



# **Difficult Classroom Conversations: Navigating Controversy while Building Positive Learning Environments**

Take a notecard and write down a few questions you'd like  
answered during the session

January 25th, 2017

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Pronouns: He | Him | His

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# Session Objectives

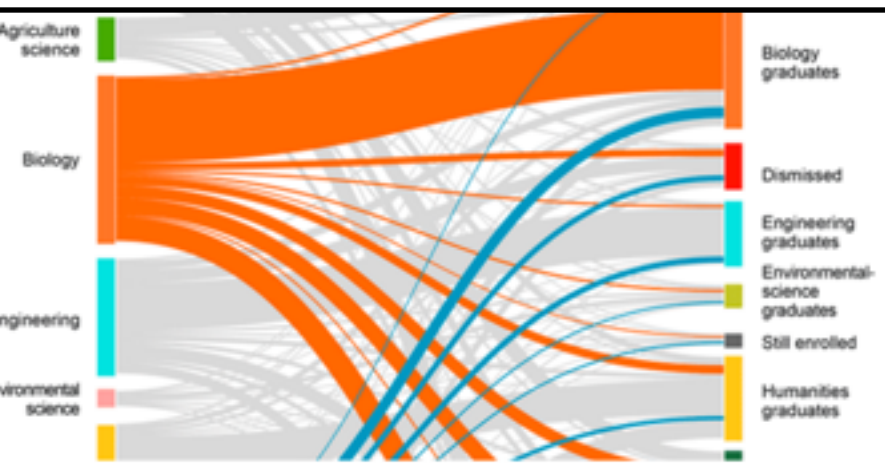
- Discuss characteristics of safe and supportive learning environments
- Consider strategies you can use to establish a supportive, community environment in your classroom
- Examine strategies for managing difficult conversations
- Explore approaches that can be applied to real classroom scenarios

# What is CEE?



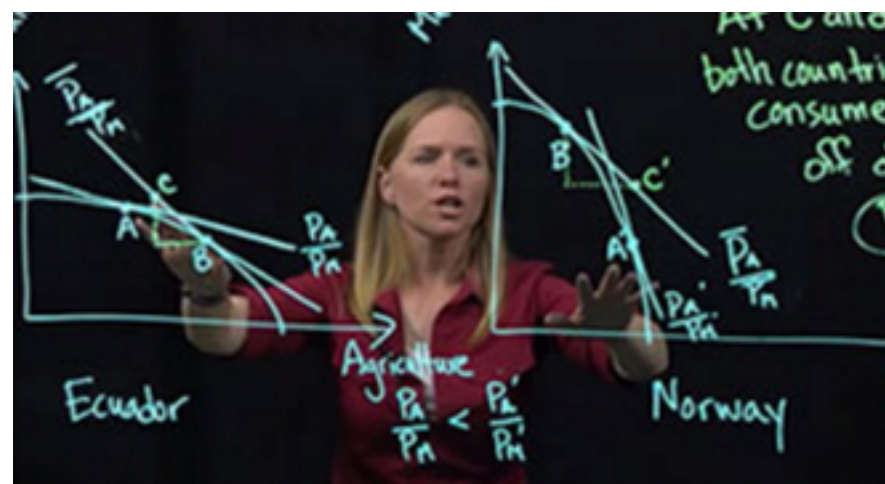
## Learning + Teaching Support

provides learner-centered, research-based, instructional support for the UC Davis teaching community



## Educational Analytics

data analysis and visualization to support instructional effectiveness and development



## Instructional Research + Development

explores complex instructional matters and conducts research to improve learning and teaching

[www.cee.ucdavis.edu](http://www.cee.ucdavis.edu)



# About Kem

## Kem Saichaie (Sigh-chai)

Professor He/Him/His

**UC DAVIS**  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

**UMASS**  
**AMHERST**



**UNIVERSITY**  
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**Sterling College**

Associate Director  
of Learning +  
Teaching Support

Educational  
Specialist

Director of  
Educational  
Technology

Adjunct Faculty  
Educational Policy  
Research, and  
Administration

### A GUIDE TO Teaching IN Active Learning Classrooms

*HISTORY, RESEARCH, AND PRACTICE*

Paul Baepler, J.D. Walker,  
D. Christopher Brooks,  
Kem Saichaie, and  
Christina I. Petersen

*Foreword by Bradley Cohen*

Development  
Consultant

Assistant –  
College of  
Education

Assistant-  
for Teaching

Media  
– Office of  
Admissions

Assistant Professor  
of Communication

Director of  
Mass Media

# How do you create community?



# Workshop Agreements

We agree that here...

