

INCLUSIVE PEDAGOGY DOMAIN

Inclusive Pedagogy is a student-centered teaching approach that considers all students' backgrounds, experiences, and learning variabilities. Instructors who ensure equitable access to course materials, foster belonging, and address the needs of a diverse student population create a more robust learning experience for all learners.

Effective instructors use evidence-based inclusive practices that are fundamental to student success.



Curriculum / Curricular Alignment

- Adopt practices grounded in inclusive curriculum
- Use <u>backwards design</u> to align all course content, assignments, and assessments
- Add an <u>inclusivity statement</u> to your syllabus
- Make sure your syllabus, textbooks, resources, and coursework are accessible to all learners according to the CSU Accessibility by Design website



Classroom Climate

- Create an inclusive and welcoming environment
- Help students learn how to communicate equitably and productively with each other
- Provide opportunities for <u>students to work with others</u> and for students to see the value of diverse perspectives
- Use the appropriate language when referring to social groups



Pedagogical Content Knowledge

- Keep current on issues of racism/sexism, current racial tensions, and contemporary cultural issues in the United States, especially in relation to your discipline
- Proactively address common student misconceptions
- Assess prior knowledge of learners; use it to plan/revise class sessions



Student Motivation

- . Use content and connections that align with your current group of students' backgrounds, interests, and reasons for taking the course
- Make content relevant to all students' lives; clearly link concepts/lessons to industry, a broader purpose, future classes/activities, or a transferable skill
- <u>Use varied names</u> and socio-cultural contexts in stories, test questions, and assignments



Feedback & Assessment

- Create <u>rubrics</u> for assignments, papers, and presentations; share rubrics with students when presenting the assignment
- · Provide structure and guidelines for student group work and group assignments; guide and reteach skills for productive, inclusive group work
- Provide transparent <u>assignment directions</u>: start with this <u>template</u>
- Use <u>Classroom Assessment Techniques</u> to check for understanding and to promote mental retrieval and <u>deep learning</u>; this can be done in <u>residential</u>, <u>hybrid</u>, and <u>online courses</u>
- Vary assessments: quizzes, exams, <u>assignments</u>, papers, projects, simulations, and presentations



Instructional Strategies

- Use a variety of teaching methods and modalities (verbal, interactive, Socratic, etc.) that align with learning objectives
- Incorporate Classroom Assessment Techniques for individual processing, partner processing, or small group activities in a variety of teaching modalities
- Use <u>accessible slide presentations</u>, <u>documents</u>, <u>videos</u>, <u>and other course materials</u>







LEVELED CRITERIA & SELF ASSESSMENT RUBRIC

Use this rubric to reflect on your current instructional practices, set a teaching goal, and monitor growth. TILT recommends revisiting this throughout the year to continue to reflect and adjust as you work towards your goal. TILT does not recommend using this as an observation tool or for direct evaluation. See <u>TILT's Recommended Process for Annual Review of Teaching</u> to learn more about how to utilize this resource.

INCLUSIVE PEDAGOGY DOMAIN

Inclusive Pedagogy is a student-centered teaching approach that considers all students' backgrounds, experiences, and learning variabilities. Instructors who ensure equitable access to course materials, foster belonging, and address the needs of a diverse student population create a more robust learning experience for all learners.

Evidence	Advanced	Proficient	Developing	Emerging
Inclusive Excellence, Training, and Practice: • Learning about Inclusive Excellence • Awareness of student identities in the classroom • Mitigation of assumptions, biases, and microaggressions in the classroom	Has participated in much training on inclusive excellence in teaching and regularly engages in further reading and reflection. Has awareness of student identities in the classroom and uses this knowledge to support student success. Successful in mitigating their own and students' assumptions, biases, and microaggressions in the classroom.	Has participated in some training on inclusive excellence in teaching and has explored some further reading and reflection. Is developing awareness of student identities in the classroom and is beginning to use it to make instructional decisions that support students. Has awareness of their own and students' assumptions, biases, and microaggressions and is beginning to mitigate them in the classroom.	Has participated in some training or reading on inclusive excellence in teaching. Is beginning to develop an awareness of the student identities in the classroom and is beginning to use it to support students. Is developing awareness of their own and students' assumptions, biases, and microaggressions.	Has not yet participated in training or reading on inclusive excellence in teaching. Is not yet aware of all students' identities in their classroom or what impact it has on student success. Has not yet considered their own assumptions and biases in relation to teaching.
Use of evidence-based practices from the other six domains of the TEF that are fundamental to being an inclusive instructor	Intentionally and actively incorporates inclusive teaching practices in all aspects of the curriculum and the classroom to increase awareness, content knowledge, cognitive sophistication, and sense of community for every individual.	Regularly incorporates inclusive teaching practices in planning and delivery of content.	Incorporates some inclusive teaching practices in planning and delivery of content.	Instructor has not yet developed inclusive content or teaching practices.

