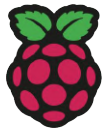


Computing education in non-formal settings

Research to practice

Rebecca Franks and Dr Tracy Gardner



Raspberry Pi
Foundation



This talk

- 321 Make - A research-informed framework for non-formal computing education
- Our non-formal computing literature review
- What next?



Who are we?

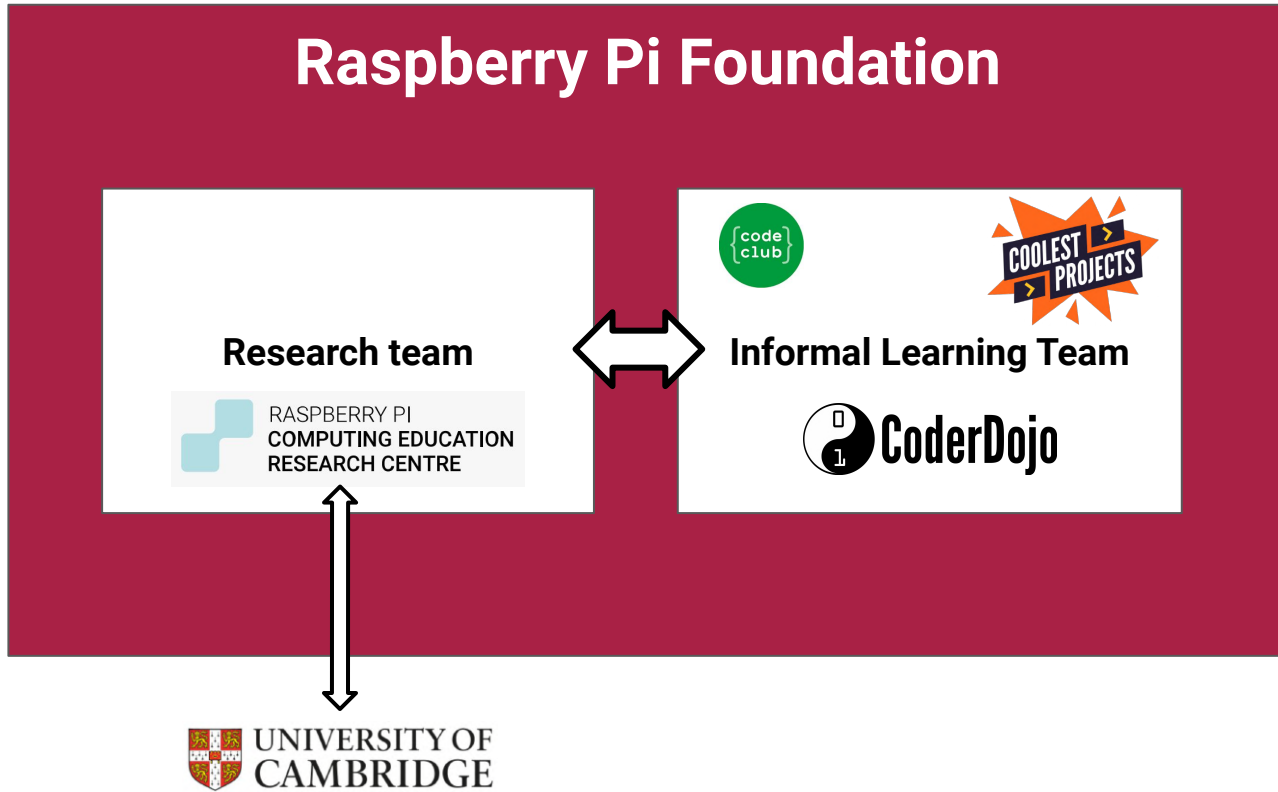
Rebecca Franks

- ★ Secondary Computing teacher (and director) for over 15 years
- ★ Pupil premium lead
- ★ Co-chair of CAS Include
- ★ Joined the foundation in 2019
- ★ Developed resources for the Teach Computing Curriculum and Isaac CS
- ★ Regular Hello World contributor and Raspberry Pi blog author
- ★ Moved to the Informal Learning Team in 2021
- ★ @FranksberryPi