We promote an  
atmosphere for learning

We treat each other  
with respect

We take care of  
ourselves

We're present

We can have fun

Personal experiences  
stay here



# An Age of Contempt

The New York Times | <https://nyti.ms/2khQ3N5>

The Opinion Pages

## Our New Age of Contempt

Karen Stohr

THE STONE JAN. 23, 2017



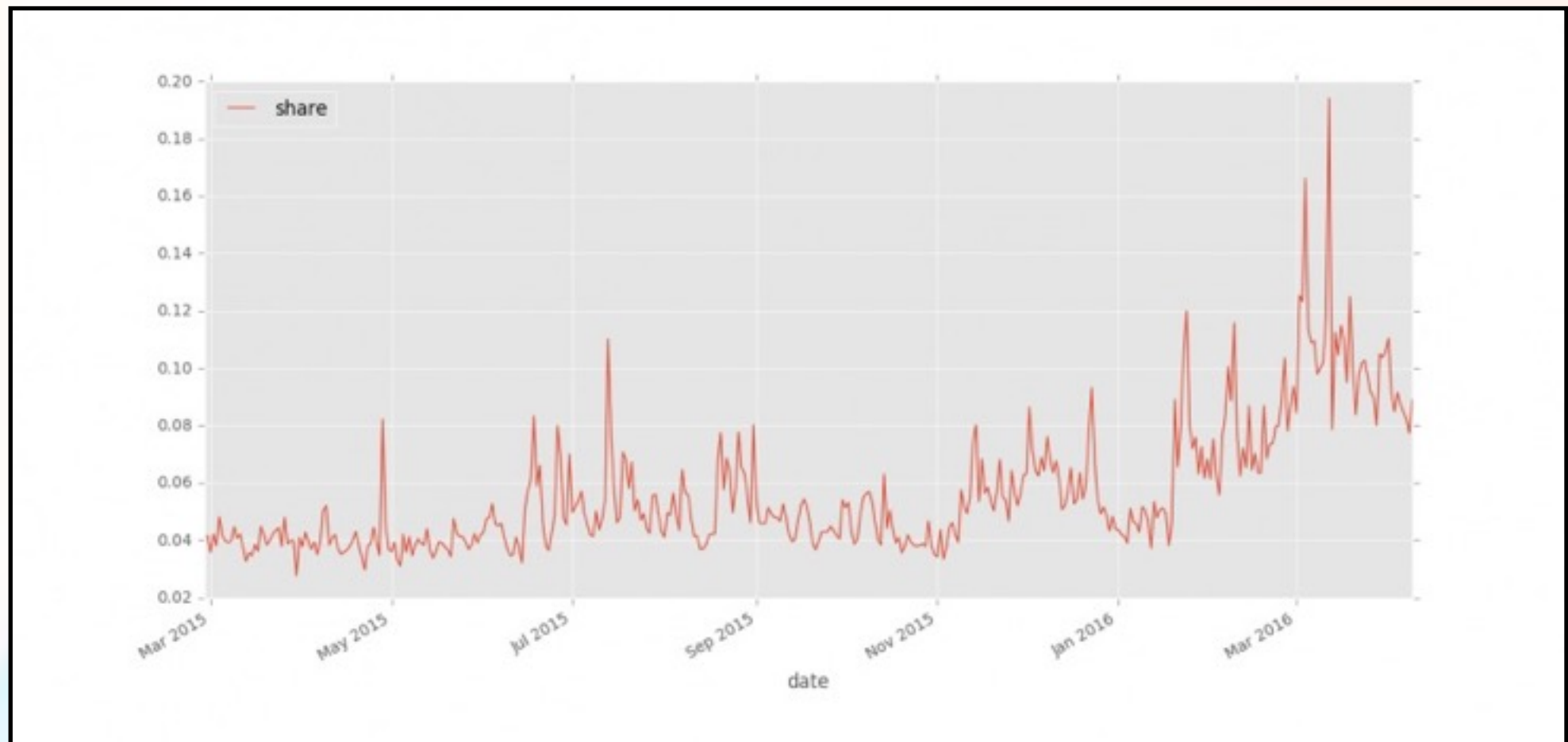
Anyone who hoped that 2017 might bring a change in the tone of our political discourse has by now been thoroughly disappointed. The remarkable degree of contempt that characterized the 2016 election has shown no sign of abating in President Donald J. Trump's first days in office.

