Coding to Develop Early Mathematical and Computational Thinking in Kindergarten: A Case Study

Lise E.Welch, Joseph S. Kozlowski, Hannah Evans Mentors: Drs. Jessica F. Shumway, Jody Clarke-Midura, Victor R. Lee Graduate Student Research Symposium, April 11, 2019



## Introduction

## Problem and Purpose for this Case Study

#### **Problem:**

- Increasing need to meaningfully integrate computer science skills with mathematics (Weintrop et al., 2016)
- The integration of computational thinking and mathematics skills is an area lacking in early childhood.

#### **Purpose:**

- Investigate a situation in which CT and mathematics skills might manifest in a complementary way
- Describe how CT and mathematics skills interplay within a technology task

## Computational Thinking

**Definition:** 

"The conceptual foundation required to solve problems effectively and efficiently (i.e., algorithmically, with or without the assistance of computers) with solutions that are reusable in different contexts" (Schute, Sun, & Asbell-Clarke, 2017).

# Methodology

#### Research Question

What mathematical thinking (MT) and computational thinking (CT) skills arise when a pair of five-year-old kindergarten students participate in a series of robotics coding tasks?



### Participants and Setting





\*Each child is given a pseudonym for anonymity. The pair of students in this study are not pictured in this presentation.





#### Data Source

Each task, with the exception of the first, was video-taped with both a stationary and a roving camera.



#### Data Analysis

Major elements identified using knowledge, skills, and abilities

Coded video clips exhibiting these elements Coding analyzed for pattern emergence, then categorized into major themes Results and Conclusion

#### Results

#### **Research Question**

What MT and CT skills arise when a five-year-old kindergarten student participates in a series of robotics coding tasks?

#### MT and CT Themes

MT:

 Iterations and Spatial Reasoning

CT:

• Debugging and Problem-Solving



MT

Iterations and Spatial Reasoning



Debugging and Problem-Solving

CT



Other work by the Coding in Kindergarten (CIK) research team, funded by a USU Research Catalyst grant.

- Shumway, F. J., Clarke-Midura, J., Lee, Victor, R. L., Hamilton, M. M., & Baczuk, C. (2019). Coding toys in kindergarten. *Teaching Children Mathematics*, 25(5), 314-317.
- Clarke-Midura, J., Lee, V. R., Shumway, J. F., & Hamilton, M. M. (under review). The building blocks of coding: A comparison of early childhood coding toys. *Information and Learning Science*.
- Hamilton, M. M., Clarke-Midura, J., Shumway, J. F., & Lee, V. R. (under review). An emerging technology report on coding toys and computational thinking in early childhood. *Technology, Knowledge, and Learning*.



Further questions may be directed to our team at lisewelch@hotmail.com.

#### References

Angeli, C., Voogt, J., Fluck, A., Webb, M., Cox, M., Malyn-Smith, J., & Zagami, J. (2016).
A K-6 computational thinking curriculum framework: Implications for teacher knowledge. *Educational Technology* & Society, 19 (3), 47–57.

Barr, V., & Stevenson, C. (2011). Bringing computational thinking to K-12: What is involved and what is the role of the computer science community? AMC Inroads 2(1), 48–54. <u>https://doi.org/10.1145/1929887.1929905</u>.

Ioannou, A. & Makridou, E. (2018). Exploring the potentials of educational robotics in the development of computational thinking: A summary of current research and practical proposal for future work. *Educational Information Technology*, 23, 2531–2544. <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/s10639-018-9729-z</u>.

Shute, V. J., Sun, C., & Asbell-Clarke, J. (2017). Demystifying computational thinking. *Educational Research Review*, 22, 142–158.

Weintrop, J., Beheshti, E., Horn, M., Oron, K., Jona, K., Trouille, L., & Wilensky, U. (2016). Defining computational thinking for mathematics and science classrooms. *Journal of Science Education Technologies*, 25, 127–147. <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/s10956-015-9581-5</u>.

Wing, J. M. (2006). Computational thinking. *Communications of the ACM*, 49(3), 33–35. <u>https://doi.org/10.1145/1118178.1118215</u>.