



PEER-ASSISTED LEARNING DURING UNDERGRADUATE FIELDWORK: EVIDENCE OF FINK'S TAXONOMY OF SIGNIFICANT LEARNING

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UNIVERSITY OF THE
FREE STATE
UNIVERSITEIT VAN DIE
VRYSTAAT
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HEALTH SCIENCES
GESONDHEIDSWETENSAPPE

Authors: Rialda Hattingh, Gehta de Jager and Bianca Luwes

Content

Introduction

Dr. L Dee Fink

Taxonomy of Significant Learning

Background of the study

Discussion

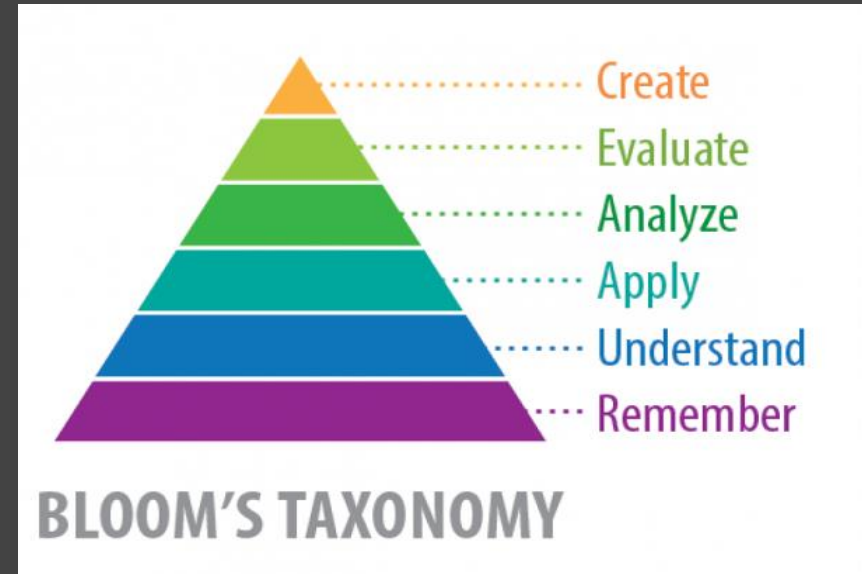
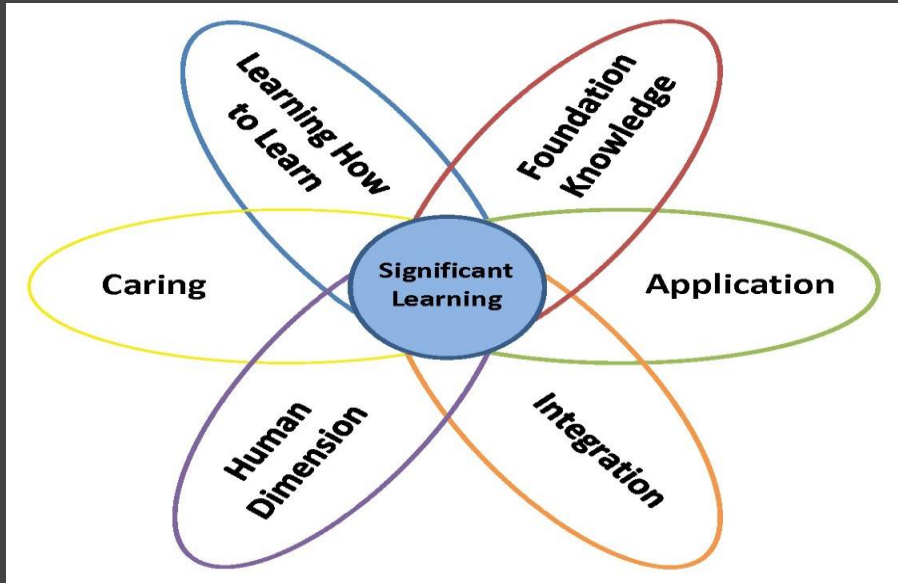
Practical Implications

Conclusion

References

Introduction

What are the ways in which learning can be significant?



