

Perspectives on Dispositions in Computing Competencies

Panel Presentation

ITiCSE 2022

Dublin, Ireland

2022 July 12

John – Panel Organization

Presenters

John Impagliazzo (Moderator), Hofstra University, USA

Natalie Kiesler, DIPF | Leibniz Institute, Germany

Amruth N. Kumar, Ramapo College, USA

Bonnie MacKellar, St. John's University, USA

Mihaela Sabin, University of New Hampshire, USA

Rajendra K. Raj, Rochester Institute of Technology, USA

Structure (Time - Activity)

00 Introductions (John)

02 Dispositions Meaning and Competency (John)

06 Research Perspective (Natalie)

12 Assessment Perspective (Amruth)

18 Student Perspective (Bonnie)

24 Instructor Perspective (Mihaela)

30 Employer Perspective (Rajendra)

36 Audience Participation (All)

58 Summary (John)

60 Conclusion

John – Disposition Meaning

Disposition relates to the human attributes and characteristics expected from (computing) professionals in (computing) environments

Disposition Elements from the CC2020 Report

Element	Elaboration	Element	Elaboration
Adaptable:	Flexible; agile, adjust in response to change	Professional:	Professionalism, discretion, ethical, astute
Collaborative:	Team player, willing to work with others	Purpose-driven:	Goal driven, achieve goals, business acumen
Inventive:	Exploratory. Look beyond simple solutions	Responsible:	Use judgment, discretion, act appropriately
Meticulous:	Attentive to detail; thoroughness, accurate	Responsive:	Respectful; react quickly and positively
Passionate:	Conviction, strong commitment, compelling	Self-directed:	Self-motivated, determination, independent
Proactive:	With initiative, self-starter, independent		

John – **Competency Meaning** [Industry]

Competency = Dispositions

+ Skills

+ Knowledge

in Context

Competency = Human Attributes + Technical Skills + Knowledge

Competency = Behavior + Technical Skills + Knowledge

Competency = Ability + Technical Skills + Knowledge

John – **Competency Meaning** [Academic]

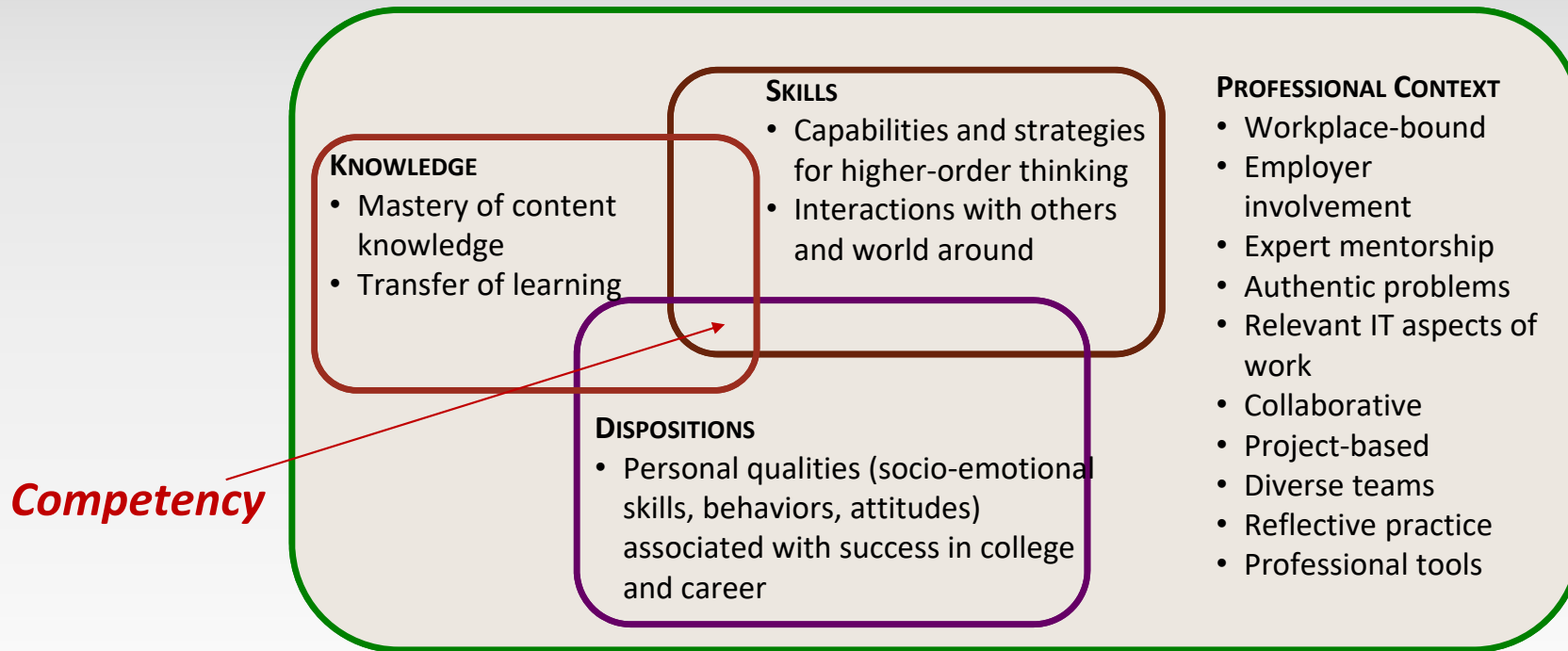
**Competency = Knowledge
+ Skills
+ Dispositions
*in Context***

