

History and Purpose

The intent of this document is to describe the desired characteristics of a fieldwork placement for occupational therapy and occupational therapy assistant students in Level II Fieldwork Education. It is intended to be a reference document that articulates the desired attributes of a fieldwork setting to maximize students' learning in context. It is not a document of standards for fieldwork education and programs are not mandated to follow these guidelines.

This document was originally prepared by the Loma Linda Fieldwork Council at the request of the Commission on Education (COE) and approved by the COE on April 15, 1985. The document was revised by the AOTA Fieldwork Issues Committee in 1992, and by the COE in 2000 and 2012.

Definition

The ACOTE Standards (2012) describe fieldwork as “a crucial part of professional preparation.” The goal of Level II Fieldwork is to develop competent, entry-level, generalist occupational therapists and occupational therapy assistants (AOTA, 2012).

I. The Fieldwork Experience

A. Description and Purpose:

The Level II Fieldwork experience, an integral part of OT education, should be designed to promote clinical reasoning and reflective practice, to support ethical practice through transmission of the values and beliefs of the profession, to communicate and model professionalism as a developmental process and a career responsibility, and to expand knowledge and application of a repertoire of occupational therapy assessments and interventions related to human occupation and performance. Through the fieldwork experience, students learn to apply theoretical and scientific principles learned in the didactic portion of the academic program to address actual client needs and develop a professional identity as an occupational therapy practitioner within an interdisciplinary context. The fieldwork

responsible for active participation in the supervision process, which includes the creation, review, and completion of learning objectives; completion of assigned learning activities and assignments; proactive and ongoing communication with the assigned fieldwork educator; continual self-assessment and reflection; and participation in formal and informal assessments directed by the fieldwork educator. By the end of the fieldwork experience, the student should demonstrate the attitudes and skills of an entry-level practitioner, including assumption of responsibility for independent learning.

D. Fieldwork Educator Preparation

Fieldwork educators responsible for supervising Level II Fieldwork occupational therapy students shall meet state and federal regulations governing practice, have a minimum 1 year of practice experience subsequent to initial certification, and be adequately prepared to serve as a fieldwork educator. If supervising in a role-emerging site where there is no on-site occupational therapy practitioner, the fieldwork educator should have a minimum of 3 years of practice experience after initial certification (see II.E.ix for more specific detail).

Initial and ongoing education supporting the fieldwork educator role should include attention to the following:

1. Principles and theories of adult education models, knowledge of learning styles, and diverse teaching approaches.
2. Administrative aspects, including relevant regulations and content for development and management of the fieldwork program.
3. The design of educational experiences supporting student development as an OT practitioner.
4. Adaptation of supervisor strategies in response to individual student learning style.
5. Enhancement of student clinical/professional reasoning through guided learning experiences.
6. Provision of formal and informal evaluation of student performance.

Methods for becoming adequately prepared to serve as a fieldwork educator include but are not limited to the following:

1. Attendance at an AOTA Fieldwork Educator Certificate Program (preferred).
2. Completion of the _____

E. Fieldwork Models

There are a variety of fieldwork models that can be utilized, depending on the preferences of the fieldwork educator, the nature of the fieldwork site, and the learning needs of the students. Fieldwork models exist on a continuum from the traditional apprenticeship model in which one fieldwork educator has one student to a more collaborative approach in which a group of students work with one fieldwork educator. Each fieldwork model has an inherent theoretical approach to learning. The more collaborative the fieldwork model, the more active student learning occurs. Fieldwork models can also be classified as either role-established, which is a more traditional fieldwork site, or role-emerging, where occupational therapy services are being introduced and/or developed.

1:1 – this is the traditional model of one student to one fieldwork educator, also known as the apprenticeship model.

1:2 –

The fieldwork educator and student should have access to current professional information, publications, texts, and Internet resources related to occupational therapy education and practice.

Client records should be available to the staff and students for intervention planning and practice.

B. Ideally, the fieldwork site will have a stated philosophy regarding service delivery which serves as a guide for the delivery of service, scholarly activities, and education for individuals and groups. Where occupational therapy services are already established, the occupational therapy philosophy/mission/vision regarding practice and education programs should be stated in writing, and should reflect the specific contribution occupational therapy makes to the overall agency. Where established, the occupational therapy philosophy/mission/vision guides the development of learning objectives for the fieldwork experience. Ideally, the established occupational therapy program will articulate a philosophy/mission/vision of service delivery reflective of best practices in the profession. Best practices in the profession result in services which are client-centered, occupation-based, and supported by research evidence. The partnering academic institution will work with the fieldwork site to provide resources to support best practice ideals.

