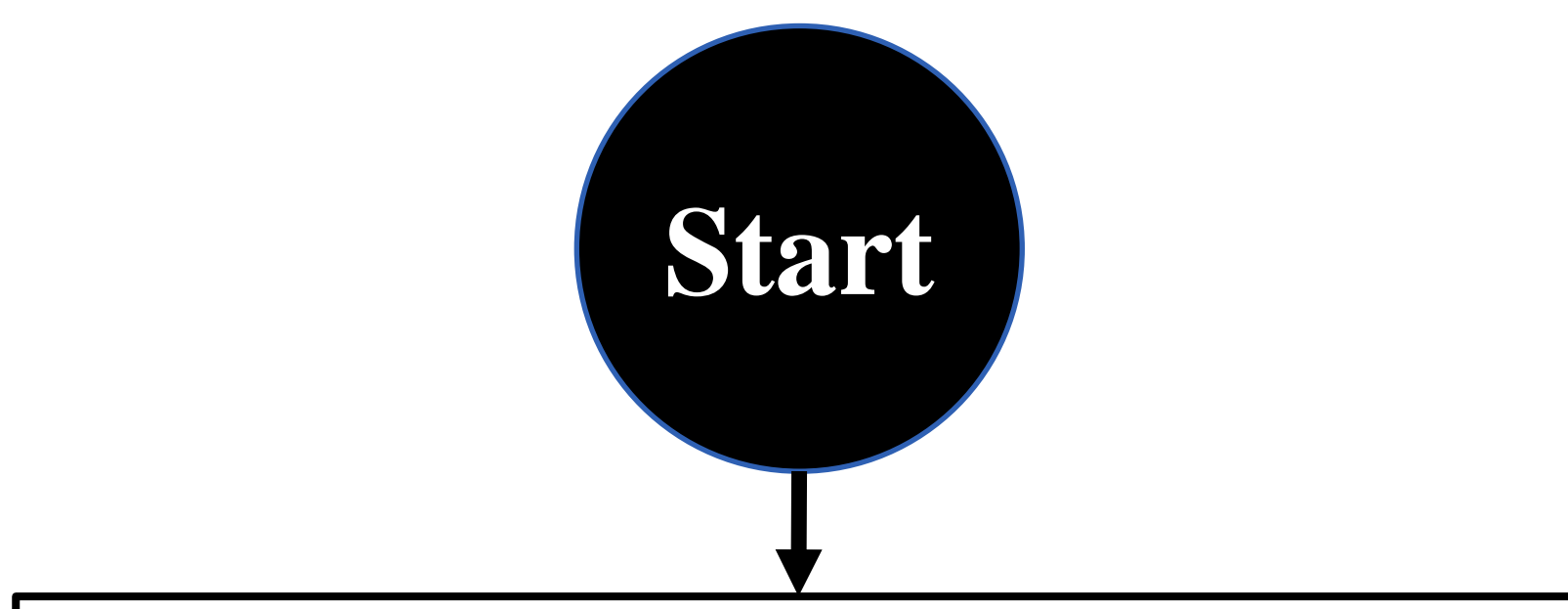


## Teaching Using a Serious Game to Promote Student Engagement and an Equitable Learning Environment for Neurodiverse Students

Douglas Selent - University of Wisconsin - Platteville



### Background and Motivation

- Observed students who exhibit common characteristics of students who are neurodiverse
  - Difficulty focusing
  - Lack engagement
  - Uninterested
  - Do not learn best from a traditional classroom
- Observations supported by research
  - The percent of college students with ADHD has increased over 500% in the past 20 years
  - The percent of students with autism has increased by nearly 700%

### Research Question

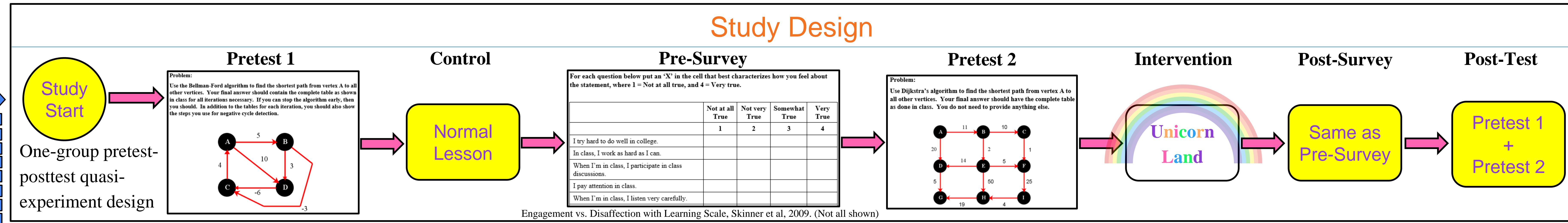
How does teaching a lesson with a serious game effect student engagement and performance?

