

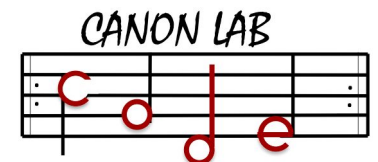


# Supporting Diverse Learners in Computational Thinking with TIPP&SEE

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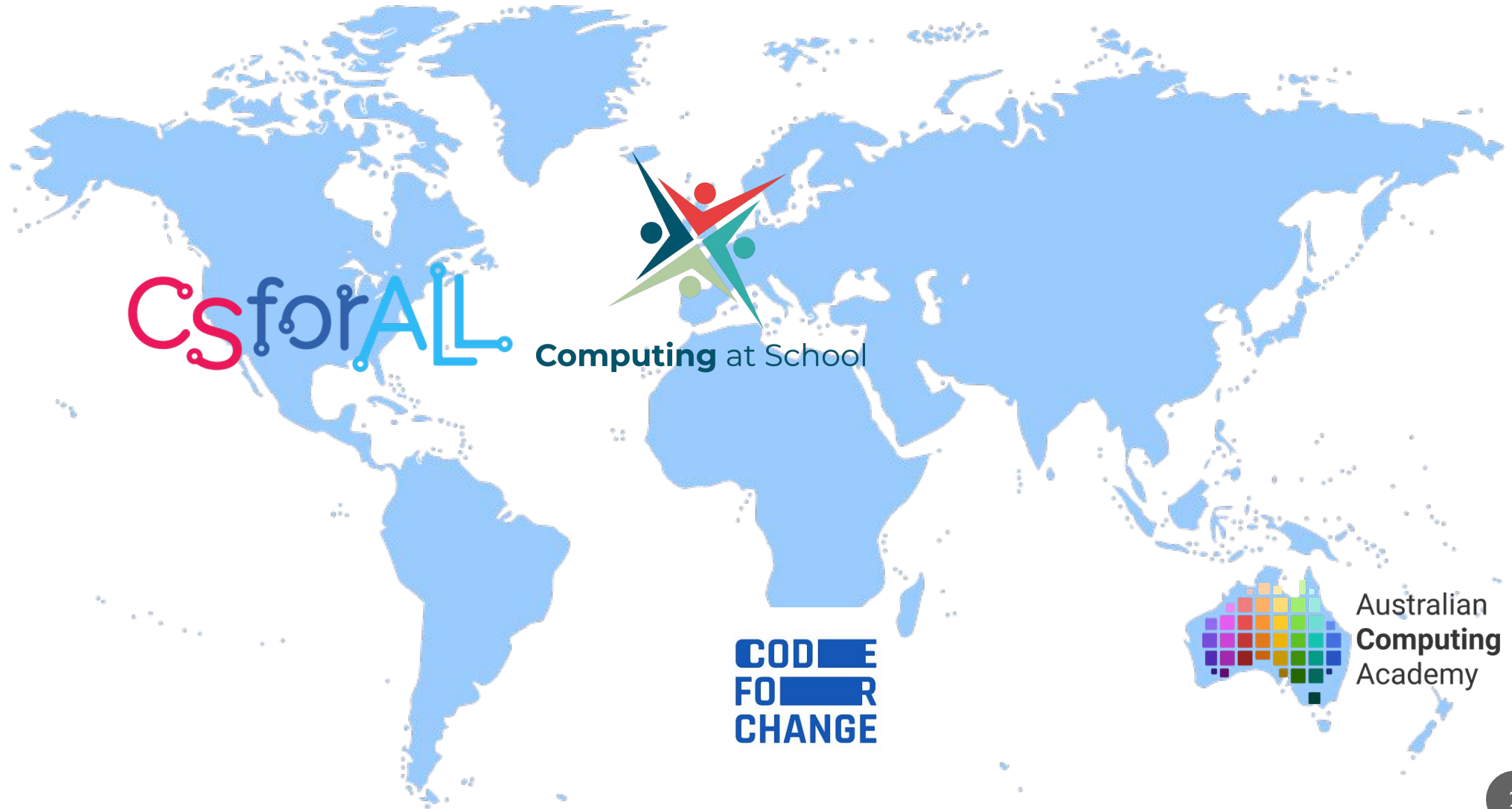
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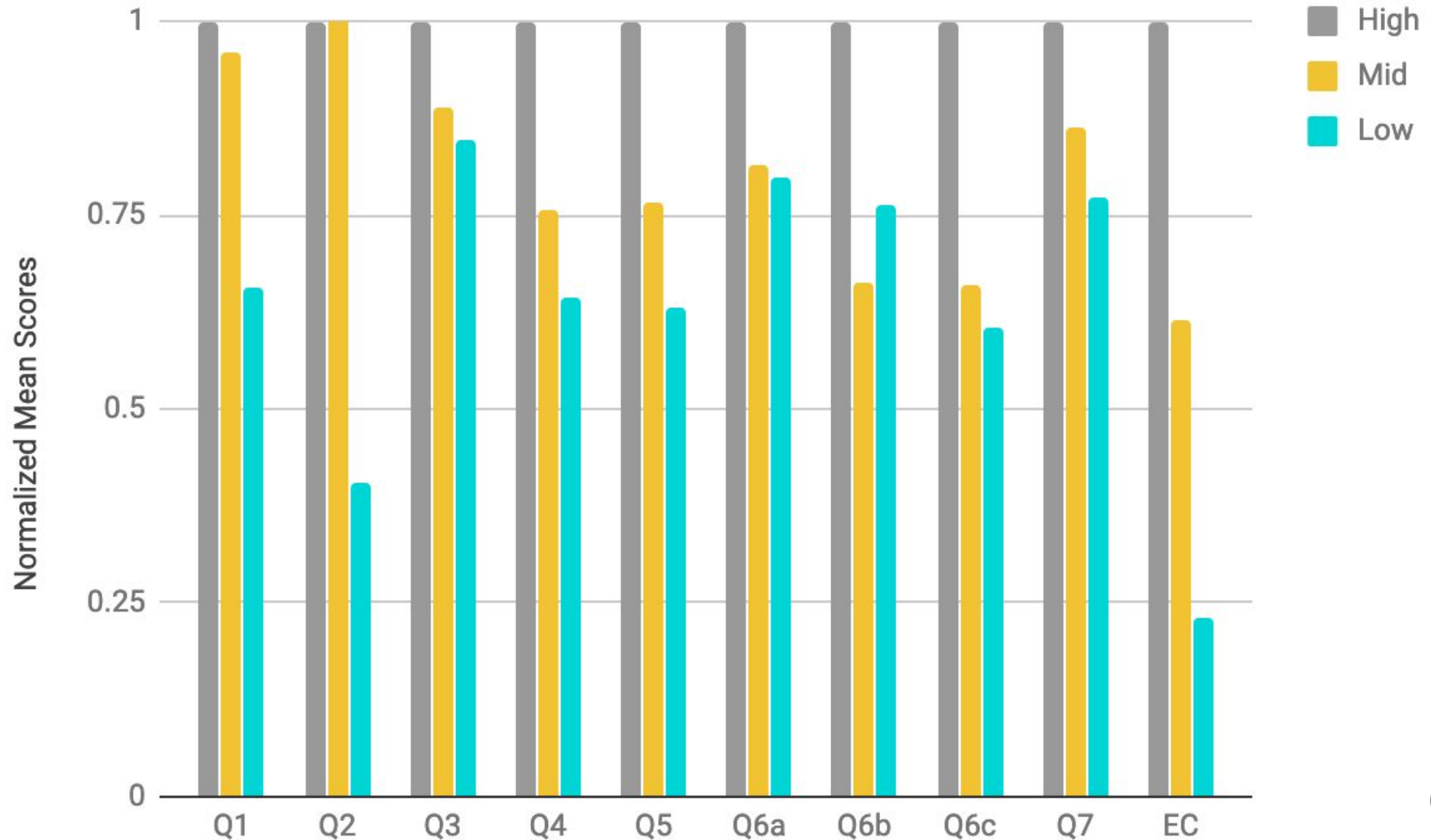
*Computing for ANYONE:  
Designing for equity and inclusion*