Dr Tracy Gardner

- ★ Entered computing via an outreach program (first in family to get any qualifications)
- ★ Computer Science PhD
- ★ Career in industry as a software architect (IBM)
- ★ Co-author of micro:bit in Wonderland
- ★ Taught primary computing, ran a Code Club and CoderDojo, hack events
- ★ Started writing Code Club projects in 2015
- ★ picozero library co-developer

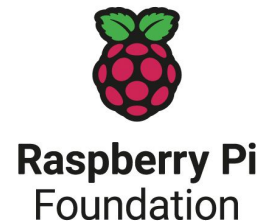
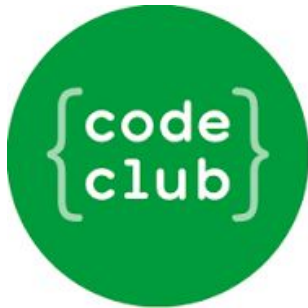
Where we fit in the Raspberry Pi Foundation



A definition of non-formal education

“institutionalised, **intentional and planned** by an **education provider**. The defining characteristic of non-formal education is that it is an addition, alternative and/or complement to formal education within the process of life-long learning of individuals”

(UNESCO, 2011, p11).



Our programmes are global

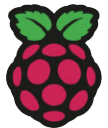
- **Code club** A global network of free coding clubs for 9–13 year olds - 160 countries
- **CoderDojo** The community of free, local programming clubs for young people age 7-17 - Over 100 countries
- **Coolest Projects** - The world's leading technology showcase for young people - Anywhere in the world.



321 Make!

Our framework

rpf.io/321-make

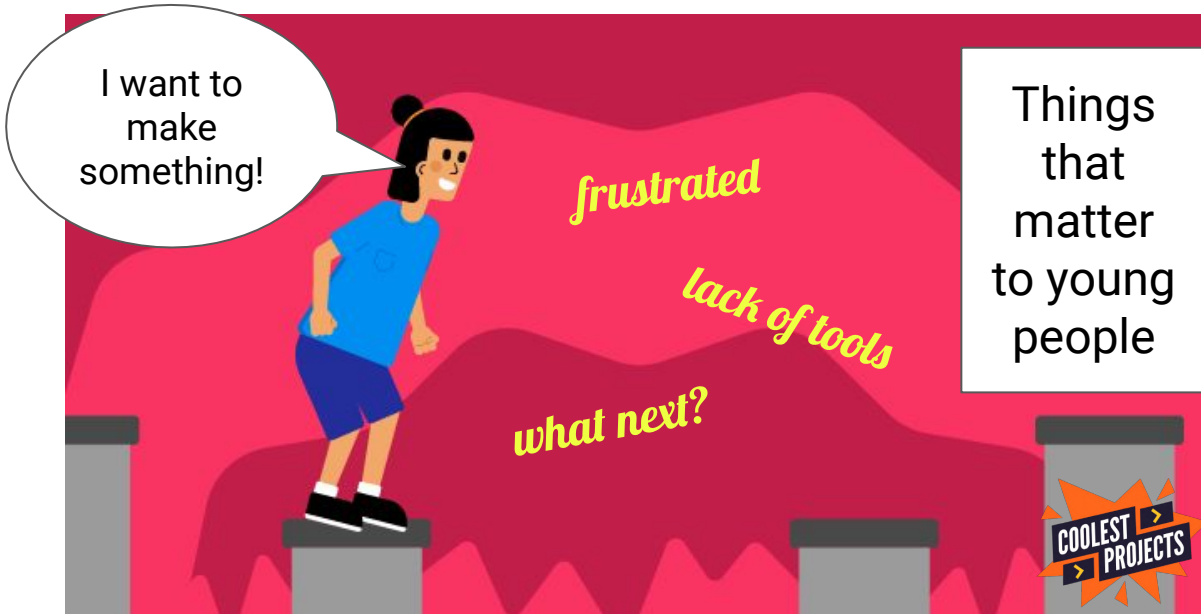


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**Supporting creators age 7-18 to
make things that matter to them!**

