#### Service Learning

#### Definitions:

<u>Service Learning</u> is a form of experiential education in which students engage in activities that address human and community needs, together with structured opportunities for reflection designed to achieve desired learning outcomes (Jacoby, 1996).

<u>Service Learning</u> is a credit-bearing educational experience in which students participate in an organized service activity that meets identified community needs and reflect on that service activity in such a way as to gain further understanding of course content, a broader appreciation of the discipline, and an enhanced sense of civic responsibility (Bringle & Hatcher, 1996).

- Jacoby, B. (1996). Service learning in today's higher education. In B. Jacoby (Ed.), *Service-Learning in Higher Education: Concepts and Practices.* San-Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.
- Bringle, R.G. & Hatcher, J.A. (1996). Implementing service learning in higher education. *Journal of Higher Education*, *67*(2), 221-239.

Models of Service Learning

### Service Learning

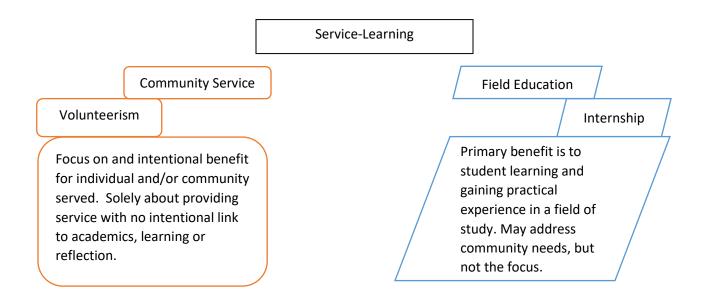
A service learning experience as part of a course in which the learning is weighted more heavily than the service, such as a onetime visit to an inner city school to read in Spanish to students as part of a Spanish course.

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A service learning experience, usually as part of a campus organization or event, in which the service is weighted more heavily than the learning, such as volunteering or involvement in campus service clubs.

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A service learning experience in a course in which the <u>service</u> and the <u>learning</u> are balanced. This includes multiple service events connected to course objectives and an assessment of the learning garnered through the service experience. Variations Among Service Programs:



Service  $\leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow$  Focus  $\rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow$  Learning

Service-learning aims to balance student learning and community outcomes. Opportunities for reflection are intentionally integrated into the course. Reflection may include examining theory in practice and analyzing and questioning assumptions and beliefs. Rather than charity, service-learning stresses reciprocity.

Sources:

- Furco, A. (1996). Service-learning: A balanced approach to experiential education. In *Expanding Boundaries: Service and Learning*. Washington, DC: Corporation for National and Community Service.
- Jacoby, B. (1996). Service learning in today's higher education. In B. Jacoby (Ed.), *Service-Learning in Higher Education: Concepts and Practices.* San-Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.