SALA Reflective Practice

Chris Biggs
Senior Careers Adviser





Learning outcomes: by the end of the session you will have...

- Refreshed your understanding of critical reflection
- Thought about how you can apply it in a professional setting
- Analyse your skills from an employability perspective



Why reflect?

"It is not sufficient simply to have an experience in order to learn. Without reflecting upon this experience it may quickly be forgotten, or its learning potential lost. It is from the **feelings** and **thoughts** emerging from this reflection that generalisations or concepts can be generated. And **it is generalisations that allow new situations to be** tackled effectively."

Gibbs, 1998

What is Reflective Writing?

video



Some Attributes of a Critical Thinker

Asks pertinent questions

Curious

Innovative

Seeks new solutions

Open to change

Accepts others beliefs and opinions

Careful and active observer

Evaluates statements and arguments

Willing to examine beliefs, assumptions and opinions

Seeks proof

Problem solver

Reflective

Actively shares new knowledge

Admits a lack of knowledge and understanding

Distinguishes between facts and opinion

Sees critical thinking as a lifelong process of self-assessment

Evidence-based beliefs

Actively enjoys learning

Seeks clarity and exactness

Models of Reflection



The reflective model (Rolfe 2001)

The Simplest Experiential Learning Cycle



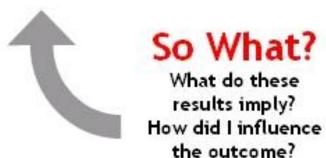


Now What?

What will I do differently next time?

What?

What happened? What were the results?

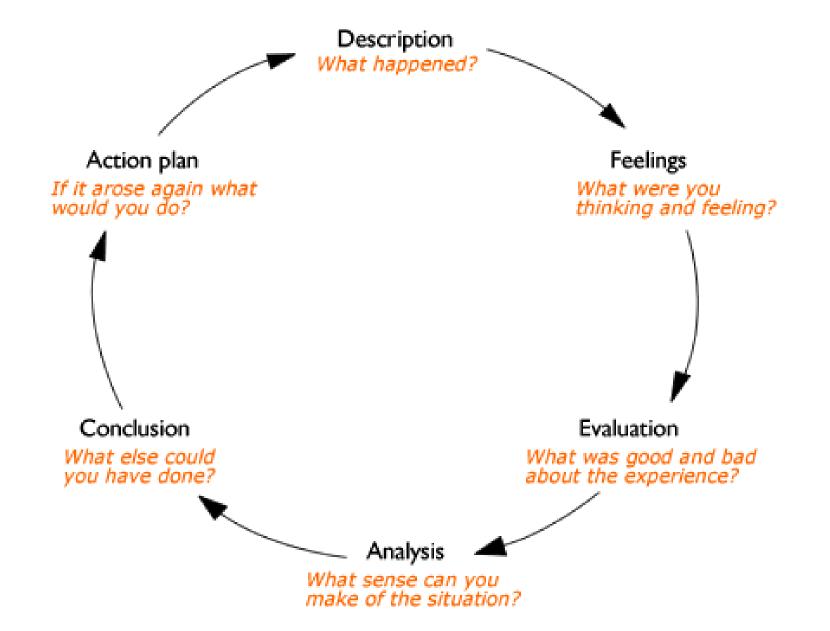




compiled by Andrea Corney www.edbatista.com/2007/10/experiential.html



The reflective cycle (Gibbs 1988)





John's (2000) Model of reflection

1. Description of the experience

- Phenomenon describe the here and now experience
- Casual what essential factors contributed to this experience?
- Context what are the significant background factors to this experience?
- Clarifying what are the key processes for reflection in this experience?

2. Reflection

- What was I trying to achieve?
- Why did I intervene as I did?
- What were the consequences of my actions for:

Myself? / Service users? The people I work with?

- How did I feel about this experience when it was happening?
- How did the service user feel about it?
- •How do I know how the service user felt about it?

John's (2000) Model of reflection

3. Influencing factors

- What internal factors influenced my decision making?
- What external factors influenced my decision making?
- What sources of knowledge did / should have influenced my decision— making?

4. Could I have dealt with the situation better?

- What other choices did I have?
- What would be the consequences of these choices?

5. Learning

- How do I now feel about this experience?
- How have I made sense of this experience in light of past experiences and future practice?
- How has this experience changed my ways of knowing

Empirics – scientific Personal – self awareness

Ethics – moral knowledge Aesthetics – the art of what we do, our own experiences

Action and Reflection in Action

People mainly reflect **on** action.

Schön (1991) wrote about reflective practitioners reflecting in action too.

Put simply this can be described as "...professional practitioners often think[ing] about what they are doing, sometimes even while doing it." (Schön, 1991 p.50)



Professional Practice

- Reflecting on your work experience is important.
- This takes you from doing to learning (from passive observer to active participant).
- Employers expect graduates to be reflective thinkers, continually learning and looking to improve.



Gaining from your volunteering

- Skills Identification—what skills do you need to gain a job in the role/sector you're interested in?
- Skills Development can you develop these while volunteering?
- Plan think about your SMART objectives & volunteer providers objectives.
 Discuss these with your line manager/supervisor or SALA representative.

