

MEC Media Education Conference 16.6.2015, Salla, Finland

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THE AIM

- The aim is to produce knowledge about young peoples' sport-related digital media practices
- Research questions:
 - How does agentive identity appear in young freestyle skiers' digital media practices?
 - 2. What do freestyle skiers' digital media practices tell us about learning and identity construction in online and offline environments?

BACKGROUND

- There is not enough research evidence on how digital media are meaningful to young peoples' learning and lives
- Digital media practices:
 - provide tools for organizing and directing a youth's cognitive, emotional and social life (van den Beemt et al., 2011; Baki et al, 2008), and
 - promote athletes' engagement in the sport and can build a sense of belonging with their "crews" (Jones, 2011).

FREESKIING

- Freeskiing is creative in nature (Numminen & Särmö, 2013); the idea is to do tricks in slopes, rails and urban environments
- Freeskiers are active media producers and consumers
 - They post pictures and videos of the sport on various social media sites, like Instagram, Facebook and Vimeo
- www.newschoolers.com

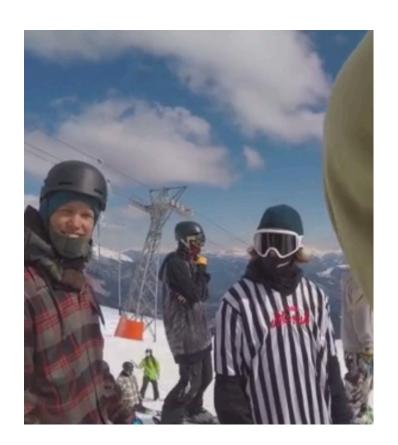


THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

- Identity is an analytic tool for investigating learning (Sfard & Prusak, 2005)
 - Identity is a process of evolving stories about a person
 - Actual identity: "I am a good freeskier"
 - Designated identity: "I want to be a good freeskier"
 - Learning closes the gap between actual and designated identity
- Learning is not just acquiring knowledge or a set of skills, but also living out agentive identities (Hull & Katz, 2006)

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

- Identity is simultaneously an individual, social and cultural phenomenon;
 - Identity is collectively shaped and constructed in social settings (Holland et al., 1998; Nasir & Cooks, 2009)



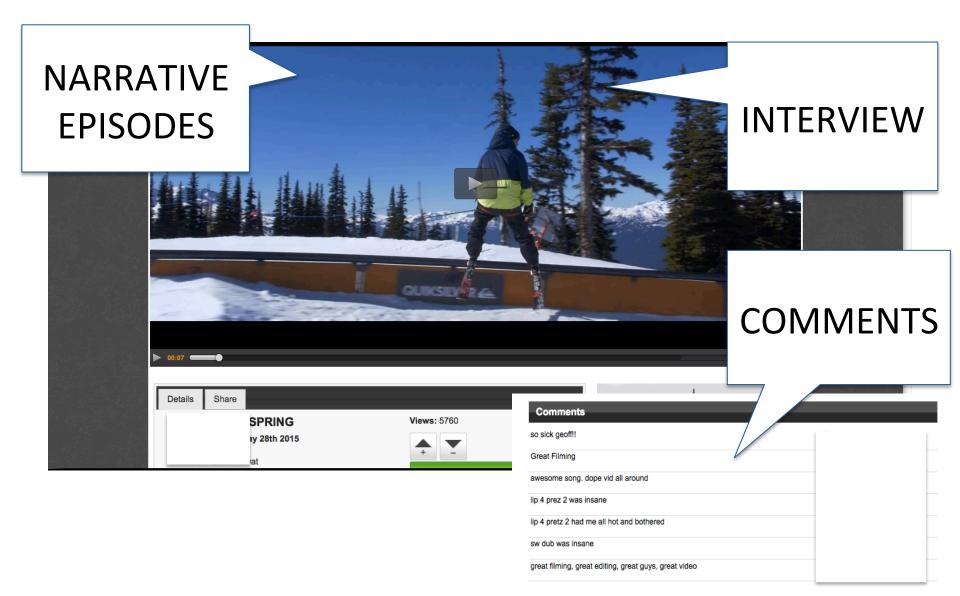
METHOD

- The sport-related digital media practices of a freeskier (Martin) were examined and analyzed
- The data include:
 - a collection of public digital media uploads on Vimeo,
 Instagram, and Newschoolers.com between August
 2014 and May 2015, and interview data
- Content analysis and narrative analysis was applied

