



Museum Practices that Support Children’s Engineering Learning

Bianca M. Aldrich, Catherine A. Haden, Diana I. Acosta, & Lauren C. Pagano
Loyola University Chicago

This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. 1516541/1515771/1515788

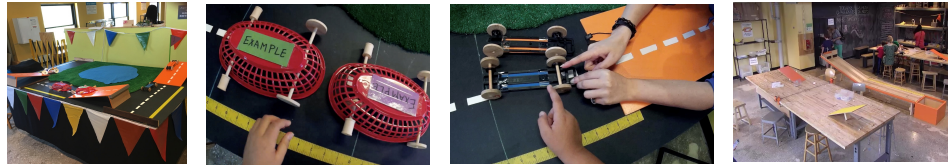
INTRODUCTION

- Tinkering is a creative form of hands-on problem solving that can advance engineering learning opportunities for children (Acosta et al., 2021; Bevan, 2017; Pagano et al., 2021).
- In this project, we asked how facilitation strategies used by museum staff - specifically an orientation about key engineering principles prior to tinkering - could foster families’ talk about and hands-on engagement in engineering.

CODING

Quality of Orientation		Engineering Talk	
Low	States challenge and/or provides engineering principles	Setting goals	Planning
High	Challenge + engineering principles + engaging Invites children to test, pose questions, and provide explanations	Brainstorming materials	Other’s creations
		Testing	Redesigning

EXHIBIT DESIGN AND ORIENTATION AREA



PARTICIPANTS

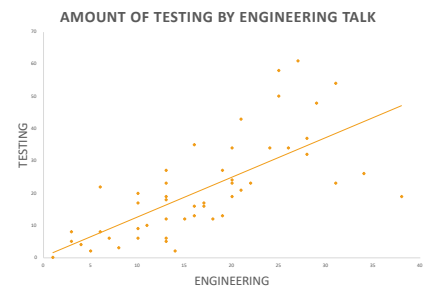
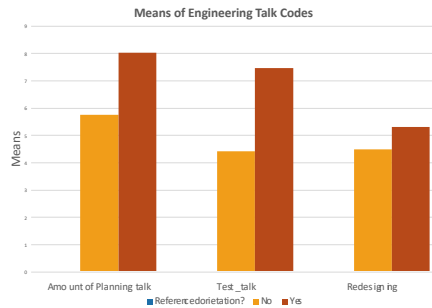
- 51 children (25 girls) between 6-9 years old ($M = 7.02$ years) and their families.
- 54% Caucasian, 15% Hispanic, 8% African American, 6% Asian, 17% Mixed.
- Parental Education $M = 17.1$ $SD = 3.2$.

RESULTS

- Orientations varied in quality: 56% of the families received low quality orientation, and 44% of families received high quality orientation.
- High quality orientations were referred to most during tinkering, $X^2(1, 49) = 5.6, p = .018, n^2 = 0.99$.
- Families who referred to the orientation talked more about engineering practices (i.e., making, testing, redesigning) $F(1,49) = 4.67, p = .037, n^2 = 0.86$; and in turn engaged in more physical testing, $F(1,49) = 47.2, p < .001, R^2 = 0.5$.

METHODS

- Families recruited at the tinkering exhibit of a children’s museum.
- Families participated in the challenge to make something that rolls.
- Orientations conveyed 3 key engineering principles:
 - Function of axle.
 - Wheels of same size on each side.
 - Wheels must touch the ground.
- Video observations were coded.



CONCLUSION

- Our research is identifying museum practices that can support engineering-rich family interactions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- We thank our partners at Chicago Children’s Museum and Northwestern University for their collaboration on this project.

