

# Fostering Media Literacy Competencies for Navigating Digital Media Cultures: Findings of a Comparative Study in Southeast Asia.

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**Communications Research in Digital Age**  
International Communication Association  
Asia Regional Conference 2017

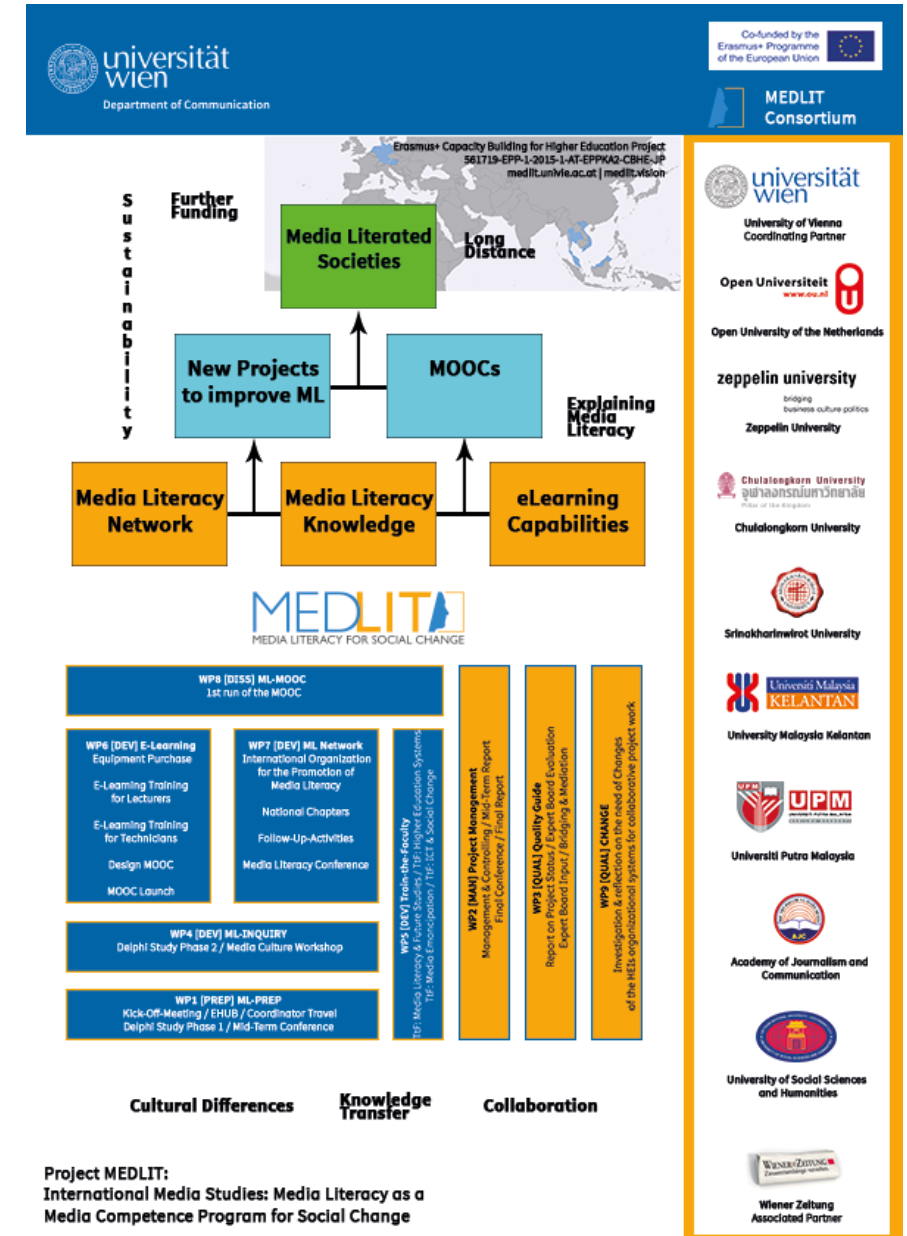
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Session A2: Digital Media Applications  
Friday, 15<sup>th</sup> December 2017



# Project MEDLIT



**International Media Studies:**

**Media Literacy as a Media Competence Program for Social Change**

<http://medlit.vision>

561719-EPP-1-2015-1-AT-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP



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Erasmus+ Programme  
of the European Union



# International Collaboration



University of Vienna  
Coordinating Partner



University Malaysia Kelantan



Chulalongkorn University



Academy of Journalism and  
Communication

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Open University of the Netherlands



Universiti Putra Malaysia



Srinakharinwirot University



University of Social Sciences  
and Humanities



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bridging  
business culture politics