# Worldwide, CS instruction is expanding to younger ages.

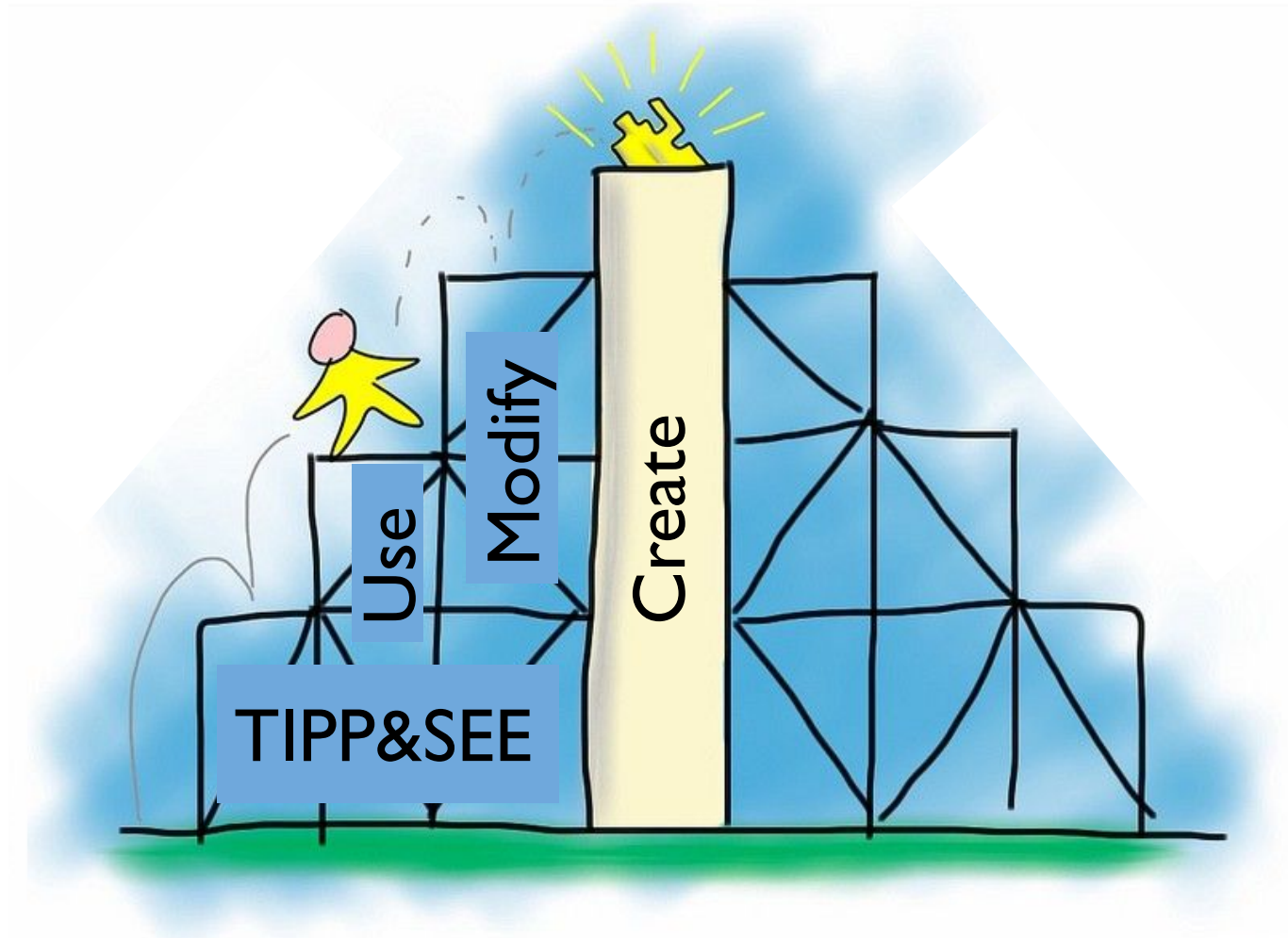


# CS instruction may not work for everyone.



TIPP&SEE scaffolds learning in the Use → Modify step,  
narrowing the performance gap.

