

# January 14, 2022

1. Silly Sports Game
2. Video - power of engagement
3. Gallery Walk and Talk - Let's get warmed up to start talking about Engagement Again.
4. Mix Pair Share - Music - find a partner gallery walk. (2-3 minutes per station) Switch with chime.
5. Rise Grant Implementation Plan + Schedule - Sit with LC partner What do you notice about the schedule?
6. Rise Grant Budget - Sit and Get to Learn About Alignment
7. Cooperative Learning Tip - with Angie
8. Student Ownership - Divide into groups of 4. Problem Solving. How can we leverage all school meetings? What else needs to happen?
  - 1) Engagement
  - 2) Restorative Practices
9. Closing Circle - Q/A then gratitude circle

**Discuss....**



*AN ENGAGED STUDENT IS A WELL-BEHAVED*

*AN ENGAGED STUDENT IS A PRODUCTIVE STUDENT?*

*IT IS EASY TO TELL WHEN A STUDENT IS ENGAGED?*

# What is engagement?

Engagement is defined as an active investment in a task or learning environment, which takes into consideration a multitude of **behavioral, emotional, and cognitive factors**.

Engagement is a measurement of how involved, enthusiastic and committed one is to an organization. Whether you're a student, a teacher or a parent, this simple definition holds true.

Students are engaged when they are attracted to their work, persist despite challenges and obstacles, and take visible delight in accomplishing their work.”

<https://safesupportivelearning.ed.gov/topic-research/engagement>

# Behavioral, Emotional, and Cognitive Engagement

Students demonstrate **behavioral engagement** through actions such as good attendance, following rules, completing assignments and coming to class prepared, and participating in class and in school activities.

Students are **emotionally engaged** when they like school, and are interested and identify with school.

Students are **cognitively engaged** when they exert extra effort to do well in school, when they self-regulate, have high academic self-concept, and set goals for their academic success.

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A little math....

Picture a pie chart. What percentage of the pie chart would represent CCS students behavioral engagement? Emotional engagement? Cognitive engagement?

If could pick one type of engagement to focus on, which would it be?

# Is Engagement Our “Key” To The Compass?



*LIFELONG LEARNING*

*SOCIAL JUSTICE*



*COMMUNITY*

*RESPONSIBILITY*

# What would you do if your students were...

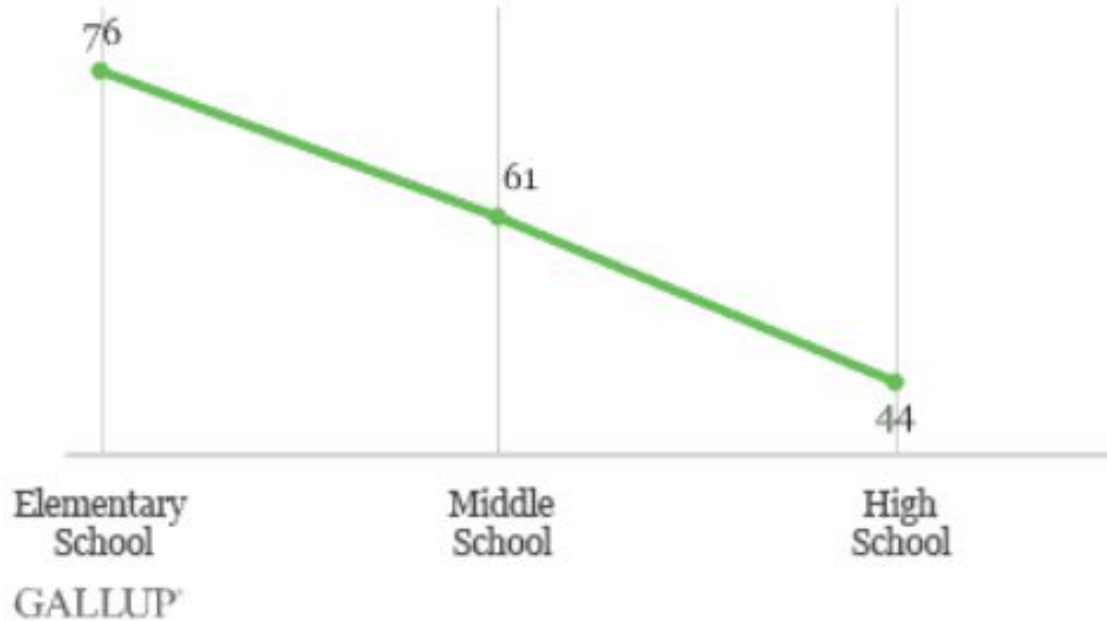
- *DOING WELL IN SCHOOL?*
- *HOPEFUL ABOUT THEIR FUTURE?*
- *MORE ATTENTIVE AND FOCUSED?*
- *MOTIVATED TO PRACTICE HIGHER LEVEL CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS?*
- *MISSING LESS SCHOOL*
- *MISBEHAVING LESS?*
- *EXHIBITING A GREATER SENSE OF SELF AND BELONGING?*