Contemptuous political discourse is not new, of course. What is new is the extent to which contempt has managed to slither into our daily experience of political conversation. Gone are the days when contempt for political rivals and their supporters was mostly communicated behind closed doors, in low tones not meant to be overheard. Whatever veneer of unseemliness we associated with contemptuous public speech has been stripped away. We are left with everyone's raw feelings, on all sides of the political spectrum, exposed and expressed in contexts ranging from social media and public protests to confrontational signage and clothing.

Immanuel Kant once remarked that "no man in his true senses ... is candid." It wasn't that Kant didn't value truthfulness and sincerity in our interactions with others; he did. He realized, however, that the stability and progress of moral and political community depends on our being able to restrain ourselves from expressing

# (In)Civility in public life

MIT Media Lab found that **election-related Tweets** showed high levels of **incivility**.





# (In)Civility in public life

## Standards for civility may be changing

Behaviors that should <u>not</u> be okay in politics	2010	2016
Interrupting someone you disagree with in a public forum	77%	51%
Shouting over someone you disagree with during an argument	86%	65%
Belittling or insulting someone	89%	74%
Personal attacks on someone you disagree with	87%	71%
Comments about someone's race or ethnicity	89%	69%
Comments about someone's sexual orientation	81%	65%

# Universities are not left out

“Academic incivility may be considered as any speech or behavior that negatively affects the wellbeing of students or faculty members, weakens professional relationships and **hinders** the teaching-learning process.”

(Clark & Kenaley 2011)