Learning Outcome





Title

Sprites

Instructions

Events

Purpose

Explore

Play

# Does TIPP&SEE support students with challenges?

- Students using TIPP&SEE performed better on computational thinking assessments. (Salac et al. 2020)
- Students using TIPP&SEE had more complex Scratch projects. (Franklin et al., 2020)



# Outline

Motivation

Task

TIPP&SEE

**Related Work**

Theoretical Framework

Study Design

Results

# Open-Ended Exploration or Direct Instruction?

## **Open-Ended Learning**

- + Constructionism:  
Students learn best when expressing themselves (Harel & Papert, 1991)
- No guarantee of comprehension of underlying concepts (Biggs & Collis, 2014; Lee & Ko, 2015)

## **Direct Instruction**

- + More immediate comprehension of underlying concepts
- Discouragement from future instruction (Webb et al, 2012)



# Happy Medium: Zone of Proximal Flow & Use→Modify→Create

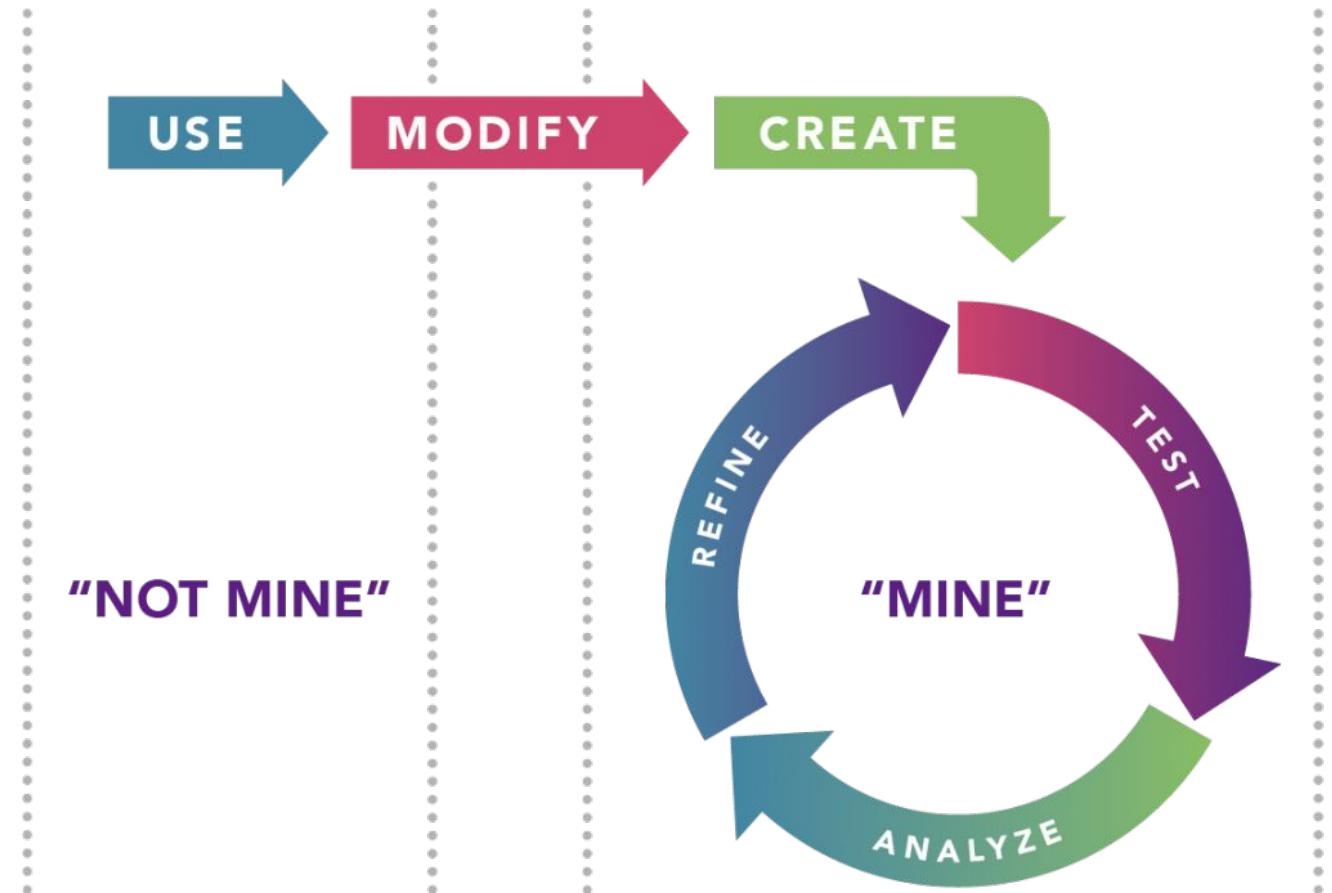
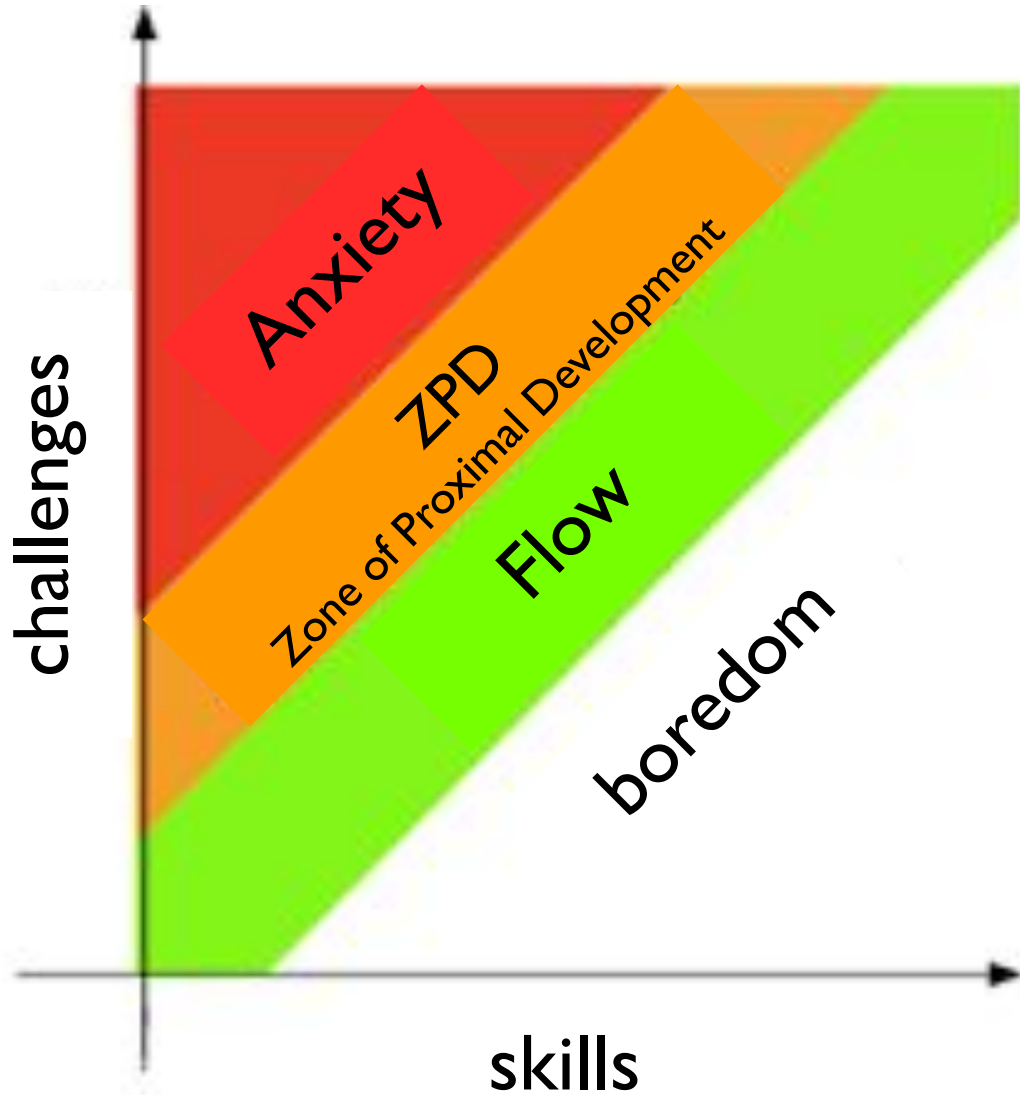


