

Panel 4: Key Intrapersonal Competencies

Self-regulation of Science Learning in the Context of Educational Game Creation: A Study of Middle School Students with Learning Disabilities

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Intrapersonal and Interpersonal Competencies

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Sheri Berkeley

George Mason University



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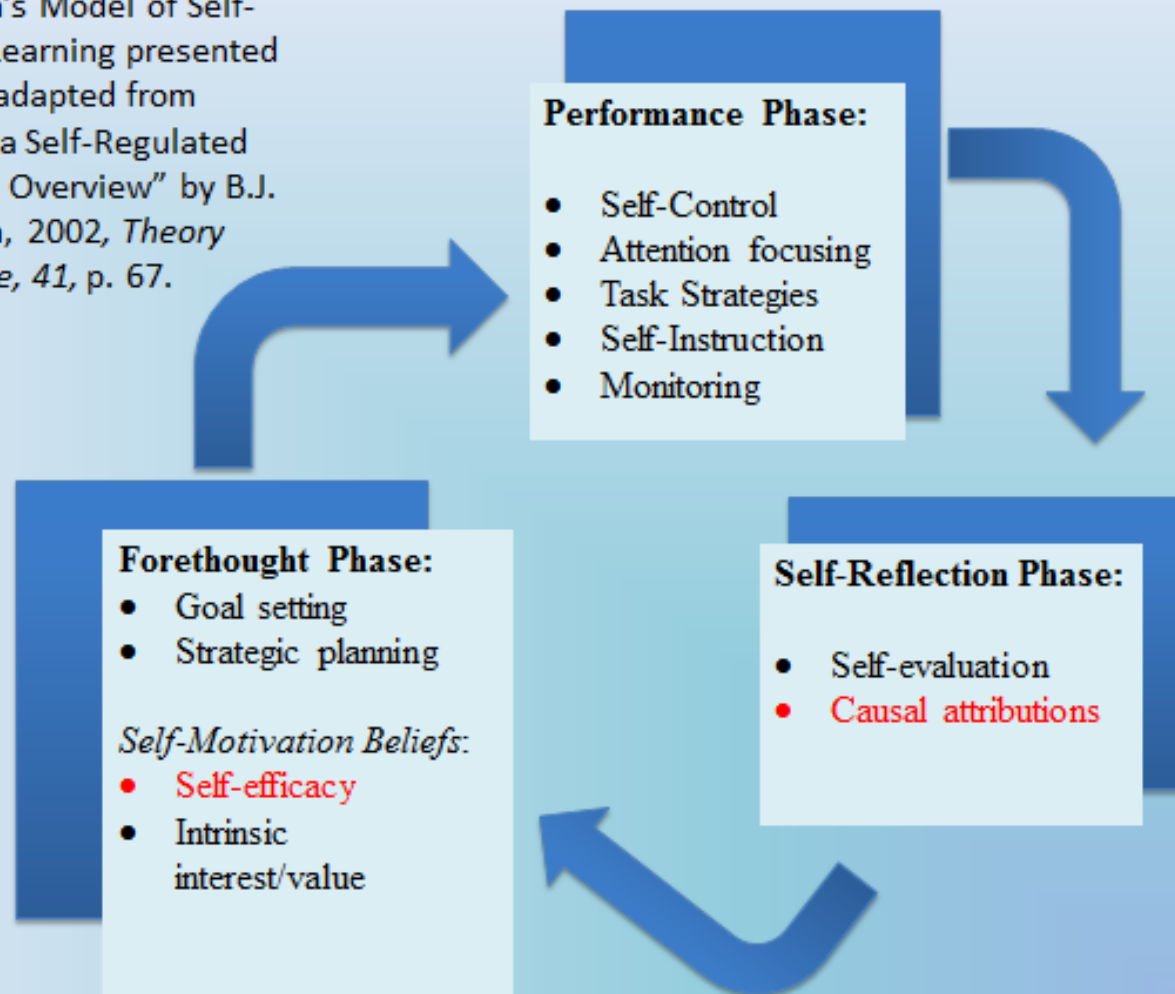




Self-Regulated Learning Framework (Social Cognitive Theory)



Zimmerman's Model of Self-Regulated Learning presented below and adapted from "Becoming a Self-Regulated Learner: An Overview" by B.J. Zimmerman, 2002, *Theory Into Practice*, 41, p. 67.





