#### Disparity Between Textbook Examples and What Young Students Find Interesting

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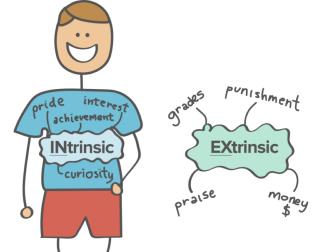
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### Motivation

- Teaching goal: Easier for students to understand programming materials
  - Increased interest in coding literacy
  - Diverse student backgrounds
  - Rapidly changing technology contexts
- Thought: More relatable contexts should make it easier and interesting for learners
  - Less cognitive load for learners
  - More engaged during class

- Intrinsic motivation
- Interest-based learning
- Java textbooks studies

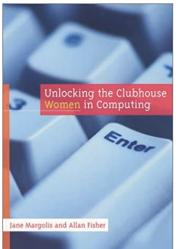
- Intrinsic motivation
  - Self-Determination Theory
  - Conflicting results on academic performance where studies mostly used cross-sectional designs
  - Longitudinal studies in Taylor et al. (2014) show strong positive relationship between intrinsic motivation and academic performance
  - Werner & Girnat (2020) found strongest association between practical aspect of computing with intrinsic motivation for highschoolers
- Interest-based learning
- Java textbooks studies



- Intrinsic motivation
- Interest-based learning



- Long history to propose interesting programming exercises
- SIGCSE started gathering Nifty Assignments in 1999
- Studies that target specific student populations:
  - Women (Fisher & Margolis 2002; Alvarado & Dodds 2010), non-majors (Forte & Guzdial 2005)
  - Real world technology use, interdisciplinary, diverse contexts
- Java textbooks studies



- Intrinsic motivation
- Interest-based learning
- Java textbooks studies
  - Few studies analyze textbook content and comparisons, usually across programming languages
  - Textbook selection method somewhat arbitrary
    - We have 0 to 3 overlaps with these texts
  - A recent study polled textbook preferences from CS education community and best seller lists on Amazon and Barnes & Noble
    - We have 6 overlaps with these texts

#### **Research Questions**

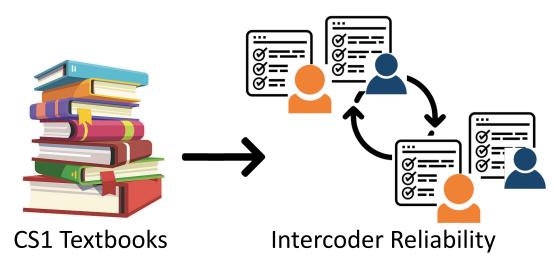
1. What topics are used in CS1 textbooks?

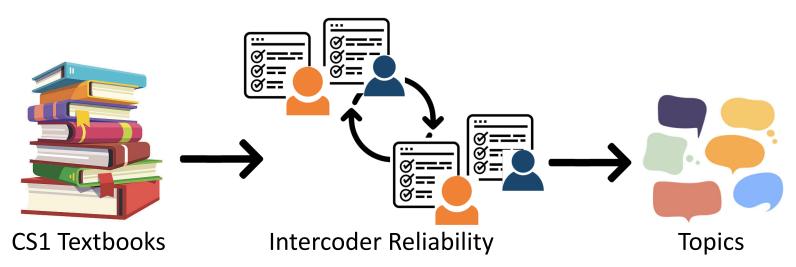
2. What topics are students interested in?

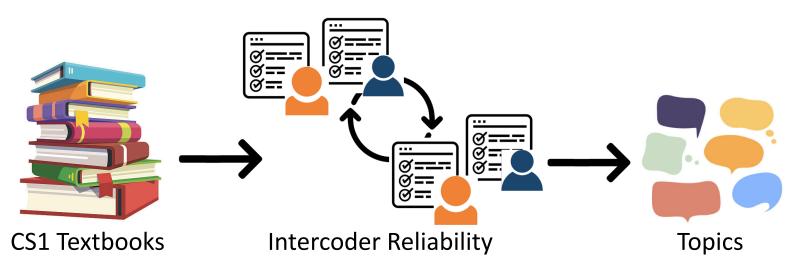
3. How much overlap is there between these two sets of topics?