Image from Basawapatna et al.

CS instruction is not always equitable.

## **Opportunity:** Informal CS Learning for All

- Lack of CS vocabulary hinders parents from finding opportunities.  
(DiSalvo et al., 2014)

## **Access:** In-School Instruction for All

- Inequities in school support, demographics, math & literacy persist.  
(Century et al., 2020; Fancsali et al., 2018; Margolis et al., 2010, Salac et al., 2019)

## **Outcomes:** Learning for All

- Goal of TIPP&SEE learning strategy

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# Theories of metacognition guide our strategy design.

- Metacognition: Self-regulation & Motivation
- Expert learners are metacognitive & strategic
- Strategic learning is internal & covert
- Learning strategies make these implicit processes explicit
- Learning strategies enable a student to learn, solve problems, and to complete tasks independently

# “TIPP” was inspired by previewing strategies.

## Get a TIPP from the Project Page:



**T**itle: What is the title of the project?  
Does it tell you something about the project?



**I**nstructions: What do the instructions tell you to do?



**P**urpose: What is the purpose of this activity?  
What will this code teach you?



**P**lay: Run the project and see what it does!  
Which sprites are doing the actions?

1. Who talks when I click  ?



Catrina



Left



Middle



Right

2. Who talks when I press spacebar?



Catrina



Left






Middle



Right

# “SEE” was inspired by text structure strategies.

**SEE** Inside:

-  **S**prites: Click on the sprite that you want to learn from or change.
-  **E**vents: Look at the event blocks starting the scripts. Which scripts are most useful?
-  **E**xplore: Try different changes to the scripts and observe what happens!

4. Which block makes the sprite bigger?

change size by 100    say I am Grandpa John. for 2 seconds    change size by -100

5. Which block makes the sprite smaller?

change size by 100    say I am Grandpa John. for 2 seconds    change size by -100

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Our study took place in a large, urban school district.

- 15 teachers taught 16 classrooms, for 184 4<sup>th</sup> graders total (ages 9-10).
- Classrooms were randomly assigned to TIPP&SEE or control (5 English & 3 bilingual classrooms each).
- Scratch Act I curriculum covered events, sequence, & loops.
- Each concept was taught with Use → Modify → Create.
- All materials were available in English & Spanish.

**Scratch ACT I**





Assessments were given after each module.

- The Evidence-Centered Design framework guided design.
- Domain analysis was informed by CS K-12 framework & K-8 learning trajectories (Rich et al, 2017-19).
- Questions were evaluated by researchers & practitioners for face validity.
- Cronbach's alpha was calculated for internal reliability.