Competency = Knowledge + Technical Skill + Ability

Competency = Knowledge + Technical Skill + Behavior

Competency = Knowledge + Technical Skill + Human Attributes

John – Competencies in IT Context



Natalie – Research Perspective

Despite the working definition of dispositions (CC2020), we need to improve our understanding of dispositions before we can foster and assess them.

Prior research:

- Focused on working professionals and students to predict their performance in pair programming, form optimal teams, find good fits to work roles,
- Used personality trait models based on self-reporting as assessment,
- Analyzed project artifacts, or
- Tried to identify and associate dispositions with performance metrics.

Natalie – Research Perspective

Initial research questions to explore dispositions might be:

- ⇒ How can we investigate dispositions?
- ⇒ What is a suitable research method or design?

Suggestions:

- ⇒ Qualitative research methods to gather educators', students' and professionals' perspectives on the meaning of dispositions.
- ⇒ Use open question formats in surveys, guided interviews, etc.
- ⇒ Provide neutral stimuli, e.g., vignettes, to avoid bias
- ⇒ Triangulate different methods

Natalie – Research Perspective

More open research questions for future work in CS education:

- ⇒ How do dispositions manifest in the computing context?
- ⇒ How can we translate dispositions in observable, measurable behaviors or patterns?
- ⇒ How can educators foster dispositions?
- ⇒ How can educators assess dispositions?

Such future research will affect educators, learners, curricula designers, institutions and, eventually, help foster students succeed.

Amruth – Assessment Perspective

Additive → *Projective*

⇒ Making it *Salient*

Integrated → *Disaggregated*

Teachable → *Learnable*

⇒ Active → Passive

⇒ Sage on the stage → *Guide on the side*

Summative → *Formative*

Amruth – Assessment Perspective

Measurable → *Observable*

- ⇒ By the instructor
- ⇒ *By the student*

Context-Specific:

- ⇒ Discipline
- ⇒ Task: Assignment
- ⇒ Institution

Instrument

- ⇒ Likert-scale exercises
- ⇒ Reflection journal
- ⇒ Vignettes with engagement questions

Amruth – Assessment Perspective

Assessment changes

- ⇒ By assignment
- ⇒ Over the course of a term
- ⇒ From course to course

Gradual introduction

- ⇒ Not all at the same time

Amruth – Assessment - Anecdotes

- ⇒ I actually learned a new meaning of the word persistent: not knowing if you can finish something but still doing it regardless. That's pretty inspirational stuff.
- ⇒ It made me self reflect on what things are important traits to work on to ensure success in academics and career.
- ⇒ I learned to structure my weaknesses and reflect on what I did wrong. I've worked on a big project for my own sake in the past, and a survey like that would have put me on the right path instead of tossing the project to the side.
- ⇒ They are all very important attributes that I must continue to work on to become as successful as possible

Bonnie – Student Perspective

- ⇒ Students may not know the term “disposition” but they know that personal traits such as persistence and responsibility are important.
- ⇒ K12 education has recently been focusing on personal traits that lead to learner success - “grit”, “SEL”
- ⇒ Students may not know, however, what it means to be responsible or self-directed or persistent, particularly in the context of computing. What behaviors are self-directed, for example?

