

### INTRODUCTION

- Many schools serving predominantly low-income and/or minority students face barriers to providing students equitable learning opportunities, resulting in poor student outcomes
- School-university partnerships are an opportunity to ameliorate learning opportunities for underserved students (Griffiths et al., 2022)
- This study examines the implementation and effectiveness of the Literacy Fellows Program (LFP), a partnership between the University of Maryland, Baltimore County (UMBC), and Baltimore City Schools, which assigned college undergraduate students (volunteers) to the first- and secondgrade classrooms of two local elementary schools for course credit

### **Key Questions:**

- (1) How is the Literacy Fellows Program supporting your teaching in the classroom this semester? (Teacher Specific)
- (2) What benefits, if any, does the LFP bring to the first- and second-grade students this semester?
- (3) How have you benefitted from the LFP?
- (4) What are the things that work the best about the program? What are the things that work the least?

### METHOD

### **Participants:**

- 14 first- and second-grade teachers serving urban students at two public schools located within the Baltimore-Washington corridor
- 26 college undergraduate student volunteers (LFV)

Note: Several teachers and volunteers were interviewed more than once, during each wave of data collection

 Table 1. Students' Characteristics and Outcomes. School Year 2018-2019 (in

 percentages unless otherwise specified)

	School A	School B
Size (Number of Students)	317	222
Racial/Ethnic Composition		
African American	44	68
Latinx	19	26
White	32	5
Other	5	1
Students Eligible for Free and Reduce-Price Meals (FARM)	61	67
Student Outcomes Proficient in English Language Arts	5	6.6

### Presented at SRCD 2023 Biennial Meeting in Salt Lake City, UT

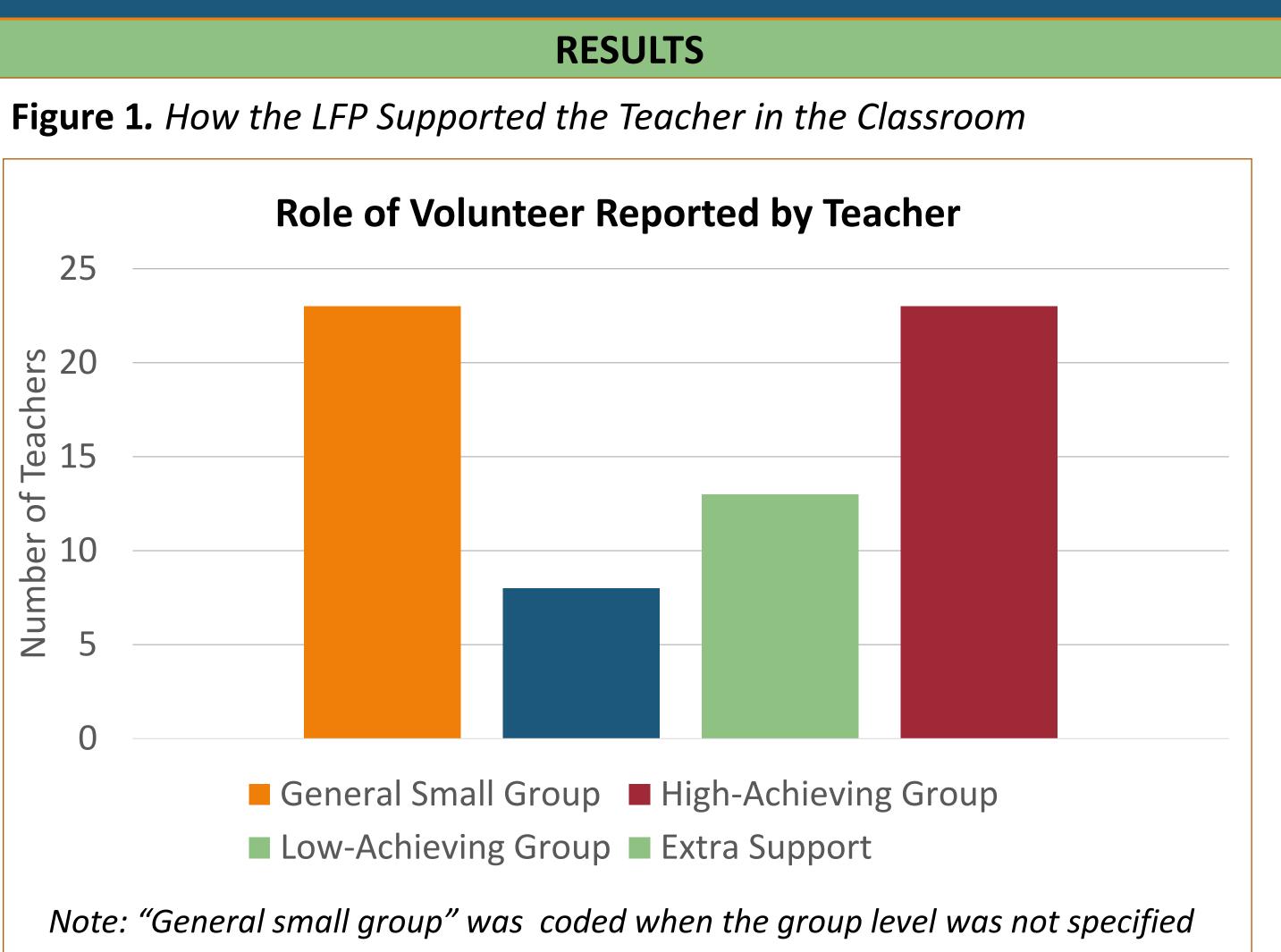
Dr. Susan Sonnenschein <u>sonnensc@umbc.edu</u> https://sonnenscheinlab.umbc.edu