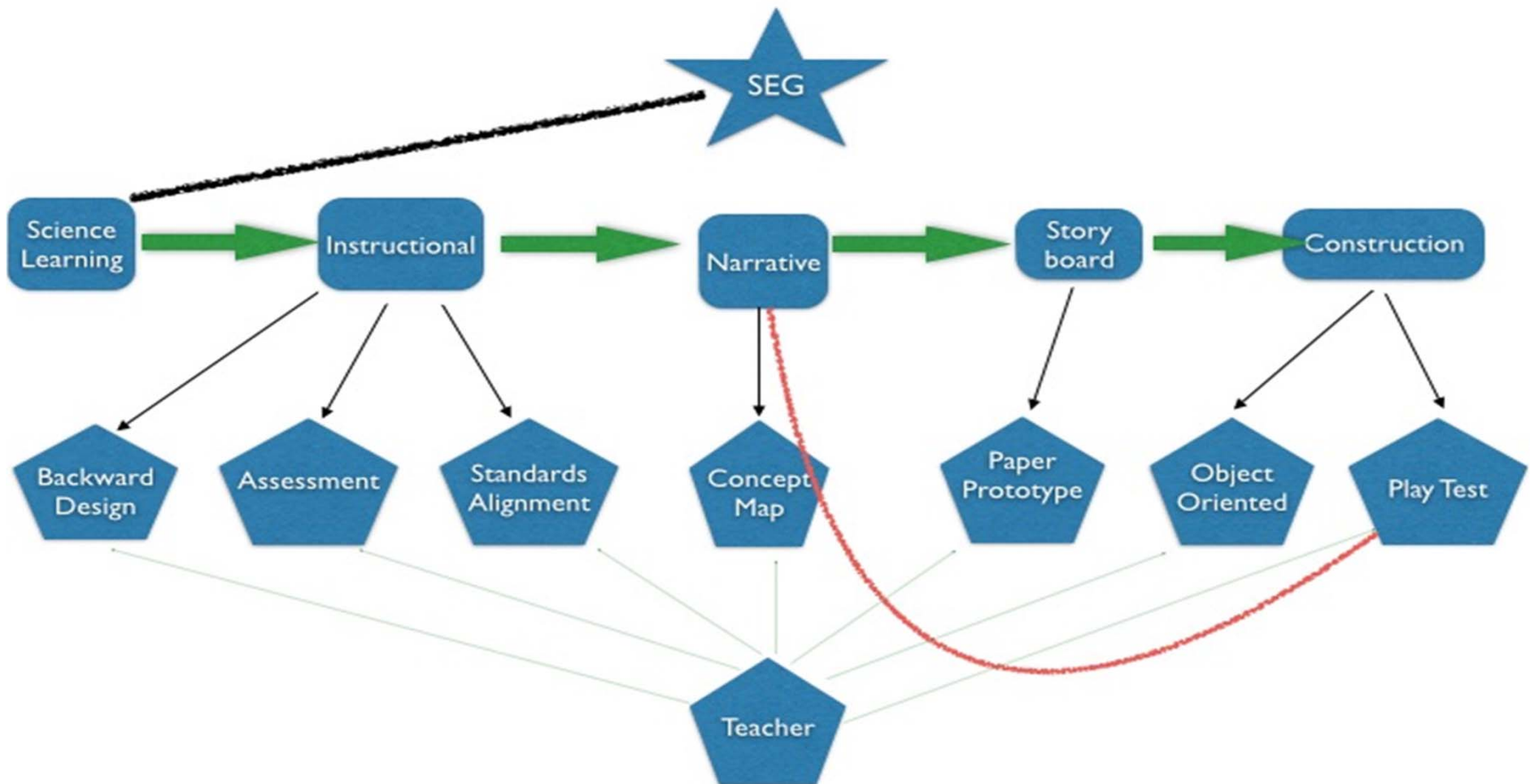
Participant Selection: Students with Learning Disabilities