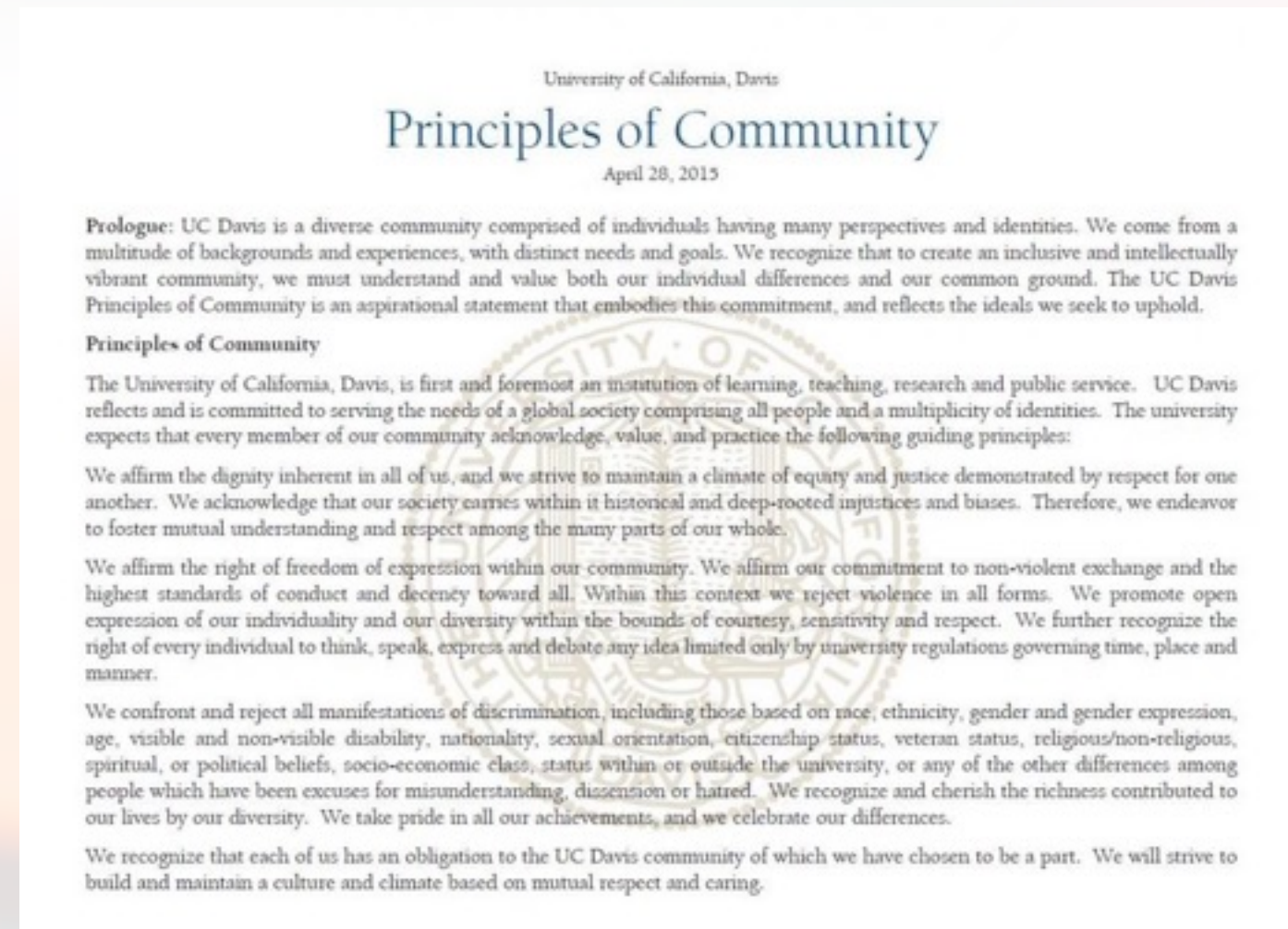




# UC Davis Principles of Community

“We affirm the **dignity** inherent in all of us, and we strive to maintain a **climate of equity and justice** demonstrated by **respect for one another...**

We recognize that each of us has an **obligation** to the UC Davis community of which we have chosen to be a part. We will strive to build and maintain a culture and climate based on **mutual respect and caring.**”





# Code of Academic Conduct

The University of California, Davis  
**CODE OF ACADEMIC CONDUCT**  
Honesty, Fairness, Integrity



This Code of Academic Conduct exists to support high standards of behavior and to ensure fair evaluation of student learning. Student conduct is taken seriously at UC Davis. Students who violate the Code of Academic Conduct are subject to disciplinary sanctions that include Censure, Probation, Suspension, Deferred Separation or Dismissal from the University of California. Unless specifically authorized by the instructor in writing, misconduct includes, but is not limited to the following:

- Cheating on exams or other coursework
  - Copying or attempting to copy from another student, or allowing another student to copy.
  - Displaying or using any unauthorized material such as notes, cheat-sheets, or electronic devices.
  - Looking at another student's exam.
  - Talking, texting or communicating during an exam.
  - Looking around during an exam.
  - Altering assignments or exams for re-grading purposes.
  - Bringing pre-written answers to an exam.
  - Having another person take an exam for you, or taking an exam for another student.

➤ Intimidation or disruption includes, but is not limited to the following:

- Pressuring an instructor or teaching assistant to regrade work, change a final grade, or obtain an exception such as changing the date of an exam, extending a deadline, or granting an incomplete grade.
- Refusing to leave an office when directed to do so.
- Physically or verbally intimidating or threatening an instructor, teaching assistant or staff person, including yelling at them, invading personal space, or engaging in any form of harassment.
- Repeatedly contacting or following an instructor, teaching assistant, or staff person when directed not to do so.
- Misusing a classroom electronic forum by posting material unrelated to the course.
- Interfering with an instructor's or teaching assistant's ability to teach a class, or interfering with other students' participation in a class by interrupting, physically causing a disruption, or excessive talking.

