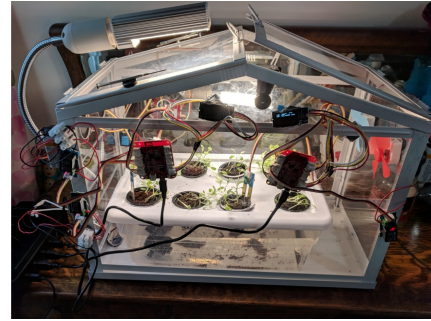


Iteration 1 (in-school)



Iteration 2 (in-school)



Iteration 3 (at-home)



Embedding Computational Thinking in School Science: Designs of an Automated-Greenhouse Project with Young Adolescents

David W. Jackson

Boston College & "Mills City Public Schools"

Doctoral Candidate &

"Out-of-School-Time Coordinator"

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BC & "MCPS"

Doctoral Student &

"Out-of-School-Time Co-Advisor"



DRL #1814001



RESEARCH APPROACH

	<u>2018 & 2019: In-school-time (IST)</u>	<u>2020: Out-of-school-time (OST)</u>
<i>what & why</i>	<u>CS4All [Computer Science for All] (what):</u> many why's ... (Vogel, Santo, & Ching, 2017; Voogt et al., 2015)	
<i>where</i>	required school courses, including STEM (Voogt et al., 2015; Weintrop et al., 2016)	homes & community , and connections with school (Bevan et al., 2010; Moll et al., 1992)
<i>who</i>	students, in small groups	youth, in family-units
<i>when</i>	during the school day	anytime!
<i>how</i>	student engagement in computational practices (Denning, 2017; Fredricks et al., 2016)	funds of knowledge (Moll et al., 1992); engagement interest (Järvelä & Renninger, 2014)
<i>Re-search ?'s</i>	In five classrooms of a required 8 th grade science course, how does participation in an automated smart-greenhouse project with integrated computation influence students' social affective engagement?	In ten households across three cities in the northeast US, how does participation in an automated hydroponics project with integrated computation influence youths' computational engagement and interest?

METHODS

- Methodology
 - DBR: cultural psychology approach (Bell, 2004)
 - Phenomenological: understand lived experiences (Creswell, 2013)
- Setting & participants
 - “Mills City”: **pluralistic** (Paris, 2012) urban-ring city in US northeast
 - Iteration #1: one school; ~200 students and 2 teachers
 - Iteration #2: two schools; ~400 students and 5 teachers
 - Iteration #3: three cities; ~10 households, *esp. those marginalized by inequitable systems and institutions* (Cho et al., 2013)
- Data generation
 - Pre- & post-surveys (~90% matched)
 - Pre- & post-interviews (~6 students per teacher, per year)
 - Video and audio recording (~6-10 groups at each school)
- Data analysis
 - t-tests of means: computational experience, confidence, and interest
 - Coding: Process, emotion, & *in vivo* (Miles, Huberman, & Saldaña, 2014)
 - Data from video: “whole-to-part” method (Erickson, 2006)
 - Convergence: CAQDAS [Dedoose] as aid (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2018)

FINDINGS

Per Social Infrastructure Framework (Bielaczyc, 2006, 2013)

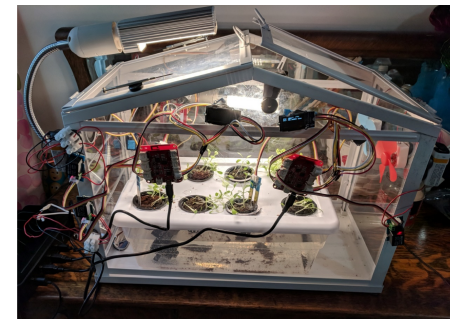
1. Spring 2018 #1: Sequential S-E-C Practices

1. students: Groups of two “**Technicians**”
2. teachers: **Co**-instructors
3. planned learning: **simplicity**



2. Spring 2019 #2: Stress → Interactions → Engagement

1. students: Groups of four “**Parents**”
2. teachers: **Lead** instructor w/ support staff
3. planned learning: **flexibility**




