

# “Slacking” or “Empowering”? The Dual Impact of AI Programming Assistants on the Development of College Students’ Computational Thinking

**Xiyang Lai, Keqi Yang**  
Guangdong Polytechnic Normal University, Guangzhou, Guangdong  
510450, P. R. China  
Guangdong Ocean University, Zhanjiang, Guangdong  
524088, P. R. China  
<https://sciforum.net/event/IOCES2026>

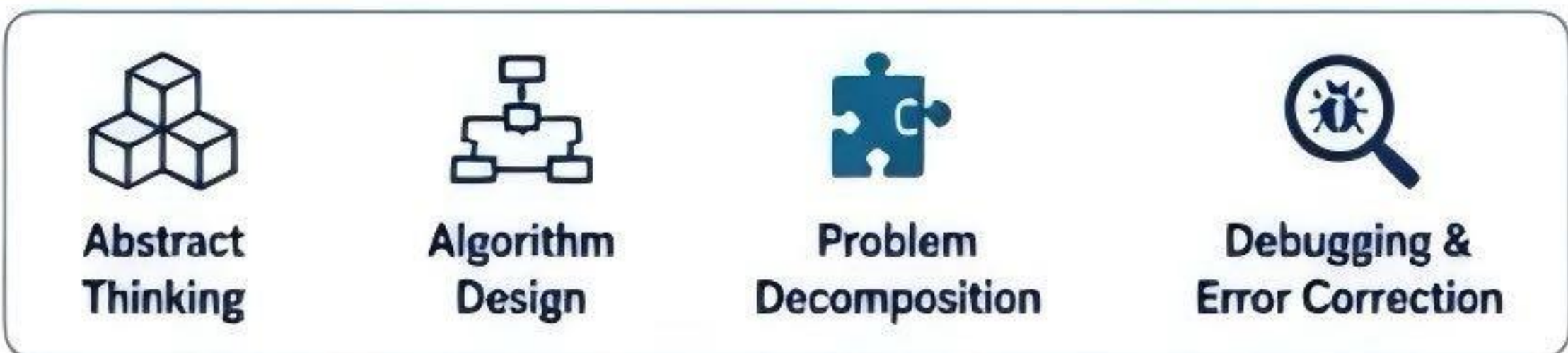


## 1 INTRODUCTION & AIM

**Generative AI programming assistants** are rapidly integrating into STEM programming classrooms. Yet, whether they enhance or weaken college students’ computational thinking (CT) remains unclear.

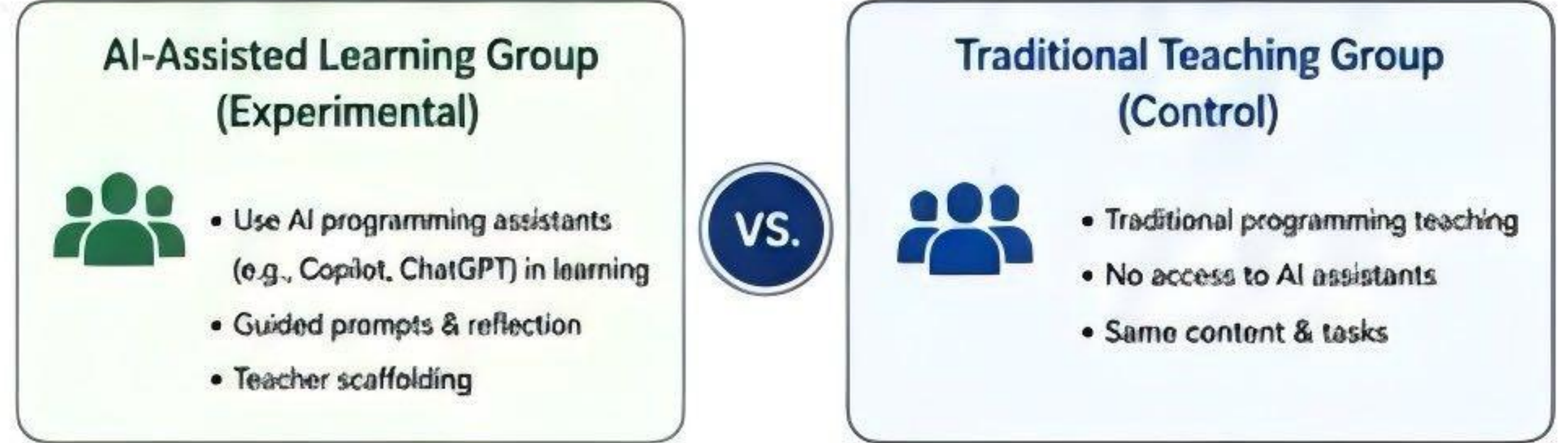
This study explores the dual impact of AI programming assistants on CT in four dimensions: abstract thinking, algorithm design, problem decomposition, and debugging & error correction.

