Employing Narratives to Trigger Interest in Computational Activities with Inner-eity Girls

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Introduction

There has been a well-documented and persistent drop in the number of women in computer science and engineering courses (Corbett & Hill, 2015). While more women are using technology to mediate all aspects of their professional and personal lives, only a narrow slice of women are actively involved in the design and creation processes. Young peoples' decisions about participation often start early and have been linked to particular experiences (Renninger, Nieswandt, & Hidi, 2015). For some young people, these experiences are less than encouraging. In the US, high school computer science courses are overwhelmingly male dominated (College Board, 2014). Schools serving minority students and those from lower socioeconomic backgrounds struggle to even offer such classes (Goode 2007; Margolis, 2008). Even when opportunities for learning do exist, many girls and underrepresented populations face



barriers such as negative stereotypes and dearth of role models and community (Margolis and Fisher, 2002). The Digital Divas program was created to address these issues through the intentional design of environments, materials, and practices for urban girls in Chicago, especially those unengaged with STEM learning.

Triggering interest and engagement

Hidi and Renninger (2006) define interest as both the state of heightened affect for a subject and the predisposition to re-engage the subject again, which is based upon one's knowledge, value, and feelings about a subject. The trigger or "spark" of interest can be a result of one or multiple factors, oftentimes environmental such as location, people, or activity structure. The Digital Divas program is developed to trigger situational interest in girls through a combination of community, project-based instruction, on- and offline learning spaces, and narrative stories. Triggered situational interest is critical as an opening to move on to subsequent phases that are more independent of environmental factors. Understanding potential effective triggers for girls, minorities, and youth from lower socioeconomic backgrounds is critical to engaging such populations in STEM learning.

In this poster, we describe the Digital Divas program and highlight the use of narratives to engage girls in computational making and the process of developing the narratives through codesign with girls.

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Community of learners

Middle school girls interested in fashion and design are recruited from different areas of the city, especially those that have traditionally been underserved. Girls work independently and collaboratively, share stories and experiences, and learn from and teach each other.

Project-based curriculum

Integrated spaces

Extrinsic motivators act as shared experiences, including lunches, snacks, and field trips when the group reaches project milestones.

An online system, iRemix, is the mechanism for independent work outside of face-to-face programming, submitting work, leveling up, and communicating with others around projects. The iRemix platform uses social networking to connect face-to-face and online learning opportunities.



Adult mentors are not engineers, but share cultural connections with the girls and have gone through curriculum and pedagogical training. These young women support and work alongside girls, attending to specific practices of encouraging completion and

participation, helping to troubleshoot, and developing community.

The program combines principles of fashion, design, and dance with the power and possibilities of electronic

circuits and programming to develop interactive e-fashion projects and virtual programmed choreographies. Circuitry and programming concepts are reinforced by allowing girls time to experiment, design, and create.

Scaffolded challenges lead girls through stages of design and computational thinking, including paper prototyping, implementation, feedback, and revision.

Face-to-face time is scheduled in a central location. Girls work through projects in a shared physical space using supplied materials.



OFT CIRCUITS

iRemix Divas interface: Divas have access to content, learning resources, and their project portfolio anywhere they have Internet access. Mentors and peers are virtually connected.



Digital Divas An informal program during unstructured time—summer, afterschool, spring break—using overlapping strategies for learning and interest development.

Compelling stories conveyed in text and multimedia (video, audio, images) are employed to engage middle school girls in activities involving computational thinking. The stories center on a group of middle school girls involved in the Digital Divas program, and combines aspects of contemporary young adult fiction (mystery, social and emotional issues) with content, topics, and project work from the e-textiles and programming curricula.

Coshonna takes a step towards Caitlin and MacKenzie, who MACKENZIE Well, I'm the lead now, thank you very much. I should've been the lead all along. I have more talent oshonna looks at her two friends Zoe and Jayla, hoping they ZOE Sorry, Rosh. and Jayla slip quietly into the theater doors CAITLIN Don't worry. You can still buy a ticket to the show. I hear there're still some good seats left. We'll aitlin and MacKenzie cackle together as they slam the door

The interactive narratives unfold through the **Divas iRemix platform: girls launch narratives** and at intervals are prompted to engage in project-based work. The girls solve challenges by submitting work online, and receive and respond to messages from characters.

were in her place? Would you take **Co-design insights. We engaged 17 middle** MacKenzie's offer? Why or Why not? school girls as co-designers in a 6-month pilot program to ensure that the narratives Video narratives are placed within resonated with our unique target population. the online environment, with activity prompts embedded at different points Methods. Girls were from schools in underserved in the story. Often the activity requests communities; 71% self-identified as African a submission within the site. American and 29% as Latina. Data collection included observational field notes, semi-2. Girls had strong opinions about character design formal conversations with the girls, and artifact "I really liked it, but I thought it would 🕻 be more than just sketches. I think a collection. We used an inductive process (Strauss way we can make it better is to add & Corbin, 1998) to summarize the extensive color and so we can see the people. It qualitative field notes and connect data to looked like all the same people.' the theoretical ideas of narratives and interest Narratives contributed to interest and motivation development, which led us to narrative iteration.

us in this room."



digital youth network

Rationale. Narratives can provide context that helps relate abstract concepts to real-world issues (Hazari et al, 2010), increase motivation

Interactive narrative stories

- and positively contribute to girls' science
- identity (Baker & Leary, 1995), and provide focus for design
- by communicating tasks, specifically when readers can identify with the stories (Putnam, 2010).



eFashion Badge

tivity 3 - Mood Flower

1. Narratives prompted discussions of identity Girls looked for and found connections to themselves and people they knew in the stories and engaged in discussions about ethnicity of characters "... You should add some of us into the story, like

"[The character is] a teenager; I see her as myself." "I think she looks like a teacher that used to work here, Mama April. She was my complexion."

"[The character] might have been mixed, because sometimes she acts black and sometimes white."





"I did like where you got to message Roshonna because it felt almost like she was real."

When asked about the narratives at the end of the program, even girls who thought the stories were boring found them to be a source of motivation.

