Magna 2 Minute Mentor

Is There a Solution to Students Multitasking in Class?

Presented by:

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Presenter Bios:

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Is There a Solution to Students Multitasking in Class?

By Maryellen Weimer Editor of *The Teaching Professor*



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"Digital natives"

Grown up with technology Popular belief: Cognitive capacities have changed

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Digital natives say they can: ✓ Text and talk ✓ Text and drive ✓ Listen to music and study ✓ Check Facebook and write a paper ✓ Use technology in class for reasons not related to class content

Students can't multitask when they're trying to learn

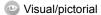
Learning isn't like a lot of other activities

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Learning requires sophisticated mental processing

Think of human processing as having two separate channels

Auditory/verbal



Clayson and Haley

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- Both organize information
- Only separate in the beginning
- Each must be integrated into:
 - · What needs immediate action
 - What needs to be stored in memory

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Each channel has limited capacity.

Learning requires a lot of cognitive processing in both channels.

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Evidence that learning tasks suffer

Research is impressive When student multitask in class or while studying, their grades go down.

In some cases a full letter grade lower.

Kuznekoff and Titsworth

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Students think they can multitask

94% say they receive texts in class 86% say they send texts in class 56% say their instructor banned texting 49% say they texted anyway

Clayson and Haley

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47% say they could follow a lecture and text.
47% say texting during class did not influence their grades.
32% say they can text without the instructor knowing.
>50% know texting makes it hard to follow a lecture.
>50% know it affects their grades.
61% say they didn't think they should text during class.



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How do you get students to stop?

Is there a solution that works?

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- 1. Forbid it. Have a policy & enforce it.
 - Difficult to enforce without constant surveillance.
 - Vigilant enforcement has costs.

If teacher monitors, it distracts teacher as much as technology distracts students.

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|-------|---|---|
| 2. | Use technology for course-related purposes | |
| | Challenge students to use devices to find answers | |
| | Use cell phones like clickers | |
| | Use cell priories like clickers Have a class Twitter feed | |
| | Look at online resources | |
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| | | 7 |
| 0 | Use technology for course-related | |
| 2. | purposes | |
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| | This is a partial solution | |
| | Will students do what their teacher asked? | |
| | You may create multitasking compromises | |
| | when you ask students to look at a website. | |
| | website. | |
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| 3. | Let students decide | |
| 3. | | |
| 3. | Make problems with multitasking | |
| 3. | Make problems with multitasking known. | |
| 3. | Make problems with multitasking known.Confront students with the evidence. | |
| 3. | Make problems with multitasking known. Confront students with the evidence. Let them discover it with an activity. | |
| 3. | Make problems with multitasking known. Confront students with the evidence. Let them discover it with an activity. Have students trade notes | |
| 3. | Make problems with multitasking known. Confront students with the evidence. Let them discover it with an activity. | |

On "making" students stop using devices

- Think about the climate for learning in that course.
- Students need to decide for themselves after considering the consequences.
 What tech. behaviors get in the way of learning?
 Help them make the right decision.



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Some behaviors may impact other students

- Use a quick anonymous survey to identify distracting behaviors.
- Agree as a class to avoid behavior that others find distracting.



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Code of conduct for the classroom

Learning is a special activity – interesting and sometimes life-changing.

- It merits our full, undivided attention.
- "Lids down, hands up" rule for difficult problem or important concept.



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Conclusion

This is a problem without a perfect solution.

- Consider these options.
- Talk with colleagues and students.
- Use devices as aids only when they support the learning task – not other tasks.



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