Table 4. Distinction between Service-Learning and other service programs with examples applied to medical education on healthcare improvement. Adapted from Furco [48].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recipient (patients, public or professionals)</th>
<th>BENEFICIARY</th>
<th>Provider (students)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service provided by students</td>
<td>FOCUS</td>
<td>Learning by students</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SERVICE-LEARNING**
Service-learning programs intend to equally benefit the provider and the recipient of the service with equal focus on both the service being provided and the learning that is occurring.

Examples: facilitated feedback to clinical teams and patients (Discover); working with teams and patients to narrow down options (Define); Develop and Deliver solutions (improvement practicum; Global Health Challenge)

**COMMUNITY SERVICE**
The engagement of students in activities that primarily focus on the service being provided by the students as well as the benefits the service activities have on the recipients. The students receive some benefits by learning more about how their service makes a difference in the lives of the service recipients.

Examples: collection of audit or patient experience data for clinical teams without structured learning.

**FIELD EDUCATION**
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.

Examples: collection of individual patient experience or adverse event data with reflection on personal learning and service improvement.

**VOLUNTEERISM**
The engagement of students in activities where the primary emphasis is on the service being provided and the primary intended beneficiary is clearly the service recipient.

Example: volunteering to sit with patients who need some company

**INTERNSHIP**
Programs that engage students in 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.

Example: clinical patient contact, observation of clinical teams and patients in practice with reflection on personal learning