(Fink, 2003; Bloom, 1956; Bloom et. al. 1964)

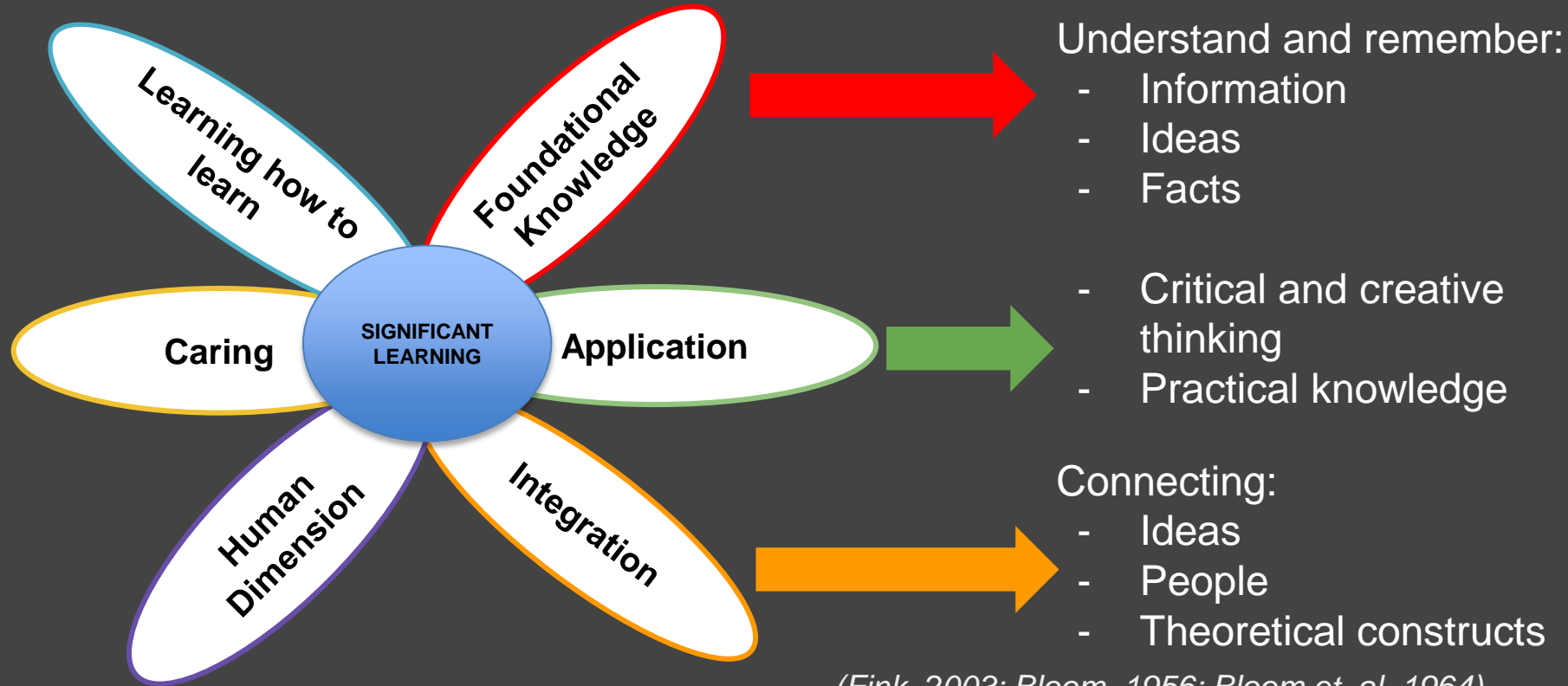
Dr. L. Dee Fink



- Learning = change
- Significant learning taxonomy
- 6 Dimensions
- Interactive and relational

(Fink, 2003)

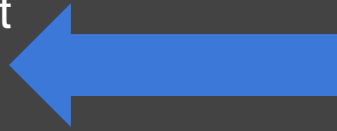
Fink's Taxonomy of Significant Learning



(Fink, 2003; Bloom, 1956; Bloom et. al. 1964)

Fink's taxonomy of Significant Learning (cont.)

