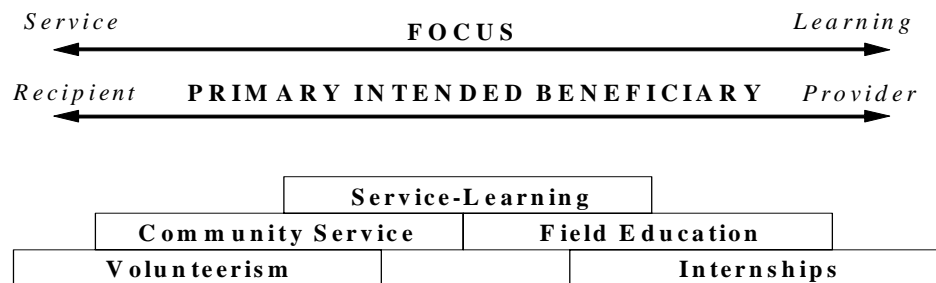


## What Makes Service-Learning Different Than Other Forms of Service or Experiential Learning?

The National Service-Learning Clearinghouse defines service-learning as “a teaching and learning strategy that integrates meaningful community service with instruction and reflection to enrich the learning experience, teach civic responsibility, and strengthen communities.”

([http://www.servicelearning.org/welcome\\_to\\_service-learning/service-learning\\_is/index.php](http://www.servicelearning.org/welcome_to_service-learning/service-learning_is/index.php))



### *Volunteerism*

Activities where the primary emphasis is on the service being provided and the primary intended beneficiary is clearly the service recipient.

### *Community Service*

Activities that primarily focus on the service being provided as well as the benefits the service activities have on recipients (e.g. providing food to the homeless during the holidays). The students receive some benefits by learning more about how their service makes a difference in the lives of the service recipients.

### *Field Education*

The engagement of students in co-curricular service opportunities that are related, but not fully integrated with their formal academic studies. Students perform the service as part of a program that is designed primarily to enhance students' understanding of a field of study, while also providing substantial emphasis on the service being provided.

### *Internships*

Service activities primarily for the purpose of providing students with hands-on experiences that enhance their learning or understanding of issues relevant to a particular area of study.

### *Service-Learning*

A form of experiential education in which students engage in activities that address human and community needs together with structured opportunities intentionally designed to promote student learning and development.