
Despite many service-learning programs that are now in practice, the empirical assessment of their effectiveness is sparse, due in part, to the difficulty in identifying a common indicator to measure effectiveness. In order to bolster the empirical assessment of these programs, evaluation of one such service-learning program is presented here. Empirical data, collected from 187 elementary and secondary school students, were analyzed. The elementary school students were split into treatment and control groups based on their involvement in a greenhouse construction project. At the high school level, two experimental groups were each characterized by special tutoring and student service to a historical society. Control groups were used and a self-esteem inventory was adopted to assess the effect of each service-learning project. The results indicate no significant gender differences among the three groups although the special tutoring program was more effective than the greenhouse construction and the historical project in improving student self-esteem and academic performance. The differences in self-esteem enhancement also hinged on student age and community support. Apparently, the longer the service-learning and the older the students, the better the results. (RJM)
An Empirical Assessment of Self-Esteem Enhancement
in A CHALLENGE Service-Learning Program

Jianjun Wang
Department of Teacher Education
California State University, Bakersfield
9001 Stockdale Highway
Bakersfield, CA 93311

Betty Greathouse
School of Education
California State University, Bakersfield
9001 Stockdale Highway
Bakersfield, CA 93311

Veronica M. Falcinella
CHALLENGE
1747 Princeton Street
Delano, CA 93215

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Abstract

Empirical data collected from a total of 187 elementary and secondary school students were analyzed in this article to assess enhancement of student self-esteem in a service-learning program. The elementary school students were split into treatment and control groups based on their involvement in a greenhouse construction project. At the high school level, two experimental groups were each characterized by Zoophonics tutoring and student service to the Delano Historical Society. Control groups were identified equivalent to these treatment groups. Coopersmith self-esteem inventory and its school-academic subscales were adopted to assess the effect of each service-learning project. While no significant gender differences were found among the three experiments, the Zoophonics tutoring was more effective than the greenhouse construction and Delano history projects in improving student self-esteem and academic performance. Empirical guidelines were developed based on these findings to further enhance the existing service-learning projects.
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Service learning has been an innovative approach to improve school practice across
the nation (e.g., Conrad & Hedin, 1989; Crossman, 1989; Krug, 1991; Patterson, 1987).
Following the former President George Bush who signed the National Community Service
Act in 1990, President Clinton endorsed the National Community Service Trust Act in 1994
(Zoo-phonics News, 1996). In response to the federal initiative, the California Department of
Education supported the Children and Adults Living, Learning, Nurturing and Growing
through Experience (CHALLENGE), a K-12 service-learning program at Delano, California.

Despite many service-learning programs in practice, Middleton (1993) reported that
the empirical assessment of their effectiveness was sparse in the existing research literature.
In part, this was because service-learning was integrated in a variety of school-based projects
at various grade levels. Thus, it was difficult to identify a common indicator to measure the
effectiveness.

While specific measurement of student achievement varied across school grades
and programs, several self-esteem indicators proposed by Coopersmith (1967) could be
employed to reflect general academic performance (Table 1). Because the self-esteem
assessment was not strictly confined by students' grades and individual programs, the purpose
of this study was to assess the effectiveness of the CHALLENGE program in terms of
enhancement of student self-esteem. It is expected that this general approach of self-esteem
assessment can be employed to evaluate similar service learning programs at other locations.
The CHALLENGE Program

The CHALLENGE program coordinated several service-learning projects at the Delano unified elementary and secondary school districts in California. The elementary school students were split into treatment and control groups according to their involvement in a greenhouse construction project. At the high school level, two experimental groups were characterized by Zoophonics tutoring and student service to the Delano Historical Society, respectively.