CONNECTIONS TO LITERATURE

1. Self-efficacy theory (Bandura, 1993; Schunk & DiBenedetto, 2016)
 1. Finer-grained data generation...
 2. ...in more diverse settings (esp. racial/ethnic & socioeconomic)
2. Social interdependence theory (Johnson & Johnson, 2009)...
 1. The combination of software, hardware, and plants promoted **positive interdependence** within and between groups.
 2. Stress and frustration sometimes impeded **promotive interaction**, but **social dynamics** and project characteristics helped to stimulate engagement.
3. Social infrastructure framework (Bielaczyc, 2006, 2013)
 1. Identify the most salient *design considerations*...
 2. ...to better understand research-practice *trajectories of change*

FUTURE WORK



Iteration #3: Summer 2020 (“LEaFS”)*

- socio-techno-spatial: Indoor two-tier hydroponics system
- participation structures
 - Engages the whole family
 - Training **high-school mentors**
- “outside world”:
 - Community Cookbook
 - Cooking & Gardening  Electronics & Programming

*again, per *Social Infrastructure Framework* of Bielaczyc (2006, 2013)

“SHOULDERS” WE’RE STANDING ON/WITH (REFERENCES)

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THANKS!
WHAT QUESTIONS DO YOU HAVE?

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 @Jackson_DavidW



<EXTRA SLIDES START HERE>



...BUT FIRST, POSITIONALITY:

- Carrying *my own* “invisible knapsack”... (McIntosh, 1992)
- ...recognizing the value of diversity and social justice for people of both marginalized and privileged groups (Goodman, 2001)
- “**engineer**-turned-**educator**-with-a-**research**-habit”
- Working **with** the “Mills City” community(/context) (Pollock, 2008)
 - Resident June 2010 – June 2019
 - “Out-of-school time coordinator” 4+ years
 - Urban ring (suburban | urban)
 - Cultural and linguistic diversity; gentrification; immigration



THEORETICAL ORIENTATIONS

broadly: **dialectical pluralism** (Johnson, R.B., 2017)...

...especially pragmatism & social constructivism...

...with an eye towards **critical dialectical pluralism** (Onwuegbuzie & Frels, 2013)

By iteration:

1. **self-efficacy theory** (Bandura, 1993)
2. **social interdependence theory** (Johnson, D.W., & Johnson, R.T., 2009)
3. **funds of knowledge** (Moll et al., 1992)

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Student engagement

*Fredricks et al. (2016): social | {emotional, behavioral, & cognitive}

*Gresalfi & Barab (2011): procedural, conceptual, consequential,
critical

*Sinha et al (2015): social, behavioral, cognitive,
conceptual-to-consequential

*Pekrun & Linnenbrink-Garcia (2012): soc.-behav., cog.-behav., cog.,
behav., & motivational

