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**ENGAGING YOUR AUDIENCE:
HOW TO CREATE AN EXCELLENT
“DV 101” PRESENTATION**

Presenters

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Learning Objectives

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1. APPLY ADULT LEARNING PRINCIPLES TO YOUR PRESENTATION
2. INCORPORATE VARIOUS MEANS OF PRESENTING INFORMATION: VISUAL, AURAL, WRITTEN, KINESTHETIC
3. CREATE POWER POINT PRESENTATIONS THAT ARE MODERN AND ENGAGING

Anxiety vs. Curiosity

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- Adults learn based on how comfortable their brains are with the proposed information
- Anxiety blocks curiosity
- Skilled facilitators encourage curiosity by dealing with the anxiety
 - Motivation
 - engagement



Learning Styles

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- **Learning Style:** An innate pattern of thinking, perceiving, problem solving and remembering when approaching a learning task
- **Learning Preference:** an expressed personal preference favoring one type of learning environment, method of teaching or instruction over another

VARK

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- **Visual:**
 - Graphics, charts, diagrams (does NOT include still pictures, videos)
- **Aural:** heard or spoken information
 - Lectures, group discussions, radio, talking out loud
- **Read/write:** information displayed as words
 - Manuals, reports, essays, lists, diaries, PowerPoint
- **Kinesthetic:** use of experience and practice (simulated or real)
 - Demonstrations, simulations, videos and movies of "real" things, case studies, practice and applications

Multimodality

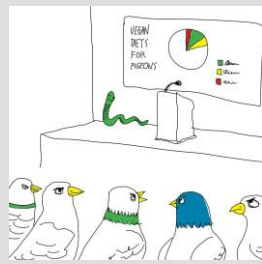
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- Those who do not have a strong preference are defined as “multimodal.”
- Some learners are flexible – use various modes depending on the topic, situation
- Others need to learn in all modes
- **A good training offers learning in all four VARK modes!**

Connecting With Your Audience

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- Tailor your content
- What outcome are you hoping for?
- What is the most important takeaway for this particular group?
- What would survivors want them to hear?



Connecting With Your Audience

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|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthcare providers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Screening for DV ○ Confidentiality • Law Enforcement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lethality indicators ○ Writing reports • Judges/prosecutors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ DV Bench book ○ Advocate privilege law | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools/Teens <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Healthy relationships ○ Empowerment • Faith Leaders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ How to support victims ○ Accountability for abusers • Civic Organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Myths and barriers ○ How to help |
|--|---|

HOW STORYTELLING AFFECTS THE BRAIN

NEURAL COUPLING
A story activates parts in the brain that allows the listener to turn the story in to their own ideas and experience thanks to a process called neural coupling.

MIRRORING
Listeners will not only experience the similar brain activity to each other, but also to the speaker.

DOPAMINE
The brain releases dopamine into the system when it experiences an emotionally-charged event, making it easier to remember and with greater accuracy.

CORTEX ACTIVITY
When processing facts, two areas of the brain are activated (Broca's and Wernicke's area). A well-told story can engage many additional areas, including the motor cortex, sensory cortex and frontal cortex.

Power Point? Yes or No?

- Depends on the speaker
 - Should support, not interfere
- Setting
 - Visibility?
 - Equipment?
- Time allotted
- Audience

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PowerPoint Do's and Don'ts

- Keep the design simple
- Use fewer words, in large font
- Don't over-animate
- Avoid excessive punctuation!!!

- Don't use clip art
- Don't read from your slides
- Rehearse your presentation

What is an accessible PowerPoint slide?

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- All content (both images and text) has a text alternative
- Content is read in a logical order either via keyboard navigation or using a screen reader
- Clear and simple language
- At least size 18 font
- Consistency with slide organization and format

Tips for Print Materials

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- Use large font (no less than 14), simple, san serif fonts (e.g., Arial, Verdana, Helvetica)
- Provide at least 1.25' space between lines
- Use clear and simple language
- Avoid using dark colored or glossy paper

Tips for Video and Audio Tools

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- Avoid using flashing content and avoid turning off lights
- Audio files should include written transcript for participants
- Make sure video and audio elements are captioned
- Describe any graphics
- Pause between slides (allows time to read the slide)
- Use high contrast colors (audience members with low vision or color blindness will appreciate it)

Questions...

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Thank You!

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