- Becoming better student
- Self-directed learners



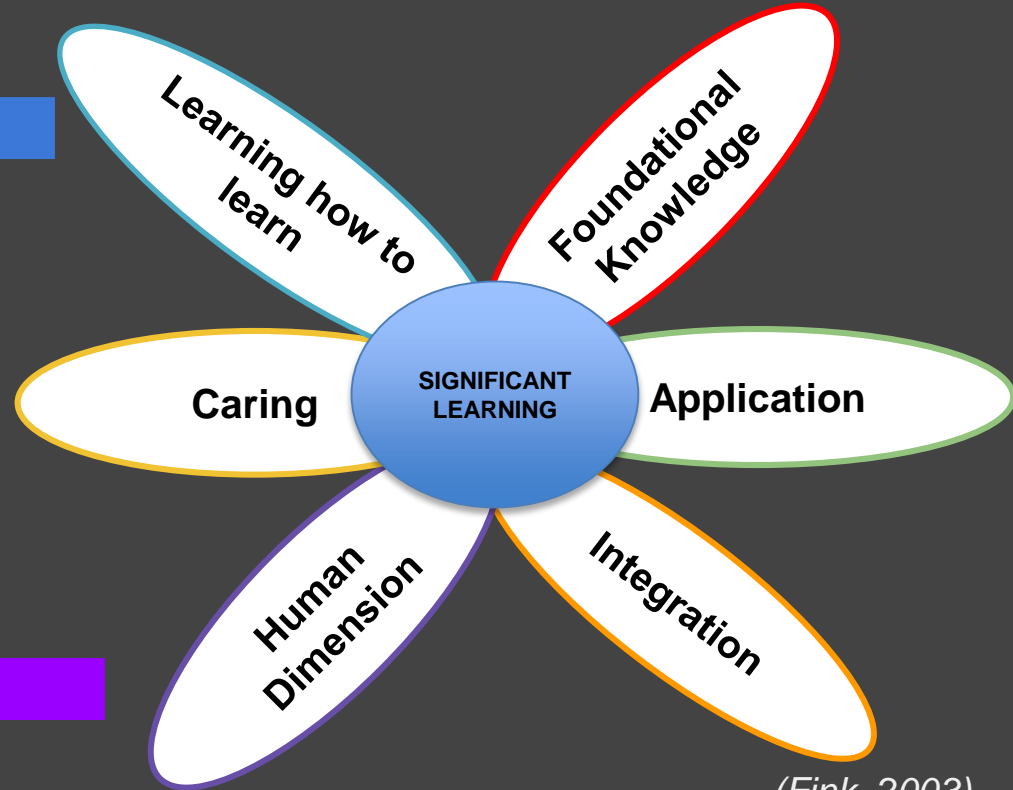
Develop:

- Feelings
- Interests
- Passions



Learning about:

- Oneself
- Others



(Fink, 2003)

Background of the original study

Aim → describe OT tutees experience of PAL during fieldwork education.

Peer Assisted Learning (PAL) → individuals with similar goal settings actively engaging in helping one another in learning.

Study design:
Qualitative
descriptive inquiry

(UFS-
HSD2018/0247
and HSREC-S
11/2016)

Study population:
Tutees at HEI sifted
through eligibility
criteria

Sampling:
Purposive sampling
(7 tutees)

Data generation:

In-depth individual
interviews (voice
recorded and
transcribed)

Data analysis:

Open coding:
codes → categories
→ themes

Trustworthiness:

Triangulation in
data-analysis
process
Member checking
of data

PAL = Significant Learning?

