques
- Increased wait time
 - Post question: minimum of 3 seconds with eye contact
 - Within-student answer: minimum of 3 seconds for processing
 - Post student answer: minimum of 3 seconds for other students to process
- Seeking more comprehensive answers from students



Pinch Cards



When students are given a choice to debate something they believe in with a student who has a different point of view, the teacher is utilizing which two of Marzano's engagement concepts.

- A. High Energy and Mild Controversy and Competition
- B. Mild Controversy & Competition and the Self-System
- C. Mild Pressure and Missing Information
- D. The Self-System and High Energy

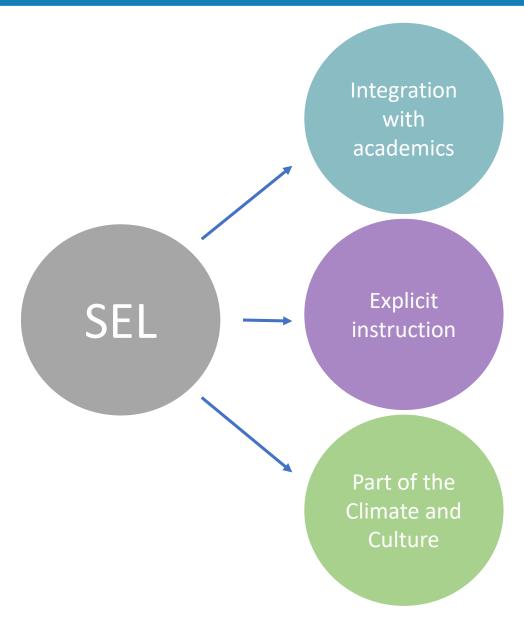


Social Emotional Learning

5 Social Emotional Learning (SEL) Competencies



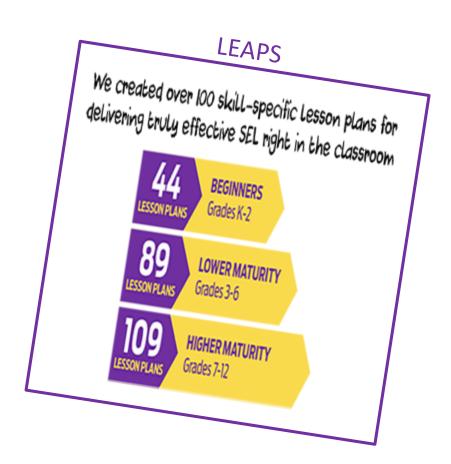
Social Emotional Learning



SEL

SEL Examples

- LEAPS
- Skillstreaming
- Second Step
- Cloud 9
- SEL Curriculum
- Anti Bullying Programs
- Classroom Meetings
- Character Education
- CASEL Programs
- PAX Good Behavior Game





Pinch cards



Which one is NOT a SEL strategy?

- A. Character Education
- B. LEAPs
- C. CHAMPs
- D. Classroom Meetings



SEL

Worksheet Practice



Complete B. List 3 different SEL programs

UDL

What is Universal Design for Learning?

UDL is a "...framework for guiding educational practice that ... provides flexibility in the ways information is presented, in the ways students respond or demonstrate knowledge and skills, and in the ways students are engaged (National Center on Universal Design for Learning, 2011)."

Basically, UDL is allowing students to have multiple means of engagement, expression and representation



Universal Design for Learning

UDL

Three principles of UDL

Provide multiple means of

Engagement

Stimulate motivation and sustained enthusiasm for learning in different ways.

Provide multiple means of

Representation

Present information and content in different ways to support understanding.

Provide multiple means of

Action & expression

Offer options and supports to all so everyone can create, learn and share.

Worksheet Practice



Complete: C. Provide 2 examples for each UDL Principle

(as we go through each of them)



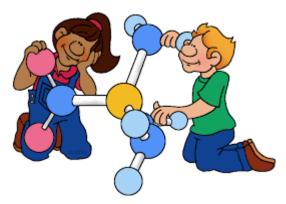
UDL

1. Multiple Means of Engagement

Tap into interests & choice, offer challenges, and increase motivation. The "WHY" of learning.







