Types and Conditions of Service Learning: Associations with Civic Responsibility, Self-Efficacy, and Wellbeing

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Jenifer K. McGuire, Associate Professor Melanie Brown, Director, Center for Civic Engagement Washington State University

> Center *for* Civic Engagement

> > learning...to make a difference

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Overview

- Civic Engagement & Psychosocial Wellbeing
- 2. Center for Civic Engagement
- 3. The current study
- 4. Putting it all together
- 5. Moving forward

Civic Engagement and Well-Being

- Service participation is linked to self-efficacy (Allesandri, et al., 2009) and moral reasoning (Bernackiand & Jaeger, 2008)
- Engaged learning is linked to well-being (Keyes, 2007), tolerance of diversity (Flanagan, 2003) and social capital (Swaner, 2005)

Elements of Service Improve Outcomes

- Service matched to preference (Moely, et al. 2008)
- Structured reflection provided (Youniss and Yates, 1996)
- ❖ Required service is particularly beneficial for those who are less inclined (Metz & Youniss, 2005)

WSU Center for Civic Engagement

- Comprehensive civic engagement program (community service, service learning, advocacy, debate & dialogues)
- Curricular and co-curricular
- Involves 8000 students per year
- Extensive network of community partnerships

Bringing Theory to Practice — AAC&U Civic Engagement & Psychosocial Wellbeing

RFP:

Institutional efforts to examine, learn from and to make sustainable initiatives that foster the gains from the relationship between college students' civic development and their psychosocial well-being

Research suggests positive relationship between civic engagement and wellbeing

Proposal/Funded Project:

Types & Conditions of Service Learning: Associations with Civic Responsibility, Self-Efficacy, and Wellbeing

 Analysis of student outcome data collected by CCE to determine the conditions that promote positive civic development outcomes

Bringing Theory to Practice — AAC&U Civic Engagement & Psychosocial Wellbeing

- Survey data collected across four semesters-over 1000 students
- Focus on outcomes related to Civic Knowledge/Responsibility
 (CKR) and Self Awareness/Efficacy (SAE)
- Types included: Human services, children's service, environmental stewardship, community development & other; also curricular/co-curricular
- Forms and conditions (from curricular-based SL) included: individual/group project, local/distant, percent of grade, hours, quality of reflection

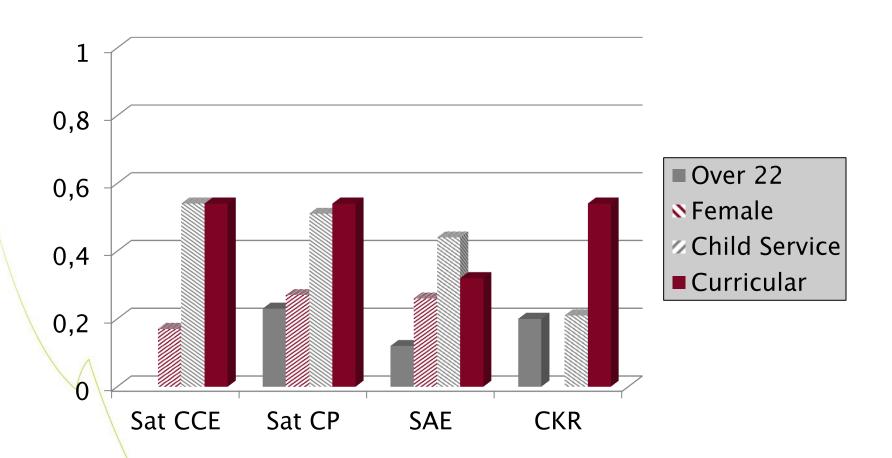
Measures

- Civic Knowledge and responsibility
- Self Awareness and efficacy
- Satisfaction with CCE
- Satisfaction with CP