Bonnie – Student Perspective & Advantages

- ⇒ Furthering academic success - Students are very aware that dispositions such as responsibility and persistence are tied to academic performance.
- ⇒ Furthering career success - Students are usually aware that employers want more than just technical skills, and that dispositions are tied to career success
- ⇒ Promoting equity - Students may come from family backgrounds where they don't have a lot of professional role models. Dispositions are malleable and can be shaped by the learning environment.

Bonnie – Student Perspective

Students may dislike focusing on dispositions for a number of reasons

- ⇒ They may feel it is a waste of time
- ⇒ They may think it is too squishy
- ⇒ They may feel they are being assessed on personality traits they cannot control
- ⇒ They may fear bias in assessment, particularly if the instructor's background is different from their own.

Mihaela – Teaching Perspective

Framing Questions

- ⇒ Who the students are
 - Lived experiences
 - Goals, values, beliefs
- ⇒ How students demonstrate competencies
 - Performing realistic and authentic tasks in realistic and authentic settings
 - Real-life scenarios/problems, labs, case studies, projects, internships
 - Interacting with "stakeholders" other than the teacher and class peers
 - Peers in other majors, guest speakers, online forum, professional organization
 - In multiple contexts
 - Educational, social, professional, and life contexts
 - Through reflective practice
- ⇒ What guides students' development of competencies
 - Regular and constructive feedback from multiple sources
 - Explicitly and clearly stated expectations and requirements

Mihaela – Teaching Perspective

Pedagogical Approaches

- ⇒ Apprenticeship or learning by doing (guided/facilitated by an expert in the field)
- ⇒ Experiential learning or authentic learning
- ⇒ Just-in-time and self-directed learning opportunities
- ⇒ Fading scaffolding
- ⇒ Modeling and role modeling
- ⇒ Reflective learning (learning logs/diaries, learning portfolio)
- ⇒ Self and peer feedback
- ⇒ Lightweight practices to support student well-being
- ⇒ Targeted disposition cultivation

Mihaela – Teaching Perspective

Make Dispositions *Explicit* in the Curriculum

- ⇒ Include targeted dispositions in curriculum planning
- ⇒ Specify and define *dispositional competencies* in the course syllabus
- ⇒ Adopt pedagogical approaches amenable to fostering dispositions
 - Modeling
 - Discussion
 - Observation
 - Reflection
- ⇒ Have students create learning artifacts that allow them to self-report on their dispositions
 - Self-evaluation
 - Reflection

Rajendra – Employer Perspective

⇒ **SIGSCE 2022 Affiliated Event:** How Should CS Programs Balance First-Job Readiness and Foundations for Long-Term Career Success?

⇒ **Key Employability Skills:** “... Essential to being an effective employee”

1. Communication skills
2. Leadership skills
3. Teamwork skills
4. Interpersonal skills
5. Learning/adaptability skills
6. Self-management skills
7. Organizational skills
8. Problem-solving skills
9. Open-mindedness
10. Strong work ethic

**It's not just computing skills,
but also Dispositions!**

Rajendra – SFIA Responsibility Characteristics

	Autonomy	Influence	Complexity	Knowledge	Business Skills
Adaptable	X	X	X	X	X
Collaborative	X	X	X	X	X
Inventive			X		
Meticulous	X		X		X
Passionate	X			X	X
Proactive	X	X	X	X	X
Professional	X	X	X	X	X
Purpose-driven	X	X	X	X	X
Responsible	X	X			X
Responsive	X	X			X
Self-directed	X	X	X	X	X

Audience Participation

Summary

Thank You!

Acknowledgments:

U.S. National Science Foundation under grants

1922169, 2110771, 2110823, 2216031, 2216121, 2215166