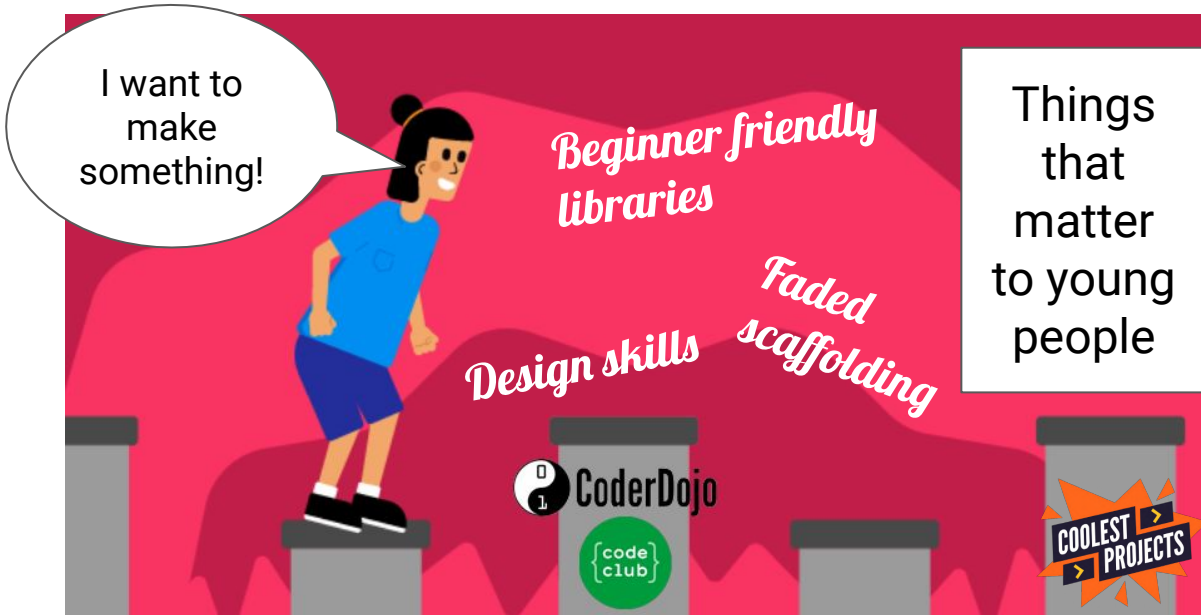
What problem are we trying to solve?

“Beware of the Turing tar-pit in which everything is possible but nothing of interest is easy.” Alan Perlis