### Serious Games

- A *serious game* is a game where the purpose of the game is not to win but to learn a concept or acquire a skill
- Serious games have been shown to
  - Increase equitableness in learning
  - Increase self-efficacy
  - Practice communication skills
  - Increase Motivation
  - Improve performance
  - Improve engagement
  - Provide equal opportunity to engage

### Participants








- Total Students:** 34
- University:** UW-Platteville
- Semester + Year:** Fall 2022
- Course:** CS 3010 Algorithms
  - A required upper-level course taken by Computer Science and Software Engineering majors.



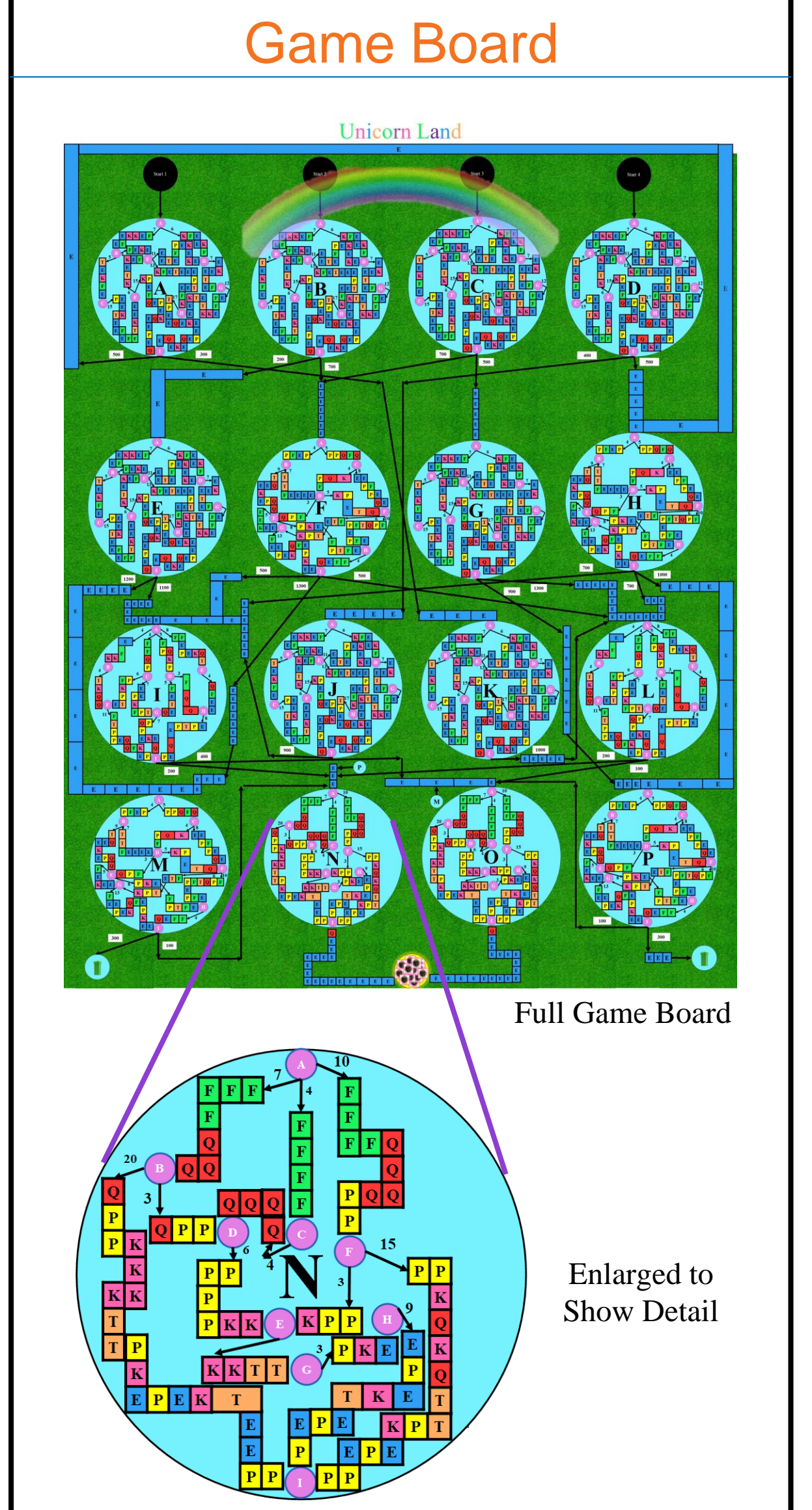
### The Game

- Unicorn Land is a unicorn-themed Mario Kart-style board racing game.
- The objective of Unicorn Land is to use Dijkstra's algorithm to find the shortest path down the Unicorn River and be the first unicorn racer to reach the treasure of Kiwi Koins.
- Players take turns rolling a die to race down the Unicorn River.
- Players answer questions about Dijkstra's algorithm to gain Kiwi Koins
- Players may obtain Mario-Kart themed Power-Ups to gain an advantage and use Kiwi Koins to enhance the power-ups

#### Space Types

Space Type	Space	Description
Vertex		Vertices are safe squares from Power-Up attacks.
Empty		An empty square is where no additional action occurs.
Fact		Any player who lands on a fact square will draw the next fact card. This is available for all players.