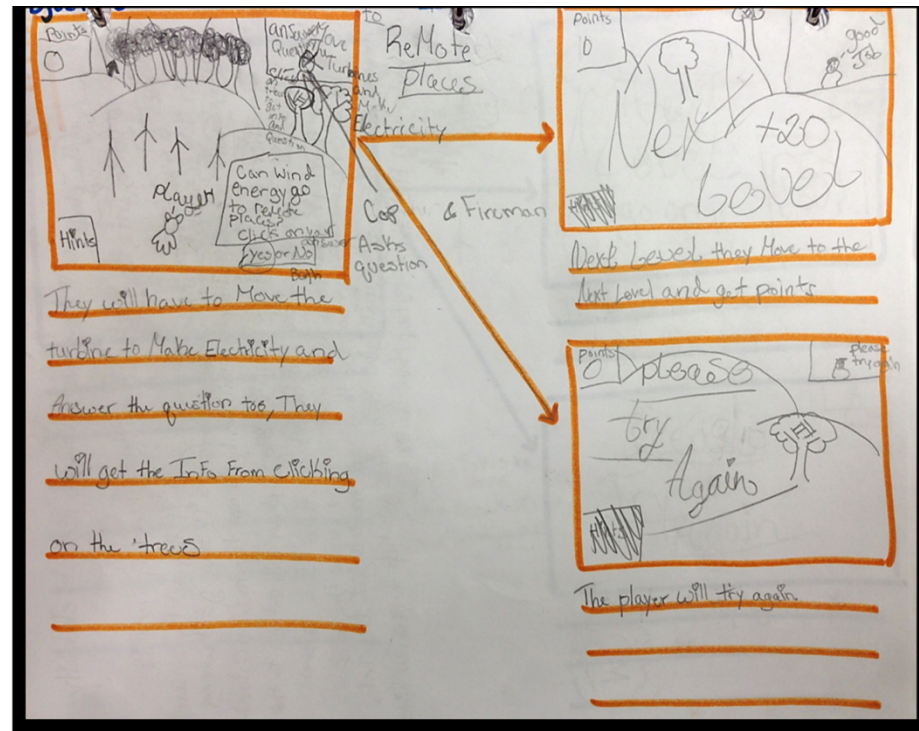
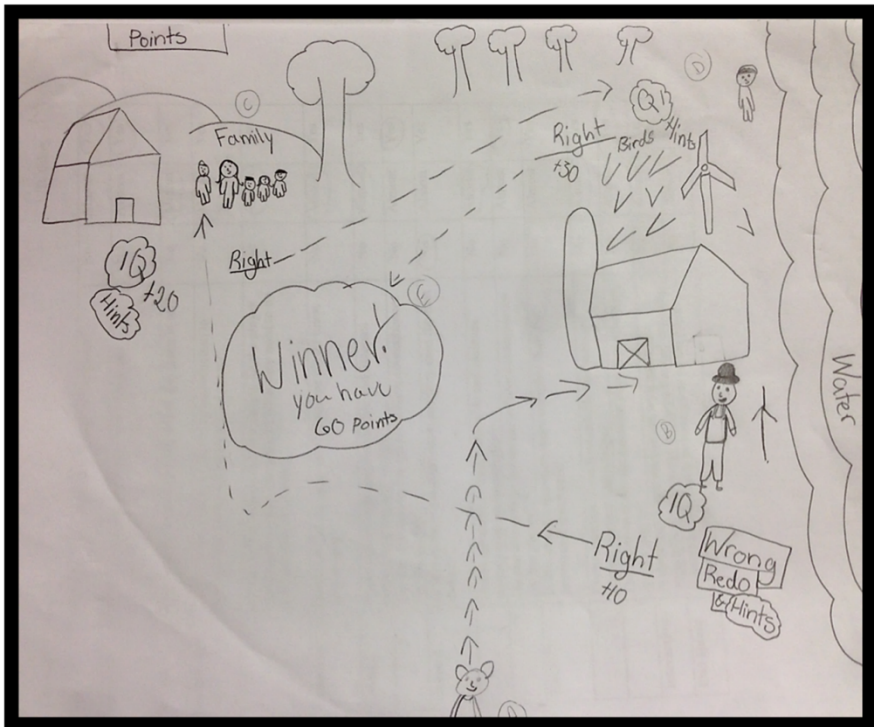
- ∞ Although **highly capable**, limited numbers of students with learning disabilities (LD) are pursuing careers in STEM fields, even though many work-related opportunities are available to these individuals (Basham & Marino, 2013).
- ∞ Because acquisition, retention, and demonstration of science knowledge can pose multiple challenges for students with LD, **researchers have noted a critical need to foster students' ability to self-regulate their own learning** (e.g., Brigham, Scruggs, & Mastropieri, 2011).
- ∞ **Students with LD** are an ideal sample for this type of work precisely because
 - these students characteristically **display inappropriate causal attributions for learning** (e.g., Baird, Scott, Dearing, Hamill, 2009; Tabassam & Grainger, 2001), and
 - **these attributions are malleable** (e.g., Berkeley, Mastropieri, & Scruggs, 2011; Miranda, Villaescusa, & Vidal-Abarca, 1997).

