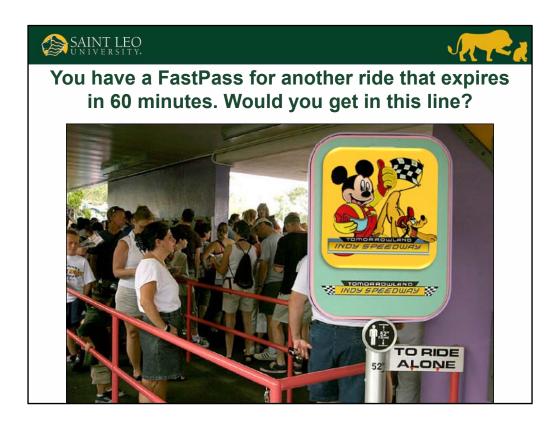
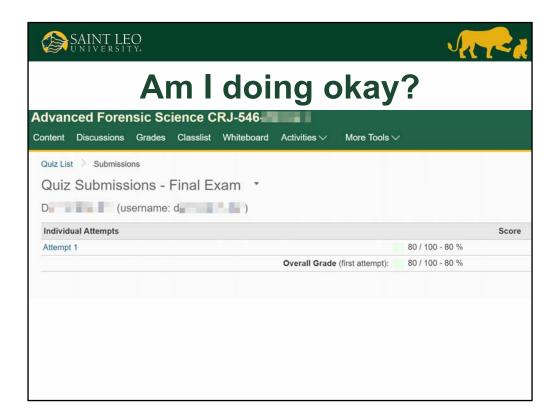


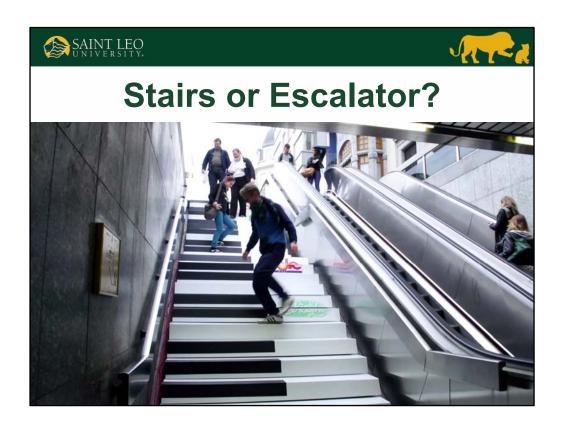
You're looking up a subway tunnel. Do you take the stairs or the escalator upwards?



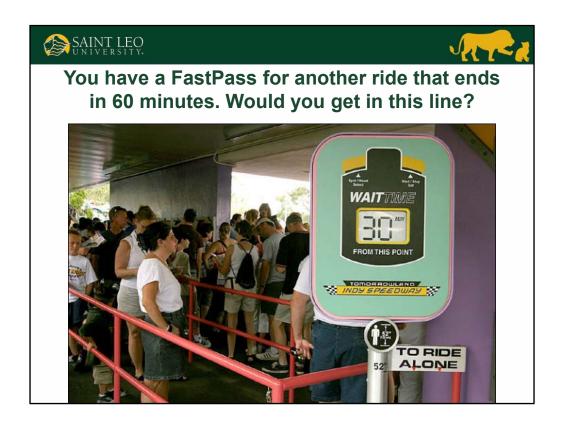
You're at Disney World's Magic Kingdom, walking by the Tomorrowland Speedway on your way to Space Mountain. You have a special FastPass for Space Mountain that expires in 60 minutes. You notice a large line at the Speedway, but you'd like to ride it, but you're afraid that it might make you miss your FastPass. Would you hop in this line?