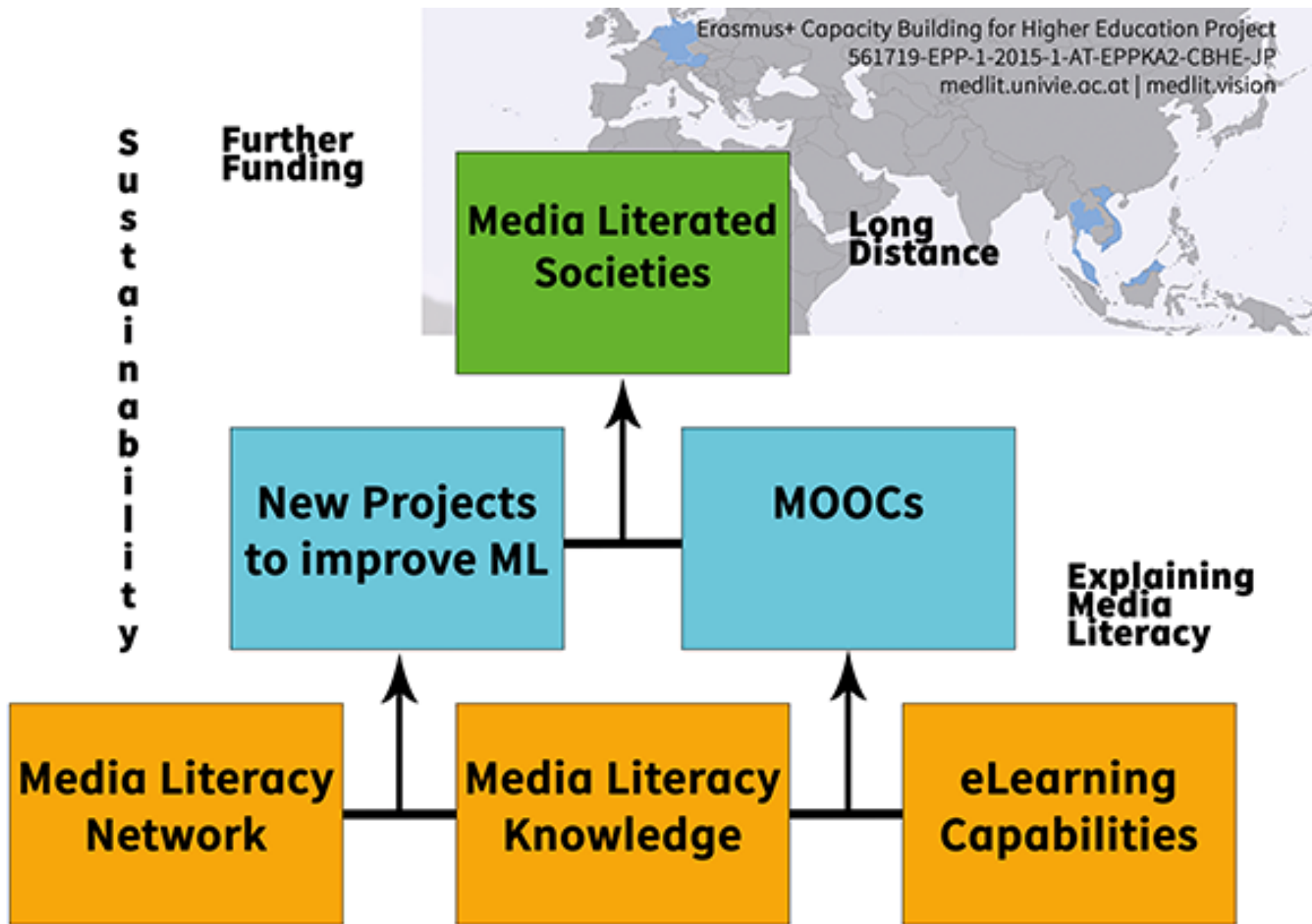
Zeppelin University

Malaysia

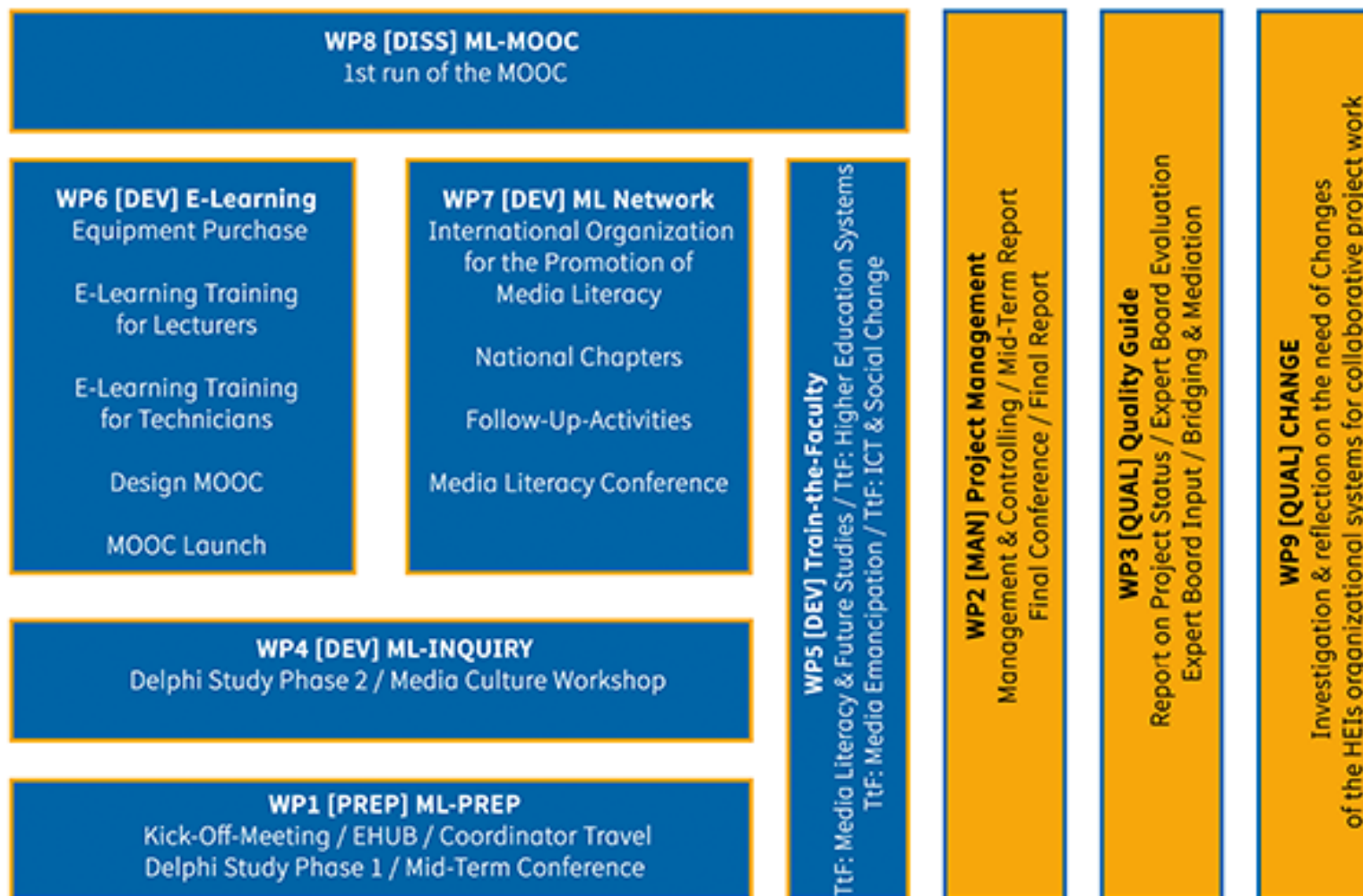
Thailand

Vietnam





# Activities / Work Packages



**Extended Two Years Projects**  
October 15<sup>th</sup>, 2015 to  
March 14<sup>th</sup>, 2018

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# Sources of Media Literacy Knowledge

**Academic  
Reflection**

## **Workshops**

Media Culture  
Media Literacy & Future Studies  
Higher Education Systems  
Media Emancipation  
ICT & Social Change

**Professional /  
External Expertise**

## **Delphi Study**

2 WAVES  
Part of Preparation WP  
Media Literacy Inquiry

## **Pre-Existing Institutional Knowledge**

**Academic**

## **Future (Basic) Media Literacy**

**Synergy / Didactics / Reflection**

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# Delphi Study (Goals)

- Identifying media systemic and media culture specific aspects of the Southeast Asian Media Societies
- Conducting a Delphi study in collaboration with research teams from Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam to identify national experts' opinions on
  - Media literacy competencies
  - Future education on media communication and required competencies

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# Delphi Study (Method)

- Delphi technique is widely used in educational research
- Group communication process
- Experts judge, weigh and rank a certain problem
- Experts are not directly confronted
- Iteration process of two or more waves including feedback loops

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# Delphi Study (Stakeholders)

- National experts (in particular from the media fields)
- Media education, media production, politics and administration, NGOs, media companies, media practitioners, activists/civil society, observers and students, researchers.