Question		Any player who lands on a question square will draw the next question card. All players can answer the question. Players who answer a question correctly gain 1 Kiwi Koin.
Power-Up		Any player who lands on a power-up square will draw a power-up card. Kiwi Koins can be used to level up the power-up card for a more powerful effect.
Kiwi Koin		Any player who lands on a Kiwi Koin square will gain 1 Kiwi Koin.
Teleport		Any player who lands on a teleport square will roll a die and teleport to the location based on the die roll.

#### Game Board

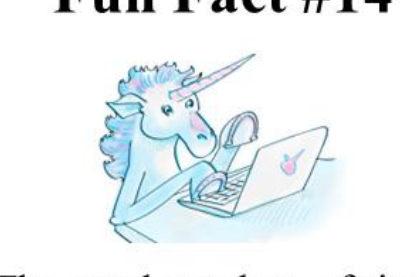


Full Game Board

Enlarged to Show Detail

#### Fact, Question, Answer, and Powerup Cards


##### Fun Fact #14



The total number of times elements are updated is equal to the number of edges ( $E$ )

50

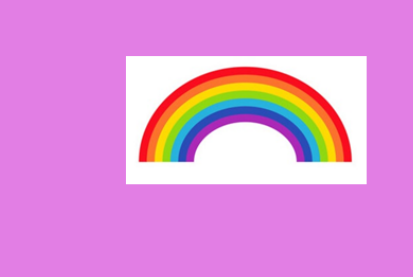
##### Question #14



What is the time complexity of Dijkstra's algorithm?

64

##### Answer #14

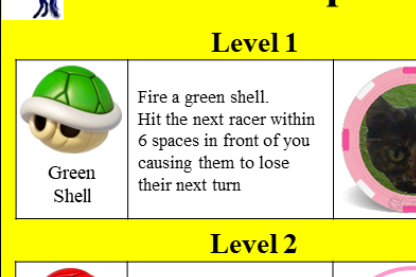


$O(E \log V) = P \log(P) = O(V^2 \log V)$

The extraction is done  $V$  times with  $\log(V)$  complexity for each extraction. The updating is done  $E$  times with  $\log(V)$  complexity. Adding both of those together results in  $O(E \log V)$

78

##### Power-Up Level 1



Five green shells. Roll the die and race within 5 spaces to next of a power-up item to lose. Effect ends here.