# Handout #1: Scenarios Discussion

Please read and discuss Scenario #1.

**How would you handle this kind of scenario in your classroom?**

Be prepared to explain the approaches you discussed with the rest of the group.

# Difficult Conversations

## Characteristics of Difficult Conversations

Heated disagreements

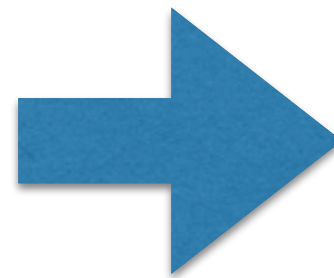
Inappropriate comments

Silence

Offensive language

Emotional outbursts

Aggressive body language



## Effects of Difficult Conversations

Instructor: Loss of control of class

Students: Reluctance to talk

Escalations of undesired behaviors

Negative effects on learning

Reduction of Agency



# Supportive Learning Environments

## Characteristics of Supportive Learning Environments

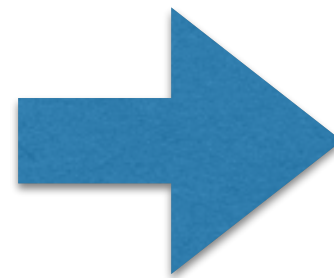
Respectful

Inclusive

Promote  
dialogue

Risk-taking feels safe  
and is safe

Shared goals



## Effects of Supportive Learning Environments

Instructor: Maintains  
focus of class

Students:  
Willingness  
to talk

Appropriate  
behaviors that  
support learning

Learning can occur,  
students are  
participants

# Principles for Creating a Supportive Environment

- Model Civil Attitudes and Behavior
- Set Classroom Expectations
- Facilitate Classroom Interactions

# Exploring Strategies

- Open the manila envelope at your table. Working with a partner, match the principle (white card) with the strategies (colored card) that demonstrate that principle.
- Make sure you read all three strategy cards. Then, each person chooses 1-2 strategies you have used or would consider using on the strategy cards to discuss using this focus question:

**Why did you choose this strategy and how would/do you use it in your class?**



# Three Spaces for Managing Discussions

- Before Discussions: Set the Tone
- During Discussions: Manage in the Moment
- After Discussions: Encourage Reflection and Be Available

## Handout #2: Managing Difficult Discussions

- In groups, skim your assigned strategies on Handout #2.
- Choose 1 or 2 strategies that
  - **You think would be particularly helpful**  
in your class or that
  - **You have applied in your class**
- Discuss the strategies you have chosen with your group.  
How have you applied/would you apply this strategy? Be prepared to debrief with the larger group.

# Managing Difficult Discussions

Many problems caused by difficult conversations can be prevented by the work the instructor does *before the discussions take place to establish a respectful classroom environment and model expected behaviors.*