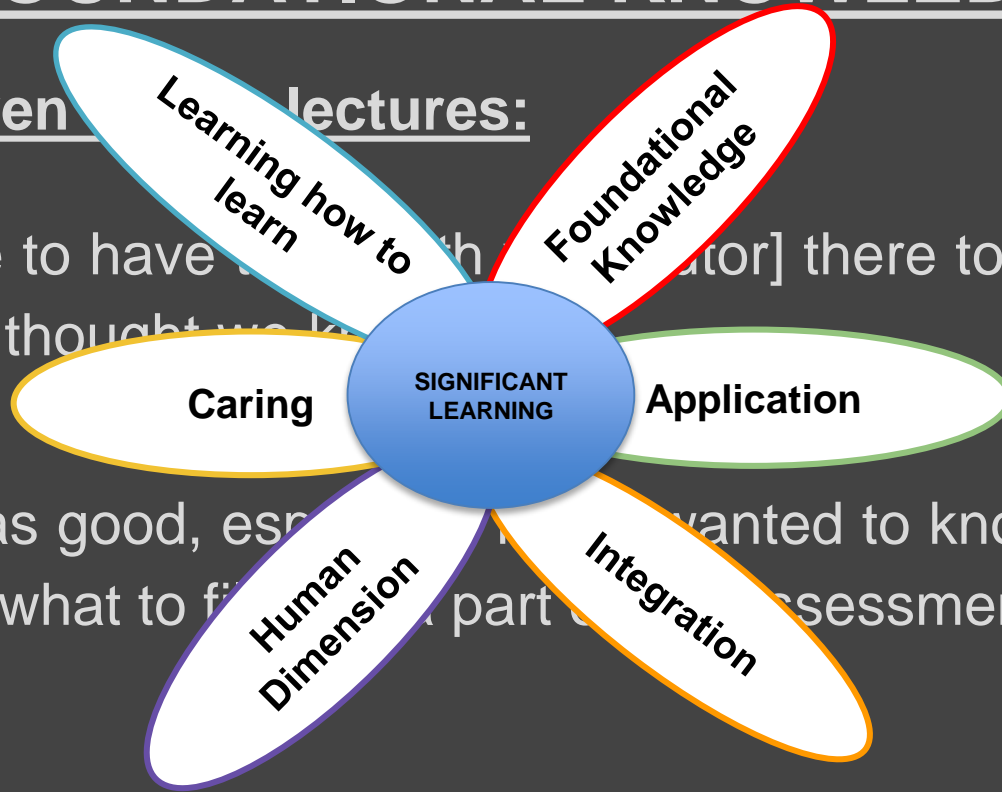
(Creswell, 2013; Carpenter and Suto, 2008; de Vos et al., 2011)

1. FOUNDATIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Theory given in lectures:

“It was nice to have [the professor] there to backup what we [tutees] thought we knew.”

“It [PAL] was good, especially [the professor] wanted to know something stupid, like what to find out part of the assessment form.” (P4)



(Fink, 2003)