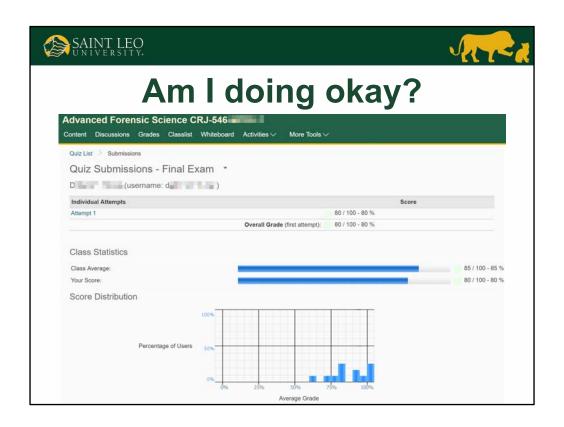
You're a student, and you've just finished your assessment. This is the screen that your instructor has configured to be shown to you after completing your assessment. Am I doing an "okay" job on this assessment?



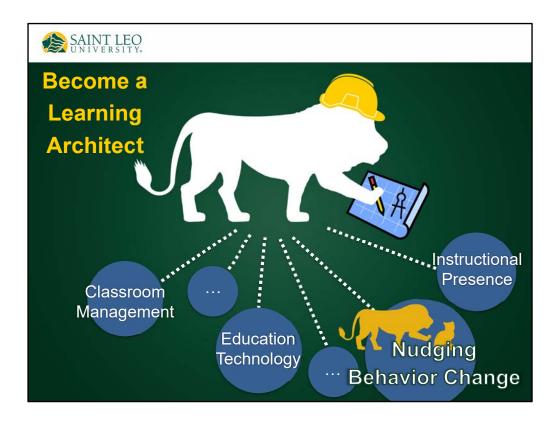
You're looking up a subway tunnel. Do you take the stairs or the escalator upwards? (Stairs are musical, look like a piano)



You're at Disney World's Magic Kingdom, walking by the Tomorrowland Speedway on your way to Space Mountain. You have a special FastPass for Space Mountain that expires in 60 minutes. You notice a large line at the Speedway, AND YOU NOTICE A TIMER ON THE SIGN; you'd like to ride it, but you're afraid that it might make you miss your FastPass. Would you hop in this line, now that you know the wait time via the sign?



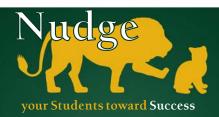
You're a student, and you've just finished your assessment. This is the screen that your instructor has configured to be shown to you after completing your assessment. Am I doing an "okay" job on this assessment, now that I can see that the average is 85% and I've earned 80%?



When we assume ourselves as learning architects, we are more attuned to our students' needs.

We are in a better position to be aware of engagement metrics readily available and to propose actions that might increase the possibility that our learners persist.





TODAY, YOU WILL:

- 1. Identify characteristics of at-risk & on-track learners
- 2. Identify key habits of at-risk & on-track learners
- 3. Relate nudging actions that you can take to key student habits
- 4. Craft a "nudge" campaign
- 5. Strategize on campaign deployment





NUDGES

A nudge is designed to **change someone's BEHAVIOR**.

(not attitude / opinion)

The change in behavior:

- Is predictable
- Is easy to avoid
- · Is not monetarily rewarded
- · Does not involve punishment
- Is in the **best interest of the person** being nudged
- · Is in the best interest of society

Explain what a nudge is.

Changing BEHAVIOR, not opinion/attitude.

The change in behavior:

Must be predictable

Must be easy to avoid

Must not be monetarily rewarded

Must not involve punishment

Must be in the best interest of the person being nudged

Must be in the best interest of the society / community

EXPLAIN WHAT A NUDGE IS NOT (eg, marketing, monetary incentive, rule/regulation, attitude / opinion change)

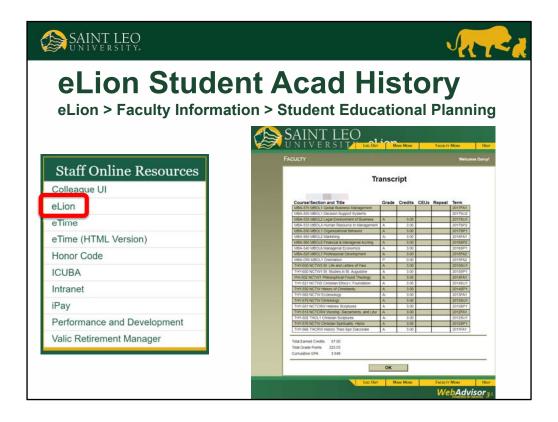




Student Privacy Disclaimer

▲ Each university area at which we look today should have a designee who is knowledgeable about how privacy impacts information sharing from their particular area.