Client-centered practice is evident when there are regular intervention planning/review meetings between the client and occupational therapy practitioner to ensure client participation in the evaluation and intervention process (Mortenson & Dyck, 2006).

1. In situations where there is limited possibility for client participation in intervention planning/review meetings due to the nature or severity of the client's impairment, the occupational therapy practitioner should seek the perspectives of family members/significant others who would act in the client's best interest.

Occupation-based practice is client centered and requires an understanding of the client's needs, wants and expectations. Interventions are meaningful to the client and include participation in occupations that are reflective of the client's lifestyle and context (Chisholm, Dolhi, & Schreiber, 2000).

Evidence-based intervention includes the creation of "strategies and tools for practitioners to access, understand, and use the latest research knowledge to improve services for clients" (Law & MacDermid, 2008, p. 6).

C. The administrators of the fieldwork setting should articulate support for the fieldwork education program.

Since the occupational therapy fieldwork education experience exists within the philosophy and policies of the fieldwork agency, it is essential that the administration as well as the occupational therapy staff accept and support the education of future practitioners.

interests, and should include specific learning objectives, resources and strategies, assessment, and target dates for completion. Learning contracts should be reviewed and updated regularly to reflect and communicate student progress towards the attainment of objectives.

The student shall be evaluated and kept informed on an ongoing basis of his/her performance status.

1. The student will collaborate with fieldwork educator to determine the most effective supervision style and feedback methods.
2. Formative assessment shall be provided to students on a weekly basis and recorded in written format, providing specific recommendations addressing observable behaviors.
3. Supervision and feedback is intended to empower the student to change performance, facilitate student self-reflection and self-assessment, and guide the student regarding strengths and opportunities for growth-based on site-specific objectives.
4. AOTA's COE recommends the use of the AOTA Fieldwork Performance Evaluation for the Occupational Therapy Student (AOTA, 2002a) and the AOTA Fieldwork Performance Evaluation for the Occupational Therapy Assistant Student (AOTA, 2002b) as a rating tool. The student's performance should be evaluated formally at mid-term and at the completion of the FW experience.
5. The student should self-assess performance at mid-term using a copy of the AOTA Fieldwork Performance Evaluation (FWPE), and student evaluation and fieldwork educator evaluation scores should be compared and differences discussed.
6. Weekly supervision logs are a good way for both the supervisor and student to keep track of what was discussed in supervision sessions. It is important for both the fieldwork educator and student to sign and date each log to verify the supervision process.
7. When there are multiple supervisors, care should be taken to ensure that communication regarding student progress is shared among all supervisors and that all contribute to evaluation of the student's progress.

B. Learning Challenges on Fieldwork:

Fieldwork educators should monitor student progress, and match students' abilities with the demands of setting by providing the just-right challenges designed to maximize each student's individual learning needs.

Structured forms of feedback, such as the Fieldwork Experience Assessment Tool (FEAT; AOTA, 2001), should be used to promote fieldwork educator and student communication.

If the student's performance is not satisfactory at mid-term or any point in the fieldwork experience, both the student and academic institution must be notified immediately, and documentation concerning the student's progress and outcomes of interventions should be maintained.

Fieldwork educators should initiate written remedial learning contracts with clear expectations and specific time frames for all students who are struggling to meet site-specific objectives.

IV. Continued Assessment and Refinement of the Fieldwork Program

A. Fieldwork experiences should be implemented and evaluated for their effectiveness by the educational institution and the fieldwork agency.

The Academic Fieldwork Coordinator representing the educational institution should regularly evaluate learning opportunities offered during fieldwork to ensure that settings are equipped to meet curricular goals and ensure student exposure to psychosocial factors, occupation-based outcomes and evidence-based practice.

1. This may be accomplished through regular communication (e.g., emails, phone calls, written correspondence, etc.) between the AFWC and faculty and ongoing communication regarding the academic program's curriculum design to the fieldwork site. In addition, the fieldwork site should have opportunity to inform the didactic program preparation.

The fieldwork site should regularly evaluate the effectiveness of its fieldwork program to ensure that students are able to meet learning objectives and deliver ethical, evidence-based, and occupation-centered intervention to clients. The learning objectives should be reviewed regularly to maximize the effectiveness of the fieldwork experience and create new opportunities. Supervisors are encouraged to participate in routine evaluations of their effectiveness in the supervisory role.

1. Fieldwork site evaluation may occur through:
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AOTA Commission on Education and Fieldwork Issues Committee (FWIC). Amended and Approved by FWIC June 2000 and COE August 2000.