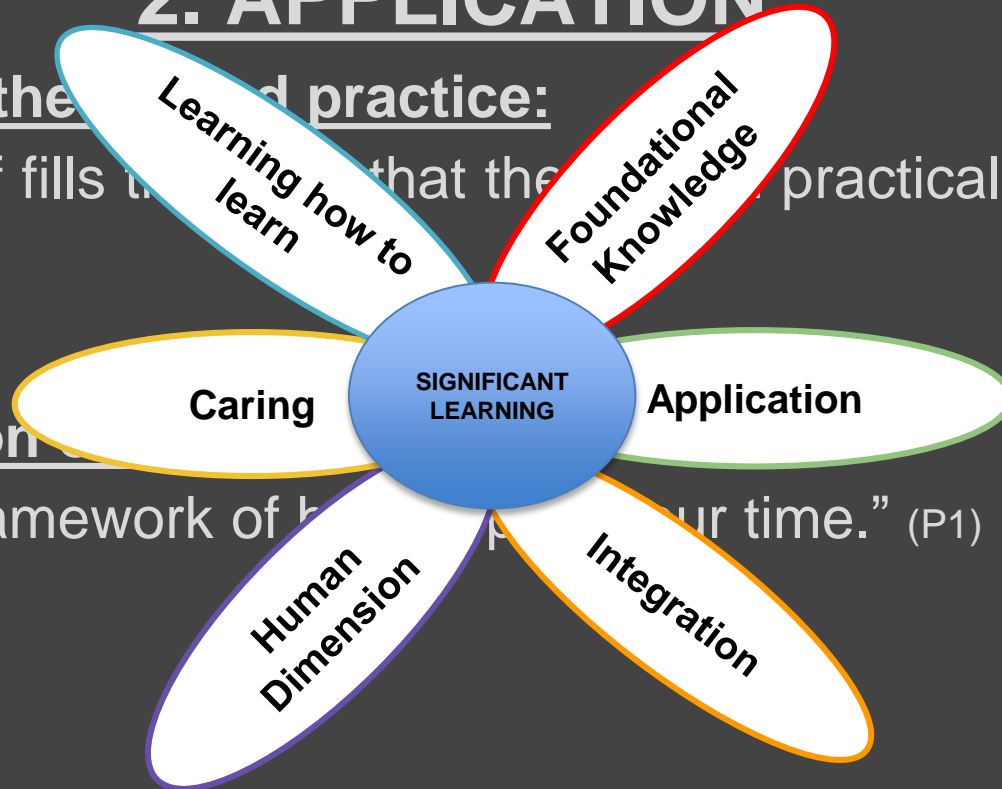
2. APPLICATION

Gap between the theory and practice:

“It [PAL] sort of fills