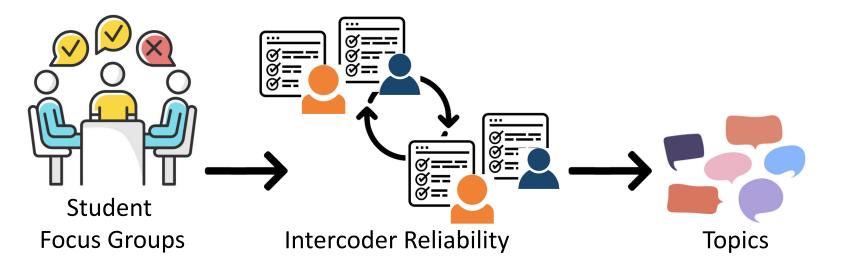


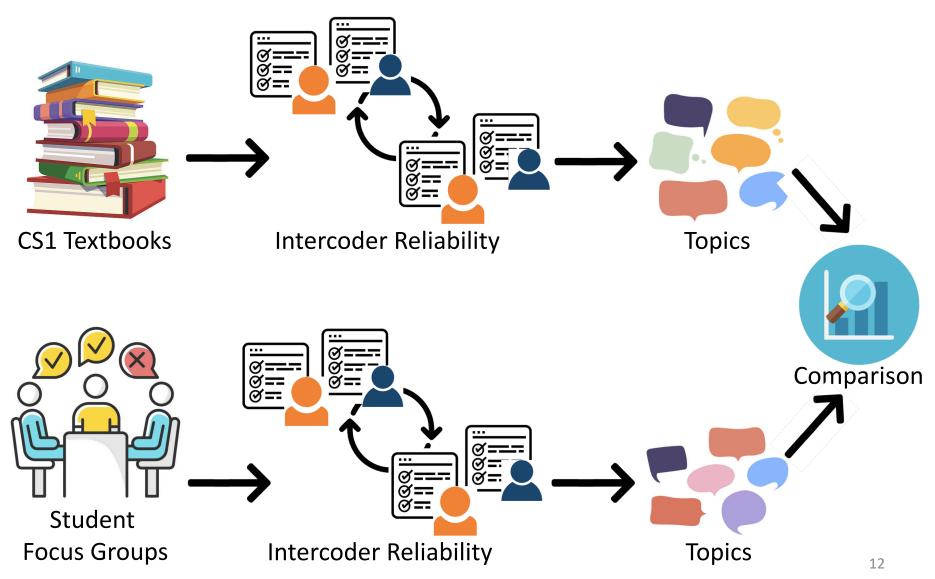
CS1 Textbooks











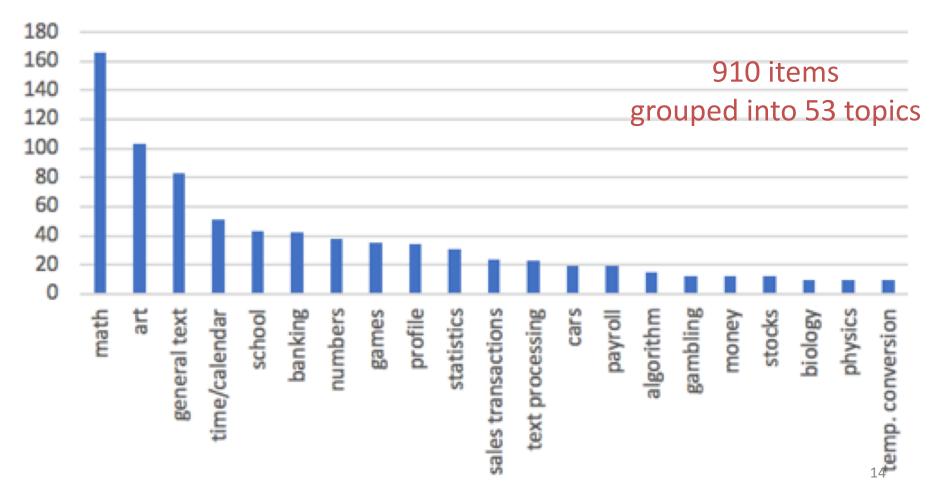
# Textbook Analysis



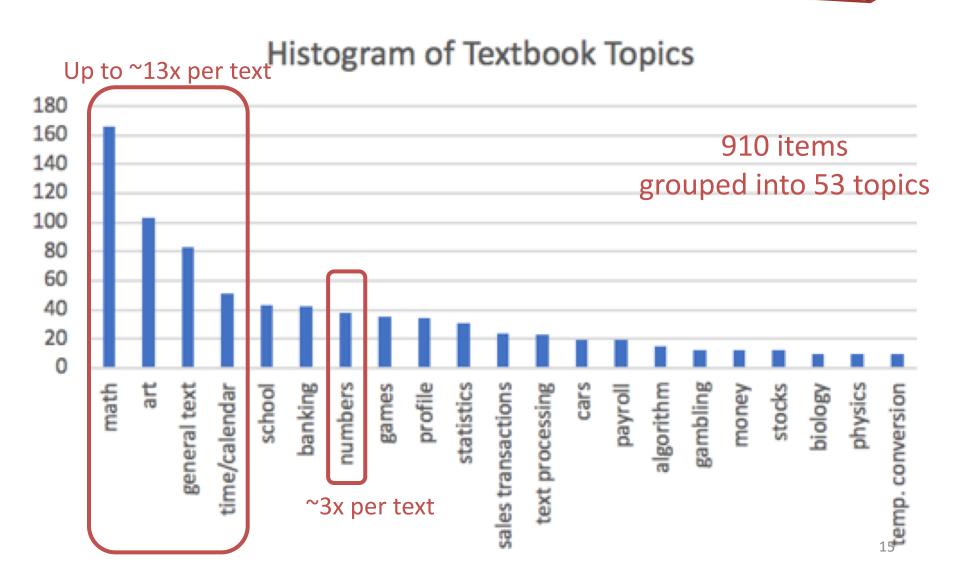
- Online syllabus tool to identify textbooks in CS1 courses (Becker & Fitzpatrick 2019)
  - North American universities that teach Java (Canada: 4, USA: 38)
  - Identified 12 unique & public Java textbooks
- Chapter topics:
  - Variables/statements, conditionals, loops, predefined classes, methods, arrays, objects/classes
- Categorized all coding examples in these chapters
  - Intercoder reliability: 85% agreement on 10% of examples