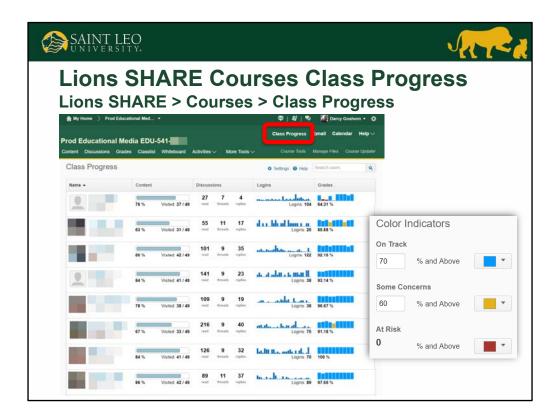
This is just a reminder about student privacy and FERPA compliance.



In eLion, in the Faculty Information section, access the Student Educational Planning area to access student academic histories.



In Lions SHARE Social, search for a student name and access their Social profile.

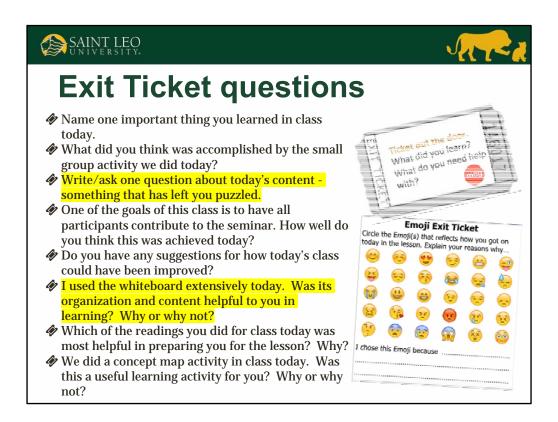


In Lions SHARE Courses, access the Class Progress tool and look at this useful data. Notice that LOGINS column is displaying SYSTEM LOGINS, not necessarily your specific course access.

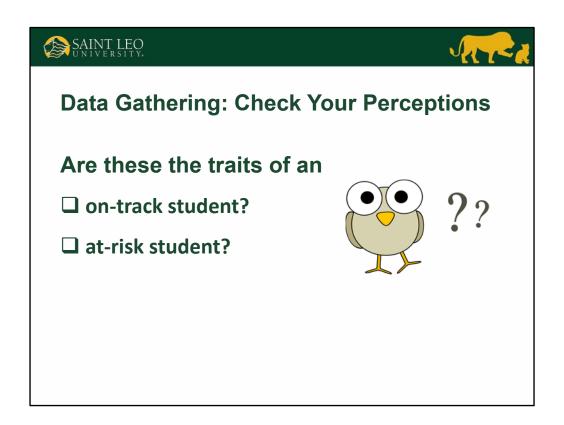
Notice the colors correspond to specific types of students, and that you can adjust the values of the colors.



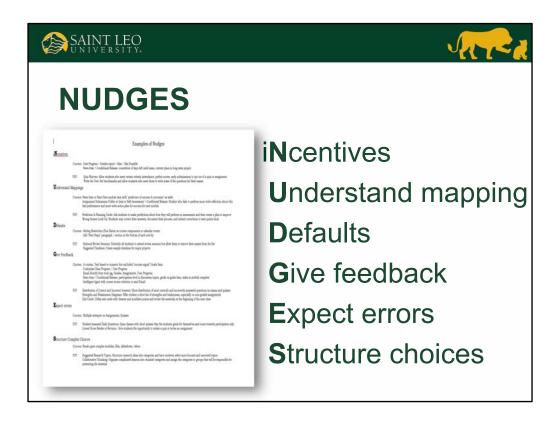
In a F2F class, you can gather feedback and data via in-class polling.