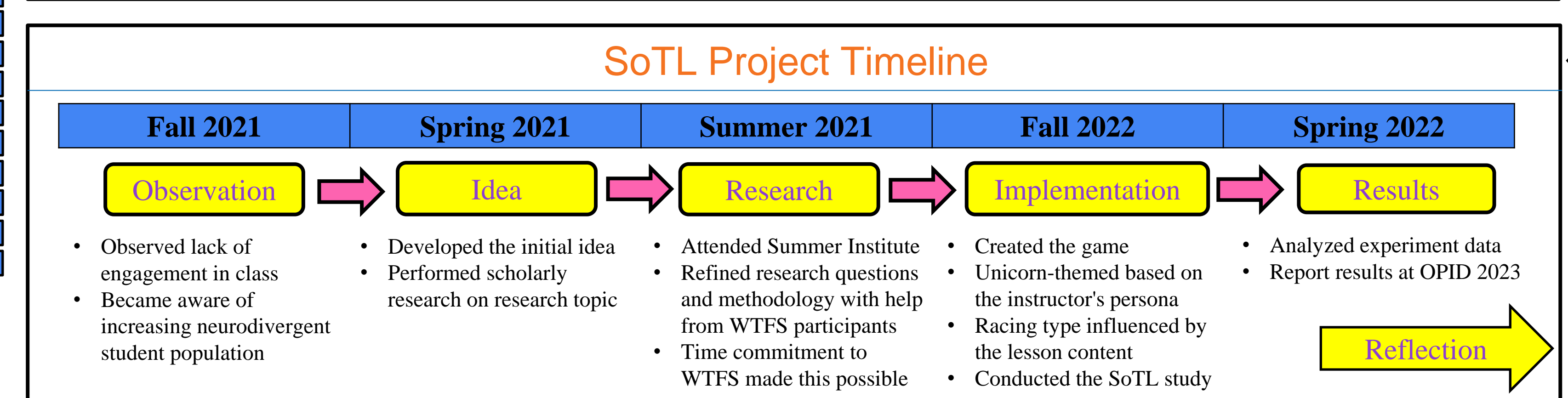
Level 2

Five red shells. Roll the die and race within 10 spaces to next of a power-up item to lose. Effect ends here.