## *The School Cliff: Students' Engagement Drops Over Time*

The Gallup Student Poll

■ % Engaged



<https://news.gallup.com/opinion/gallup/170525/school-cliff-student-engagement-drops-school-year.aspx>  
(2013 report)



Knowing that engagement declines with age and stage (\*elem,ms,hs), what do you think....

Schools do well?

Schools should do differently?



# 4 Questions That Guide Engagement

How do I feel?

Am I interested?

Is this important?

Can I do this?

The first two questions tell us when information from the outside world gets into a students' working memory? If the student isn't feeling safe or interested, the working memory won't process it.

Engagement is defined by importance. If the information is not deemed important, the working memory will not maintain it for long.

If students, don't believe they can perform the tasks, the brain doesn't store the information in long term memory.

# Memory is integral to learning and performing.

Look at the four questions and the flow chart. Then, turn and talk...

Compare the learning potential of a student who feels \_\_\_\_\_ (safe, interested prepared, inspired) with a student who doesn't feel \_\_\_\_\_ (safe, interested, prepared, inspired).

\*\*\*Offer examples from elementary, middle school, and high school.



Think of one or two students. Why might they not be as engaged (emotionally, behaviorally, and/or cognitively)?

## Consider this...

- In a study of engagement in schools across several states, engagement varied by race. Latinx students were consistently the least engaged.

Discuss:

What are some ways we can promote the engagement of our Latinx students?

# Engaging Diverse Learners (Best Practices)

- *EXPLICIT INSTRUCTION*
- *STUDENT TALK AND DISCUSSION*
- *COOPERATIVE LEARNING*
- *VISUAL REPRESENTATIONS*
- *EXPLICIT VOCABULARY INSTRUCTION*
- *CONTENT CONNECTED TO STUDENT LIVES*
- *CURRICULUM IN WHICH STUDENTS TO SEE THEMSELVES*
- *INTEGRATED AND INQUIRY-BASED LEARNING*
- *EXPRESSIVE ACTIVITIES, ROLE-PLAYING, DEBATE, AND ORAL INTERPRETATION OF WRITTEN MATERIAL*



[Converging Recommendations for Culturally Responsive Literacy Practices: Students with Learning Disabilities, English Language Learners, and Socioculturally Diverse Learners](#) (Piazza, Rao & Protacio 2015)

## Self Assess.... and Share ....

How often are you integrating one or more of these best practices into your instruction?

When you do integrate one of these practices into your instruction, what do you notice in terms of engagement and learning?

# Agree or Disagree?

Cooperative Learning isn't more thing. It's a replacement strategy. A pedagogy.

Cooperative Learning promotes authentic relationships and safety.

Cooperative learning makes learning interesting and meaningful to students.

Cooperative learning structures shift accountability from the teacher to the learner.

Cooperative learning allows teachers to focus more on student learning than on student behavior management.

Cooperative learning breaks down barriers and allow learners to be vulnerable, to process information, and to learn more.



# Dustin Ecker's Why



**Spotlight Series:  
Student engagement Ep.1**