

Exploring our Basement



WNY Advising 2022
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What to expect

1. Review learning outcomes
2. 5 groups of theories
3. Padlet to think out loud (no break out rooms)
4. Review your take-aways
5. Questions

Learning Outcomes

- Participants will be able to name at least two foundational theories for student success best practices
- Participants will identify practices they can bring back to campus based on theory and research
- Participant will identify at least one practice they themselves use or commit to using

Theories

Five theory groups

1. Student engagement (not what you're thinking)
2. Curiosity (and interest)
3. Self-determination theory
4. Cognitive development
5. Motivation theory (tying it all together)

1. Student Engagement

Behavioral, cognitive, emotional

Behavioral - what (we think) engagement looks like

Cognitive - thinking

Emotional - investing energy

The opposite: disaffected and/or disengaged

Student Engagement - Student success practices

Motivation to attend things

Making connections

Their “why”

2. Curiosity (and interest)

Curiosity = passing interest, gap in knowledge

Interest = long-term, focused on connections

Inherently curious as a long-term behavior

Curiosity (and interest) - Student success practices

Personal interests & connections

What do you think? What do you wonder?

3. Self-Determination Theory (SDT)

Autonomy = affect our environment

Competence = self-confidence

Relatedness = meaningful (human) connections

Self-Determination Theory - Student success practices

Give back control

Build confidence

Create community

4. Cognitive Development (I cheated a bit)

Goal setting - agency, self-confidence

Using imagination - mental simulations of the future

Cognitive Development - Student success practices

Strategy selection

Knowing where to go

Creating mental models

5. Motivation theory

Intrinsic vs extrinsic

Motivated Action Theory - hierarchy of goals

Self-regulated learning

- Goal setting
- Strategy exploration
- Monitoring
- Adjusting/abandoning goals
- Managing motivation
- Adapt/invent strategies

Student engagement

Self-determination theory

Curiosity & interest

Motivation theory - Student success practices

Time & task management

Making cognitive connections

Learning strategies

Faculty connections

Part Two: Padlet

Theory Quick Guide

Engagement: behavioral, cognitive, emotional

Attending things, connections regarding learning, their “why”

Curiosity and interest: curiosity = knowledge gap / interest = long-term investment

Ask about interests, what do you think / what do you wonder

Self-determination theory: autonomy, competence, relatedness

Give back control, build self-confidence, create community

Cognitive development: goal setting & using imagination

Identifying strategies, creating mental models

Motivation theory: intrinsic/extrinsic, motivation action theory (goal hierarchy), & self-regulated learning

Time & task management, connections between concepts, identifying learning strategies

Quick assessment

One thing you learned today

One practice you're going to start using right away

The end

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