A common feature shared by these three experimental groups was the integration of community service in academic curriculum. For instance, the Zoophonics tutoring began with student training in Zoo-phonics and child development in a 10th grade class. The tutoring was further supported by resources at a local elementary school, including elementary school teachers' consulting service on how to fulfill their positions as role models for the younger kids. As a result, the service-learning strategy has reduced disciplinary problems and improved academic performance in the 10th grade class. According to a report in the Zoo-Phonics News (1996 Spring),

The high-schoolers are shining as Zoo-phonics tutors. They have a reason to enjoy and a recipe for personal success. They are realizing their worth as role models and consistently prove that young people are "viable resources" who can "contribute to their community." The elementary students are learning and developing rapidly with Zoo-phonics. (p. 6)

Similarly, another 9th grade class teamed with the Delano Historical Society to improve the
Delano Historical Museum, a project much needed in this community. These students wrote historical stories for the Adult Literacy Council, and restored old farm equipment and a 19th century home. Meanwhile, the CHALLENGE program also coordinated a group of elementary school students in a greenhouse construction project. In addition to raising money and collecting materials, these students used their knowledge in science to plant gardens and give tours to visitors. In all three experimental groups, the service-learning strategy was well integrated in academic program, and helped students to enhance their self-esteem through different types of community service.

Although a program like CHALLENGE has expanded student experience beyond the traditional classroom, many parents and educators were more interested in its impact on student achievement. In the related research literature, self-esteem was identified as an important outcome variable to improve students' academic achievement and personal confidence to meet their civic responsibilities in the future (e.g., Cialdini, Eisenberg, Shell, & McCreath, 1987; Fertman & Chubb, 1990; Gaspard & Burnett, 1991). Many researchers reported the use of the Coopersmith's (1967) self-esteem inventory, including the school-academic subscale (Table 1), at K-10 grades (e.g., Bernhoff, 1987; Fling & McKenzie, 1982; Moore, 1991; Thomas-Brantley, 1988). Accordingly, the Coopersmith (1967) self-esteem index and the school-academic subscale (Table 1) were used in this study to assess the enhancement of student self-esteem in the CHALLENGE service learning program.

**Research Questions**

Proctor (1992) stressed "the need for specialized research into the different kinds of school-based community service programs" (p. 1). The specific research questions that guide
this program evaluation are:

1. Are there any significant differences in students' self-esteem between the service-learning groups and their non-service learning counterparts?

2. For each of the service-learning projects, are there any gender differences in self-esteem enhancement?

3. What do these results suggest to improve similar service-learning programs in the future?

**Methods**

Empirical data collected from a total of 187 Delano elementary and secondary school students were analyzed in this article to assess the effectiveness of the CHALLENGE program. For each service learning class, an equivalent class was selected from the same or similar schools to form a control group. The equivalency of students was established through reflective discussions between the CHALLENGE staff and teachers of the participating schools.

Based on the test booklets for the self-esteem inventories (SEI) and the school-academic (SA) subscale (http://www.ccinet.ab.ca/psychometrics/sesteem1.htm), the SEI and SA scores were computed for each of the 187 students. According to Johnson (1983),

Regression analyses indicated that the Coopersmith Self-Esteem Inventory has convergent validity with regard to the Piers-Harris Children's Self-Concept Scale and the Coopersmith Behavioral Academic Assessment Scale, has discriminant validity with regard to the Children's Social Desirability Scale, is sensitive to differences in achievement level, and is internally consistent. (p. 907)

Independent sample t tests were employed to examine the score differences between each pair of treatment and control groups. Equity of the service-learning effect between male and female groups was further assessed by an independent sample t test within each treatment
Service-learning and Self-esteem

group. Interpretation of these findings was based on student grades and program characteristics. Empirical guidelines were further developed to enhance the existing service-learning projects.

Results

Results from t tests to examine differences between each pair of treatment and control groups were listed in Table 2.

Table 2 inserted around here

Apparently, only the Zoophonics tutoring has caused significant improvement in student self-esteem and academic performance at $\alpha = .05$ (Table 2). For the Delano Historical Society project, although the mean scores were higher in the treatment group, the difference was insignificant at $\alpha = .05$ (Tables 2 & 3).

Table 3 inserted around here

Table 3 also presented mixed results for the greenhouse construction project. Students in the treatment group scored higher on the self-esteem scale. On the school-academic subscale, the mean score of the control group was slightly higher. However, none of the differences reached .05 significant level. Consequently, no substantial gaps were found between the treatment and control groups in terms of both SEI and SA indexes.
Inspection of Table 4 showed insignificant gender differences in each of the three service-learning groups.

