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What is photovoice?

- A process by which people can identify, represent, and enhance their shared community through photographic material.
- As a research and pedagogical practice, photovoice has three main goals, to:
- (1) enable people to record and reflect on their thematic stories,
- (2) promote critical dialogue and knowledge about important issues through discussion of photographs, and
- (3) reach policymakers and practitioners.



Why are we using photovoice?

It allows us to:

- Explore and deepen our understanding of how students experience and perceive inclusions and exclusions at university.
- Involve students as co-researchers in a simultaneously creative and critical knowledge making process.
- Enhance students' capacity to tell stories of capability formation using visual narratives.



How are we using photovoice?

Workshops:

- Day 1: Introduction to photovoice; river of life drawings; presentations; group discussion.
- Day 2: Reflecting on experiences of inclusion and exclusion in students' university lives, and how these experiences affected and/or continue to affect their learning. Identifying powerful stories about inclusion/exclusion that students want to tell, and working together to develop a storyboard.
- Day 3: Photography training, including ethical considerations for taking photographs of people for research and artistic purposes. Spending the day taking photographs that align with storyboards.
- Day 4: Curation of the photos and enhancement of stories. Students reflect on their stories and check the coherence, sequence, themes and overall narrative. Completed by giving their photo story a title and each photograph a title and caption. Presentations. Group discussion.



What has been the value of a photovoice approach?

- The approach has allowed us to triangulate life history interviews for more fine grained accounts of life at university for low income students.
- Students have generated powerful visual stories of exclusion and inclusion at university told by them and based on their personal experiences.
- Students provided the knowledge and also benefitted from the process of creating it (more than they are able to do in e.g. interviews or focus groups).
- More even distribution of responsibility for generating and disseminating knowledge means we have converted students' knowledge-making and knowledge-sharing capabilities into functionings (that they have reason to value).
- Improved the reciprocity in creating knowledge, which is a step closer towards incomplete epistemic justice (in and through research).



Thank you.

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