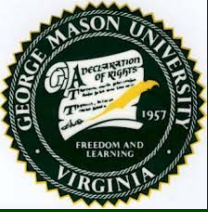


Learning Context: Creation of Serious Education Games



From: Annetta (2008)





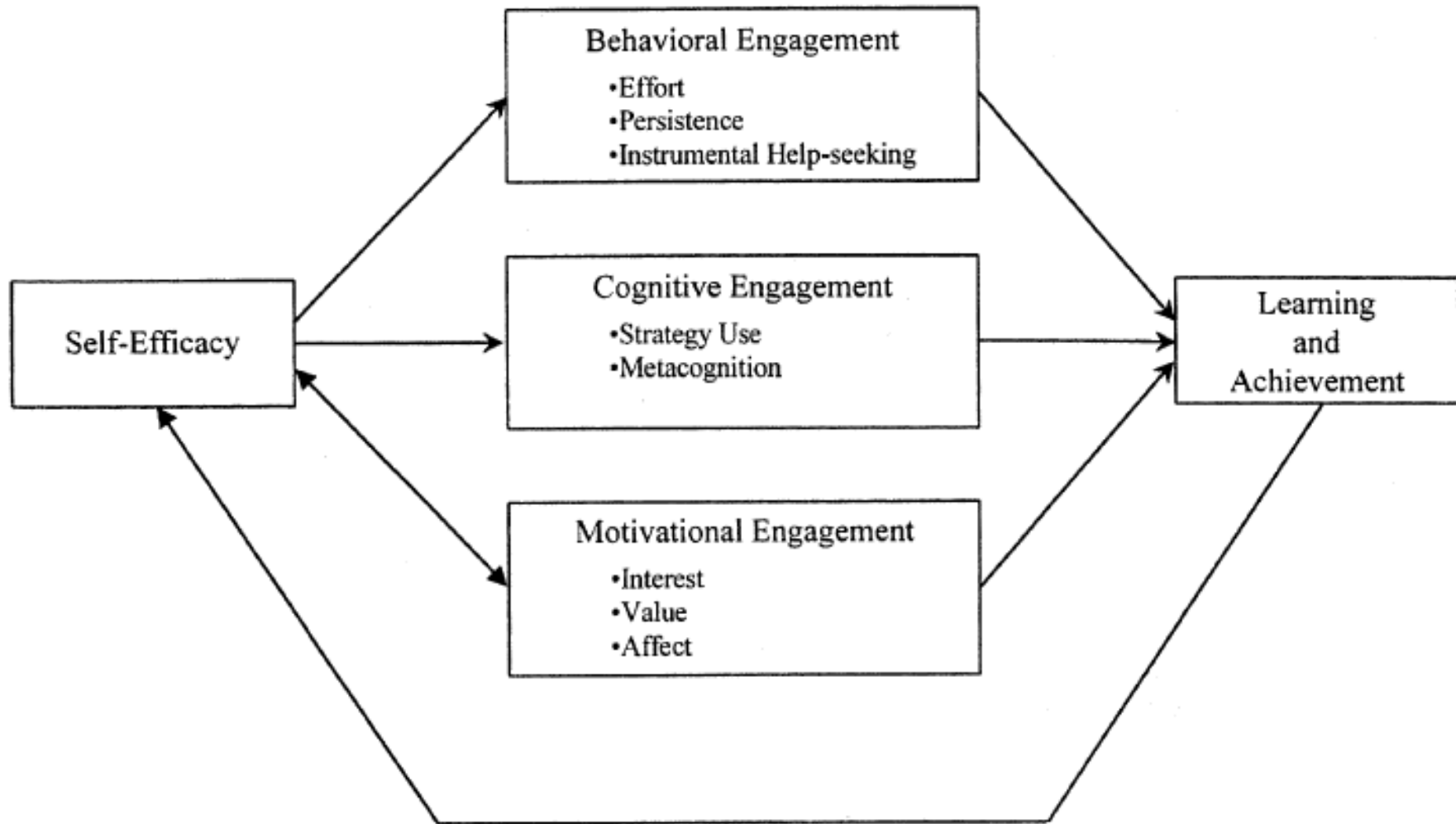
Limitations in the Current Research Base



- Existing self-regulated learning (SRL) work primarily focuses on well-defined and/or discreet tasks, while **less is known about the role of self-regulation in complex, long-term learning tasks** (Schunk & Zimmerman, 2003; Bernacki, Nokes-Malach, & Alevan, 2015).