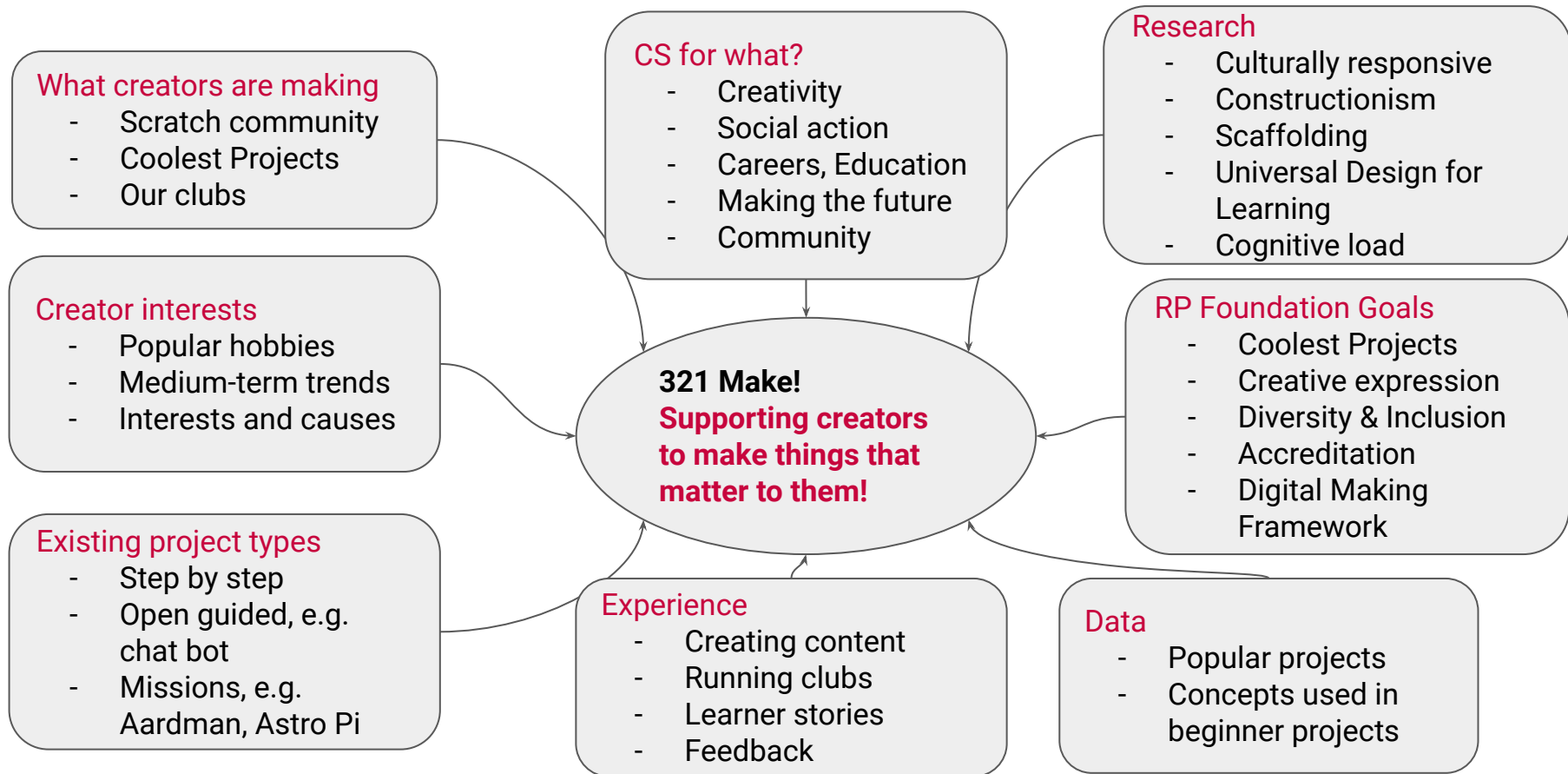


What problem are we trying to solve?

“Beware of the Turing tar-pit in which everything is possible but nothing of interest is easy.” Alan Perlis



Research (industry, community) to practice



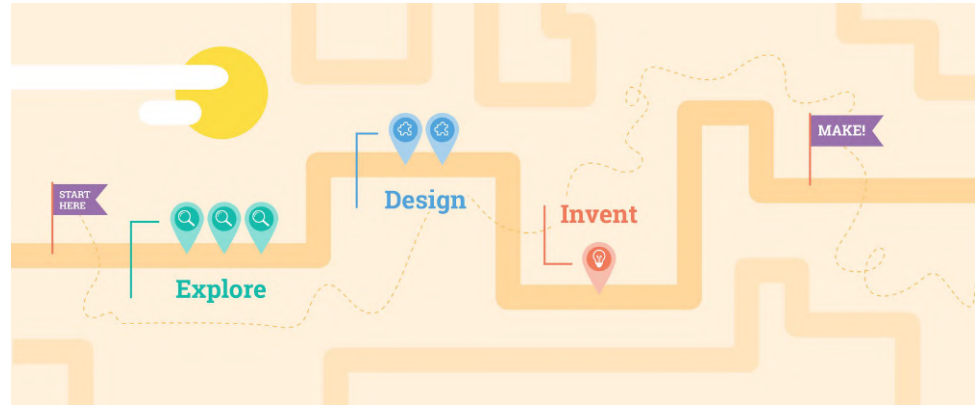
321 Make!

Discover introduces creators to new technologies so they can find out if they are interested and ready for more.

3 Explore projects introduce them to new skills.

2 Design projects invite them to practise their new skills and bring in their own interests.

1 Invent project asks them to use the skills they've practised to meet a project brief.



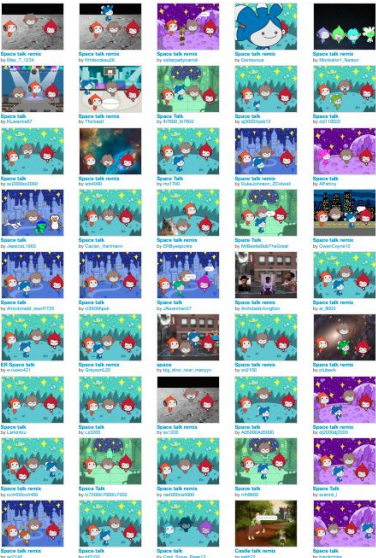
Make is where creators use their independence to create something totally unique. This could then be entered into Coolest Projects.