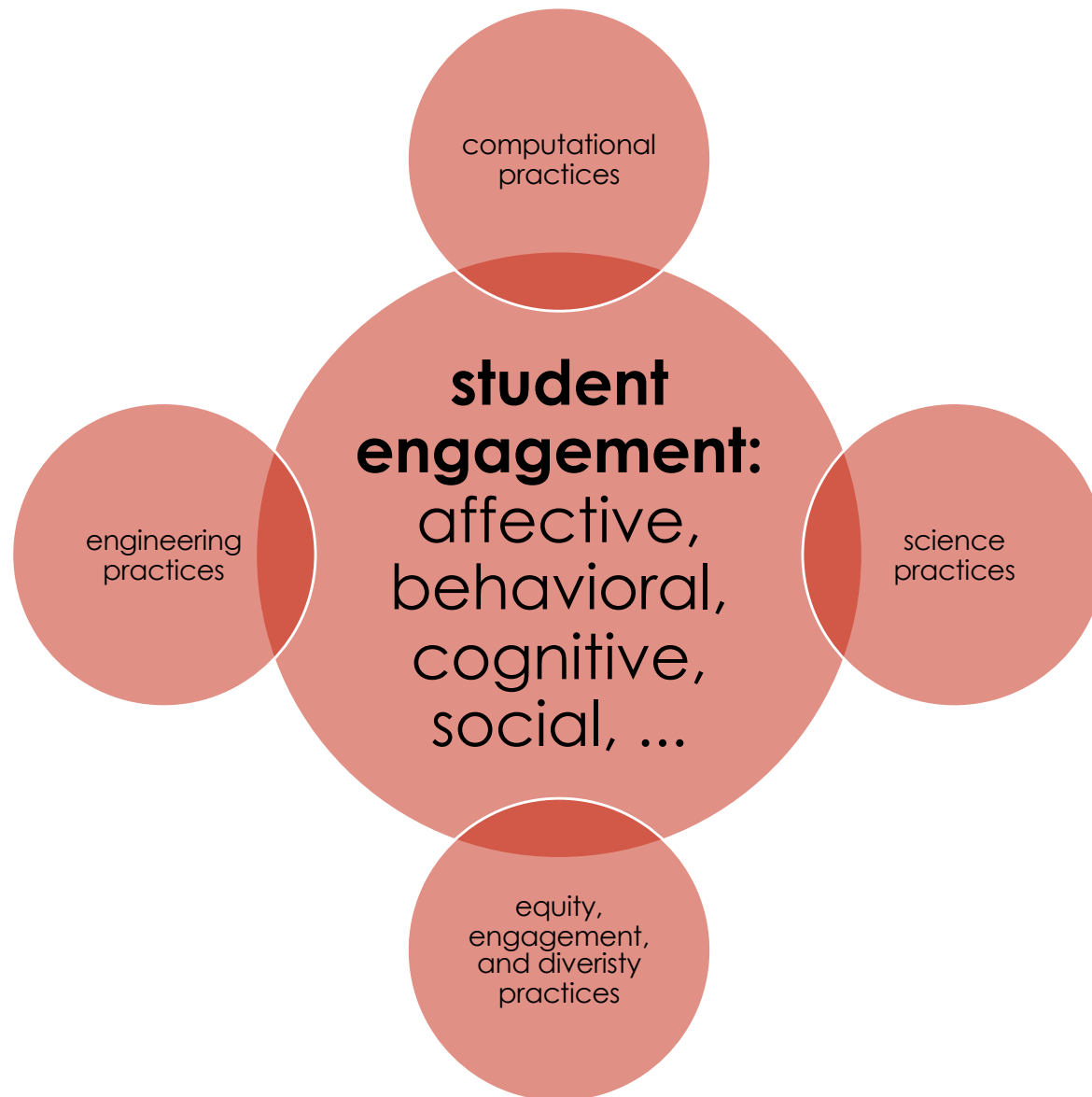
computational practices (CSTA, 2017), especially

Collaborating ..., Testing and Refining..., and Communicating...

SEPs + EEDPs (NGSS Lead States, 2013; Rodriguez, 2015), especially...

- **Using** mathematics and computational thinking
- Designing solutions (for engineering)
- Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



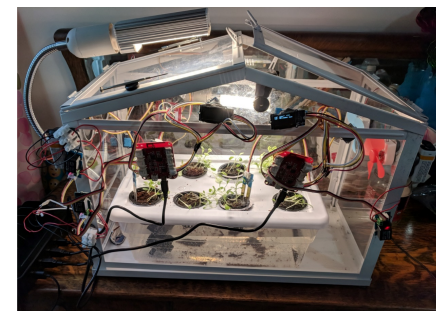
SETTING + PARTICIPANTS

- “Mills City”: urban-ring city in Massachusetts

	2018	2019
Class-periods (~55 min.)	13	14
Students	~200	~400
MCUs/greenhouse	1	2
Students/greenhouse	2-3	4-5
Schools	1	2
Teachers	2	5
Participant-researchers	2 / class	1 / class
Topics	Intro, light, temp. & hum., eng. design	<same> + soil moisture

Version 1: growthings.netlify.com (lead: Paul Xu)

Version 2: email Dave for a link (lead: Mike)



RESEARCH DESIGN

Comparative Mixed Methods Case Study

Quantitative Strand

Participants:
~180, 8th-grade students in one middle school

Data Generation:
Survey for science engagement, CS interest, and demographics (race/ethnicity and gender)

Data analysis:
Chunk into high/mid/low science engagement and high/mid/low CS interest

Case Selection

Select four student-teams: high-/low-, low-/high-, low-/low-, and mid-/mid-based on science engagement and CS interest

As possible, choose students from under-represented populations in CS

Team 1

Qualitative Data:

- Pre-interviews
- Camcorder recordings
- Screen recordings
- Post-interviews
- Follow-up interviews