the gap that the practicals don't really provide.” (P5)

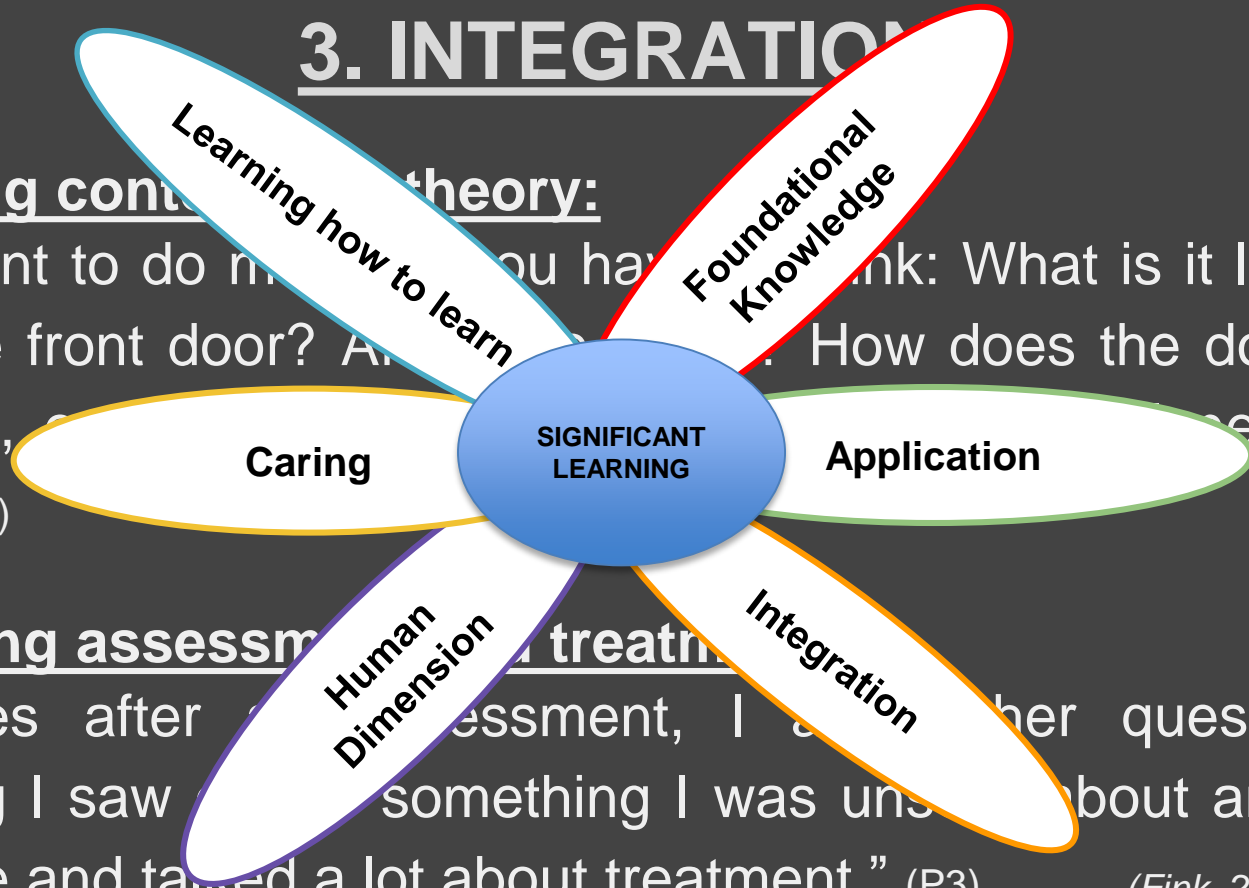
Implementation:

“She gave a framework of how to spend our time.” (P1)



(Fink, 2003; Joubert and de Villiers, 2015; Shaikh et. al., 2016; Smith et al., 2007)

3. INTEGRATION



Integrating content and theory:

“If you want to do more, you have to ask: What is it like from the taxi to the front door? And then, How does the door open, to the inside, and what is it like from the inside? I have never thought about.” (P7)

Connecting assessment and treatment:

“Oftentimes after assessment, I have other questions about something I saw or something I was unsure about and then she helped me and talked a lot about treatment.” (P3)

(Fink, 2003; OTPF, 2014)

3. INTEGRATION (cont.)

Develop clinical reasoning:

“Or as approach and to clinical reasoning and so on. It was a tool that she has given us. We can use it in the future.” (P3)

Integrating models:

“She [tutor] showed us how she integrated her model. Then we could take our own model and do it.” (P6)

(Fink, 2003; Smith et. al., 2007)

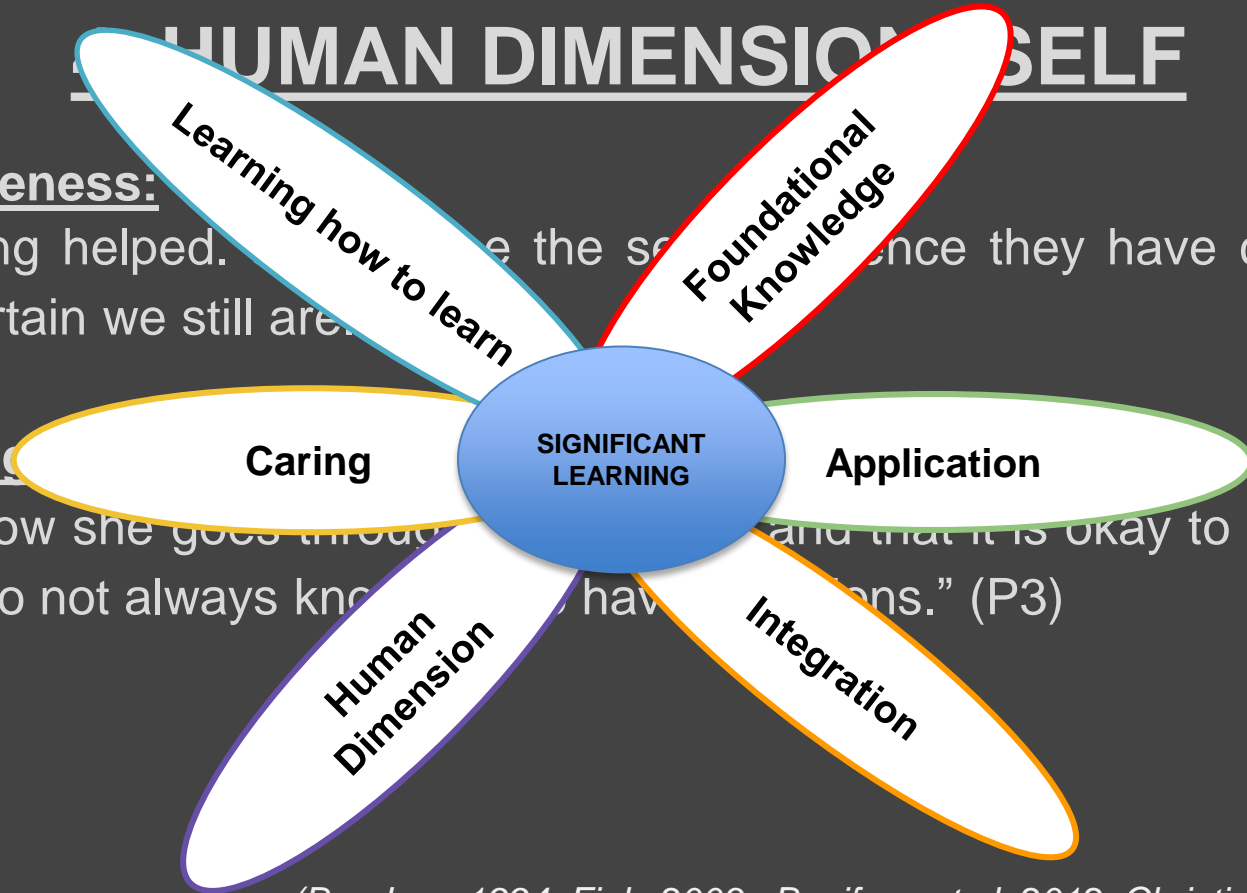
HUMAN DIMENSION SELF

Self-awareness:

“Shadowing helped. ... the self ... experience they have compared to how uncertain we still are.”

Not having

“To see how she goes through ... and that it is okay to struggle and it is okay to not always know ... have ... ns.” (P3)



(Bandura, 1994; Fink, 2003; Boniface et al, 2012; Christiansen and Bell, 2010)

4. HUMAN DIMENSION: OTHERS

Tutors modeled interpersonal skills:

“She [tutor] was an example of how to handle the specific people in the area.” (P4)

Building relationships:

“The interaction I had with the tutor was one of friendship, like a mentor.”
(P3)

(Shaikh et al, 2016; Joubert and De Villiers, 2015)

5. CARING

Passion:

“When I am fourth year I am definitely wanting to be like them [tutors] towards the third year.”

Increased excitement:

“When I tried to be like them, they were like ‘yay, we’re not like that bad if people look for it.’” (P. Carr, 2016)

Learning about life:

“I did not just learn Occupational Therapy from my tutors.” (P. Carr, 2016)



(Christiansen and Bell, 2010; Carr et al, 2016)

6. LEARNING HOW TO LEARN

Practical Tips.