We aim to reveal the dual value and boundary conditions of AI tools in university programming education and propose teaching strategies that balance efficiency and thinking cultivation.



## 2 METHOD

**Research Design** → Quasi-experimental study with one-month intervention

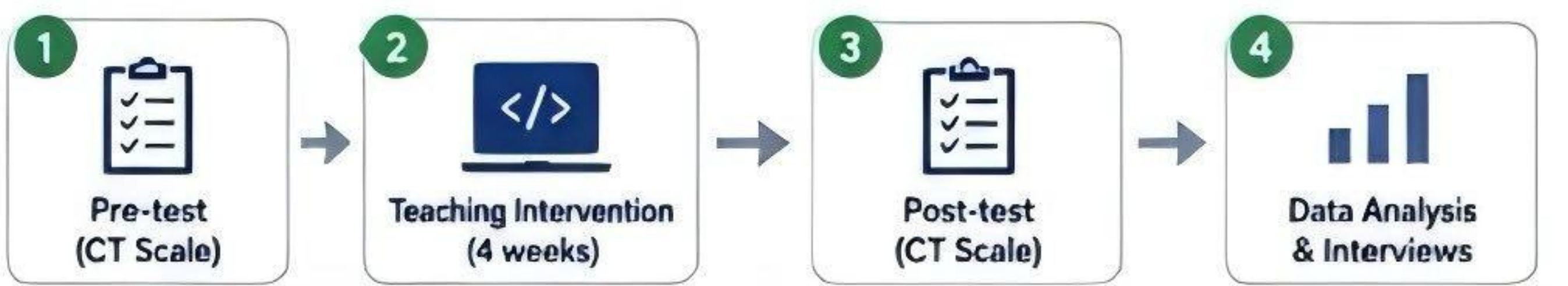


**Participants** Undergraduate students from different universities (N ≈ 120, two intact classes)

**Data Collection**

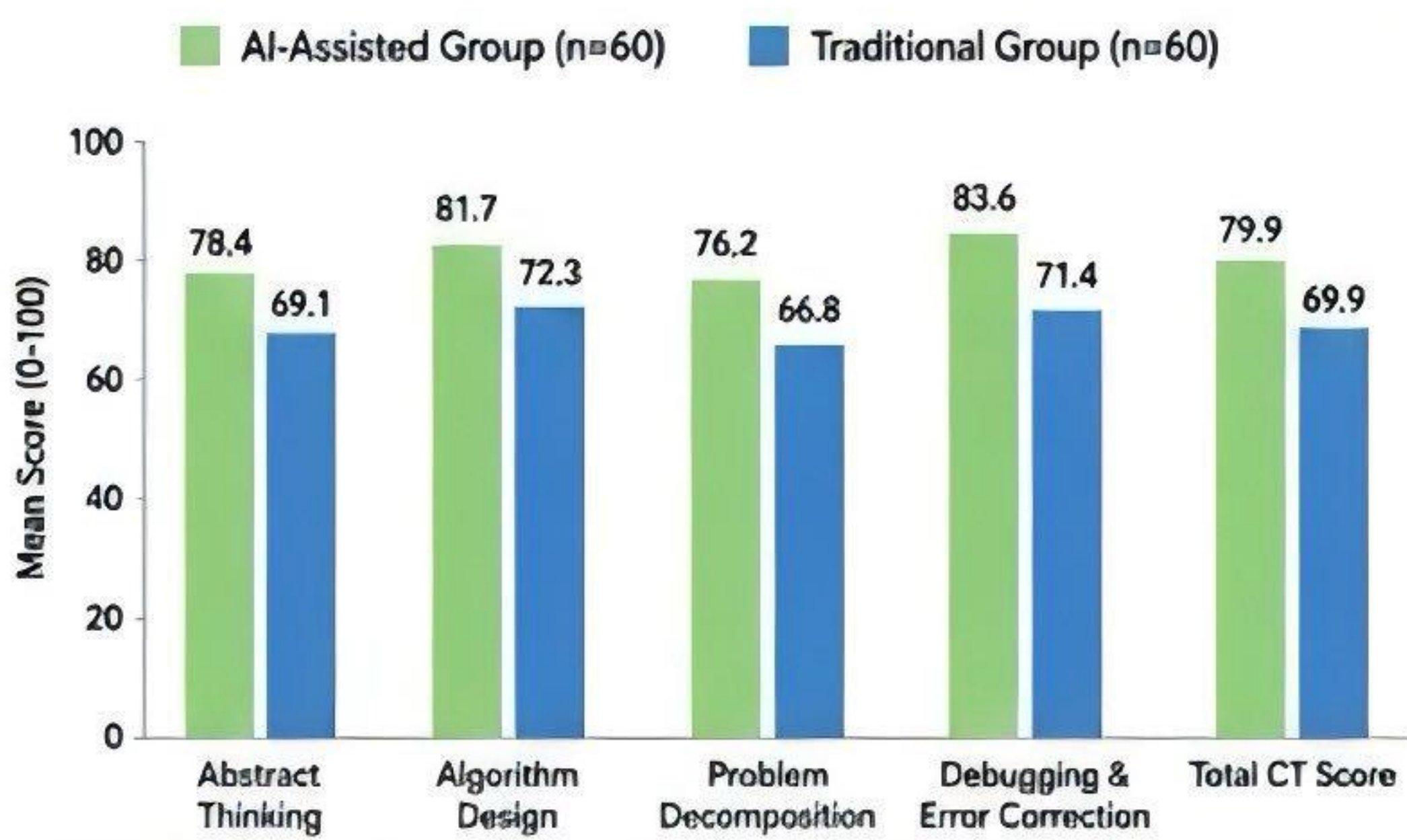


**Intervention Process (4 weeks)**



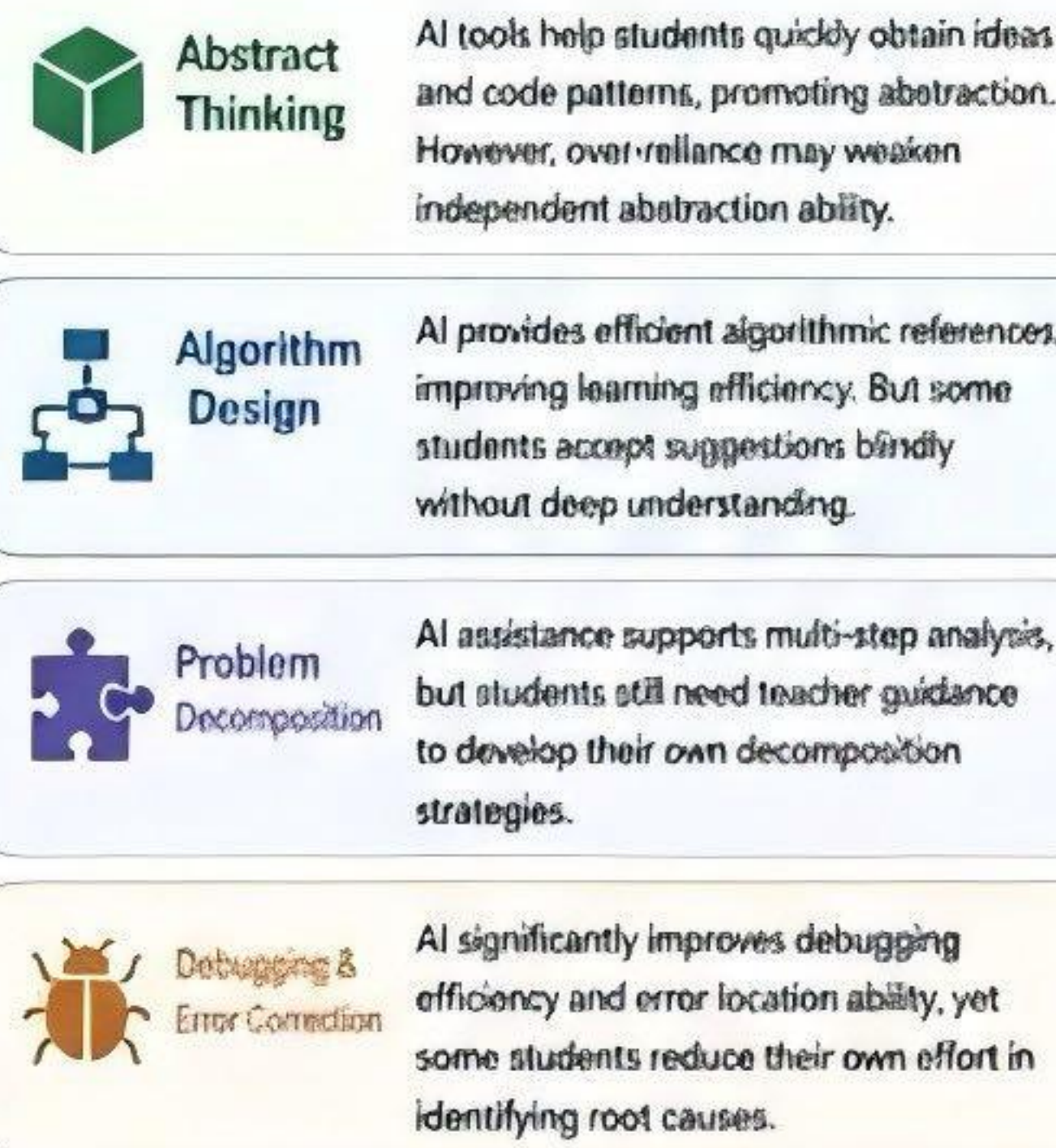