Quantitative Data:

- Pre-survey
- Post-survey

Team 2

Qualitative Data:

- Pre-interviews
- Camcorder recordings
- Screen recordings
- Post-interviews
- Follow-up interviews

Quantitative Data:

- Pre-survey
- Post-survey

Team 3

Qualitative Data:

- Pre-interviews
- Camcorder recordings
- Screen recordings
- Post-interviews
- Follow-up interviews

Quantitative Data:

- Pre-survey
- Post-survey

Team 4

Qualitative Data:

- Pre-interviews
- Camcorder recordings
- Screen recordings
- Post-interviews
- Follow-up interviews

Quantitative Data:




- Pre-survey
- Post-survey

Comparison and Interpretation

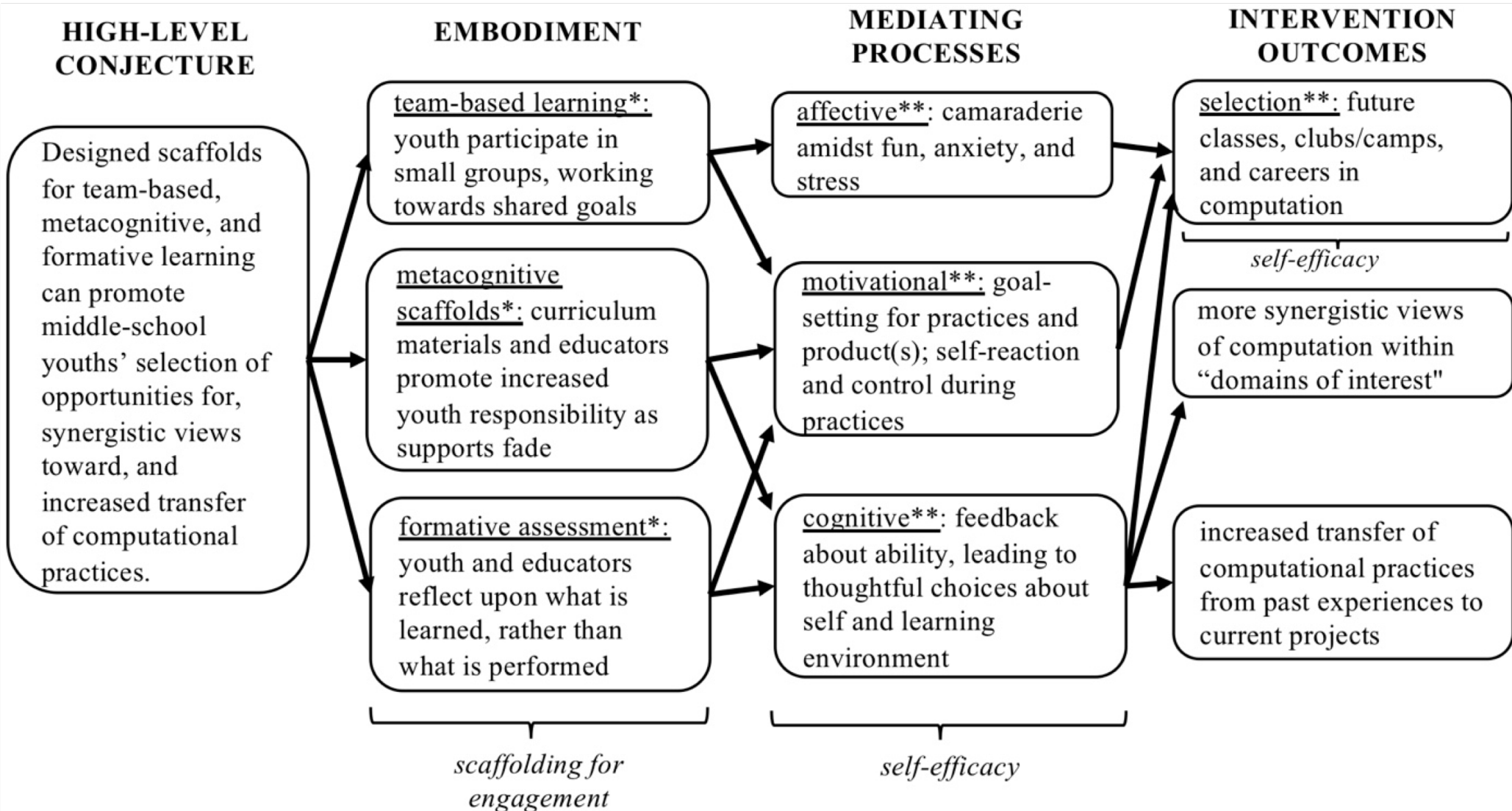
Integrate qualitative and quantitative results to understand relationships between science engagement and CS interest.