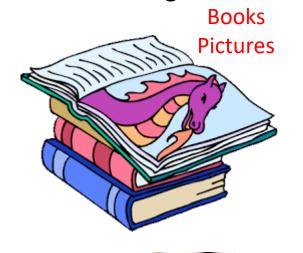


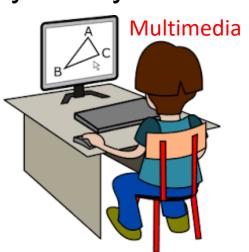


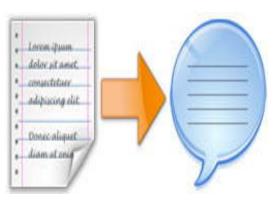


UDL 2. Multiple Means of Representation

Provide diverse learners options for acquiring information and knowledge in a variety of ways. The "WHAT" of learning.



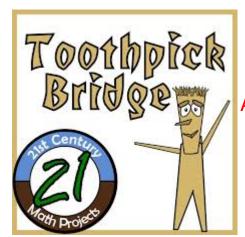












Activities

UDL

3: Multiple Means of Action & Expression

Provide learners options for demonstrating what they know.

The "HOW" of learning.





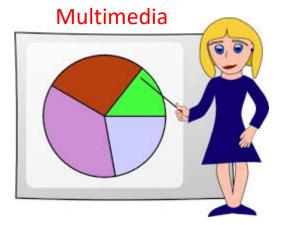


Written response









Pinch Cards



The three principles of UDL are:

- A. Engagement, Mild Pressure and High Energy
- B. Engagement, Representation and Action & Expression
- C. The Self-System, Representation and Competition
- D. OTRs, Choice and Engagement



Opportunities to Respond (OTRs)





Types of OTRs

√ White Boards

✓ Pick Sticks

✓ Pinch Cards

Finger Scales

✓ Ball Pass

✓ Pass / Lifeline

Choral Response

Completion Signal

Share Pair

✓ Raise Hand

√True/False Cards

√Thumbs Up

Video for all grade levels



Ball toss



How many OTRs are there?

Limited only to the teacher's imagination!

Ball toss



How many times an hour should you implement an OTR?

10 to 40 per hour!



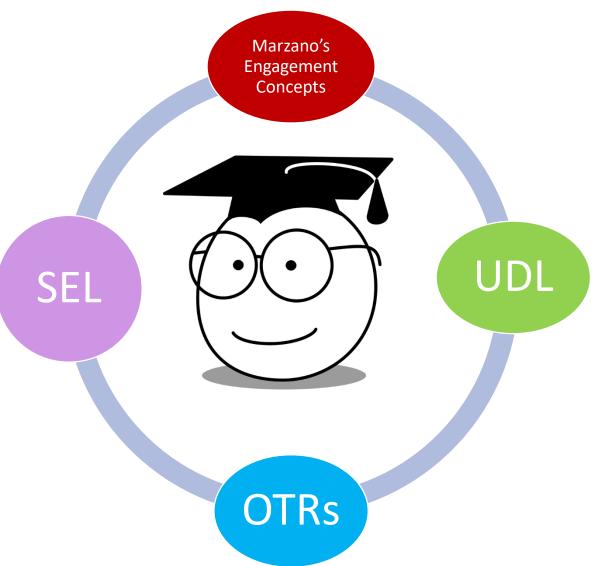
Worksheet Practice



Complete D. Identify 3 OTRs you will implement in your classroom. Indicate how and when you would use them.









For more information,

Call:

The School Climate & Discipline Department (formerly Diversity, Prevention & Intervention Dept.)
Lauderdale Manors Resource Center (754) 321-1655



Check out our PBIS Sharepoint Site:

https://browardcountyschools.sharepoint.com/sites/DPI6Strands/strand6/SitePages/PBIS.aspx



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