321 Make! (A Scratch example)

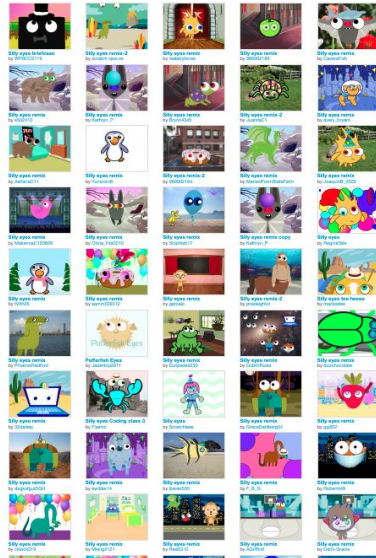
Explore

- Learn new skills
- Some personalisation



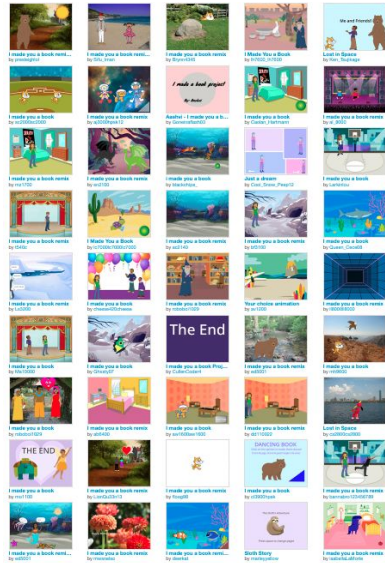
Design

- Practise skills
- Make design choices



Invent

- Combine skills
- Design for your audience/passion



My personal 321 Make! journey - Unity

- No prior exposure to:
 - C#
 - Unity
 - Creating 3D worlds
- Relatable to my own experiences (particles, collecting, non-player characters)
- By the end, I knew where to look to build the thing that mattered to me!



rpf.io/scramble-trail

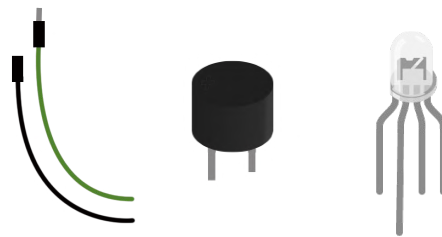
Raspberry Pi Pico Path overview



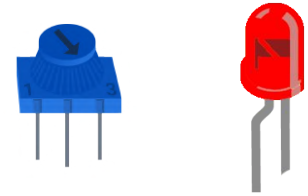
LED firefly



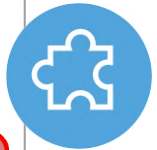
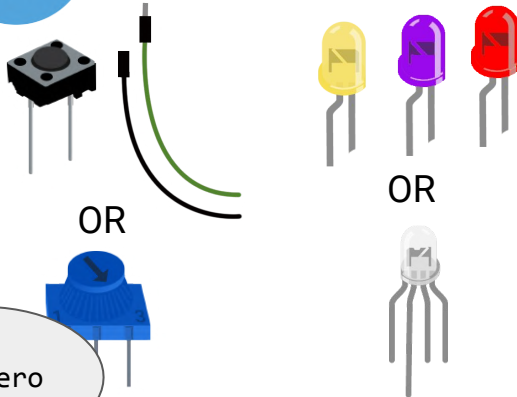
Party popper



