# Engaged Scholarship and Collaborative Service-Learning in Refugee Resettlement: Potential and Challenges



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### **Scholarly Inspirations**

- Community Service Providers & Clients
- Engaged Scholarship Literature: E. Boyer (1996);
   P. Freire (1970)
- Transformative Learning Theory: Mezirow (1991)
- Anthropology of Refugees: B. Harrell-Bond, E. Colson, D. Haines, J. Holtzman, M. Agier
- Service-Learning in Anthropology: A. Keene
- Personal: Bill Moyers; Sara Lawrence-Lightfoot (2009) The Third Chapter: Passion, Risk, and Adventure in the 25 Years After 50.
- My Students



### **Cross-Cultural Experiential Learning**



- Language
- Pop Culture
- Food\*
- Dress
- Dance
- Religion
- Politics



### **Cross-Cultural Lessons in Social Justice**



- The Refugee Experience
- Human Rights and Morality
- Ethnocentrism & Racism
- Kinship & Gender Relations
- Assimilation & Identity
- Political Negligence
- Inequality & Poverty

### **Community Service Activities**







- Befriending; cultural brokering
- ELL and homework tutoring
- Health care assistance
- Capacity building: employment assistance; cultural adjustment; agency internships; material needs
- Community engagement
- Awareness raising; advocacy

### **Awareness and Advocacy**



- 661 blog posts; 285 comments
- Online educational videos
- Campus film & panel events (3)
- NIH Fellowship bed bug study
- Campus partnerships among affiliated social justice causes
- Linkages with immigrant and refugee rights organizations, & community service providers













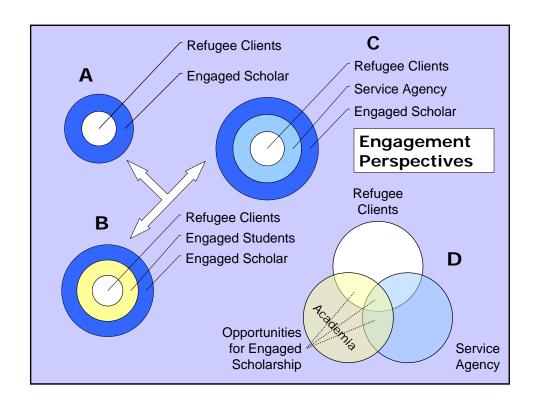


### **How Is This Experience Transformative?**

- Best and most effective way to learn about oneself is to learn about other cultures and ways they differ so much from ours. (1)
- Learning about ourselves is a movement toward personal growth and development. (2)
- Cross-cultural encounters provide the opportunity for personal growth because disorienting experiences must be embraced and surmounted in the process. (3)
- (1) Hall, E. (1992) An Anthropology of Everyday Life. Doubleday, NY (2) Adler, P. (1975) The Transitional Experience: An Alternative View of Culture Shock. Journal of Humanistic Psychology 15:13-23.
  (3) Montuori, A. and U. Fahim (2004) Cross-Cultural Encounter as an Opportunity for
- Personal Growth. Journal of Humanistic Psychology 44:243-265.

#### **Mechanisms of Transformation**

- Need for practical application of concepts: culture, cultural relativity, ethnocentrism.
- Partner and group collaborations.
- Exposure to cultural alternatives:
  - Focus on relationship vs. task
  - Focus on collective vs. individual
  - · Polychronic, nonlinear view of time
  - Subtle, indirect means of expression
  - Concern with harmony & saving face



### **Vetting Collaborative Scholarship**

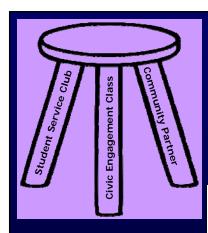
- igNation Refugee Outreach Blog
- Central States Anthropological Society
- Chicago Area Undergrad Research Symposium
- Loyola Undergrad Research Symposium
- Loyola Focus on Teaching
- National Refugee and Immigrant Conference
- Loyola Community Engagement Symposium
- Society for Applied Anthropology
- International Association for Research on Service-Learning and Community Engagement



