



Call for papers

Special issue for the Nordic Journal of Comparative and International Education (NJCIE)

Title: Computational Thinking in Nordic Schools and Teacher Education



Guest editors: Mads M. Rehder (University College Copenhagen), Louise Mifsud (Oslo Metropolitan University), Kalle Juuti (University of Helsinki), Katarina Pajchel (Oslo Metropolitan University), Thomas Frågåt (Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences), and Renate Andersen (Oslo Metropolitan University)

Background

Computational thinking (CT) has been described as a universal 21st-century skill: a generic competence that plays an important role in fostering analytical and critical thinking, creativity, problem-solving, and scientific literacy in children (Voogt et al., 2015). CT can be traced back to Seymour Papert (1980) who argued that students' constructions through programming could facilitate thinking and learning across multiple disciplines such as mathematics, science, and literature (Papert, 1980; Zhang & Nouri, 2019). There are arguments stressing that modern science and mathematics rely heavily on computations, which creates a reciprocal relationship between learning CT and learning science and mathematics through real-world examples and problems (Weintrop et al., 2016). Influenced by Wing's (2006) argument that everyone should think like a computer scientist, CT in education has had a technology-centred focus, relying heavily on programming and computer science (Buitrago Flórez et al., 2017; Shute et al., 2017). However, this approach has been criticised for being too narrow and at odds with the broader view of CT as fostering analytical and critical thinking relevant for all (Kafai et al., 2019; Mannila et al., 2014).

In recent years, CT has acquired a more prominent place in education theory and policy. CT has been implemented in school curricula in several countries, including the Nordic countries, which accordingly have created a demand for CT in teacher education. These countries are currently at different stages of implementing and integrating CT in their educational systems and are doing so through differing strategies (Bocconi et al., 2022; European Commission, 2022). The Nordic countries have different national practices, rationales for, and interpretations of CT for school and teacher education (Bocconi et al., 2022; Román-González et al., 2019; Voogt et al., 2015; Zhang & Nouri, 2019, Andersen et al., 2023). Additionally, there is still a need to design new teaching and learning approaches that support the development of CT competencies (Musaeus & Musaeus 2019; Zhang & Nouri 2019).

This special issue focuses particularly on the Nordic countries to promote deeper understanding and new knowledge about these countries' specific approaches, and their implications. Furthermore, this issue points towards potential ways the Nordic countries can benefit from each other's distinctive approaches by exploring the various aspects of locally and nationally situated educational CT practices.

Call for articles

This special issue calls for papers focused on CT in teacher education or schools in Nordic countries, related but not limited to one or more of the following themes:

- In-service and pre-service teachers' development of CT competencies
- In-service and pre-service teachers' understanding of CT
- Student engagement with CT in plugged and unplugged activities, in and across subject(s)
- Different CT teaching strategies and learning activities
- The integration of CT in teaching as a method in and across subject(s)
- The assessment of CT in and across subject(s)

We encourage submissions focusing on primary and lower secondary education and teacher education. We encourage submissions from teacher educators and educational researchers, to share their advances and innovations in this field and to explore the impacts this has on educational practice in general. We would also like to encourage submissions of case studies or reports of educational design-based research to better understand the role of different artefacts – including unplugged approaches - in the development of CT and in-service and pre-service teachers' readiness to facilitate student's learning.

Deadline for Submission

Interested authors are kindly requested to submit full manuscripts of papers for peer review by

15 January 2024

Please ensure compliance with the [NJCIE Author Guidelines](#) in your submitted manuscript. Upon submission, please make a comment that the manuscript is considered for this special issue.

Accepted manuscripts will be published as soon as they are ready through the production phase.

Useful references for potential authors

- Andersen, R., Frågåt, T., Bogar, Y., Jensen, J. J., & Mifsud, L. (2023). Representations of Computational Thinking in Policy Documents in an Educational Context: The Cases of Denmark, Finland, and Norway. *Proceedings of the International Society of the Learning Sciences*, Montreal, Canada, 2023.
- Bocconi, S., Chiocciariello, A., Kamylyis, P., Dagiènè, V., Wastiau, P., Engelhardt, K., Earp, J., Horvath, M., Jasutè, E., & Malagoli, C. (2022). *Reviewing computational thinking in compulsory education: state of play and practices from computing education* (JRC128347). Publications Office of the European Union. <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2760/126955>
- Buitrago Flórez, F., Casallas, R., Hernández, M., Reyes, A., Restrepo, S., & Danies, G. (2017). Changing a Generation's Way of Thinking: Teaching Computational Thinking Through Programming. *Review of Educational Research*, 87(4), 834–860. <https://doi.org/10.3102/0034654317710096>
- European Commission / EACEA / Eurydice (2022). *Informatics education at school in Europe*. Eurydice report. Publications Office of the European Union. <https://eurydice.eacea.ec.europa.eu/publications/informatics-education-school-europe>
- Kafai, Y. B., Proctor, C., & Lui, D. A. (2019). Framing Computational Thinking for Computational Literacies in K-12 Education. In *Proceedings of the Weizenbaum Conference 2019 "Challenges of Digital Inequality - Digital Education, Digital Work, Digital Life"* (pp. 1-6). Berlin <https://doi.org/10.34669/wi.cp/2.21>
- Mannila, L., Dagiene, V., Demo, B., Grgurina, N., Mirolo, C., Rolandsson, L., & Settle, A. (2014). Computational thinking in K-9 education. In *Proceedings of the working group reports of the 2014 on innovation & technology in computer science education conference* (pp. 1-29).
- Musaeus, L. H., & Musaeus, P. (2019, February). Computational thinking in the Danish high school: Learning coding, modeling, and content knowledge with NetLogo. In *Proceedings of the 50th ACM technical symposium on computer science education* (pp. 913-919).
- Papert, S. (1980). *Mindstorms: Children, Computers, and Powerful Ideas*. Basic Books.
- Román-González, M., Moreno-León, J., & Robles, G. (2019). Combining Assessment Tools for a Comprehensive Evaluation of Computational Thinking Interventions. In S. C. Kong & H. Abelson (Eds.), *Computational Thinking Education* (pp. 91-104). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-13-6528-7_6
- Shute, V. J., Sun, C., & Asbell-Clarke, J. (2017). Demystifying computational thinking. *Educational Research Review*, 22, 142-158. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.edurev.2017.09.003>
- Voogt et al., (2015). Computational thinking in compulsory education: Towards an agenda for research and practice. *Education and Information Technologies*, 20(4), 715-728. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10639-015-9412-6>
- Weintrop, D., Beheshti, E., Horn, M., Orton, K., Jona, K., Trouille, L., & Wilensky, U. (2016). Defining computational thinking for mathematics and science classrooms. *Journal of Science Education and Technology*, 25(1), 127–147. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10956-015-9581-5>
- Wing, J. M. (2006). Computational thinking. *Communications of the ACM*, 49(3), 33-35. <https://doi.org/10.1145/1118178.1118215>
- Zhang, L., & Nouri, J. (2019). A systematic review of learning computational thinking through Scratch in K-9. *Computers & Education*, 141, 103607. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2019.103607>