Teaching Effectiveness Framework, The Institute for Learning and Teaching (TILT) (c)2023 Colorado State University CC-BY-NC-ND 4.0



Inclusive Pedagogy



References

Adams, M., Bell, L.A., & Griffin, P. (Eds) 2007. Teaching for Diversity and Social Justice (2nd ed). Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, NY

"Am I overreacting?" Understanding and Combating Microaggressions. (2016, July 27). Higher Education Today. https://www.higheredtoday.org/2016/07/27/understanding-and-combatting-microaggressions-in-postsecondary-education/

Bernacchio, C., Ross, F., Washburn, K. R., Whitney, J., & Wood, D. R. (2007). Faculty Collaboration to Improve Equity, Access, and Inclusion in Higher Education. *Equity & Excellence in Education*, 40(1), 56-66. https://doi.org/10.1080/10665680601066511

Brown McNair, T., Albertine, S., Cooper, M. A., McDonald, N., Major Jr., T. (2016). Becoming a student-ready college: A new culture of leadership for student success. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.

Chávez, A. F., Longerbeam, S. D. (2016). Teaching across cultural strengths. Sterling, VA: Stylus Publishing.

Friere, P. (2005). Pedagogy of the oppressed. (30th anniversary ed). New York, NY: Continuum International Publishing Group Inc.

Fuentes, M. A., Zelaya, D. G., & Madsen, J. W. (2020). Rethinking the Course Syllabus: Considerations for Promoting Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion. *Teaching of Psychology*, 48(1), 009862832095997. https://doi.org/10.1177/0098628320959979

Gunawardena, C. N., Ortegano-Layne, L., Carabajal, K., Frechette, C., Lindemann, K., & Jennings, B. (2006). New Model, New Strategies: Instructional design for building online wisdom communities, Distance Education, 27(2). https://doi.org/10.1080/01587910600789613

Hackman, H. W. (2005). Five Essential Components for Social Justice Education. *Equity & Excellence in Education*, 38(2), 103–109. https://doi.org/10.1080/10665680590935034

Holroyd, J., Scaife, R., & Stafford, T. (2017). Responsibility for implicit bias. Philosophy Compass, 12(3), e12410. https://doi.org/10.1111/phc3.12410

Johnson, D., Johnson, R., & Smith, K. (2013). Cooperative Learning: Improving University Instruction By Basing Practice On Validated Theory Journal on Excellence in University Teaching. https://karlsmithmn.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Johnson-Johnson-Smith-Cooperative_Learning-JECT-Small_Group_Learning-draft.pdf

Ladson-Billings, G. (1995). Towards a theory of culturally relevant pedagogy. American Educational Research Journal, 32(3), pp. 465-491.

Lee, A., Poch, R. O'Brien, M. K., Solheim, C. (2017). Teaching interculturally: A framework for integrating disciplinary knowledge and intercultural development. Sterling, VA: Stylus Publishing.

Lieberman, M. (2018, April 11). What online teachers have learned from teaching online. Inside Higher Ed. Retrieved from https://www.insidehighered.com/digital-learning/article/2018/04/11/veteran-online-instructors-share-tips-improving-their-practices

LSE Resources. (2017). LSE Resources. https://lse.ascb.org/evidence-based-teaching-guides/inclusive-teaching/developing-self-awareness/

Meyer, A., Rose, D. H. & Gordon, D. (2014). Universal Design for Learning: Theory and Practice. Wakefield, MA: CAST, Inc.

Milheim, K. (2017). A fundamental look at cultural diversity and the online classroom. eLearn Magazine. Retrieved from https://elearnmag.acm.org/archive.cfm?aid=3041614. Pedagogical Choices - LSE Resources. (n.d.). Retrieved July 18, 2023, from https://lse.ascb.org/evidence-based-teaching-guides/inclusive-teaching/pedagogical-choices/#belonging

Quaye, S. J. & Harper, S. R. (2007). Faculty accountability for culturally inclusive pedagogy and curricula. Liberal Education, 93(3), AAC&U.

Rendón, L. I. (2014). Sentipensante pedagogy: Educating for wholeness, social justice and liberation. Sterling, VA: Stylus Publishing.

Whistling Vivaldi. (n.d.). Wwnorton.com. Retrieved July 18, 2023, from https://wwnorton.com/books/9780393339727