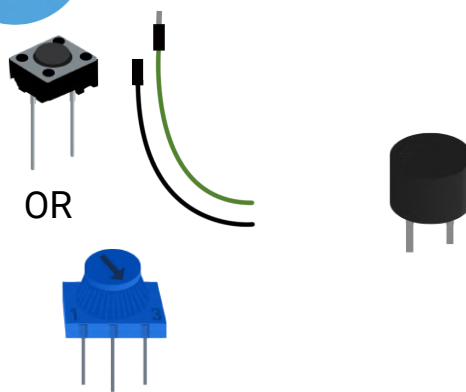
Beating heart



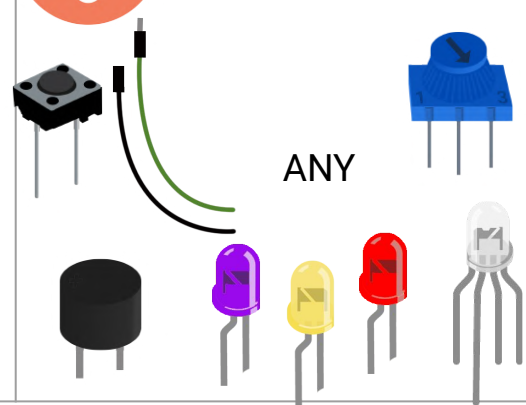
Mood indicator



Sound machine



Sensory gadget



picozero



Learning graph: Introduction to the Raspberry Pi Pico

First seen in

1

rpf.io/pico-graph

Thonny UI

Install firmware

Save and run files

The Raspberry Pi Pico

Explore the microcontroller

Connect to a computer

Locate GP pins

Use the onboard LED

Hardware components

Use a socket-socket jumper wire

Use a pin-socket jumper wire

Connect an LED and a resistor

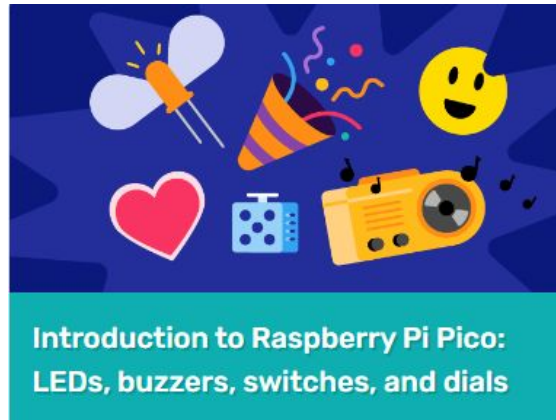
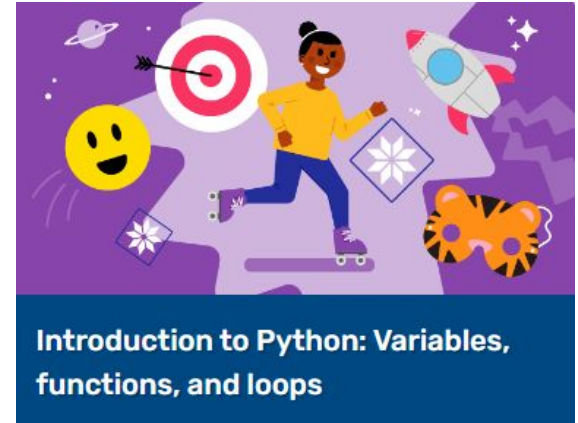
Connect a switch



321 Make!

- Scratch
- Python
- Raspberry Pi Pico
- Unity
- Web

rpf.io/paths



Other levels available!



We aren't done yet!

More research

More tools

More libraries

Greater accessibility



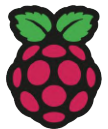
What do We Know about Computing Education for K-12 in Non-formal Settings?

Systematic Literature Review of Recent Research

<https://rpf.io/nfc> (Open Access)

Tracy Gardner, Hayley C. Leonard, Jane Waite, Sue Sentance

18th ACM **Conference** on **International Computing Education Research** ICER
2022



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Aim: Provide an overview of recent research and provide a starting point for more rigorous research.

Scope and research questions

We included **88** papers !

- ✓ Non-formal education
- ✓ Age 5-18
- ✓ At least 5 hours
- ✓ Physical setting
- ✓ Computing focus
- ✓ Substantive impact data
- ✓ 2015 - March 2021

- ▶ **RQ1:** What has been the **focus** of non-formal computing education research? **Learners, providers, topics, measures.**
- ▶ **RQ2:** What is the **impact** of non-formal computing education on learners? **synthesis**

ACM Digital Library
2015 - March 2021
211 Citations

IEEE Xplore
2015 - March 2021
127 Citations

ERIC
2015 - March 2021
83 Citations

421 Results from keyword and abstract search

Inclusion/Exclusion
Criteria Applied

240 Articles
Excluded After
Title/Abstract
Screen

181 Articles Retrieved

Inclusion/Exclusion
Criteria Applied

75 Articles
Excluded
After Full Text
Screen

18 Articles
Excluded
During Data
Extraction

88 Articles Included

**Systematic
review to avoid
bias**

Example included papers



Dynamics of emotion, problem solving, and identity: Portraits of three girl coders

Maggie Dahn & David DeLiema



Identifying Pathways to Computer Science: The Long-Term Impact of Short-Term Game Programming Outreach Interventions

Antti-Jussi Lakanen and Tommi Kärkkäinen



Computing Education for Intercultural Learning: Lessons from the Nairobi Play Project

Ian Arawjo et al.