# A How School University Partnerships Can Improve Equitable Learning Opportunities for Underserved Children Susan Sonnenschein<sup>1</sup>, Amber Brock<sup>1</sup>, Hilary Lahoury<sup>1</sup> & Claudia Galindo<sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup>University of Maryland, Baltimore County <sup>2</sup>University of Maryland

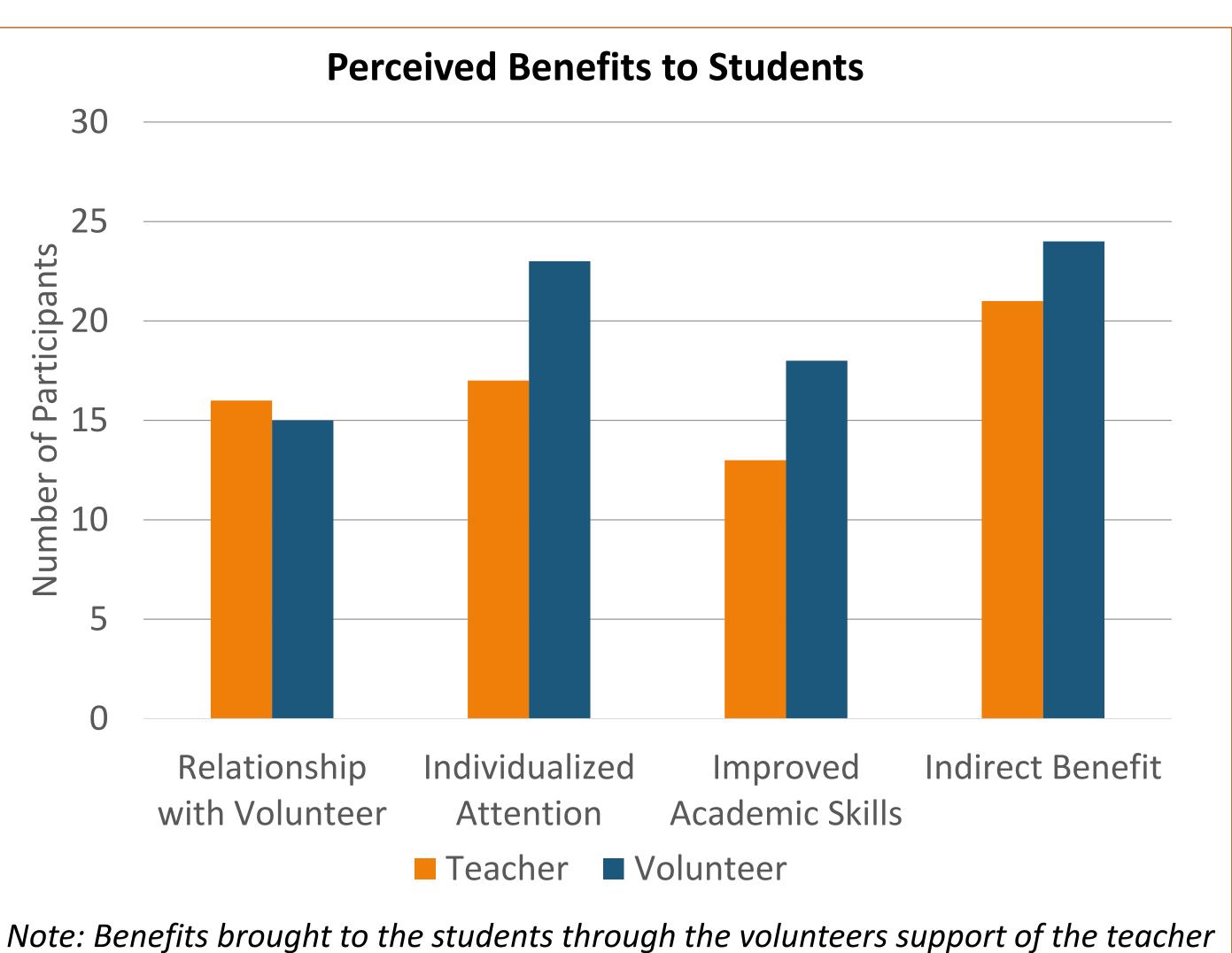


### Measures:

- A multiple case study was conducted over the course of three years
- Semi-structured interviews were conducted and recorded, probing the teachers and volunteers experience with the Literacy Fellows Program (LFP)
- Responses were coded according to how the LFV was used, the perceived benefits of the first- and second-grade students, teachers, and volunteers, as well as the perceived challenges



# **Figure 3.** How the LFP Benefitted the First- and Second-Grade Students



are referred to as an "Indirect Benefit"

# **METHOD (CONTINUED)**

# **Table 2.** How the LFP Benefitted Teachers and Volunteers

**Program Strengths** Teacher Allows for Greater Gro

Able to Provide More

Volunteer Meaningful Experience

Sense of Doing Someth

# **Table 3.** What Worked the Least Well About the LFP

**Program Limitations** 

Teacher

Insufficient Time wit

Finding Time to Train

### Volunteer

Insufficient Time wit

Need Additional Trai

- Many students in large urban school systems are denied equitable learning opportunities (Anyon, 2014; Payne, 2008) resulting in poor academic outcomes
- All teachers recognized the Literacy Fellows Program as an opportunity to provide equitable time with each small group
- Participants reported perceived benefits for all parties involved: teacher, volunteer, and student
- However, many teachers and volunteers identified the frequency and duration of volunteer visits as a limitation, expressing the need for more training and more time with the students.
- The results of this study suggest that school-university partnerships have the potential to improve equitable learning opportunities for underserved children, even with limited time and training.
- Further research is needed to examine the impact of such programs using measurable student outcomes.



# **RESULTS (CONTINUED)**

	Frequency
oup Equity	23
Targeted Group Instruction	8
e	10
hing Good	13

	Frequency
th Volunteers	8
n/Plan with Volunteer	12
th Students	12
ining	20

## CONCLUSION

