## **Experiential Learning**

"I hear and I forget, I see and I remember, I do and I understand" - Ancient Chinese Proverb

Experiential learning takes many forms. Overall, it entails learning by doing, and reflecting upon the learning. It involves problem solving and critical thinking rather than memorization. Students participate in experiences that allow for structured practice with real world problems or scenarios and then reflect upon the experience and receive feedback from an instructor and or observer.

Why the focus on experiential learning?

- 1. Improve student engagement. (Every student is involved in doing)
- 2. Accelerate learning in a safe environment. (Because there is still oversight in many cases so students can practice, but there is someone there who may correct mistakes)
- 3. Allow for personalized learning. (Every student is involved in doing; reflection may be different for every student)

Provided that they include an opportunity for critical thinking and problem solving of a real world problem as well as reflection and assessment, some examples of types of experiential learning and where they are occurring on campus may include:

business courses, health professions, others
In the health professions, when learning about a disease
state, a patient case may be presented that the students may
have to work up and recommend therapy or a course of
action for. This may be individual or team based, instructor
led, or student facilitated.
Senior assignments in some disciplines and major projects
in graduate programs. Computer science students complete
projects for clients as their senior assignment project.
Students in the professional schools must practice in a real
environment with real patients while an instructor observes
and teaches them. These include clinics, hospitals, and
various other sites.
Art/Music/Dance have exhibits/recitals/performances. But
many other schools do as wellthe formula racing car/solar
car competition in engineering, or the clinical skills
competitions in the health professions.
Graduate programs in Dental Medicine and the School of
Education have fellowship opportunities.
Multiple courses include field trips. The Excellence in
Undergraduate Education award has provided funds to
allow for field trips. This may include going to the art

	museum to see art work in person or traveling to a
	manufacturer to see a process rather than just talking about it.
Field work	Anthropology has a field site and Biology commonly does
	field work throughout campus.
	http://thisweekincas.com/2015/04/26/biology-students-get-field-
	experience-earn-honors-for-research/
Graduate research	Research projects are working to apply skills and
projects	knowledge to answer a question.
Internships / Co-ops	Practicing in a real-world work environment. School of
	Business has several opportunities.
Laboratory work	Laboratory course work and research. Formulas that are
	talked about in class are created in the lab.
Performances	Music/Theatre/Dance.
Practicums	Psychology uses practicums for students to practice
Service learning /	There are multiple service learning opportunities on
community service	campus with many of them coordinated through Kimmel.
	The School of Pharmacy has a required service learning
	course that has had a press release every year. Last year
	they focused on poison prevention education to the
	elementary schools in the area.
	Student organizations also organize many community
	service activities that may be linked to learning.
Simulations	Health professions utilize simulations (with mannequins or
	standardized patients) before reaching real patients.
Student teaching	School of Education and any programs training educators
	has student teaching.
Study Abroad	Learning foreign languages and cultures by immersion.
Supervised training	Any training that is not captured in other categories.
Undergraduate	Newsletter detailing activities: <a href="https://www.siue.edu/urca/">https://www.siue.edu/urca/</a>
Research and	
Creative Activities	
Volunteer	Experiences may be linked to learning when there is
experiences	application and reflection. The hospice volunteer initiative
	may relate to palliative care education and empathy.
	Students may volunteer with instructor oversight as in
	brown bag events – students counsel patients on their
	medications, but a pharmacist is present to oversee
	students.

References and Resources: National Society for Experiential Education (NSEE) http://www.nsee.org/

> NSEE Eight Principles of Good Practice for all Experiential Learning Activities http://www.nsee.org/8-principles

What is Experiential Education? Association for Experiential Education (AEE). Available at: http://www.aee.org/what-is-ee. Accessed on: October 15, 2015.

Kolb DA, Boyatzis RE. Experiential Learning Theory: Previous Research and New Directions. Available at: https://www.d.umn.edu/~kgilbert/educ5165-731/Readings/experiential-learning-theory.pdf. Accessed on: October 15, 2015.

Kolb, D. A. (1984). Experiential learning: Experience as the source of learning and development. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.

Dewey, J. (1938). Experience and Education. New York: Collier Books.

Wurdinger, D. D., & Carlson, J. A. (2010). Teaching for experiential learning: Five approaches that work. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Education.

Lewis LH, Williams CJ. Experiential Learning: Past and Present. Available at: http://www.sunvicc.edu/files/Experiential%20Learning%20-%20Past%20and%20Present.pdf. Accessed on: October 14, 2015.

Cantor, J.A. (1995). Experiential Learning in Higher Education. Washington, D.C.: ASHE-ERIC Higher Education Report No. 7.

Moon, J.A. (2004). A Handbook of Reflective and Experiential Learning: Theory and Practice, New York: Routledge-Falmer.