Making Apps: An Approach to Recruiting Youth to Computer Science

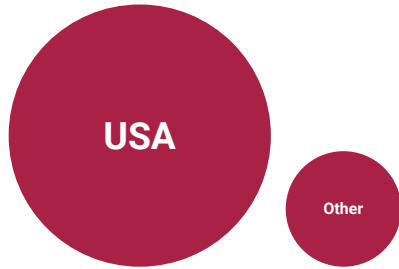
Jody Clarke-Midura and Chongning Sun, Katarina Pantic



Empowering middle school girls to create data-enabled social apps

Lijun Ni, Farzeen Harunani, Fred Martin

RQ1: What has been the **focus** of non-formal computing education research?



Mostly USA



Mostly middle school



More female only cohorts



Focus on broadening participation



Lack of focus on disability

Lack of detail on socio economic status

Learners

RQ1: What has been the **focus** of non-formal computing education research?



Most studies were university organised



Some studies by non-profit organisations, tech companies, makerspaces, etc.



Most common purposes: Broaden participation and interest development



Most studies took place in **immersive multi-day settings** (e.g. summer camps)

Providers and purpose

RQ1: What has been the **focus** of non-formal computing education research?



Game development



App development



Programming

Computing topics

RQ1: What has been the **focus** of non-formal computing education research?

Cognitive



Constructs:
knowledge and **skill**
development



Data: pre-post tests,
artefact evaluation and
focused case studies

Affective



Constructs: **interest**,
perception, **engagement**,
self-efficacy



Data: Surveys and
interviews and
focused case studies

Outcome measures

RQ2: What is the **impact** of non-formal computing education on learners?

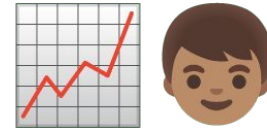
Cognitive - broadly positive



Some evidence regular settings were beneficial for knowledge development



Active teaching of problem solving skills can lead to independence



Learning gains were similar for male and female cohorts but some evidence of higher scores for boys

Case studies increase understanding of the *learning trajectory*.

RQ2: What is the **impact** of non-formal computing education on learners?

Affective mostly positive *in the short term*



Improved perception and awareness of computing



Improved confidence and self-efficacy unless mismatched with prior experience



Positive benefits from social factors: belonging, support, mentor relatability

Case studies increase understanding of the *emotional journey*.



Discussion: Affordances of non-formal computing

 Access and awareness

 Cultural relevance and equity

 Practice and personalisation

 Fun and engagement

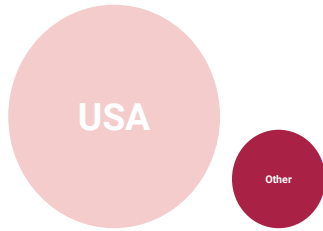
 Community and  identity

 Immediate impact

Complements formal education



What **don't** We Know about Computing Education for K-12 in Non-formal Settings?



Non US settings



Primary/elementary school



Detailed demographic data



Regular meetups/sessions



Disability

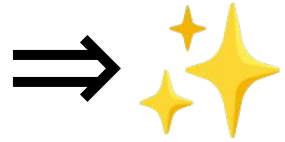
What **don't** We Know about Computing Education for K-12 in Non-formal Settings?