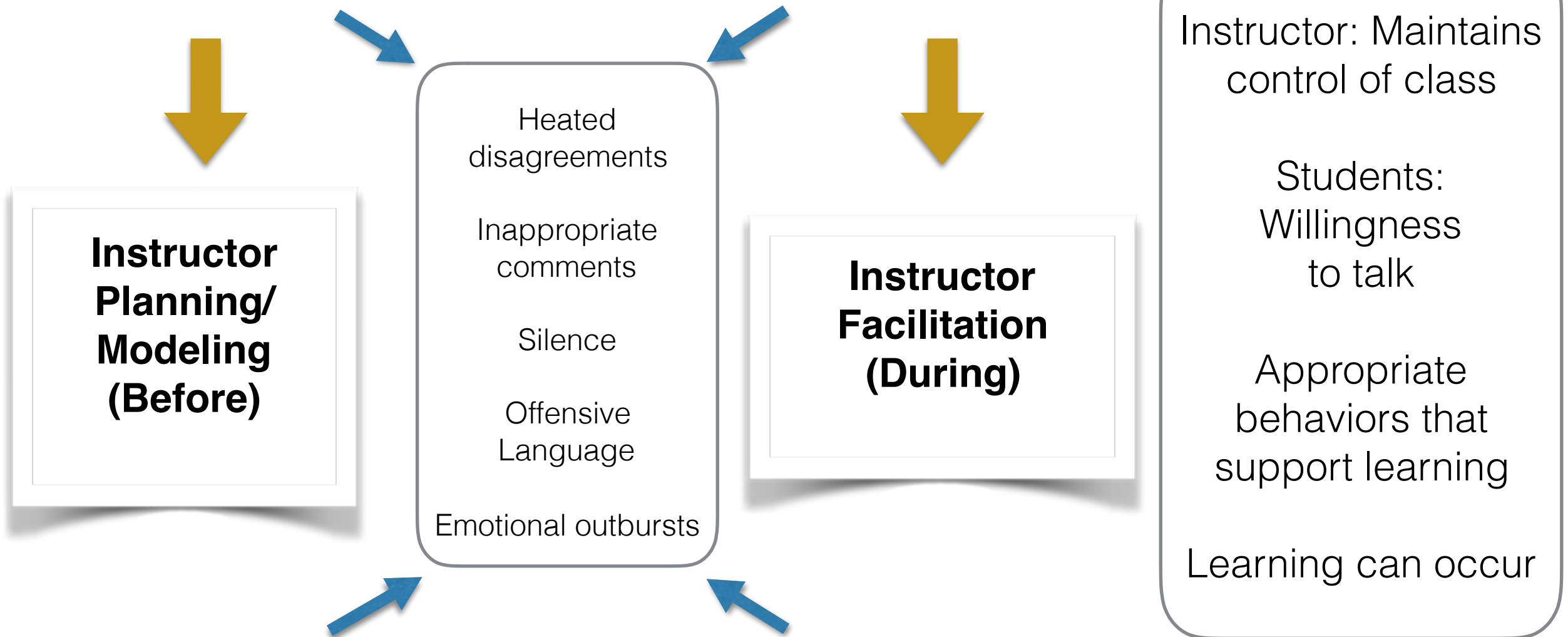




# Supportive Learning Environments

## Characteristics of Difficult Conversations

## Effects of Supportive Learning Environments



# Scenario 1: Disorganized Discussion

Remind all students of the **goals of the discussion** and **guidelines for the class**.

Tell students you **value their engagement in the topic** and **explain that you welcome challenges/opposing viewpoints**.

Remind them that **in academia challenges are common because they require us to examine our stances** and claims.

However, at the university we need to remember to **challenges others' ideas in a civil way** - this helps to advance the discussion.

# Handout #1: Scenarios Discussion

Please read and discuss Scenarios #2 and #3

**How would you handle this kind of scenario in your classroom? What tools that we have discussed might be helpful?**

Be prepared to explain the approaches you discussed with the rest of the group.

# Scenario 2: Unintentional Offense

- **Address** the issue - don't let it go
- **Respect the feelings** of both people
- **Name what is going on** ("I notice there's some tension; here's what we're going to do...")
- Take the **focus off individuals**
- **Avoid shaming** either student
- Talk broadly about **intent versus impact** - we may not intend to offend, but the impact is still there.



# Scenario 3: Instructor Reaction

- Be mindful of your reactions and **resist externalizing** your response.
- Understand that students may not realize that they have said something that has offended you and **may not have intended to**.
- If you feel you can't continue the conversation, **transition** to another topic and invite students to speak to you during **office hours**.

# Creating Community

Be aware of biases and stereotypes

Clarify Expectations

Establish Guidelines

Model Practice

Monitor Climate

Convey Caring

# Sample Community Check-In

- Does the instructor treat students equally and evenhandedly?
- How comfortable are you participating in class? What makes it simple or difficult?
- Do you feel your your ethnicity/race/gender/sexual orientation affects your interactions with the instructor (and/or TAs) and/or with other students?
- Do you have suggestions for more promoting more open dialogue and discussion in class?

# Seven Good Practices in Undergraduate Education



## The Seven Principles for Good Practice in Undergraduate Education<sup>1</sup>

The Seven Principles for Good Practices have been empirically shown to improve student learning outcomes. Here is an overview of practices and a sample of suggested ideas for practice.

