

**The use of texts in Institutional Ethnography**

Institutional ethnography<sup>4</sup> seeks to develop a rich image of the day/night life of a specific set of participants, from their **'standpoint'**, and understand how the standpoint experience is shaped by institutional settings.

**'Texts'** are important to this as they are understood as carrying meaning through institutional settings which can be used to map **'extralocal'** power relations through institutions, power and decision making which may not be present in the immediate location of the standpoint experience.

To do this Institutional ethnographers utilise a broad definition of **'texts'**. Focusing on how **'texts'** are **'activated'** within the experience of **'standpoint'** participants and discarding 'texts' that are not activated within the standpoint experience, which pure textual analysis might over-represent.

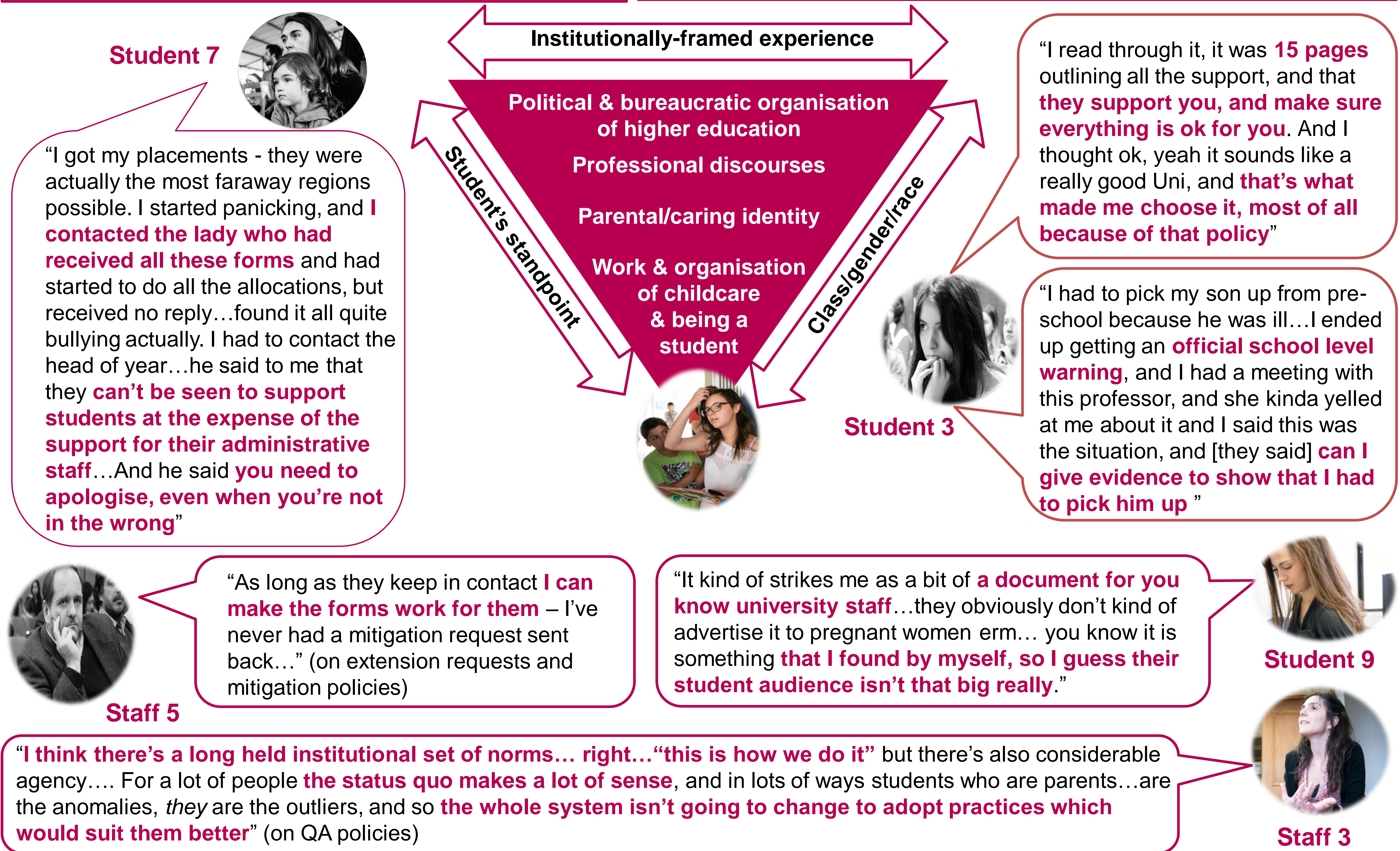
**The role of texts**

Texts shape the way our institutions work, critics such as Ball argue **"policies are representations which are encoded in complex ways"**<sup>1</sup> and therefore claims the policies as texts, and the discourses around them cannot be separated.

While Lightfoot argues **"policy is subject to compromise and contest and must take account of the changing power relationships within and outside of the institution"**<sup>2</sup>

My research into the experience of students who care for children in Higher Education argues that Institutional ethnography can take our understanding of these policy discourses further by exploring how they texts are **'activated'** within the experience of **'standpoint'** participants.

Institutional ethnography has limited application in UK higher education to date, but has been utilised in other education research in North America<sup>3</sup>, but it can offer insight into the 'ad-hocery'<sup>2</sup> of policy practice and points of mis/recognition that can occur in these environments.



**The power of activation**

- Looking at the **activation** of texts, rather than content analysis alone, gives otherwise unseen insights into their use, impact, and the reality of lived experience within institutions in the areas which these texts try to influence, or govern.
- This approach avoids over representing certain texts which may draw the researchers attention from a purely textual analysis (ie a research keyword filled unread policy). For example this University had an appearance of regulation with vast numbers of texts both centrally and locally, across over **45 schools**. But for here only **1 policy document**, and **4 types of 'form'** are activated in the participants experiences.
- The **location of power** and **extralocal decision making**. By looking at how activation takes place we gain a greater understanding of the true location of decision making. Even this small sample shows the diversity of experience, and policy interpretation within this institution, which at times could generate inequalities, and misrecognitions within students' lived experience.

**References**

<sup>1</sup>BALL, S.J. (1993) What is policy? Texts, trajectories and toolboxes. Discourse13(2) 10–17  
<sup>2</sup>LIGHTFOOT, N. (2015). Chapter 9 In Exploring Education at Postgraduate Level: Policy, theory and practice. In: O'GRADY, A. and COTTLE, V. (eds.). Taylor & Francis,  
<sup>3</sup>MCCOY, L. (2014). Producing "What the Deans Know". In: SMITH, D. E. and TURNER, S. M. (eds.). Incorporating Texts into Institutional Ethnographies. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, .  
<sup>4</sup>SMITH, D. E. 2006. Institutional ethnography as practice, Rowman & Littlefield.  
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