Longitudinal studies
measuring impact



Computing beyond
programming

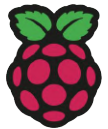


Which specific factors
contribute to positive outcomes



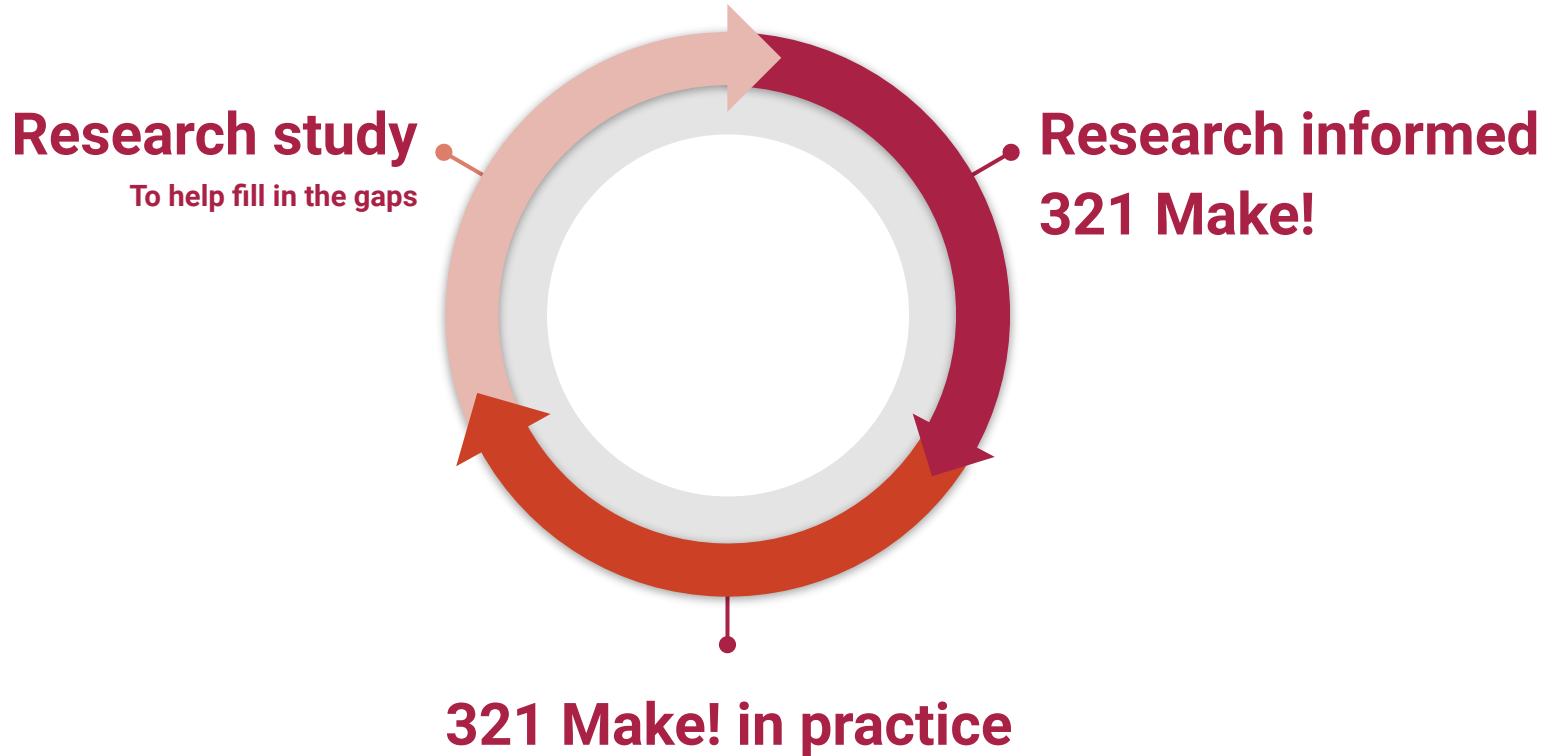
Replicable studies

What next?

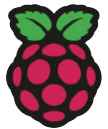


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What next?



Discussions

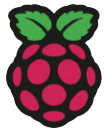


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Discussion prompts

1. Should non-formal learning focus on making it easier to make things that matter to young people?
2. How can we better support young people in non-formal settings around the world with different cultural norms and education systems.

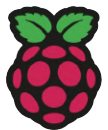
References



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References

1. 321 Make! Paths
rpf.io/paths
2. 321 Make! mentor guide
rpf.io/321-make
3. [What do We Know about Computing Education for K-12 in Non-formal Settings? A Systematic Literature Review of Recent Research](https://rpf.io/nfc)
rpf.io/nfc



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