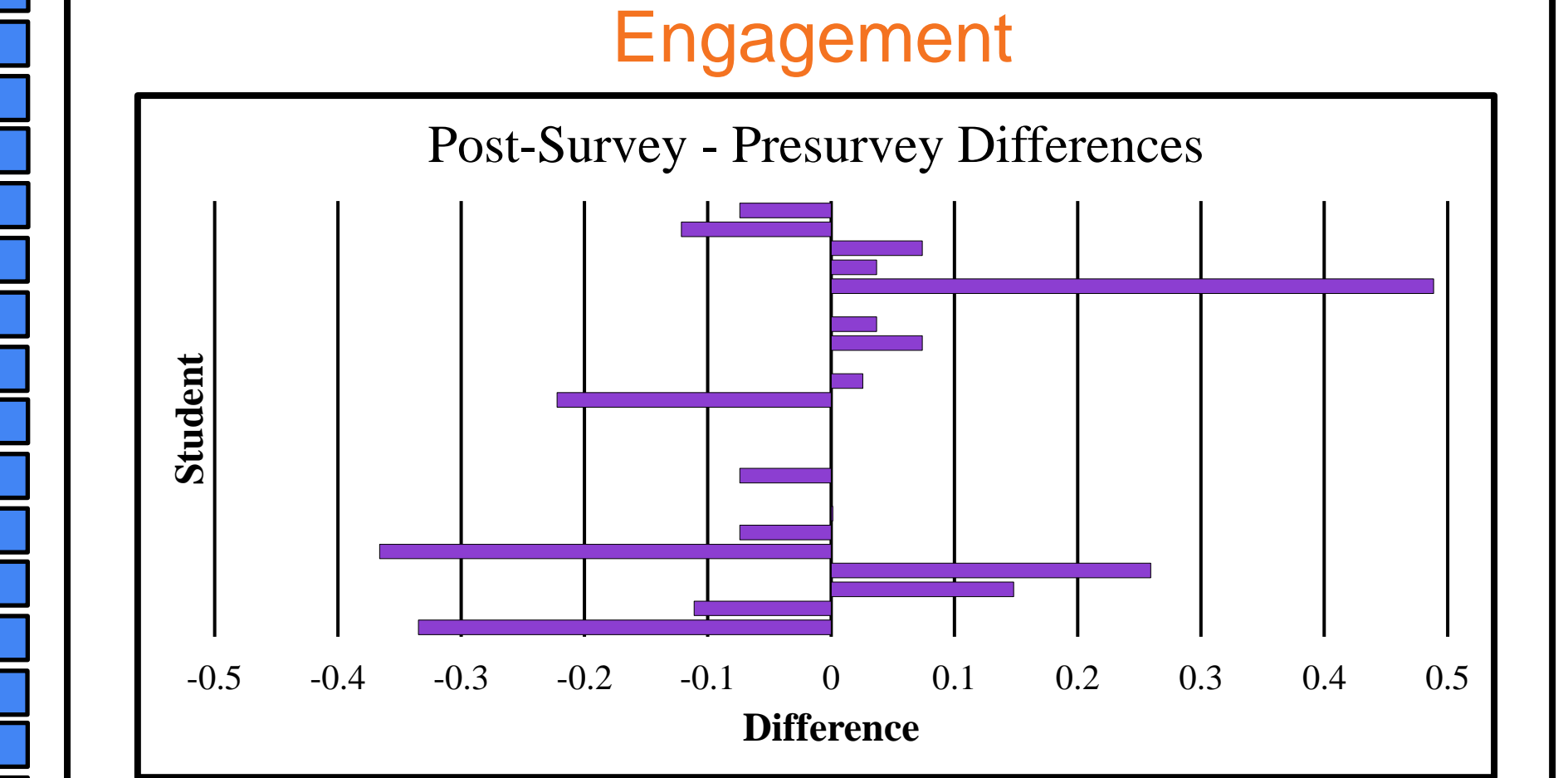
Level 3

Five orange shells. Roll the die and race within 15 spaces to next of a power-up item to lose. Effect ends here.

