

DECONSTRUCTING SUCCESSFUL AND UNSUCCESSFUL COMPUTER SCIENCE UNDERGRADUATE INTERNS

Amanpreet Kapoor

Department of Computer & Information Science & Engineering, University of Florida Email: kapooramanpreet@ufl.edu • Advisor: Dr. Christina Gardner-McCune

MOTIVATION

This project aims to understand the difference between students that intern and don't intern.

Internships [7]

- strengthen students' commitment to CS
- promote professional growth
- encourage students' to explore CS careers

&

Internships Play a Role in Full Time Employment [8]

METHODS

Research Question: How do CS undergraduate students who have interned at one or more companies differ from those who have not interned?

Study Design

Spring 2016 at the University of Florida, USA

- Cross-sectional mixed-method study based on a Concurrent Triangulation Design [2]:
 - purposeful sampling to recruit interview participants

Participants

- CS or Computer Engineering (CE) Majors
- Age Range: 18 to 23
- 14 Interview Participants
- 97 Survey Participants

38% **52%** No-Intern Intern

However, only 52.1% students pursue an internship before they graduate [8].

PREVIOUS WORK IN PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN CS EDUCATION LITERATURE

- Project Based Courses (Dean et. al.) [3]
- Capstone Projects (Parker) [9]
- Research (Alvarado and Spring) [1]
- Experience in internship programs developed through industry-academia partnerships (Fryling et. al.) [5]

- reliability through triangulation of data
- understand the research context

Data Collection

- Survey Questions (32 Questions)
 - NCWIT Student Experience of the Major Survey [4]
 - Academic, Social, and Professional Factors [6]
- Interview Questions (27 Questions)
 - Professional Development Literature
 - E.g. Have you participated in any internships? [Follow up: If yes, describe; if not, why?]

Survey (N=97) &

Interviews (N=14)

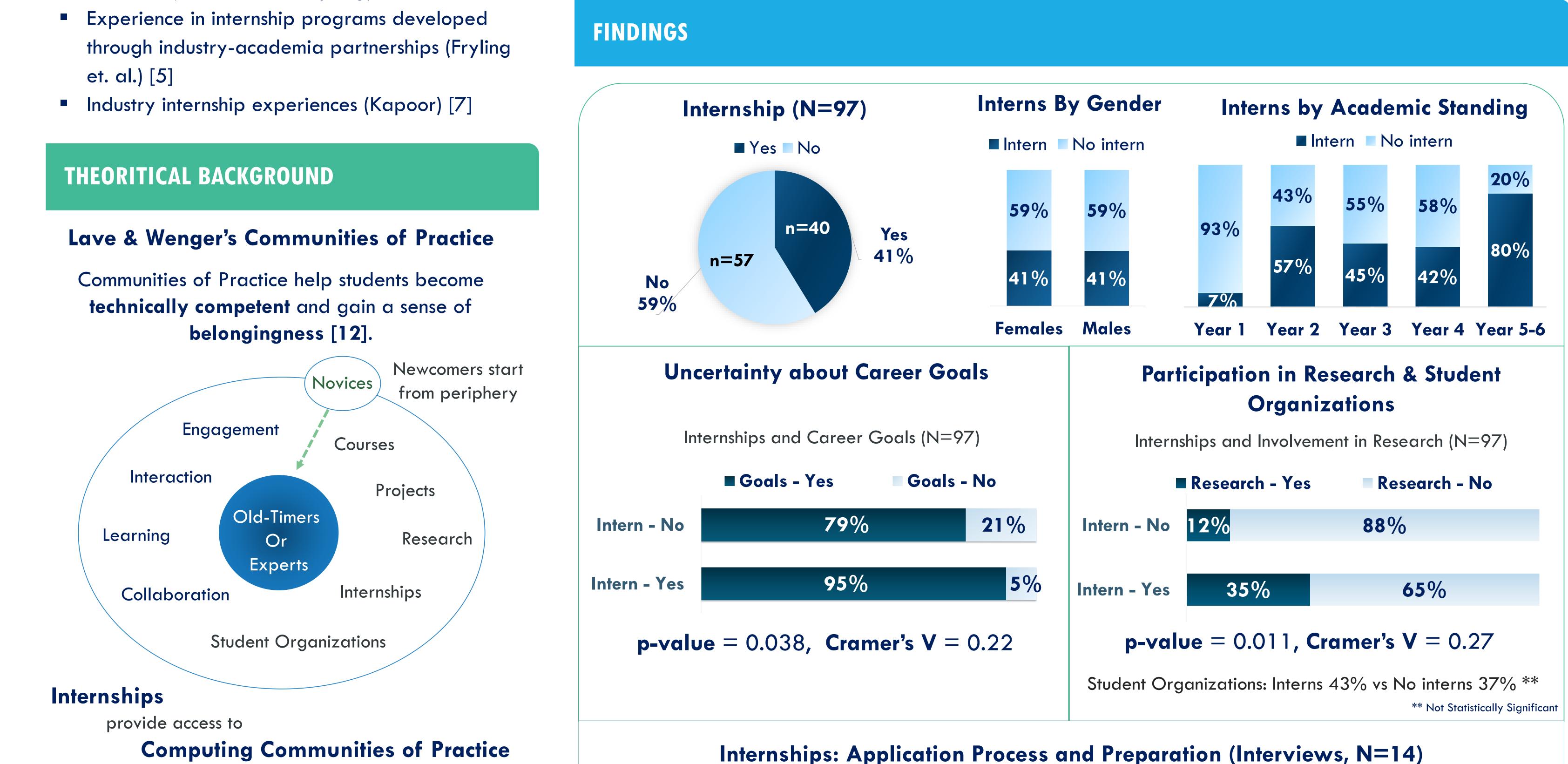
• 74 Males, 22 Females, and one other student 15 Freshmen, 14 Sophomores, 29 Juniors, 33 Seniors, and 5 Super-Seniors