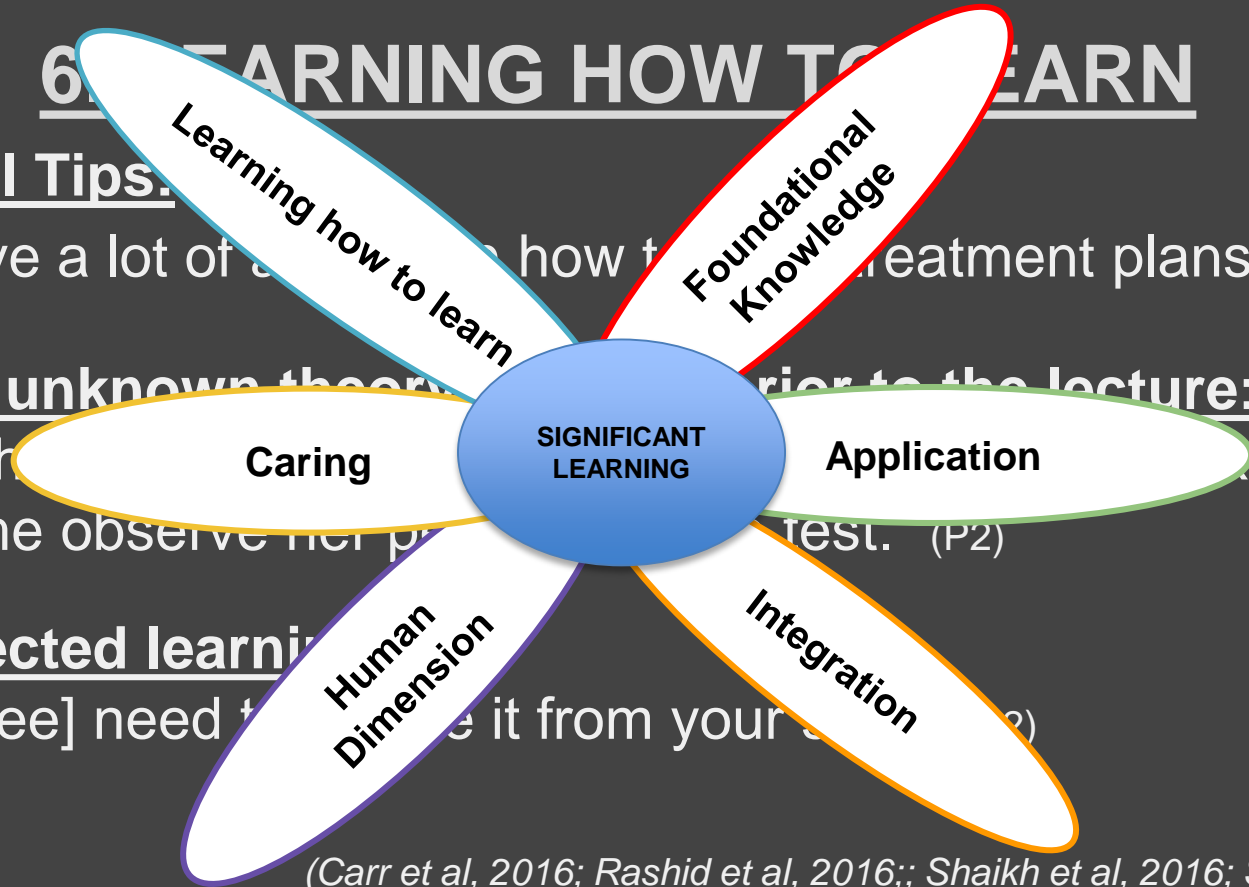
“She gave a lot of advice on how to write treatment plans.” (P3)

Explore unknown theory prior to the lecture:

“When she let me observe her practice test. (P2)

Self-directed learning

“You [tutee] need to take it from your own experience.” (P2)



(Carr et al, 2016; Rashid et al, 2016;; Shaikh et al, 2016; Sevenhuysen, 2015)

Practice Implications

- OT curricula - align with accrediting bodies.
- However - change is constant.
- Difficult to train OT's - ready for all challenges.
- Fink's taxonomy in fieldwork = OT's more adaptable and willing to grow.

(Fink, 2007; Burwash et al, 2016; WFOT, 2016; HPCSA, 2006)

Conclusion

- Fink's taxonomy of significant learning in fieldwork – helps develop essential capabilities - minimum standards for education of OT's.
- PAL = educational strategy → significant learning.
- Literature states = PAL - learning experience tutees and tutors.
- PAL → significant learning for tutees.
- Further research - significant learning for tutors?
- Mind change for educators.

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Questions?



Thank You
Dankie

- **Rialda Hattingh** ~ Senior Lecturer,
University of the Free State
- **Gehta de Jager** ~ Occupational Therapist
- **Bianca Luwes** ~ Occupational Therapist

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