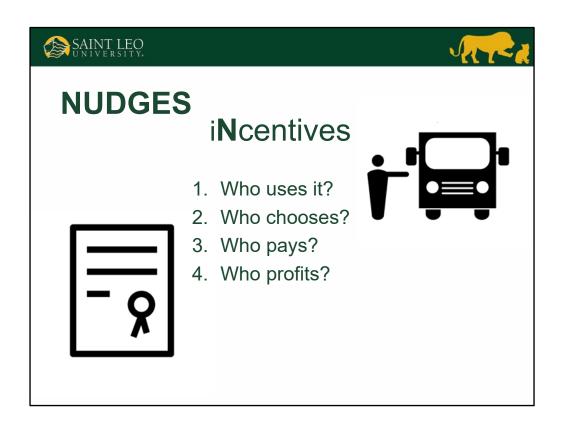
Exit Tickets (or Ticket Out the Door) is a good strategy for collecting data from students. Distribute slips of paper during class, and tell students that they need to give you their ticket to leave. Sample prompts/questions are provided here. See the emoji ticket example for a fun way of using exit tickets.



Reminder: All of these data sources allow you to check your perceptions (and sometimes misconceptions) about student behavior.



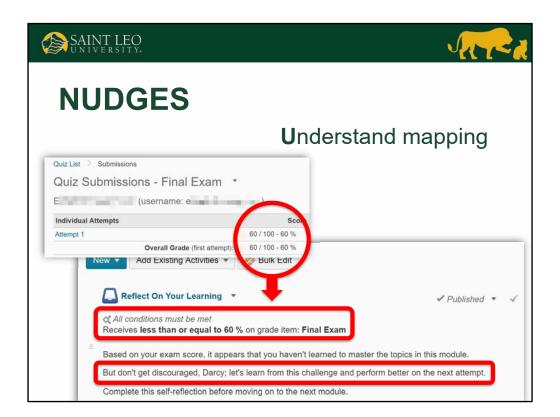
MELISSA – Now that we've had an opportunity to explore the traits, characteristics, and observable behaviors of students, let's consider how we can take certain steps to nudge our students in the right direction. And remember, nudges can be implemented at any time during the course. Today, we are going to look a examples of preparing nudges ahead of time and a nudge campaign that was launched after a professor's midterm reflection. You've been given a handout with some ideas that we came up with to help you see how you can nudge your students. While we've broken these techniques into Courses or f2f, many of these can overlap and are not necessarily exclusive. Also, this list is in no way comprehension, it's really just meant to give you ideas as we work through this process together.



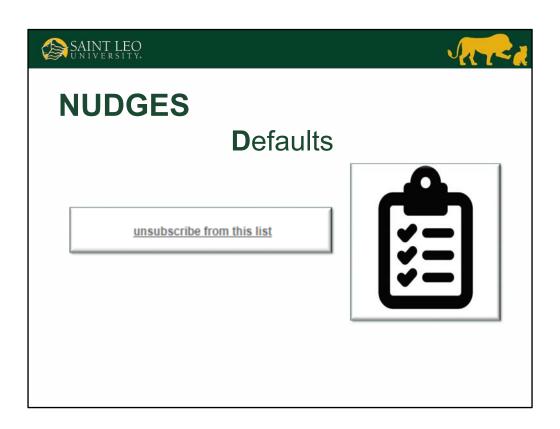
MELISSA - buying a car compared to paying for the bus; and free late/homework/low grade pass; mention immediate v long term



