



# Deliverers or beneficiaries? A revolving cycle of widening participation (WP) opportunities for undergraduate students

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#### Overview

- REAP context and student ambassador evaluation
- A lifecycle approach to widening participation
- Student Ambassador profile and roles
- Training current provision
- Student Ambassador motivations and revolving positions
- Informal learning versus training
- A revolving cycle of learning
- A lifecycle of learning outcomes



The myth of the ideal student ambassador ...





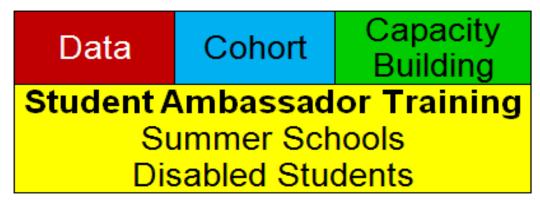
## A hybrid approach to OFFA evaluation

 The Researching Equity Access and Participation group is based in the Department of Educational Research at Lancaster University.





Hybrid approach to evaluation

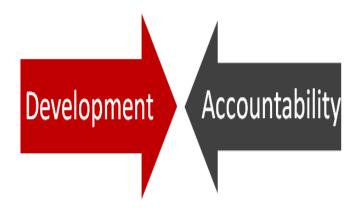






## **Student Ambassador Training**

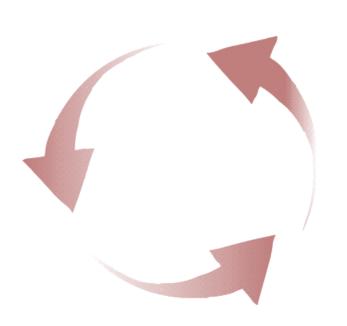
- How effective are LU OFFA activities in ensuring graduate progression by supporting students in preparing for transition into further study or employment?
  - ✓ Observation of training sessions
  - ✓ Interviews and focus groups 'conversations with a purpose'
  - ✓ Review of training materials







## A life cycle approach to WP



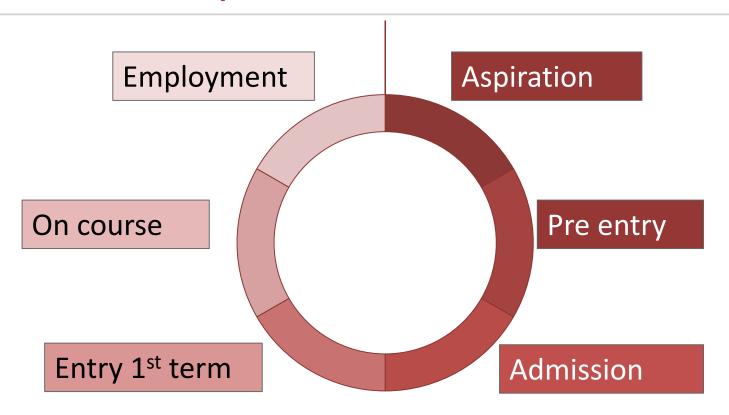
"We need to take a whole lifecycle approach to all of these challenges, looking across access, retention, attainment and progression from HE."

(White Paper, 2016:55)





## Student lifecycle



The Dearing Report (1997) simultaneously acknowledged the importance of work experience while also stating that '...wider support and guidance for students which enables them to focus their attention fully on their learning' (Chapter 8.4).





## Student Ambassadors (SAs)

- Over 70% of SAs at Lancaster fall within a WP category.
- Paid and voluntary opportunities
- Majority of students start their role in either 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> year and participate throughout their studies.
- Opportunities are advertised by application throughout the

year. These include:

- Taster days / Day visits
- Supporting residentials
- Mentoring
- School projects
- Tour guides





# Lancaster University

## Roles



SAs "occupy a position between the teachers and students" (Ylonen, 2010: 101).

- Student
- Teacher
- Mentor
- Friend
- Peer
- Leader
- Team member
- Guide

- Coach
- Colleague
- Staff
- Individual
- Group member
- Representative
- Student-staff





## Formal training

#### **Core workshops:**

- Safeguarding and Child Protection
- Managing behaviour, conduct and expectations
- LU Key facts and HE

#### **Features**

- Held once per term
- 1 Hour workshops
- Compulsory for all SAs each year

#### Plus:

- Activity briefings
- Project specific training e.g mentoring, buddies workshops





## Motivations over the lifecyle



#### **Long-term**

- Confidence
- Public speaking
- Presentation
- Employability
- Money

#### **Short-term**

- Employability
- Money

"It would appear that although the criteria for becoming a SA describes a certain type of personality, the image of the ideal student ambassador is perhaps a bit of a myth. The reality is likely to be much more complex"

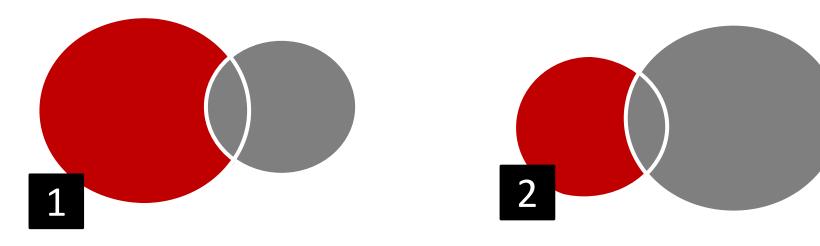
Yloven (2010: 99)