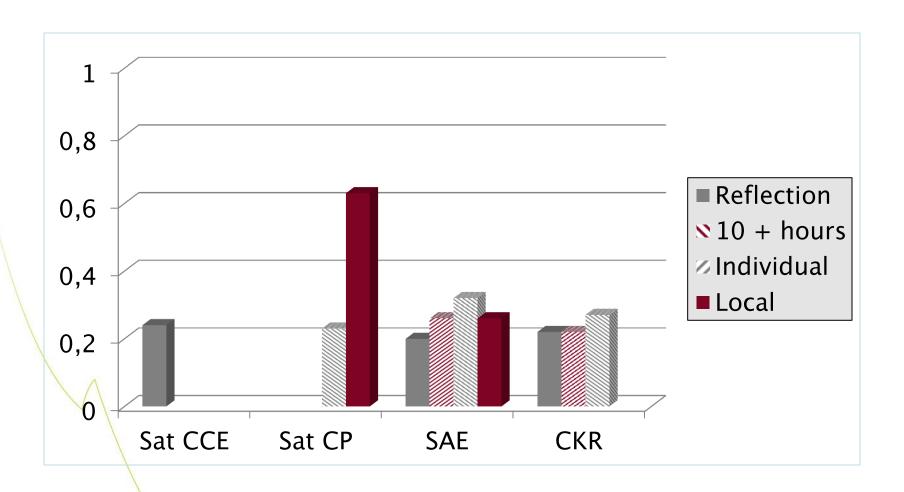
Correlations among measures

	Sat CCE	Sat CP	SAE	CKR
Sat CCE	1.00	.623***	.524***	.500***
Sat CP		1.00	.581***	.527***
SAE			1.00	.821***
CKR				1.00

Findings- Group Types



Findings: Forms & Conditions



Consolidated Findings – whole sample

- What predicts Self Awareness/Efficacy
 - Over age 22 (+), Sat CCE, CP (+)
 - Environmental project (-)
 - Curricular (-) important until satisfaction included
- What predicts Civic Knowledge/ Resp.
 - Over age 22 (+), Sat CCE, CP (+)
 - Child services project (-)
 - Curricular (+) only important when satisfaction included

Consolidated Findings-Curricular sub-sample

- What predicts Self Awareness/Efficacy
 - Sat CCE, CP (+)
 - Quality of reflection (+)
 - Individual placements (+)
- What predicts Civic Knowledge/Resp.
 - Sat CCE, CP (+)
 - Quality of reflection (+)
 - Individual placements (+)

Putting it all together- a model of engagement

- Satisfaction with CCE and Community Partner
- Types of service
 - + Children's and human services
 Environmental projects



Reasons for service

+ Curricular

Co-curricular, personal



Civic Knowledge and Responsibility Self Awareness and efficacy



Curricular Conditions

- + Individual placement
- + Quality of Reflection
 Percent of grade
 Number of hours
 Local or distant

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Summary of Findings:

- CKR and SAE are highly correlated with each other and with the forms and conditions of the service experience
- Students who engaged in Human or Children's service were higher in SAE than those engaging in other types of service
- Students who participated in academic SL had a higher CKR and SAE than those who participated for other reasons
- Percent of grade, number of hours, and quality of reflection were all positively correlated with each other and with CKR and SAE
- Individual projects and quality reflections predicted better CKR and SAE, while other factors were controlled

Future Directions

- Programmatic efforts in both curricular and co-curricular SL
- Vary reflective experiences and group processes
- Enhance group processes in cocurricular settings
- Continue to focus on instructor supports in curricular

A Model for Student Development

- Transferring the value of curricular programs to co-curricular service
- Improving the reflective process
- Improving student satisfaction
- Maximizing benefits for student well-being

Social Change Model of Leadership Development*

Individual

- Consciousness of self
- Congruence
- Commitment

Group

- Collaboration
- Common Purpose
- Controversy with civility
- Community
 - Citizenship

*Higher Education Research Institute, UCLA, 1996

Pathway to Improved Well-Being

- Incorporate the social change model into the reflective process
- Goal to strengthen the links between service participation and well-being
- Focus on co-curricular where initial outcomes are not as strong