Practices for Inclusive Teaching in Asynchronous Distance Courses

Inclusive teaching practices facilitate learning spaces that are welcoming and them as they work in your course

Bypicitibly Ifsportial teach singlibitise Elester tetes in the sense of belonging to your course. As a "social negotiator (2012) phases of engagement model, create opportunities take place. One place to look is the introductory discussion involved and talking early. It can also mimic personal and the physical classroom, with students sharing photos of t working together to draft an online learning agreement t they will interact and treat each other in discussions. Encourse other ways, too. Can they attend optional synchronous set talks? Can they share video or audio submissions as part of the set of the s

Help students establishhythm to guide their lead weekly pace, helps students better manage their time. The "what should I be doing" or "what's next" (Boettcher and typical weekly module starting and ending on a Tuesday. first day of the module? Are Wednesday and Thursday ind students are completing course readings, videos, and oth discussion day where students are expected to contribute Are students expected to be active in the course on Saturday and Sunday? Is Monday a wrap-up day, with students taking a weekly quiz, submitting activities, or completing discussion replies?

Resources

Berry, S.E. (2022). Creating inclusive online communities: Practices that support and engage diverse students. Sterling, VA: Stylus.

Boettcher, J. and R.M. Conrad. (2010). The online teaching survival guide: Simple and practical pedagogical tips. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

Conrad, R.M. and J.A. Donaldson. (2011). Engaging the online learner: Activities and resources for creative instruction. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

For more information or to discuss how you might incorporate these ideas into your courses, contact the Reinert Center by <u>email</u> or submit a <u>consultation request form</u>.