1. Encourage contact between students and faculty
2. Develop reciprocity and cooperation among students
3. Encourage active learning
4. Give prompt feedback
5. Emphasize time on task
6. Communicate high expectations
7. Respect diverse talents and ways of learning

### 1) Encourage contact between students and faculty

- a) Frequent student-faculty contact in and out of classes is the most important factor in student motivation and involvement. Faculty concern helps students get through rough times and keep on working. Knowing a few faculty members well enhances students' intellectual commitment and encourages them to think about their own values and future plans.
  - i) Example: Employ various communication mechanisms such as discussion boards and blogs as well as traditional face to face methods.

### 2) Develop reciprocity and cooperation among students

- a) Learning is enhanced when it is more like a team effort than a solo race. Good learning, like good work, is collaborative and social, not competitive and isolated. Working with others often increases involvement in learning. Sharing one's own ideas and responding to others' reactions improves thinking and deepens understanding.
- b) Examples
  - i) Get students working with one another on substantive tasks, in and out of class.
  - ii) Encourage collaborative learning and assign collaborative learning activities such as group work, group presentations, debate, and discussion.

### 3) Encourage active learning

- a) Learning is not a spectator sport. Students do not learn much just sitting in classes listening to teachers, memorizing pre-packaged assignments, and spitting out answers. They must talk about what they are learning, write about it, relate it to past experiences, and apply it to their daily lives. They must make what they learn part of themselves.
- b) Examples
  - i) Have students write about and discuss what they are learning.
  - ii) Use problems, questions, issues, and case studies as points of entry into the subject and as sources of motivation for sustained inquiry.
  - iii) Make courses assignment-centered rather than merely text- and lecture-centered.
- c) Foster and encourage collaborative and hands-on learning such as labs, practical application, and presentations.

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### 4) Give prompt feedback

- a) Knowing what you know and don't know focuses learning. Students need appropriate feedback on performance to benefit from courses. In getting started, students need help in assessing existing knowledge and competence.
- b) Examples
  - i) Knowing what they know and don't know helps students focus learning.
  - ii) Students need help in assessing existing knowledge and competence.
  - iii) Students need frequent opportunities to perform and receive feedback on their performance.
  - iv) Students need chances to reflect on what they have learned, what they still need to know, and how they might assess themselves.

### 5) Emphasize time on task

- a) Time plus energy equals learning. There is no substitute for time on task. Learning to use one's time well is critical for students and professionals alike. Students need help in learning effective time management. Allocating realistic amounts of time means effective learning for students and effective teaching for faculty. How an institution defines time expectations for students, faculty, administrators, and other professional staff can establish the basis for high performance for all.
- b) Examples
  - i) Set deadlines for assignments and tasks.
  - ii) Set several deadlines for larger assignments. For example: outline, rough draft, first draft, final draft, and final paper deadlines.
  - iii) Help students achieve expectations.

### 6) Communicate high expectations

- a) Expect more and you will get it. High Expectations are important for everyone - for the poorly prepared, for those unwilling to exert themselves, and for the bright and well-motivated. Expecting students to perform well becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy when teachers and institutions hold high expectations of themselves and make extra efforts.
- b) Examples
  - i) Make standards and grading criteria explicit.
  - ii) Set high yet realistic expectations for your students.

### 7) Respect diverse talents and ways of learning.

- a) There are many roads to learning. People bring different talents and styles of learning to college. Brilliant students in the seminar room may be all thumbs in the lab or art studio. Students rich in hands-on experience may not do so well with theory. Students need the opportunity to show their talents and learn in ways that work for them. Then they can be pushed to learning in new ways that do not come so easily.
- b) Examples
  - i) Multiple Intelligences
  - ii) Collaborative and Cooperative Learning

<sup>1</sup> Adapted from Chickering, A. W., and Gamson, Z. F. "Seven Principles for Good Practice in Undergraduate Education." *AAHE Bulletin*, 1987, 39 (7), 3-7.