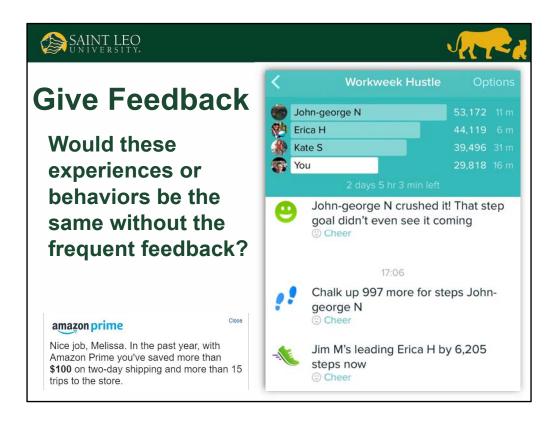
To Understand Mapping is to connect specific behaviors with specific results. Sometimes it's difficult to connect what you do on a day-to-day basis with results of your behaviors, because sometimes systems are complex. In the case of the lightswitch, it's mapping your usage of the lightswitch with carbon dioxide emissions from power plants. In the other example, it's connecting a misbehavior (public drunkenness and urination) to possible humiliation or embarrassment on Youtube.



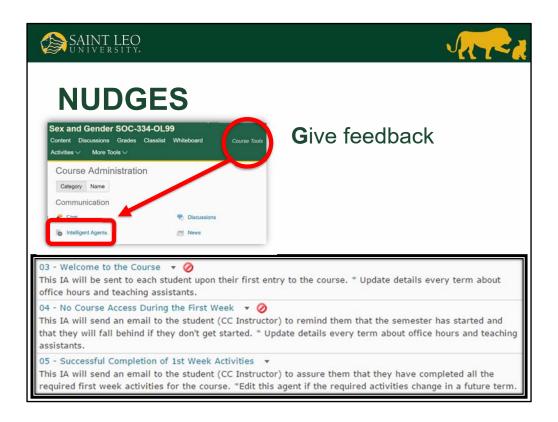
In this example, a student who receives a 60% or less automatically sees a new Assignment wherein they need to write a reflection about their poor performance on the assessment. It's hidden from the rest of the class.



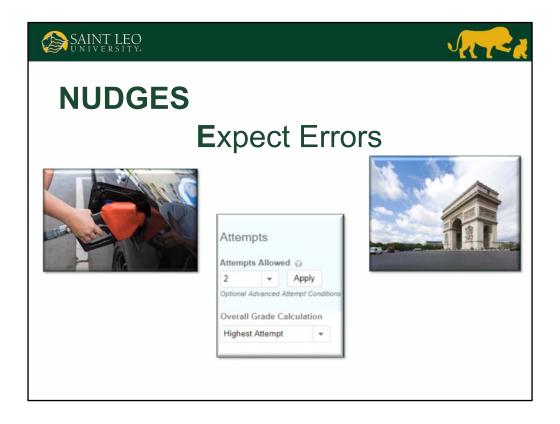
MELISSA - Defaults – automatically subscribed to lists; in education – optional assignments or study groups



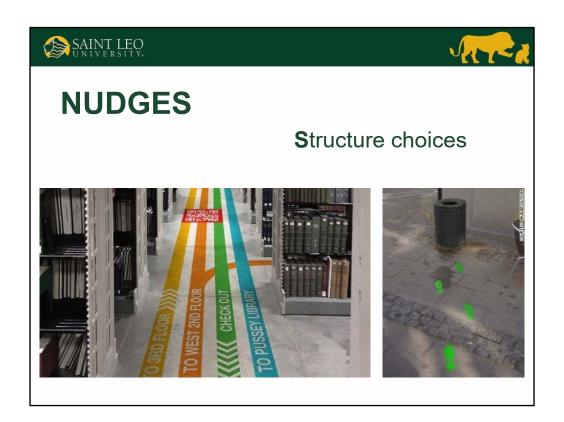
An example of giving feedback is the FitBit app's "Workweek Hustle" challenge, which not only allows you to compete with your friends, but even gives you realtime (or near-realtime) feedback messages whenever your competitors do better or worse than you, which adds more nudging to the experience. In the Amazon Prime example, Melissa logged in to cancel her Prime Account, and was nudged with feedback about how much money and time Prime has saved her.



