Strategies for Encouraging High Levels of Engagement in Online Courses

Penelope Walters Swenson Advanced Education California State University, Bakersfield, USA

pswenson@csub.edu

Lloyd Curtis Advanced Education California State University, Bakersfield, USA

lcurtis@runner.csub.edu

Abstract: Online courses often have a higher drop rate than face-to-face courses, yet the demand for them is increasing. How do we increase participant satisfaction and encourage learning at a level that is equal to or better than the face-to-face courses?

"I had vowed that I would never take an online course," said Kristie. "I heard the horror stories. But I was stuck. I could not graduate without this course and it is online." Kristie saw herself as computer literate, yet online had not appeal, at least initially. After five weeks, Kristie sent the professor an e-mail. "I never thought an online course could be so creative and so exciting." What had Kristie expected? An electronic workbook? Isolation? Discussions by e-mail?

Online courses often have a higher drop rate than face-to-face courses, yet the demand for them is increasing. How do we increase participant satisfaction and encourage learning at a level that is equal to or better than the face-to-face course?

What are the successful strategies? This list offers several options utilized in courses that promote learning and are enjoyed by students.

- Providing ways for students to be successful with the technical aspects of the course so these do not get in the way of the dynamic aspects of the course
- Constructivist Learning Environments
- Creation of dynamic learning experiences
- Personalizing courses and adding the human touch
- Compelling activities
- Encouraging and supporting student responsibility for learning
- Developing an active learning community
- Enhancing emotional intelligence
- Self-assessment by the professor
- Frequent opportunities for feedback to the professor with some of these being anonymous

Bringing Kristie from the rejection of all online courses to acceptance of them as an option then embracing them as a wonderful way to learn may be a long journey. These strategies provide a beginning as professors develop meaningful courses.

References:

Goleman, D. (1998). Working with Emotional Intelligence, New York: Bantam Books.

Jonassen, D. (undated). Constructivist learning environments on the web: engaging students in meaningful learning. Retrieved April 15, 2003, from http://www.moe.edu.sg/iteducation/edtech/papers/d1.pdf

Jonassen, D. (undated). Welcome to the design of constructivist learning environments (CLEs). Retrieved April 15, 2003, from http://tiger.coe.missouri.edu/%7Ejonassen/courses/CLE/index.html

Morrow, D. (2002). An examination of types of learner interactivity in an online professional development course. *Information Technology & Teacher Education Annual: Proceedings of SITE 2002*. 871-875.

Parker, D. & Gemino, A. (2001, September). Inside online learning: comparing conceptual and technique learning performance in place-based and aln formats. *Journal of Asynchronous Learning Networks*, 5(2). Retrieved June 24, 2002, from http://www.aln.org/alnweb/journal/jaln-vol5issue2v2.htm

Rosen, D., & Bloom, A. (2002). Structuring distance education programs to enhance preservice teacher preparation. *Information Technology & Teacher Education Annual: Proceedings of SITE 2002*. 297-298.

Swenson, P. & Evans, M. (2003). Hybrid courses as learning communities. In S. Reisman, D. Edge & J. Flores (Eds.) (2003). *Electronic communities—current issues and best practice* (pp. 27-72). Boston, MA: United States Distance Learning Association and Information Age Publishing.

Willis, B. (2002). The guiding assumptions of successful distance education programs. *Information Technology & Teacher Education Annual: Proceedings of SITE 2002*. 326-329.