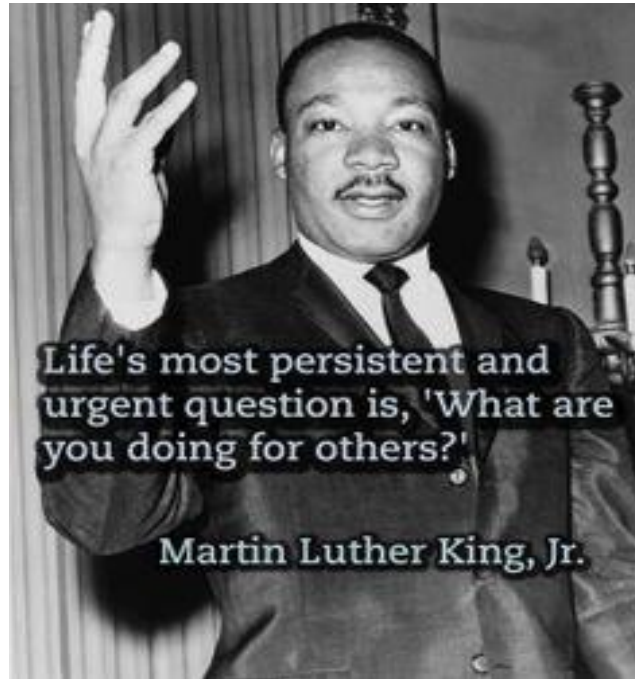


Service Learning Overview



Preparation for DSN Meeting

Thursday, 1/26/17



Service vs. Service Learning

Picking up trash on a river bank is *service*.



Studying water samples under a microscope is *learning*.

When science students collect and analyze water samples, document their results, and present findings to a local pollution control agency – that is ***service learning***.



What is service learning?

Service learning is an approach to teaching and learning in which students use academic knowledge and skills to address genuine community needs.
(National Youth Leadership Council)



Types of Service

Direct Service- involves students establishing personal contact with people in need (i.e. tutoring students)

Indirect Service- usually happens at the school site; channeling resources to an area of need rather than working directly with those in need of service (i.e. writing children's books to be donated to a hospital)

Advocacy- involves students lending their voices and talents to help eliminate the cause of a specific problem.



Connecting Service Learning with Civic Education

A pedagogical strategy that puts the design and ownership of problem-solving projects into the hands of young people



Stages of Service Learning

1. Preparation

- Identify need and analyze the problem
- Develop plan to address the need and define roles

2. Action

- Take action that has value, purpose, and meaning (through indirect service, direct service, research, advocacy, or a combination of the approaches)

3. Reflection

- Using role play, discussion, and journal writing, students examine their work and receive feedback
- Showcase what and how they have learned