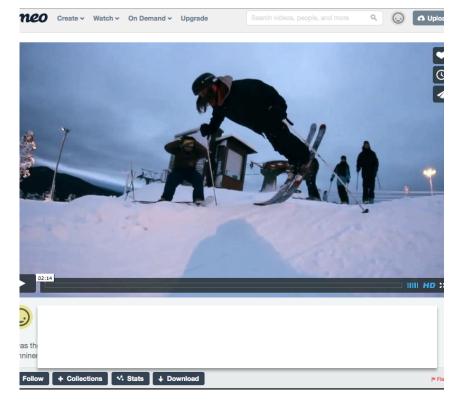
DATA ANALYSIS

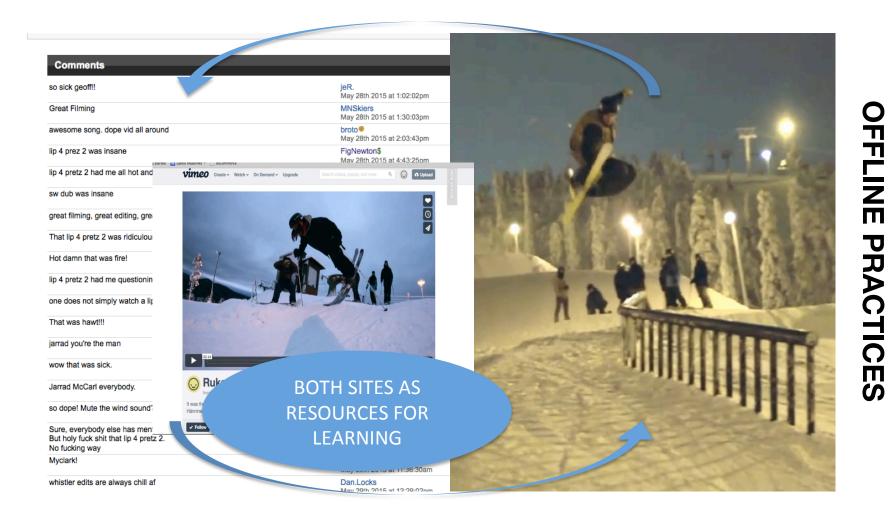
Social Media Forum	Posts	Views in 7 days	Views in total	Likes	Comments
Vimeo Newschoolers.com	Video 1 Video 2 Video 3 Video 4 Video 5	1605 1776 3501 2962 4675	2215 2381 4449 3444 5384	14 22 53 20 110	8 17 29 12 49

DATA ANALYSIS



 "The Homies," as a group of freeskiers have named themselves, are fully engaged in both online and offline sportrelated cultures that seem to be blurred

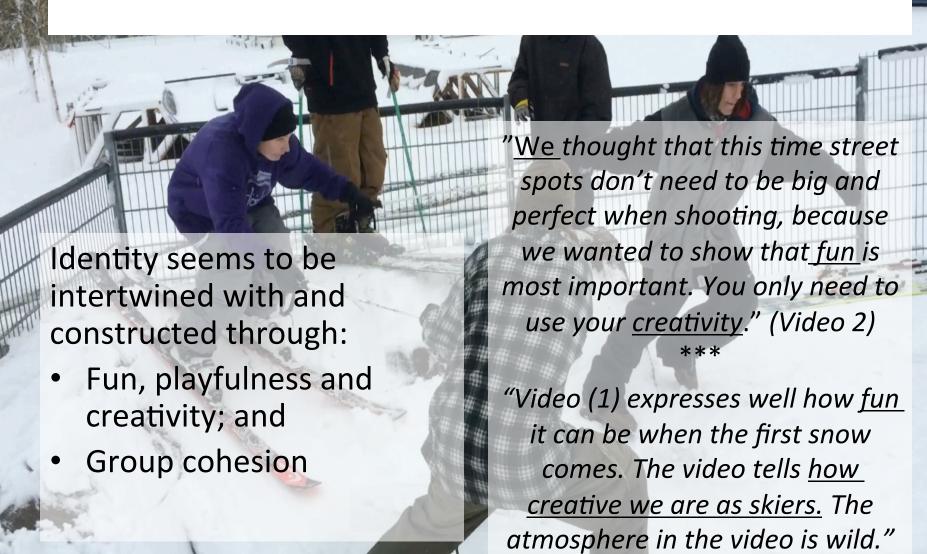




- The audience analyzes skiing and videos, from tricks to broader issues such as feelings portrayed in the videos, and style
- At best, a video edit reflects the best editing and the best skiing:

"The video (5) could be said to be my masterpiece. In it, I can see my best skiing and editing of what I have done so far. It took a lot of time to shoot and edit this video. There is a flow in this video. And from it, I got a lot of good feedback."

- Identity is constructed through feedback "If you get good feedback, it feels good. And if you get bad feedback, you find out what things you have to practice more. The feedback is almost always positive. Good feedback is a prize for hard work."
- Boosting and encouraging are usual Examples: "So sick!" "Love it" "OOOOOHHHHHHH my last shot" "Supreme" "My favourite this year so far!"



CONCLUSION

- Young people sport-related digital media practices seem to play an important role in learning and identity construction:
 - in producing a sense of individual and collective agency (see Dieterle & Clarke, 2009); and a group coherence: without the group, you could not be "you", because without the group you would not have "teachers" or an audience
 - in closing the gap between actual and designated identities (see Sfard & Prusak, 2005)



Thank you!