# Exploratory Factor Analysis to Match Questions to Concepts

	<b>Remember</b>	<b>Understand</b>
<b>Scratch Basics</b>	Events & Sequence Assessment: Q2 & Q3	---
<b>Events</b>	---	Events & Sequence Assessment: Q4a & Q4b
<b>Sequence</b>	---	Events & Sequence: Q6 & Q7b Loops: Q5a, b, c
<b>Loops</b>	---	Loops Assessment: Q1, Q2, Q4, Q5a, b, c

# We identified students facing academic challenges.

- Economic challenges identified through free or reduced lunch
- Disabilities & Limited English Proficiency identified through district-provided demographic data
- Below Grade Level Reading and Math proficiency identified through state testing

Scores were analyzed by student category.

- Aligned Rank Transform on data for non-parametric factorial analyses prior to ANOVA F-test
- Non-parametric due to small sample sizes
- Type III sum of squares for unequal sample sizes
- Estimated marginal means for post-hoc comparisons

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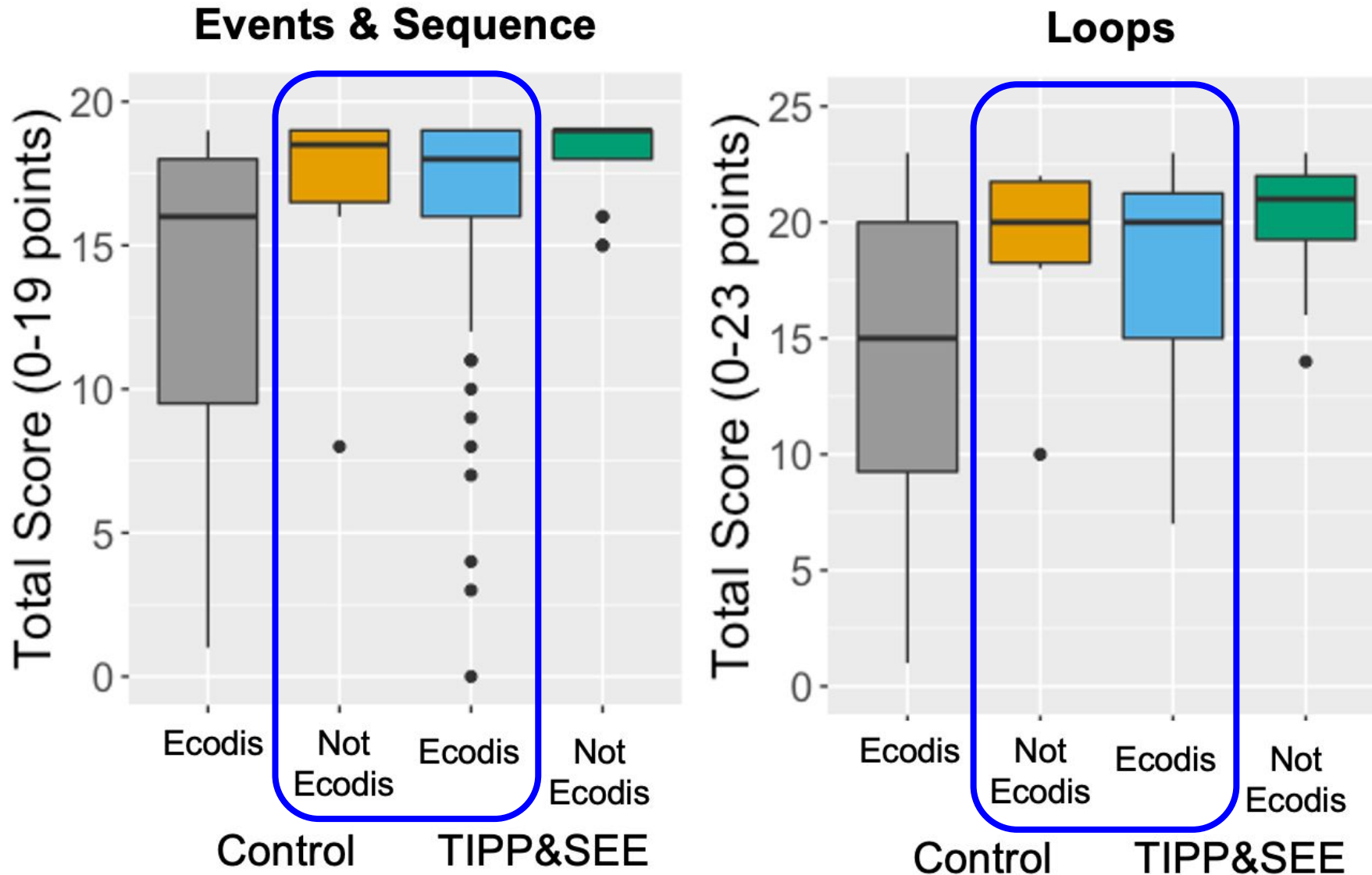
Related Work