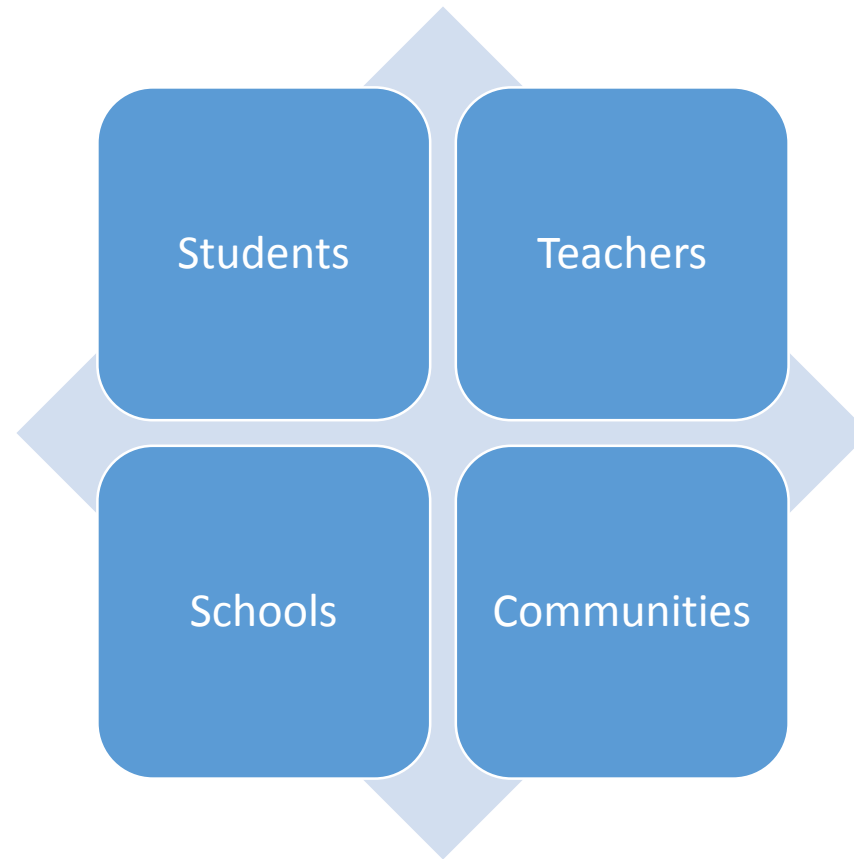


K-12 Service Learning Standards for Quality Practice

- Meaningful service
- Link to Curriculum
- Reflection
- Diversity
- Youth Voice
- Partnerships
- Progress Monitoring
- Duration and Intensity



Benefits of Service Learning



Benefits for Students

- Increase motivation and desire to learn
- Positive effects on K-12 academic performance- decreases dropout rate when there are real-world learning opportunities
- Develop and experience civic responsibility, think critically, make decisions and solve problems
- Become more knowledgeable about the community and the resources available for themselves and their families
- Begin to develop a lifelong commitment to public service and to learning



Benefits for Teachers

- Observe students enthusiasm for learning
- Improve communication and understanding among students
- Increase the relevancy of education for students
- Develop curriculum through collaboration with other teachers and community partners
- Identify resources to enhance educational opportunities for students
- Bring the classroom and the community together



Benefits for Schools

- Combine academic development with civic and social responsibility
- Develop community partnerships
- Involve parents
- Give students a sense of the practical importance of what they are learning
- Develop a more inclusive and cooperative school climate and culture
- Invite students to become active community members



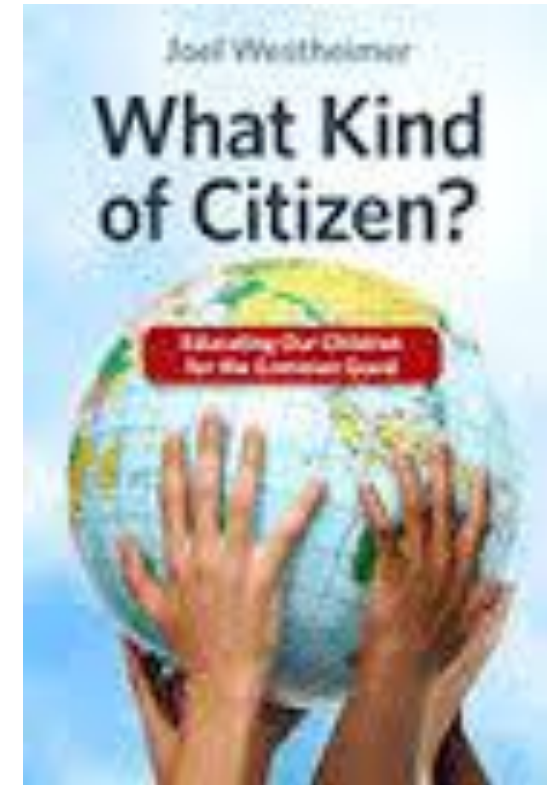
Benefits for Communities

- Increase resources to address problems and concerns
- Lend expertise in a particular issue area
- Become more knowledgeable about school programs and needs
- Collaborate in planning service learning projects
- Participate in student learning
- Publicly acknowledge the contributions of young people



What kind of citizen do we want to create?

| Personally Responsible Citizen | Participatory Citizen | Justice-Oriented Citizen |
|---|--|---|
| Direct service Volunteers at a food bank | Leadership role and engagement Organizes and leads a food drive | Examines root causes of the community issues. Analyzes why people are hungry and works to address the root cause of the problem. |



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