# Closing Thoughts

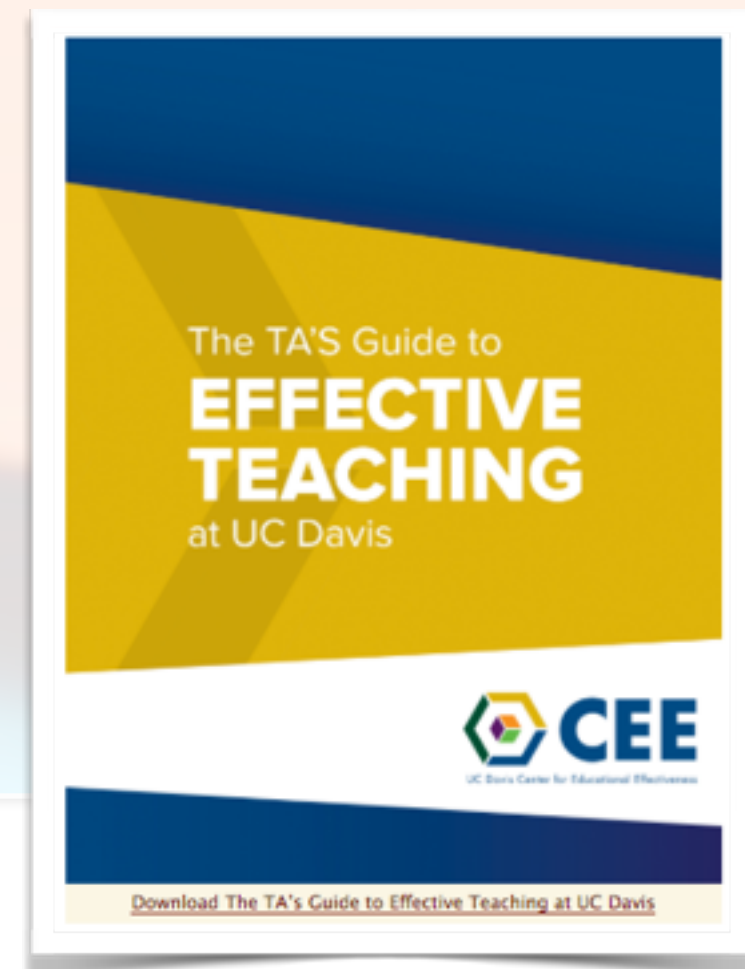
- Managing Difficult Conversations is not always easy, but there is help
- Creating Community need to be intentional by all members
- Allowing for student agency increases a host of outcomes
- Explore biases: <https://implicit.harvard.edu/implicit/takeatest.html>



Project Implicit®

# Additional Campus Resources

- TA Guide to Effective Teaching at UC Davis
  - [http://cee.ucdavis.edu/docs/2016/2016\\_TAGuide\\_Final\\_accessible.pdf](http://cee.ucdavis.edu/docs/2016/2016_TAGuide_Final_accessible.pdf)
  - Last 3 pages have resources about central support units on campus
- [RedFolder.ucdavis.edu](http://RedFolder.ucdavis.edu)



# Mid-Quarter Inquiry

## Mid – Quarter Inquiry



Instructor:

Class:

Date:

1. My learning in this class is **enhanced** by:

2. My learning in this class is **hindered** by:

3. **SMALL-GROUP DISCUSSION:** Is there anything your instructor could do to increase your ability or motivation to learn in this course? (Brainstorm below)

- Formative
- Confidential

**<http://cee.ucdavis.edu/teaching-support/mqi.html>**

# Winter 2017 Workshops

- **Digital Distractions and Devices** (Jan. 27)
- **Scaffolding Instruction to Enhance Student Learning** (Feb. 3)
- **Interactive Lecturing: Teaching practices for large lectures** (Feb. 10)
- **Designing Library Research Assignments to Enhance Learning** (Feb. 10)
- **Providing Meaningful and Timely Feedback** (Feb. 17)
- **Making Copyright Work for You and Your Students** (Feb. 22)
- **Writing Exam Questions to Promote Achievement for Diverse Learners** (Feb. 24)
- **Leveraging Technology in a Large Lecture Classroom** (March 2)

**Look under “Teaching Support” Tab**





# Questions + Evaluations + Thank You

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