Theoretical Framework

Study Design

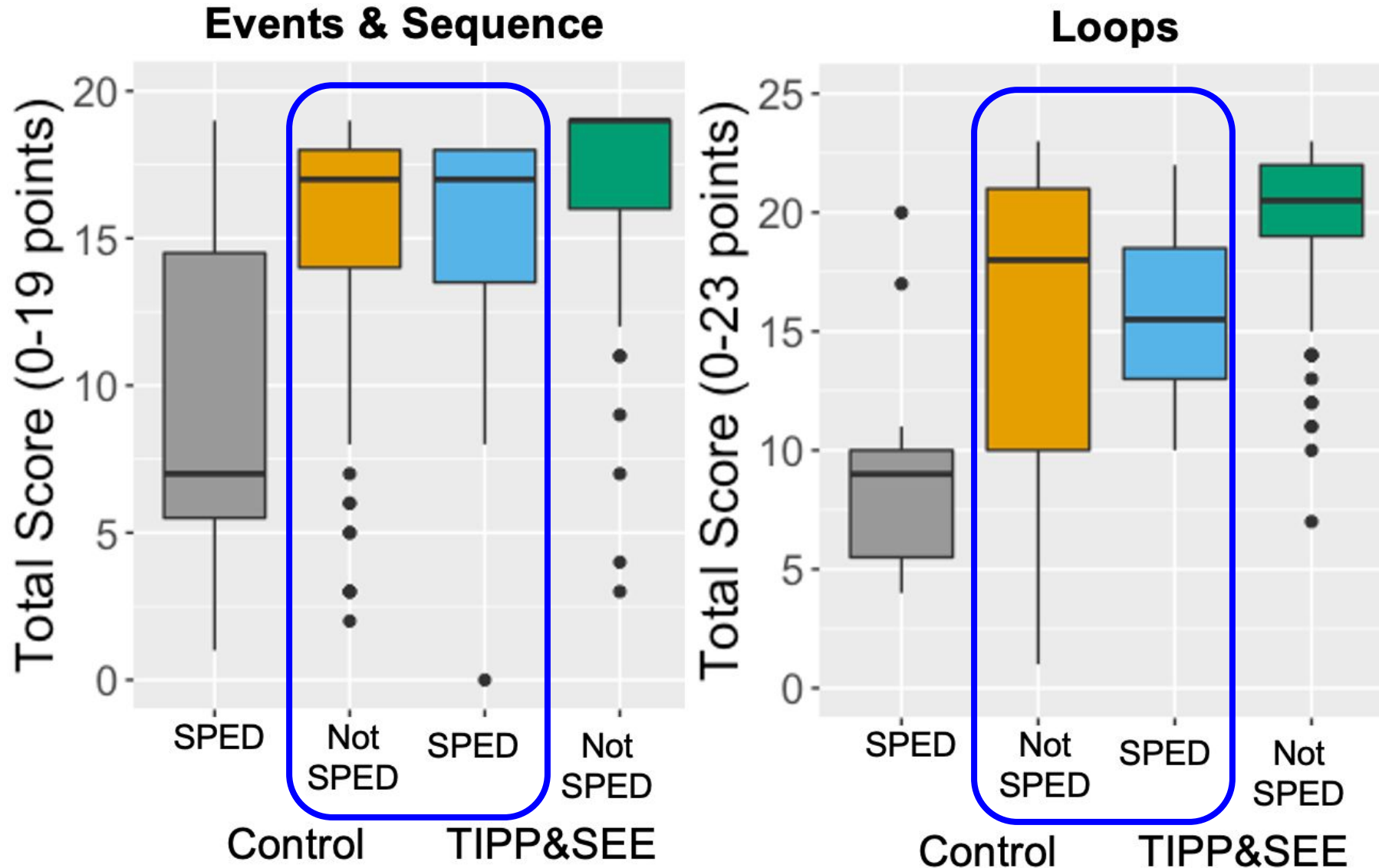
**Results**

# Gap between Students with & without Challenges Narrowed when using TIPP&SEE.



Students with  
Economic  
Disadvantages

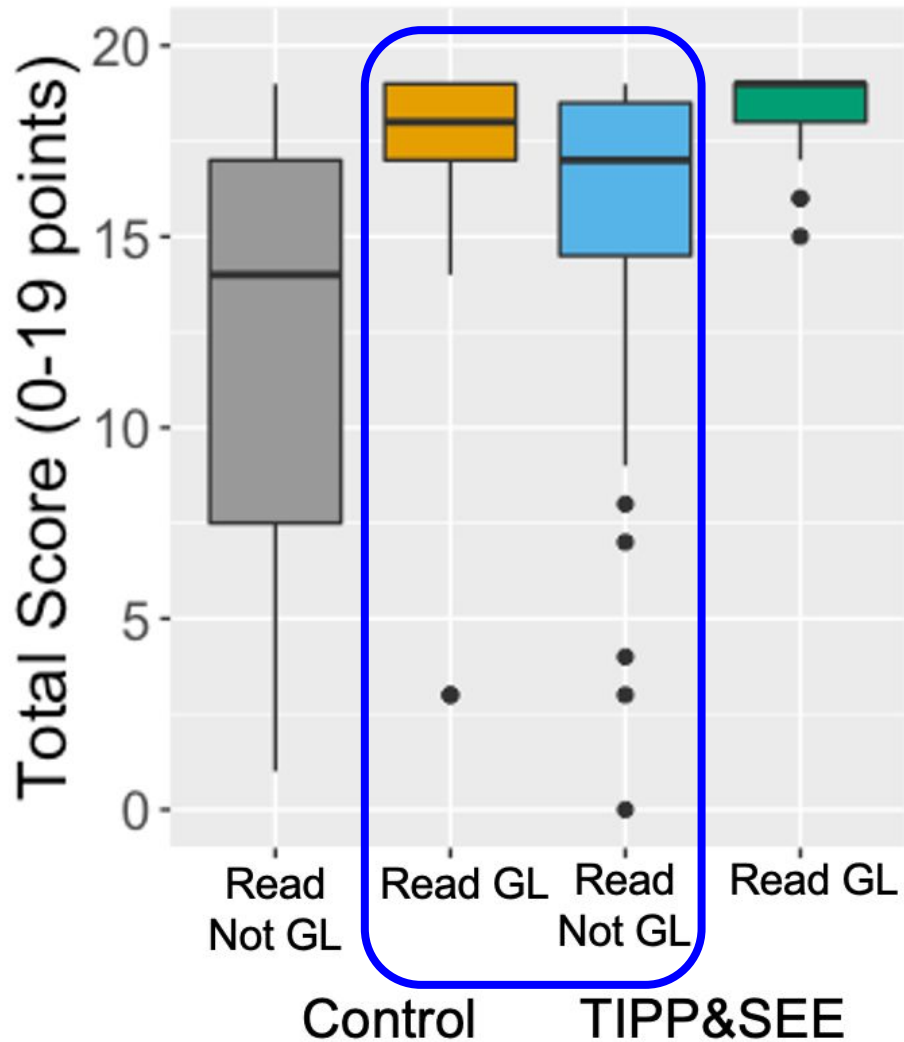
# Gap between Students with & without Challenges Narrowed when using TIPP&SEE.