Self-Regulation of Engagement



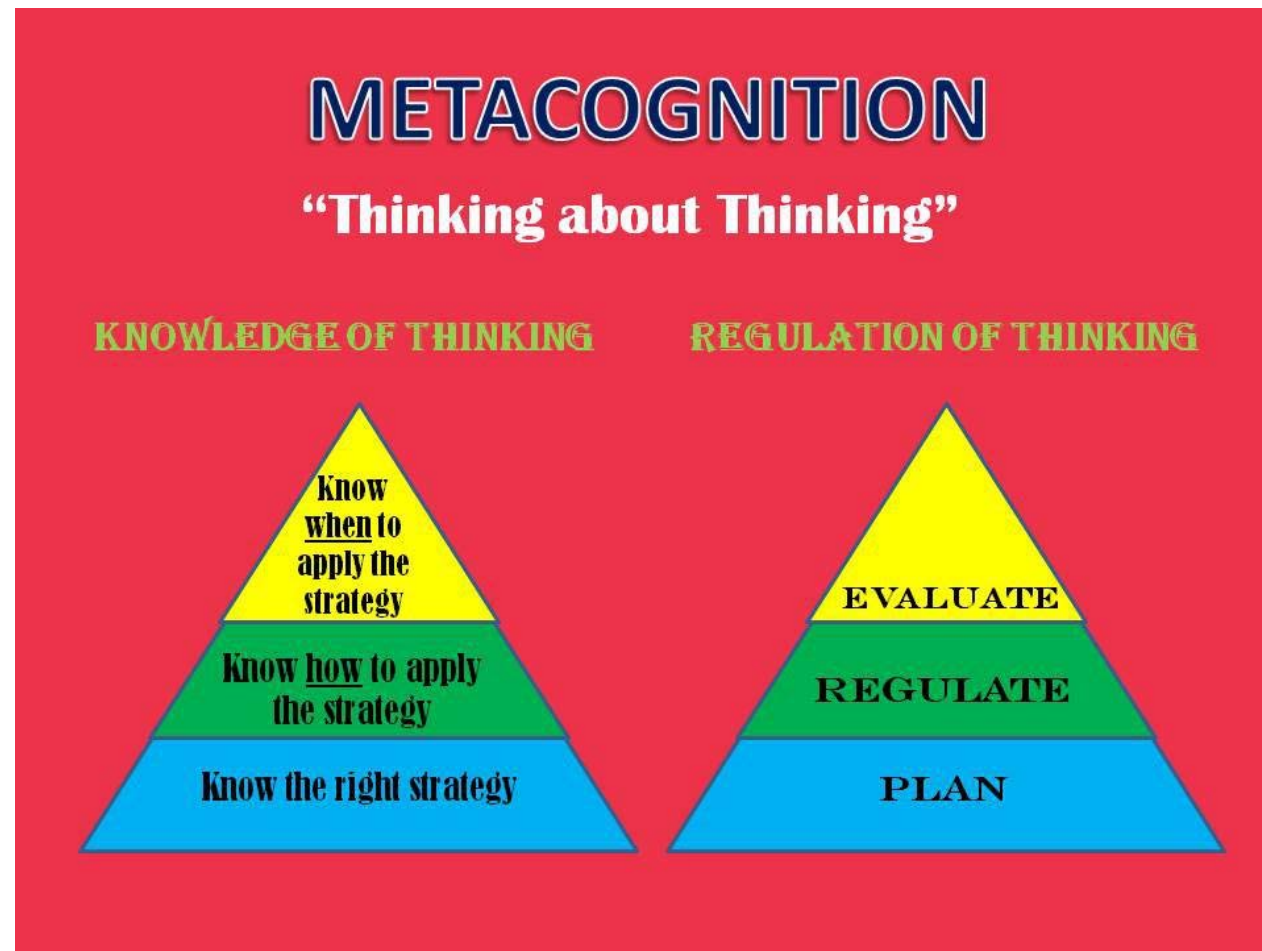
From: Linnenbrink & Pintrich (2003)



Issue #1: What is really being measured?



∞ Are we measuring **self-regulation of science learning** (rather than strategy use or some other cognitive behavior)?





Issue #2: Are methods for measuring self-regulation constructs robust?



- ∞ How do we measure self-regulation in a meaningful way?
 - When **students are not reflective** (or are not accurate in their reflections)?
 - Using **data collection procedures** that do not influence the self-regulation process?
 - When goals and related **tasks are complex and variable**?





Contact Information



Sheri Berkeley

sberkele@gmu.edu

Small group focus:

Self-regulation, motivational beliefs, and other factors affecting student learning and persistence in science and STEM