

Service-Learning 101

Reciprocity

How do you do Service-Learning?

1. Roles
2. Relevance
3. Reciprocity
4. Reflection
5. Risk Management
6. Reporting



6 R's

Reciprocity

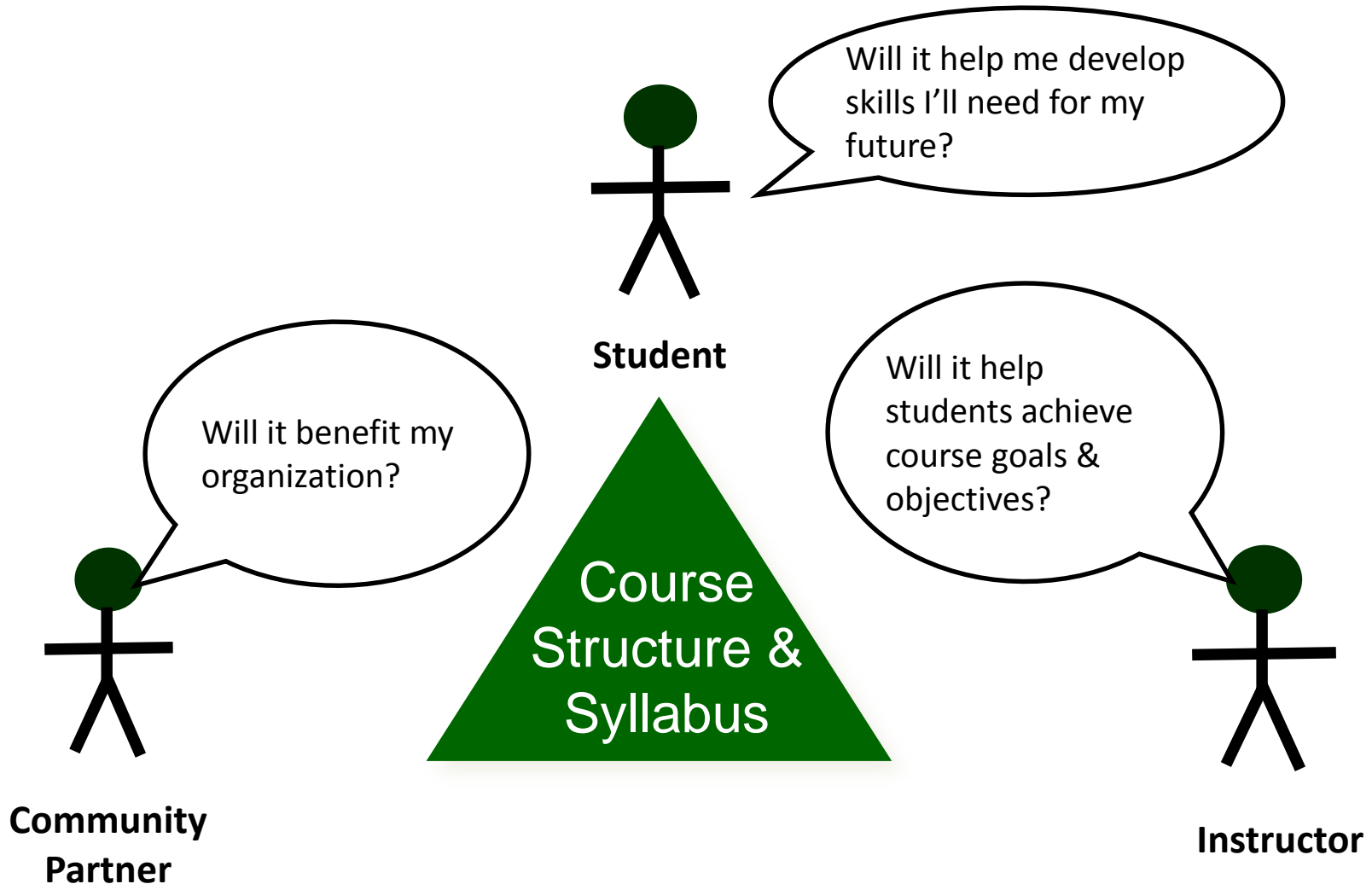
- Positions students and community stakeholders as partners in a value exchange process.
- Involves both service recipients and students teaching each other and learning from the exchange” (Workman and Berry, 2010).

Reciprocity

Service-Learning instructors should ask themselves the following questions related to reciprocity:

- Do all participants in the service-learning experience benefit?
- Are all participants both teachers and learners?
- Are participants perceived as colleagues, not servers and clients?
- Are clients empowered to define real needs, and student empowered to address real needs?

Relevance and Reciprocity



Reciprocity: Who Benefits?

- **Students** - Motivation, Personal growth, Professional insights, Content understanding, Service Distinction, Scholarships & resume
- **Community Partners** - Volunteers, Creative ideas & innovations, Resources for needed projects, Access to faculty input
- **Faculty** - Engaged learners, Renewed teaching satisfaction, Connection with community, Rank & tenure, Publishing opportunities
- **University** - Fulfill mission: engaged learning, Increase student retention, Enhance community relationships, Support Carnegie recognition
- **Employers who hire the students** - Get employees who are— Experienced, Competent, Comfortable with diversity, Committed to community
- **Community members who are served** - Meets community needs, Increases understanding, Cultivates good will