Cooperative Learning

After 30 years of research, the evidence is impressive supporting the claim that cooperative learning groups enhance academic achievement; increase positive self-esteem, internal locus of control, altruism, and perspective taking; improve intergroup relationships between students without and with disabilities, as well as the relationships between students of different cultural backgrounds; and provide positive peer support.

The five basic elements that are essential to cooperative learning groups are: **Positive interdependence** - success depends on connectedness with others. **Individuality accountability** - random selection of one students work or explanation of a problem can accomplish this element.

Face-to-face interaction - when students assist, help, support and encouragement one another's effort to learn.

Social Skills - specific social and interaction skills are necessary for leadership, communication, trust-building, decision-making, and conflict management.

Group process - monitoring and discussing the interactional process of the groups is necessary. Are they achieving a goal?

Cooperative learning has several aims:

- 1. In cooperative learning groups, students are encouraged to help and support one another rather than compete.
- 2. Cooperative learning increases academic performance.
- 3. Cooperative learning encourages active learning; the need for extensive research and practice.
- 4. Cooperative learning prepares students for work in today's world.
- 5. Cooperative learning provides an opportunity to improve race relations in the school.

Cooperative Learning takes numerous forms. Programs are known by names such as: Learning Together, Group Investigation, Team Assisted Individualization, Student Teams-Achievement Divisions, Teams-Games-Tournaments, and Jigsaw (Slavin, 1983) provides a complete review of these cooperative learning methods.

Cooperative learning programs have demonstrated positive affective outcomes that directly address the needs of at-risk youth: motivation, peer support, self attributions, and self-esteem (Slavin, Kurweit, & Wasik, 1994; Stevens & Slavin, 1995).

This summary taken from: *At Risk Youth:* A Comprehensive Response For Counselors, Teachers, Psychologists, and Human Service Professionals. 3rd ed. McWhirter, J. et al. Chapter 14 pp. 268-270.