FINDINGS FROM ITERATION 1

Tensions in student practices, from variable- and case-based analyses

<u>Tension</u>	Clara & Gabriella [more engaged & simultaneous]	Faith & Taylor [more disaffected & sequential]
1. engagement  disaffection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laughing about errors • Focus on aesthetics • Checking each other's work • Helping peers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playing with materials • Providing emotional support • Stress about grades and tests
2. sequential practices  simultaneous practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disciplines initially siloed • Ended with "different mixes", ~"10 minutes [at a time]" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worked in parallel • Connected engineering with science, but not computing
3. prior experience  present transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous experience in grade 6 <u>& club</u> • Minimal use of TA • Rapidity of coding, at expense of consistency with science 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous experience in grade 6 <u>only</u> • Frequent use of TA • Quickness to claim broken items, rather than troubleshooting

IMPLICATIONS FROM ITERATION 1





(PRELIMINARY) FINDINGS FROM ITERATION 2

Through a lens of social interdependence theory (Johnson & Johnson, 2009)...

1. The combination of software, hardware, and plants promoted **positive interdependence** within and between groups.
2. Stress and frustration sometimes impeded **promotive interaction**, but **social dynamics** and project characteristics helped to stimulate engagement.



IMPLICATIONS FROM ITERATION **2**

- *Maintain high-interest elements
 - *Culturally-relevant plants
 - *Hydroponic growing

- *Promote individual accountability
 - *Smaller groups...
 - *...and/or clearer scaffolds



FUTURE WORK

- Transition to **BBC micro:bits** (block AND text-based)
- Focus on **student engagement** #PhDone 😊
- **Expand** to “Western US” high-school, Massachusetts high-school, Massachusetts OST (grades 7-12)...
- ...¿and beyond?

VERBOSE SCHEDULE

Table 1: *Outline of smart-greenhouse curriculum intervention*

<u>Days</u>	<u>Topics</u>	<u>Focal practices per CSTA (2017)*</u>
1	Introduction to the project	Recognizing & Defining Computational Problems; Fostering an Inclusive Learning Environment
2	Introduction to coding	Testing & Refining Computational Artifacts; Collaborating Around Computing
3-7	Light (color/s & duration)	Developing and Using Abstractions
8-11	Temperature & humidity (fans + servos with arm attachment)	Developing and Using Abstractions
12	Soil moisture (includes pump)	Developing and Using Abstractions
13-14	Final adjustments & troubleshooting	Testing & Refining Computational Artifacts
15	Showcase	Communicating About Computing

**Days 3-14 implicitly involved Creating Computational Artifacts, without express emphasis.*

OBSERVATION PROTOCOL (OLD)

Appendix 4: Observation Protocol: *Smart Greenhouses* 2019 (Take a photo of every version of the design!)

Teammates' Names _____ Observer name _____ Date _____

RQ1. When integrating CT into a required environmental science course, how do computational practices promote or inhibit student engagement?

RQ2. What is student engagement in computation? (a) How is it similar to student engagement in math and science? (b) How is it different?

Time	Notes on student engagement (affective, behavioral, cognitive, social, ...)	Notes on disciplinary practices (computation, engineering, science)	Notes on equity, engagement, and diversity practices	Other notes about the team (~2-3 students)	Other notes about the full class (~20-25 students)

Reflection (continue notes and/or reflection on the next page/s if needed):

- In what way(s), if any, did computational practices seem to **promote** student engagement?

- In what way(s), if any, did computational practices seem to **restrict** student engagement?



QUESTIONS FOR YOU:

- What's your advice for engaging families remotely?
- What related literature can you recommend?
- What improvements can you suggest for our design?
- Want to correspond later? 😊

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