Data Analysis

Qualitative Data

• Thematic Analysis based on Grounded Theory [10]

- Frequency Analysis
- Quantitative Data
 - Fischer's Exact Test of Independence
- Cramer's V Coefficient for Effect Size [11]



REFERENCES

[1] Alvarado, C. and Spring, N. 2018. Successfully Engaging Early Undergraduates in CS Research. Proceedings of the 49th ACM Technical Symposium on Computer Science Education - SIGCSE '18 (New York, USA), 1050–1050. [2] Creswell, J. 2017. Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches. [3] Dean, C., Lynch, T.D. and Ramnath, R. 2011. Student perspectives on learning through developing software for

the real world. 2011 Frontiers in Education Conference (FIE) (Oct. 2011). [4] Student Experience of the Major (SEM): https://www.ncwit.org/sites/default/files/resources/sem_survey_in_a _box_0.pdf. Accessed: 2018-01-21.

[5] Fryling, M., Egan, M., Flatland, R.Y., Vandenberg, S. and Small, S. 2018. Catch 'em Early: Internship and Assistantship CS Mentoring Programs for Underclassmen. Proceedings of the 49th ACM Technical Symposium on Computer Science Education - SIGCSE '18 (New York, New York, USA, 2018), 658-663.

[6] Kapoor, A. and Gardner-McCune, C. 2018. Considerations for switching: exploring factors behind CS students' desire to leave a CS major. In Proceedings of the 23rd Annual ACM Conference on Innovation and Technology in Computer Science Education (ITiCSE 2018). ACM, New York, NY, USA, 290-295. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1145 /3197091.3197113

[7] Kapoor, A. and Gardner-McCune, C. 2018. Understanding Professional Identities and Goals of Computer Science Undergraduate Students. Proceedings of the 49th ACM Technical Symposium on Computer Science Education - SIGCSE '18 (New York, New York, USA, 2018), 191–196.

[8] National Association of Colleges and Employers. 2014. The Class of 2014 Student Survey Report. Retrieved August 31, 2018, from www.naceweb. org

[9] Parker, R. 2018. Developing Software Engineers. Proceedings of the 49th ACM Technical Symposium on Computer Science Education - SIGCSE '18 (New York, New York, USA, 2018), 276–276.

[10] Strauss, A. and Corbin, J. 2008. Basics of Qualitative Research: Techniques and procedures for developing grounded theory. DOI: https://doi.org/ 10.4135/9781452230153

[11] Cohen, Jacob, 1988, Statistical power and analysis for the behavioral sciences (2nd ed.), Hillsdale, N.J., Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. Inc

[12] Wenger, E. 1998. Communities of Practice: Learning, Meaning, and Identity. Cambridge university press. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9 780511803932

Students who interned were:

- intentionally preparing for interviews
- involved in professional development activities

"Well, I attend a lot of professional

development workshops, put on like through the department, like WICSE hosts a lot of different ones where they bring in companies that do **resume critiques and** mock interviews, so I've done those to make sure I'm prepared for interviews, and they really help."

- A Sophomore Female

Students who did not intern were:

- not actively preparing
- unsuccessful in the interviews
- Iacked confidence to apply for internships
- self-evaluated themselves as inexperienced

"I guess I didn't really try for an internship until a couple of semesters ago, and I got a few interviews, and I didn't make any of them. And then this last semester I was applying for full-time jobs, so that was a little different."

- A Senior Male