**Histogram of Textbook Topics** 

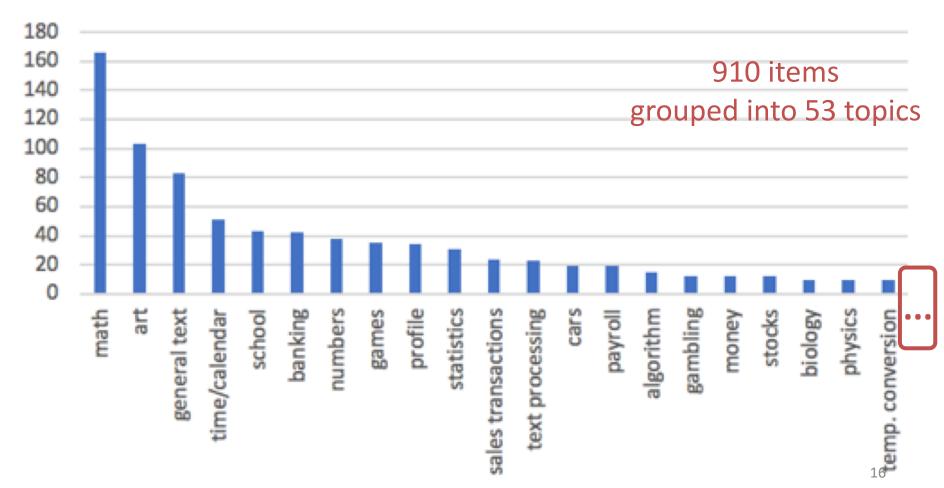








**Histogram of Textbook Topics** 



# Student Focus Groups

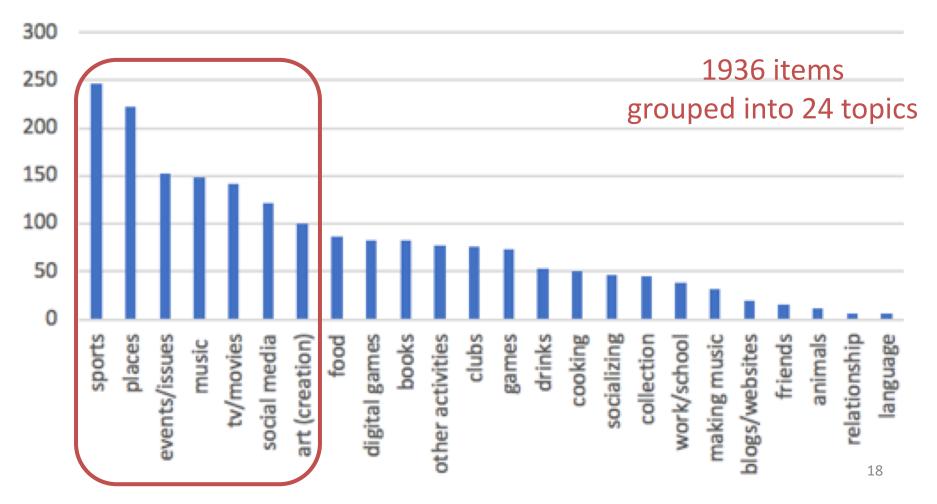


- Volunteer sampling of students
  - 6 one-hour sessions with 26 participants
  - Demographics:
    - 18 males, 8 females
    - 69% post-millennials
    - 85% upper-level undergraduate
    - 41% CS majors
- Responses to 27 open-ended questions
  - Brainstormed sticky notes individually
  - Shared, categorized, aggregated
- Categorized all sticky notes
  - Intercoder reliability: 92% agreement on all the data





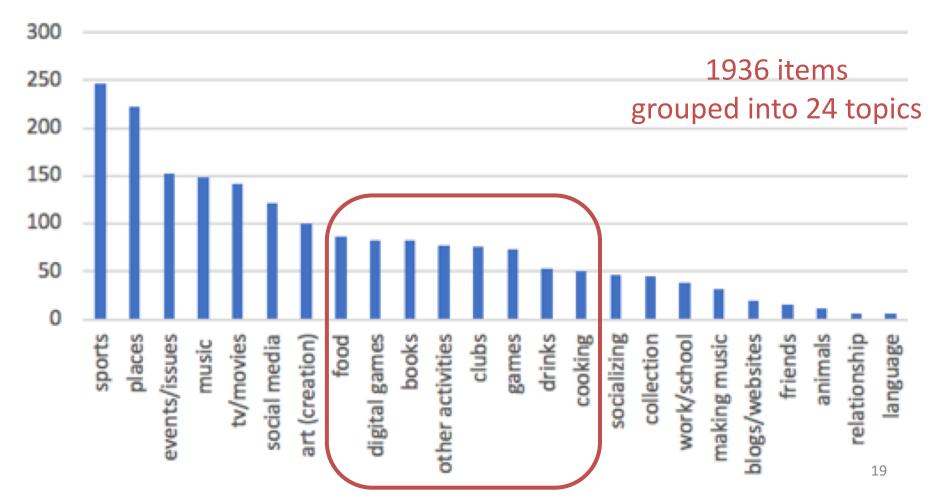
#### **Histogram of Focus Group Topics**







#### **Histogram of Focus Group Topics**



# **Overlap Comparison**



- Many topics were identical or somewhat overlapped
- No coverage from any textbook:
  - Social media, digital games, drinks, cooking, socializing, making music, relationships
  - 7/24 of the topics (29%)
  - 295/1936 of the items (15%)
- No mention from any student:
  - General text, time/calendar, banking, numbers, profile, statistics, sales transaction, text processing, cars, payroll, algorithm, money, stocks, temp. conversion, file utility, house, colors, astronomy, encryption, survey, astrology, game theory, weather, wedding
  - 23/53 of the topics (47%)
  - 457/910 of the items (50%)

# **Overlap Comparison**



- E.g., Consider the Math topic
  - Covers 18% of all the textbook examples
  - But only 0.05% of the student data
- Measure overlaps between two statistical samples
  - Bhattacharyya coefficient ranges in [0,1]
  - Formula for discrete distributions:

$$BC(p,q) = \sum_{x \in X} \sqrt{p(x)q(x)}$$

Result = 0.4452, a strong difference between the two sets

## Summary

- To answer research questions:
  - Examined topics used in CS1 textbooks
  - Contrasted those to student interests
  - Rare textbook topics touches on student interest
  - Common textbook topics were never mentioned (50%)
  - Still 1/3 student topics (15%) not covered by any text
- Results are limited by representativeness
- Paper provided some pedagogical examples
- Ultimate goal to inspire other educators