### **Main Challenges**



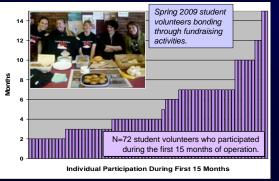
- Linkage with pedagogy
- Topic interdisciplinarity
- Academic cycles limit program development
- Communication barriers
- Health and safety concerns
- Emotional connections
- Demanding clients
- Personality/Cultural conflicts
- Learning to distinguish justice versus charity



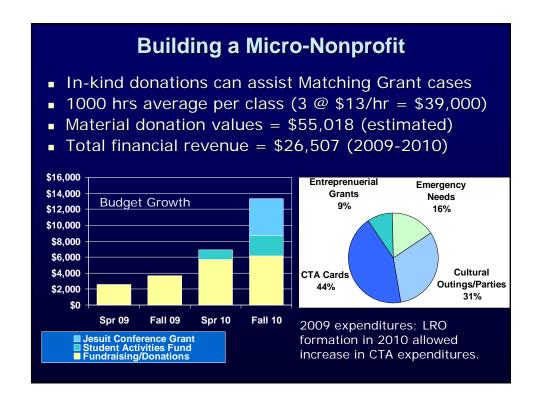
## 65% Exceed 3 mos.38% Exceed 6 mos.14% Exceed 9 mos.

### **Seeking Sustainability**

- Responsible action
- Dependence on faculty
- Monitoring student engagement







### Estimates on used items based on the Salvation Army Donation Value Guide

\$26,800	Winter Clothing Drives (3)
	(coats, sweaters, hats, gloves)
\$18,300	Household Items
	(furniture, welcome packs)
\$5,925	Health Supplies
	(500 hygiene kits, OTC meds)
\$2,404	418 CTA Passes
	(one-day passes @ \$5.75)
\$1,200	Community Events on Campus
	(seasonal holiday parties)
\$389	ELL Tutoring Resources
	(workbooks, picture dictionaries)

### **Organizational Challenges**



- Effects of shifting gov't policies & VolAg resources.
- Dependence on faculty/staff availability.
- Lack of campus space for program activities.
- Structural organization.
- Communication: free agents; free riders; club members vs. enrolled students; Center for Experiential Learning.





### Family Partner Program (FPP) Self-Study

- Assessment of befriending/mentoring component of this larger program.
- Ethnographic interviews of students, agency staff, and refugee clients.
- Goal: improvement of program delivery and effectiveness.

### **Resettlement Agency Perspective**

- Good Agreement with FPP Participants:
  - How volunteers can play advocacy roles unavailable to the agency.
  - What kinds of activities should be conducted.
- Internal Disagreements:
  - How and what clients are told about the FPP.
  - What role the Volunteer Coordinator plays.
  - How volunteers are prepared for the experience.







### **Client Perspectives**

- Value of program as a form of relocation adjustment.
- Critical role as ELL tutors.
- Length & frequency of visits.
- Duration of the program.
- Activities and roles that volunteers should play.
- Which family members should receive the most attention.



### **Student Perspectives**

- Feelings of inadequacy in their role.
- Challenged by need for flexibility in their role in response to individual client needs.
- Problems dealing with relationship boundary negotiations & transgressions.
- Concerns about "structural negligence" in refugee services & social injustices.



### **Instructor's Perspective**

- Opportunity to integrate service, pedagogy, and scholarly research.
- Challenge of cultivating students with sufficient capacity with detachment needed to facilitate an accurate critical perspective.
- Challenging students to see the relationship of research to service.
- Increased demands of engaged scholarship.



### **Self-Study Conclusions**

- Agency and university would benefit from more investment in program.
- Regular volunteer training is needed.
- Faculty and students need better understanding of locally available resources for refugees.
- Routine monitoring and assessment of student volunteers is needed.
- Family partnerships would benefit from making matches closer to time of arrival and for longer durations.