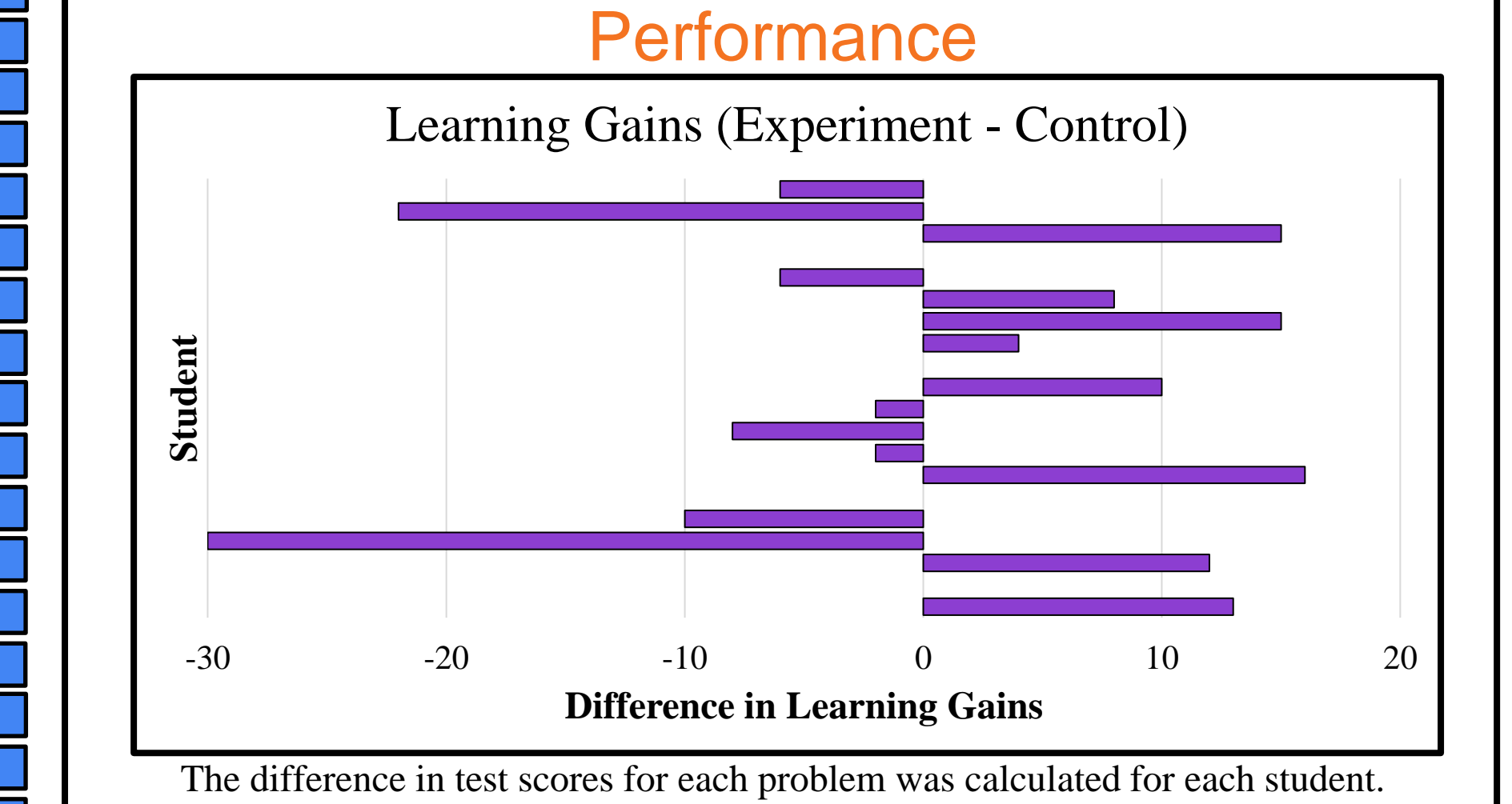
13



### Analysis and Results



Survey responses were converted to a numeric value of 1-4. The average value for each student was calculated and the difference between pre and post surveys were calculated.



The difference in test scores for each problem was calculated for each student.

#### Result Summary

	Control	Experiment
Engagement (Range = 1-4)	3.18	3.16
Performance Gains (Max = 50)	+44	+43

### Reflection

- What makes this equity-minded SoTL?**
- Provides an equal opportunity to engage in class
  - Provides a more equitable learning environment for students who are neurodiverse
- What influenced this project?**
- This project was influenced by my own observations in class, student feedback, and existing SoTL research
- What did students think?**
- Fun, engaging, and effective for learning
  - A smaller game board would improve the game tempo

### Future Work

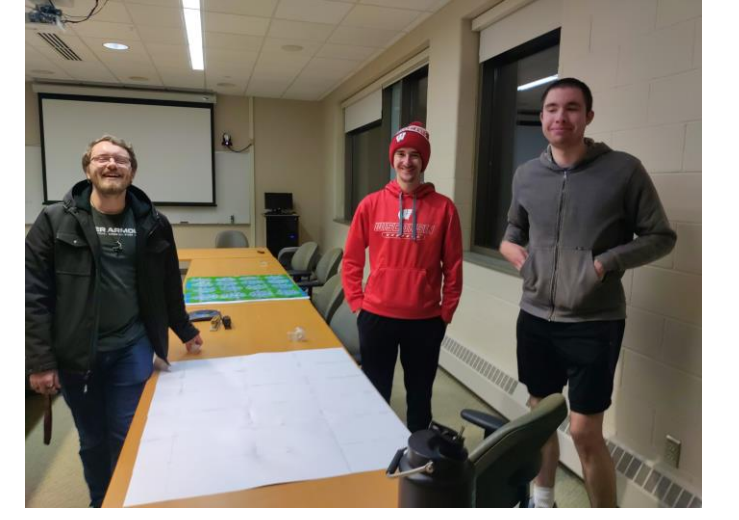
- Conduct a more formal study with two course sections (one as a control group)
- Research on good instructional tutorials such that the lesson can be completely self-taught without instructor intervention

### Conclusions

- No statistically significant differences in engagement or performance
- Game and survey can be improved for a better experience and accurate results

### Acknowledgements

- WTFs Coordinators
  - Heather Pelzel & Valerie Barske
- 2022-2023 WTFs Colleagues
- Students who stayed late with me to help cut and tape paper the night before class!



### Author

**Dr. Douglas Selent** ([selentd@uwplatt.edu](mailto:selentd@uwplatt.edu)) is an Assistant Professor in the Computer Science and Software Engineering department at the University of Wisconsin - Platteville.

<https://sites.google.com/site/dougselent/>

