UCC Recommendations for Experiential Learning Language

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Passed:

Amended:

OHIO’s Career and Experiential Learning Fee provides funding for services and resources that promote students’ engagement in career development. The fee provides support for certain internship and other experiential education activities, opportunities for employment upon degree attainment, career and leadership development services and programming, employer recruitment, and alumni professional engagement.

The University Curriculum Council suggests the following for the use of the term *experiential learning* in curricular and co-curricular experiences.

**Experiential Learning**

Experiential learning is the process whereby knowledge is created through the transformation of experience (Kolb, 1984; 38). The experiential learning cycle includes having an experience, reflecting on the experience, learning from the experience, and trying out what has been learned (i.e., experience – reflection – conceptualization – experimentation).

Experiential learning activities are intentionally designed to develop students’ knowledge, skills, and attitudes through experience related to a field. Experiential learning may occur in curricular and co-curricular settings. Although experiences may vary, experiential learning typically involves:

1. **Engagement**. Student involvement in the activity is sustained and/or intensive. The experience requires a substantial investment of time and attention to foster deep learning.
2. **Mentorship**. Student receives regular, meaningful feedback about student work from activity director or supervisor. Feedback supports student reflection and integration of learning through the activity and goal-setting for future learning.
3. **Challenge**. Student engages in activity that pushes own boundaries beyond the familiar or explores unknown territory for the purpose of developing knowledge and skills.
4. **Ownership**: Student exercises independent judgment in defining and/or executing the activity. Student takes ownership of the process and outcomes.
5. **Self or Social Awareness**. Student reflects on the activity by articulating personal, civic/social, and/or academic learning. Student identifies and articulates knowledge, values, and attitudes developed through the activity.

Contexts for experiential learning may include (but are not limited to) internships, apprenticeships, clinical experience, fellowships, cooperatives, field work, practicums, community engagement (service-learning, community-based research, volunteering), interactive simulations, role-playing, performance, professional internship / student teaching, study abroad / cultural immersion, research (basic, applied, lab, industry, community), live case studies, job training, and student organization leadership.

**Reference**:

Kolb, David. (1984). Experiential Learning: Experience as The Source of Learning and Development. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J.