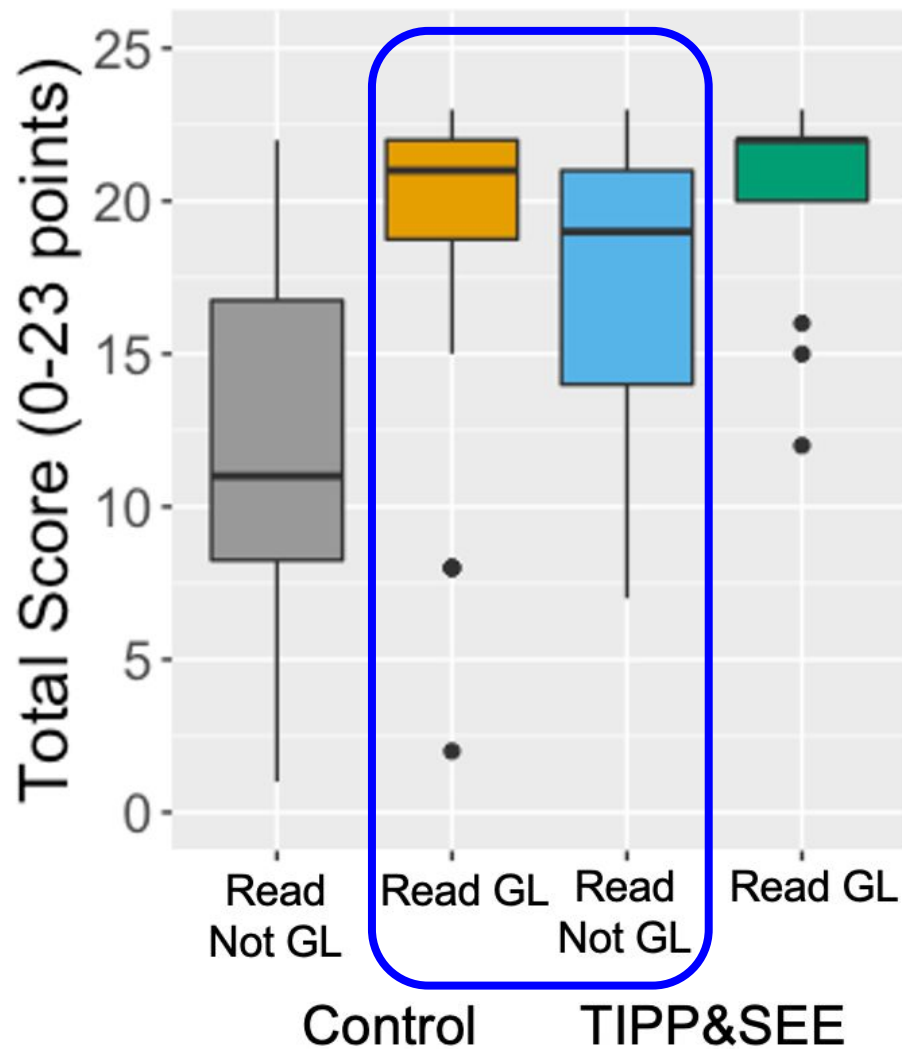
Students with  
Disabilities

# Gap between Students with & without Challenges Narrowed when using TIPP&SEE.

## Events & Sequence



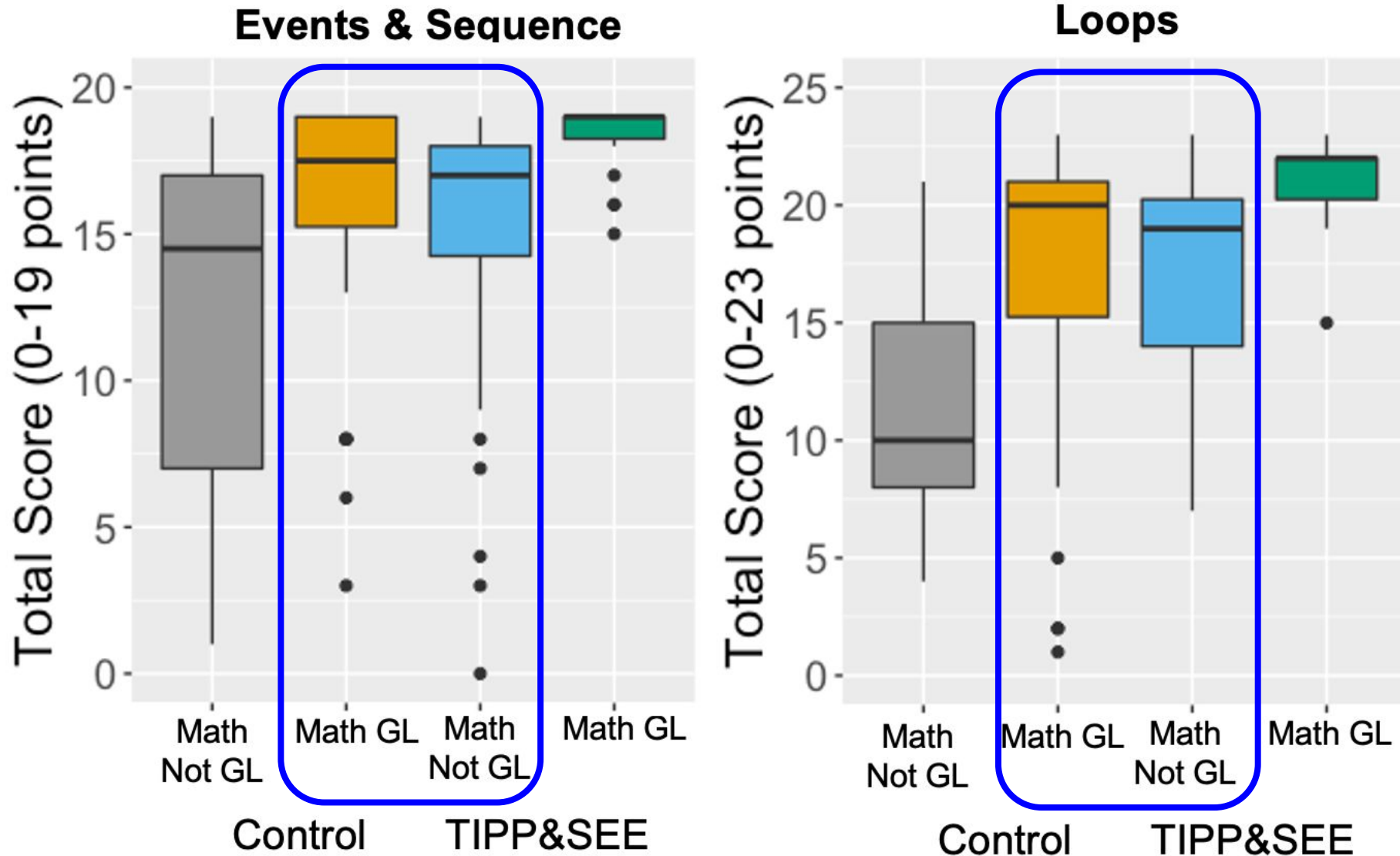
## Loops



Students  
Reading  
Below  
Grade Level

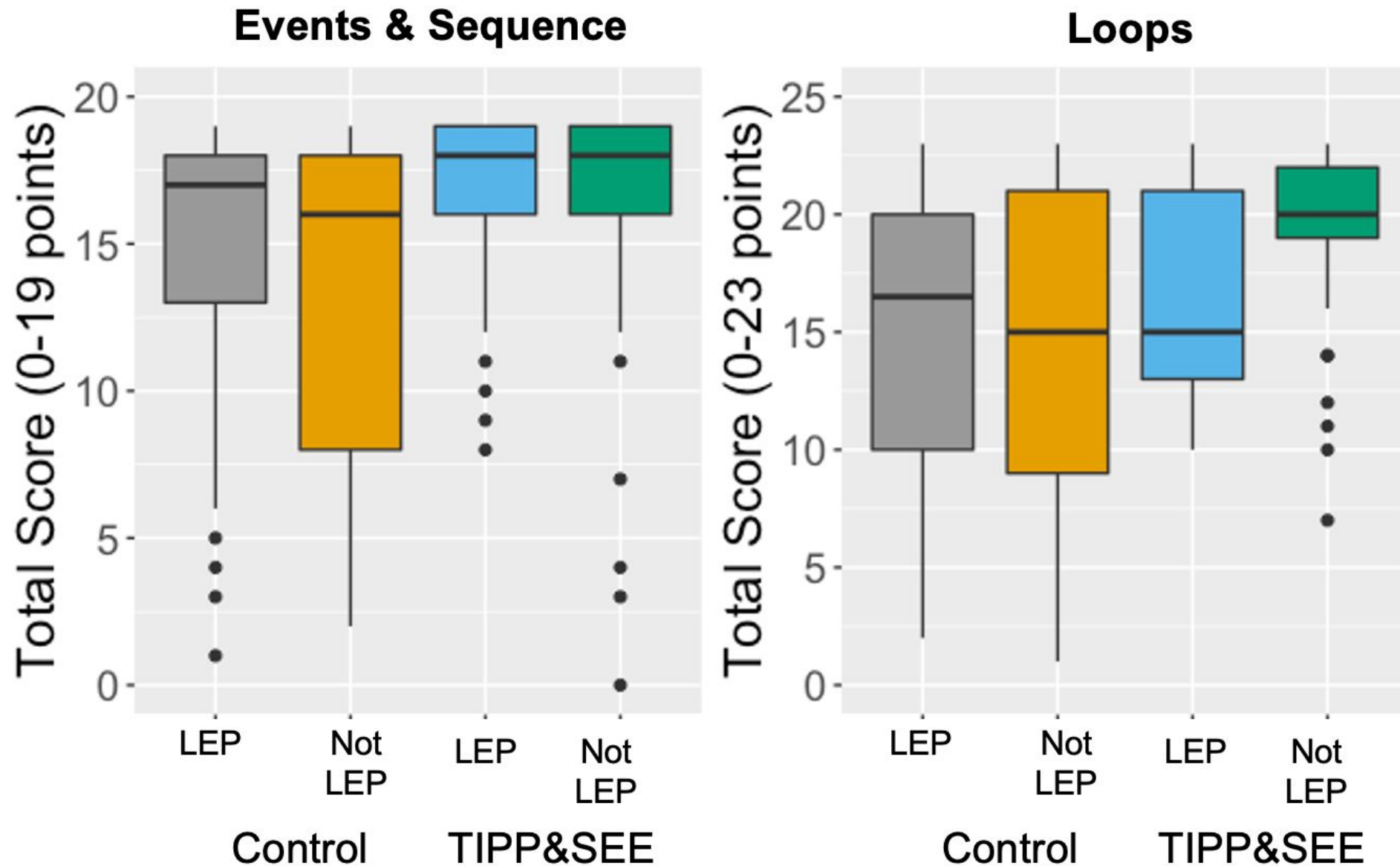


# Gap between Students with & without Challenges Narrowed when using TIPP&SEE.



Students  
with Below  
Grade Level  
Proficiency  
in Math

Only exception to the trend was multilingual learners.



We can't tell (yet) if TIPPS&SEE supports some concepts better than others.

- Bilingual support was sufficient for multilingual learners.
- Reading proficiency was associated with Events questions →  
Maybe it's a foundational skill for programming?
- Mixed results for other student categories and CT concepts
- Future Work: More questions for each CT concept & more advanced CT concepts



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*{salac, dmfranklin}@uchicago.edu*



## Key Contributions

- All students performed better when using TIPP&SEE
- The gap between students with and without academic challenges was narrowed with TIPP&SEE.
- Further research is needed to identify which concepts are/aren't served by TIPP&SEE.