## 3 RESULTS & DISCUSSION

**Quantitative Results (Post-test)**

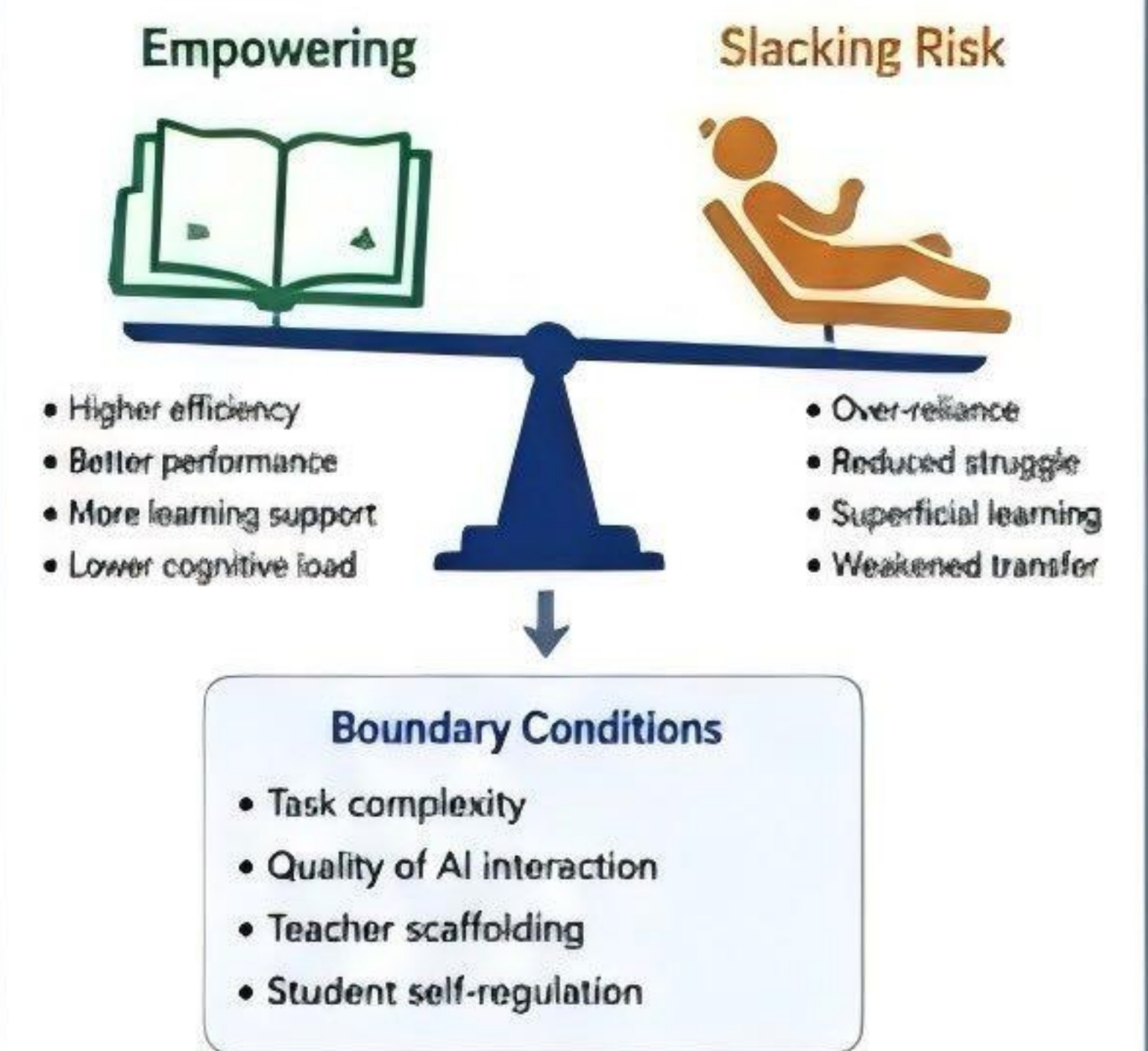


The AI-assisted group outperformed the control group in all dimensions and overall CT score ( $p < .05$ ). The largest gains were in algorithm design and debugging.

**Qualitative Findings**



**Discussion: Dual Impact**



AI programming assistants can empower CT development, but may also cause “slacking” when used improperly. The key lies in how, when, and for what purpose students use AI tools.

## 4 CONCLUSION

- AI programming assistants have a significant positive impact on college students’ computational thinking, especially in algorithm design and debugging.
- However, they also carry the risk of “slacking”, such as over-reliance and shallow learning.
- Balanced integration with appropriate scaffolding and regulation is essential to maximize the empowering value of AI in programming education.
- This study provides empirical evidence for the high-quality development of STEM education under technology empowerment.



## 5 FUTURE WORK / REFERENCES

**Future Work**

- Conduct long-term follow-up studies on CT development.
- Explore the impact of different types of AI tools and usage strategies.
- Investigate the role of self-regulation and motivation in AI-assisted learning.
- Expand samples to multiple disciplines and institutions.

**References (Selected)**

- Wing, J. M. (2006). Computational thinking. *Communications of the ACM*, 49(3), 33–35.
- Bomán-González, M. (2015). Computational thinking test: Design guidelines and content validation. *Computer Applications in Engineering Education*, 23(1), 35–46.
- Zawacki-Richter, O., Marin, V. I., Bond, M., & Gouverneur, F. (2019). Systematic review of research on artificial intelligence applications in higher education. *International Journal of Educational Technology in Higher Education*, 16, 39.