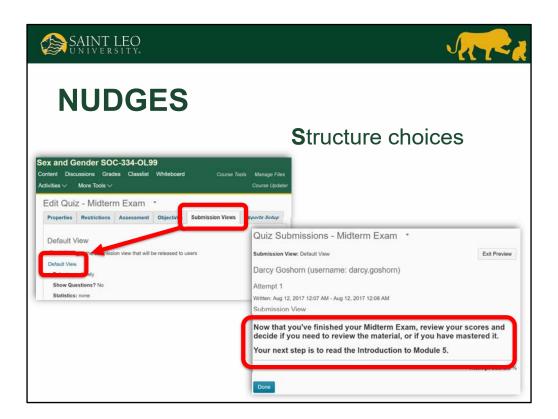
In Courses, the Intelligent Agents tool (NOTE: This is only unlocked for Teaching in Courses Sage level instructors, so complete your Teaching in Courses enrichment!) can automatically send email messages to student based on conditions. In this way, you can pre-schedule automatic feedback to students based on criteria that you set, such as accessing a course for the first time, not accessing the course during the first week fo class, and successfully completing all of the activities in a particular module.



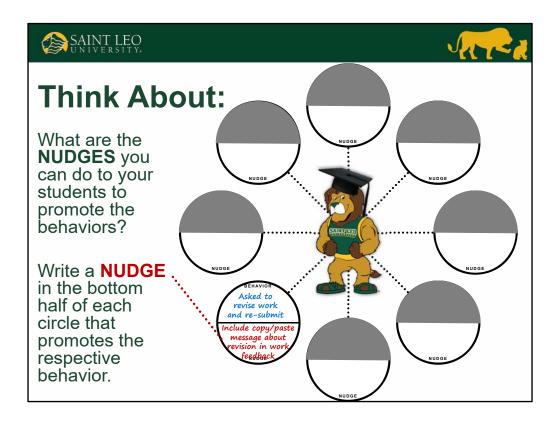
MELISSA - gas caps have plastic piece so you don't forget it; Paris metro takes cards from any direction; in your classes, consider the benefits of the multiple attempts



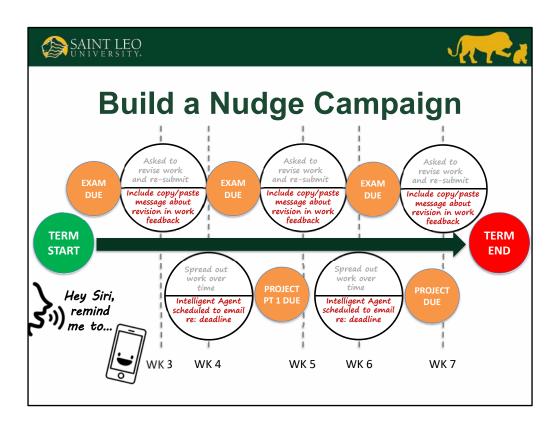
Structuring Choices means breaking down complex decisions that students need to make into more manageable, easier choices. For instance, this huge, maze-like library placed color-coded, labeled directional paths on the floor to lead students to different hidden parts of the complex. In the other example, they've nudged someone with green footprints toward a rubbish bin, hoping to change the lazy, default behavior of just throwing your rubbish on the ground.



In Courses, you can easily type "NEXT STEPS" statements at the bottom or conclusion to each assignment or activity. In this example, an instructor has configured the Submission View on a Quiz to guide a student who finishes the quiz toward review and toward the next Module. Instead of the student needing to make a complex choice of whether to review or move on, the instructor provides explicit directions.



Now that you've seen examples of nudges for behavior change, write nudges that would nudge the student toward each of the success behaviors that you've identified on the "circles" sheet. Take a few minutes to do this on your own, and then pair with a partner and compare nudges.



Now, let's take nudging to the next level. To really make a tangible impact on a student, it's important to concretely plan out a CAMPAIGN of nudges for a term. In this example, I've plotted out a campaign of two different nudges over the course of 8 weeks, corresponding to exam and project due dates. Notice that I've asked Siri on my iPhone to remind me at these specific dates to complete the nudges, so that I don't forget, since it's long time between now and week 7!