Discussion

While each service-learning approach presented opportunities of expanding student experience, the differences in self-esteem enhancement hinged on student age, the feature of the program, and the community support. The empirical results indicated that the greenhouse project in elementary school was less effective than the other two high school projects. Between the two high school projects, Zoophonics tutoring has resulted in larger improvement than the historical society activities.

It should be noted that in line with these effect variations are differences in students' grades and project durations (Table 5).

Apparently, the longer the service-learning and the older the students, the better the results (Tables 2, 3, & 5). In addition, little gender differences were found in these service-learning projects (Table 6). Those findings can be used by administrators in providing program directors with appropriate guidelines, such as the following, to further enhance service-learning projects:
1. Service-learning should be advocated more enthusiastically in secondary schools than in elementary schools;

2. Topics of service-learning should be pertinent to the regular academic programs;

3. Feasible and interesting projects should be developed to match both the community needs and student cognitive levels;

4. Sufficient time and community resources should be designated to expand student experience beyond the school environment;

5. In addition to specific technical skills, service-learning should focus on more general outcome variables, such as self-esteem and the understanding of civic responsibility, to facilitate student long-term transition from school to work.
References


Krug, J. (1991). Select changes in high school students' self-esteem and attitudes toward their school and community by their participation in service activities at a Rocky Mountain high school. (UMI dissertation reproductions; Order No: 9318063)


Moore, 1991;


Table 1

Coopersmith's School-Academic Subscale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item number*</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>I find it very hard to talk in front of the class</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>I'm proud of my school work</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>I'm doing the best work that I can</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>I like to be called in class</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>I'm not doing well in school as I'd like to</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>I often feel upset in school</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>My teacher makes me feel I'm not good enough</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>I often get discouraged in school</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
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*The item numbers correspond to the numbers used in Coopersmith Self-Esteem Inventory.

Table 2

T Tests to Examine the Difference Between Treatment and Control Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service-learning</th>
<th>Self-esteem inventory</th>
<th>School-academic subscale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zoophonics tutoring</td>
<td>t (76) = 2.84, p &lt; .05</td>
<td>t (76) = 2.91, p &lt; .05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delano historical society</td>
<td>t (59) = 1.08, p &gt; .05</td>
<td>t (59) = 1.86, p &gt; .05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenhouse construction</td>
<td>t (46) = 1.82, p &gt; .05</td>
<td>t (46) = -0.89, p &gt; .05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3

Descriptive Statistics for the CHALLENGE Service-Learning Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Self-esteem inventory</th>
<th>School-academic subscale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>Standard deviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoophonics tutoring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>73.30</td>
<td>11.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>64.74</td>
<td>14.66</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delano historical society</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>70.74</td>
<td>15.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>66.61</td>
<td>12.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenhouse construction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>69.43</td>
<td>17.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>60.90</td>
<td>13.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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T Tests to Examine the Gender Difference within Each Treatment Group

<table>
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<th>Service-learning</th>
<th>Self-esteem inventory</th>
<th>School-academic subscale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zoophonics tutoring</td>
<td>t (41) = -1.54, p &gt; .05</td>
<td>t (41) = -0.68, p &gt; .05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delano historical society</td>
<td>t (36) = 0.84, p &gt; .05</td>
<td>t (36) = 0.72, p &gt; .05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenhouse construction</td>
<td>t (26) = -1.60, p &gt; .05</td>
<td>t (26) = -1.02, p &gt; .05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5

The Duration of Service-Learning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service-learning</th>
<th>Student grade</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zoophonics tutoring in language skills</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service to the Delano Historical Society</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1 semester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenhouse construction</td>
<td>4-8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>months</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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Position: Assistant Professor

Printed Name: Jianjun Wang

Organization: California State U., Bakersfield

Address: Dept. of Teacher Ed., CSUB

Telephone Number: (805) 664-3068

Bakersfield, CA 93311-1099

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