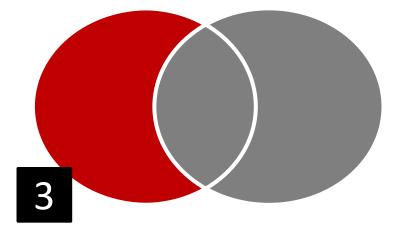




# Revolving positions ...

Individually and across the life cycle





Beneficiary

**Deliverer** 





## Informal learning

- Peer learning
- Active problem based learning
- Deliverer or Beneficiary or ?
- Mentor or coach or?

It's a 'baptism of fire'.

Always someone around that has done it before.

Difference between training and reality – we recognise new SAs and say right now the trainings been done do you know what you're doing? No? right let's go to the bar and we'll talk about what really happens...





## Training versus learning

Preparation for good quality information, advice and guidance



Experience SA become a hot source of information for other SA

"because you're a few years older, you can talk from experience and give them an anecdote rather than giving them something you've just learnt off a piece of paper or read in a handbook."





## Revolving cycle of learning



#### Bruner's Spiral Curriculum

#### Q. How can 'training providers' ...

- enhance the learning experience for SA who have attended the training before?
- build awareness of the benefits i.e. prepare SA who have not yet delivered activities?





## Training connections to ...

#### Approaches to learning (Marton & Säljö):

- Surface learning
- Strategic learning
- Deep learning

#### Features relating to:

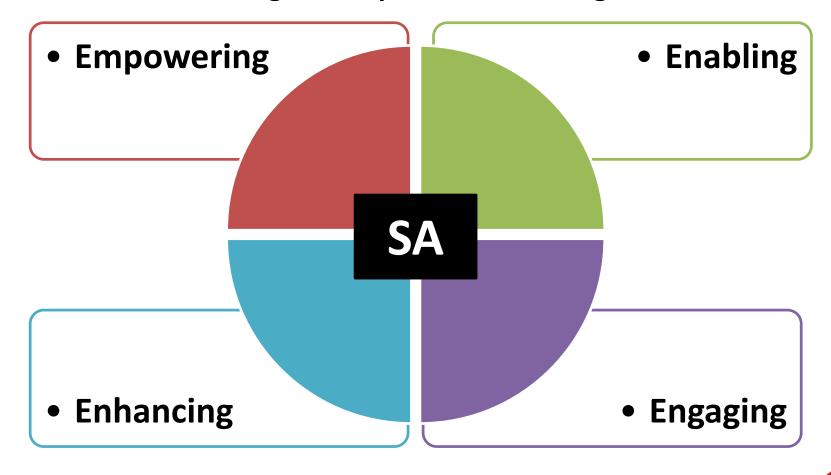
- Ownership of learning
- Timing of training
- Motivation of student
- Short-term v. long term SAs
- Context





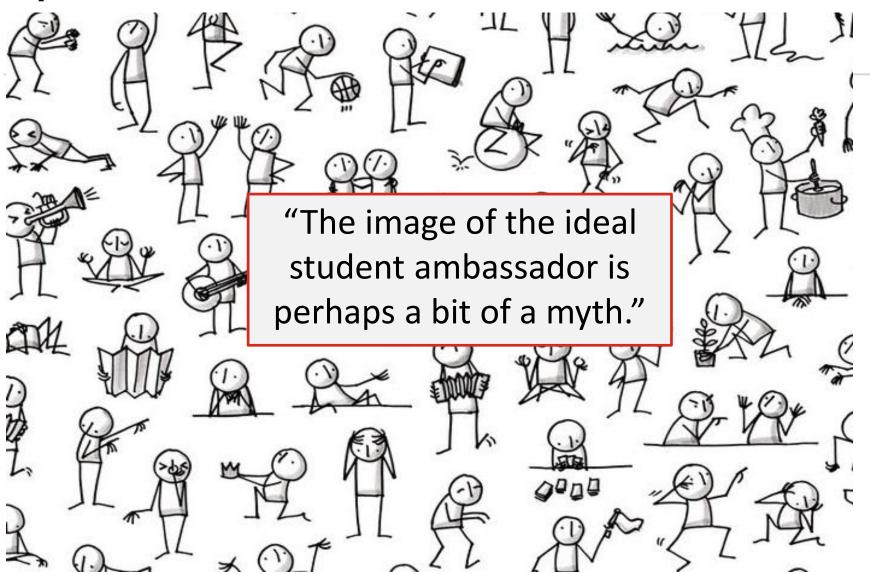
## A lifecycle of learning outcomes

Influence of training and experience of being a SA













## **Questions and Comments**







## **Further information**

The evaluation is funded by Lancaster University OFFA funding, it forms part of the Office for Fair Access Evaluation is conducted by the Researching Equity, Access and Participation (REAP) team in the Educational Research Department at, Lancaster University.

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