What would be the observable BEHAVIORS?

- **1** ENG-210CL-CA01
- Various majors, mostly firstyear students with little prior knowledge about subject
- Student(s) began semester with average motivation but decreased as semester progressed



MELISSA Explain scenario. We ask them the question.



What would the NUDGE be?

- **1** ENG-210CL-CA01
- **1** Various majors, mostly first-year students with little prior knowledge about subject
- Student(s) began semester with average motivation but decreased as semester progressed
- Pattern: Students often scored lower than expected on their final projects and exams, which resulted in a lower letter grade than they were carrying prior to the final weeks of the course.

MELISSA

Explain pattern noticed. Ask them the question.

SAINT LEO			ATTE A
Creating the Campaign			
Nudge Campaign		Possible Result	How can I nudge my students?
Activity 2 IV. Deployment of Nu.	Purpose dge Campaigns	Possible Result	Try building 1 F2F or 1 online campaign.

MELISSA – Highlight the details of the worksheet and that they will leave FD Day with an plan that can be implemented directly into their classes – go over the sample English student example



Nudge Campaign Reflection

- 1. Why did you select this specific nudge campaign?
- 2. Who will be impacted?
- 3. How will it address the needs of the identified students?
- 4. What are the expected benefits? Complications?
- 5. When will it be implemented?
- 6. What resources are needed?
- 7. How will I measure the success of the nudges?

MELISSA

Think, pair, share or talk at tables.



In Your Group, Decide Upon the Most Effective Nudge Campaign

Take a vote. Be ready to share the winner.

In your groups, decide upon the most effective nudge campaign. Take a vote, and be ready to share the winner.





Today, We Have:

- Identified characteristics of at-risk & on-track learners
- 2. Identified key habits of at-risk & on-track learners
- 3. Related nudging actions that you can take to key student habits
- 4. Crafted a "nudge" campaign
- 5. Strategized on campaign deployment

Summarize what we've done today.





What Can I Do with this Right Now?

- Mindfully plan 1 or 2 nudge campaigns for this term, using observations of behavior.
- Post the campaigns somewhere visible throughout the term.
- ♣ Set up recurring reminders in your calendar or ask Siri / Google / Alexa to remind you at intervals throughout the term.
- ✓ Our FDE team will nudge you with follow-up emails during the term. These will remind you and perhaps spark some self-reflection.

tali.saintleo.edu/nudge

So what can you do RIGHT NOW?

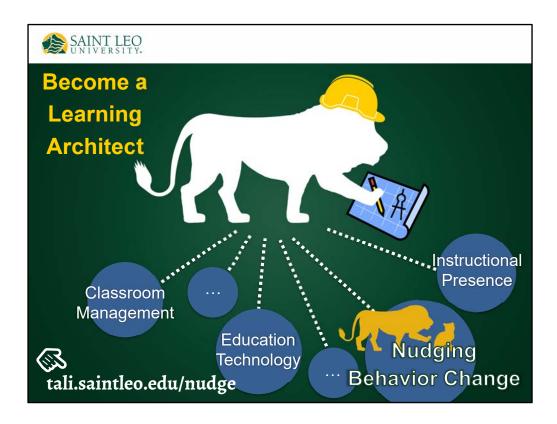
Mindfully plan 1 or 2 nudge campaigns AFTER you examine the data from your students. Don't just imagine successful students; really see what their behaviors are through observation and data collection with tools we've shown you today.

Post your campaigns somewhere you'll see them as a reminders.

Create reminders for yourself in Outlook, your calendar, or ask Siri, Google, or Alexa to remind you on specific intervals. DO IT NOW!

We'll even nudge you by sending follow-up emails during this term.

VISIT OUR WEBSITE FOR OUR MATERIALS FROM TODAY



When we assume ourselves as learning architects, we are more attuned to our students' needs.

We are in a better position to be aware of engagement metrics readily available and to propose actions that might increase the possibility that our learners persist. VISIT OUR WEBSITE FOR TODAY'S MATERIALS.