

CHALLENGES AND
BENEFITS OF
VIRTUAL
ETHNOGRAPHY WITH
SYRIAN REFUGEE
STUDENTS

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BACKGROUND & CONTEXT

- Turkey: host of the largest number of refugees in the world
 - 3.6 million Syrians under temporary protection
- 6% in higher education (3% globally)
- Inconsistent quality of and access to language courses



RESEARCH QUESTIONS

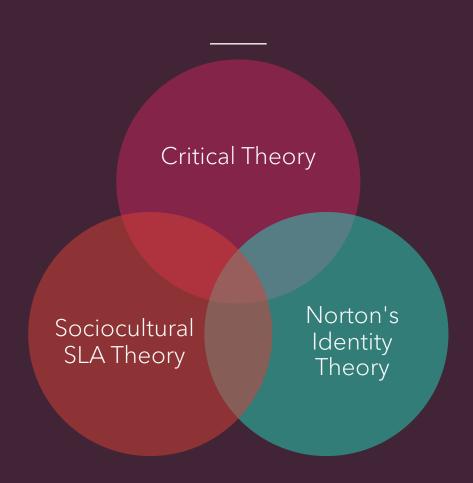
- 1. What are the experiences of a group of Syrian young adults living under temporary protection and enrolled in Turkish universities?
- 2. How do these students envision and pursue their future identities through education?
- 3. What motivates them to invest in higher education in the host country?



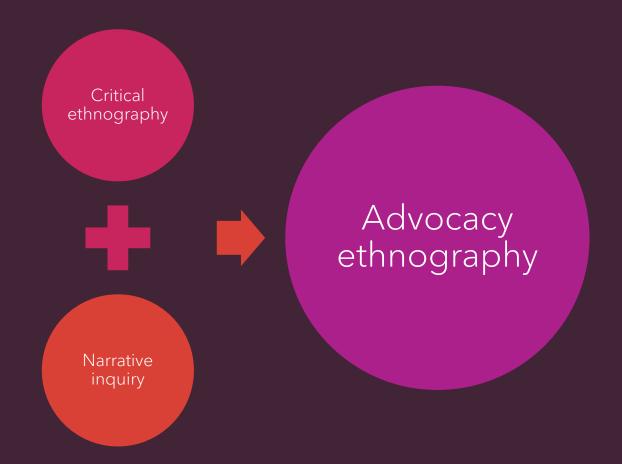
RATIONALE & PURPOSE

- Limited research on refugees in higher education, especially in asylum settings
- Pervasive focus on barriers and gaps
- Need for an asset-based, solutionoriented approach

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



METHODOLOGY



PLAN A

- Method: participatory critical ethnography
- Participants/co-researchers: one group of Syrian students
- Setting: one university in the border region
 - Access
 - Existing relationships
 - Key informant assisting with recruitment, document translation, and interpretation



PLAN A: CARSPECKEN'S 5 STAGES

Stage 1

Build primary record (ongoing)

- Observation & field notes
- Reflexive journaling

Stage 2

Hold focus groups

- Intro self & study
- Recruitment & consent
- Questionnaire

Stage 3

Gather stories

- In-depth interviews
- Autobiographical timelines
- Photovoice workshops

Stage 4

Conduct data analysis (ongoing)

- Layered narrative analysis
- Collaborative analysis

Stage 5

Present findings

- Narrative portraits
- Digital storytelling

PLAN B: MODIFICATIONS

Stage 1

Build primary record (ongoing)

- Observation & field notes
- Reflexive journaling

Stage 2

Hold focus groups

- Intro self & study
- Remote recruitment & online consent
- Online questionnaire

Stage 3

Gather stories

- Online, in-depth interviews
- Autobiographical timelines
- Photovoice workshops by Zoom

Stage 4

Conduct data analysis (ongoing)

- Layered narrative analysis
- Collaborative
 analysis with key
 informant

Stage 5

Present findings

- Narrative portraits
- Digital storytelling



METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES

- Ethical concerns
 - Privacy
 - Potential burden on participants
- Participatory design
 - Focus groups
 - Interview protocol
 - Photovoice
- Relationships
 - Rapport & trust-building



LOGISTICAL CHALLENGES

- IRB modifications
- Platforms (Zoom, Skype, WhatsApp)
 - Familiarity
 - ■Fatigue
- Interpretation
- Connection
 - Unreliable internet
 - Participant devices
- Recording quality & transcription
- Participant incentives



ADVANTAGES

- Speed of data collection
 - Recruitment
 - Availability
 - Scheduling flexibility
- Reduced costs
 - Interpretation
 - Workshop supplies
- Data in Turkish
- More varied experiences

ADVANTAGES





REFLECTIONS

- Reconsidering research purposes
 - Who is this for?
- Reframing relationships
 - Trust & rapport building (interviews)
 - Reciprocity
- Rethinking possibilities
 - Dissemination
 - Expansion (national or international)

KEY REFERENCES

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