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# Delphi Study (Limitations)

- Applied Science
  - It's a Erasmus+ CBHE project
  - Research is only a tool to generate an educational / higher education system output
- A Comparative Study
  - Different Media Systems
  - Different Media Culture
  - Different Media Literacy / Education

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# Delphi Study Facets

Media  
Culture

Media  
Literacy



Media  
Societies



Media  
System

cf. Guttman & Greenbaum 1998

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# Facet: Media Literacy

Skill-based approach to media literacy by Sonja Livingston  
(2004)

## **4 aspects/dimensions of media literacy:**

- Access
- Analysis
- Evaluation
- Creation

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# Facet: Media Culture



## **Analysed aspects/dimensions**

- Phenomenological level
- Epistemological level
- Normative level

(Adolf 2006)

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# Facet: Media System

## **Analysed aspects/dimensions**

- Market structure
- Market conduct
- Market performance (SCP-scheme)
- Media regulation
- Economic situation of the media system
- Content strategies of media companies within the media system

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(Wallner 2007)



# Field Work

The empirical work was conducted by the national research teams from Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam, in collaboration with the team from Zeppelin University

- Preliminary study
- First wave:
  - May to August 2016
  - open- and closed-ended questions, scale 1 (not important at all) – 6 (very important)
- Second wave:
  - December 2016 to February 2017
  - open- and closed-ended questionnaires, scales (1–6) and rankings
  - Feedback of 1st wave included

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# Findings (Malaysia)

- Representation of Reality / Trustworthiness
  - Skills, how to differentiate true from false
- Cultural Values / Communication Ethics, Human Rights
  - Responsible media use concerning culturally sensitive content
- Critical thinking / Manipulation
  - Evaluate effects of media content

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Table 3a: Means and SDs of ranking of normative understanding facet items of media literacy education (dimension: market structure, regulation, and cultural values) by stakeholder (Tamam et al. 2017, 12)

Dimension: Market structure, media regulations and cultural values	1 <sup>st</sup> wave	2 <sup>nd</sup> wave							
	Rank	All (n= 44)	E (n= 5)	GA (n= 8)	NA (n= 12)	P (n= 4)	NGO (n= 4)	PA (n= 6)	S (n= 5)
Communication ethics is important in order to create mutual respect and responsible media use.	[1]	1.75 <i>1.314</i> [1]	2.80 <i>1.788</i> [2]	1.87 <i>1.726</i> [1]	1.17 <i>.577</i> [1]	3.00 <i>2.160</i> [3]	1.00 <i>.000</i> [1]	1.50 <i>.547</i> [1]	1.80 <i>.836</i> [1]
Malaysian cultural values are important in order to analyze, create and disseminate culturally sensitive media content.	[2]	2.38 <i>1.401</i> [2]	3.20 <i>2.387</i> [3]	2.13 <i>1.246</i> [2]	2.42 <i>.792</i> [2]	2.75 <i>2.872</i> [2]	2.25 <i>.500</i> [2]	2.17 <i>1.169</i> [2]	2.00 <i>1.225</i> [2]
Media laws and regulations to create media content.	[3]	2.86 <i>.851</i> [3]	2.20 <i>.836</i> [1]	2.75 <i>.886</i> [3]	3.17 <i>.792</i> [3]	2.50 <i>.577</i> [1]	3.50 <i>.577</i> [4]	2.83 <i>.983</i> [3]	2.80 <i>1.095</i> [3]
Media ethics to create culturally sensitive media content (respect cultural and religious sensitivity).	[4]	3.57 <i>1.043</i> [4]	4.00 <i>1.224</i> [5]	3.50 <i>1.195</i> [4]	3.25 <i>.965</i> [4]	4.25 <i>.500</i> [5]	3.25 <i>.957</i> [3]	4.17 <i>.983</i> [4]	3.00 <i>1.000</i> [4]
Media laws and regulations in order to analyze media contents.	[5]	4.66 <i>1.119</i> [5]	3.80 <i>1.789</i> [4]	4.63 <i>.517</i> [6]	5.08 <i>.900</i> [5]	4.00 <i>1.155</i> [4]	5.25 <i>.500</i> [5]	5.00 <i>.000</i> [5]	4.20 <i>1.923</i> [6]
Media laws and regulations in order to determine what is appropriate to publish/broadcast.	[6]	4.79 <i>1.132</i> [6]	4.60 <i>1.140</i> [7]	4.62 <i>.916</i> [5]	5.17 <i>1.193</i> [6]	4.50 <i>1.290</i> [6]	5.25 <i>.500</i> [5]	5.17 <i>.408</i> [6]	3.80 <i>1.789</i> [5]
Intellectual property rights in order to ethically use and create media content.	[7]	5.41 <i>1.647</i> [7]	4.40 <i>2.701</i> [6]	5.37 <i>1.505</i> [7]	5.83 <i>.717</i> [7]	4.75 <i>2.629</i> [7]	6.50 <i>.577</i> [7]	5.33 <i>1.751</i> [7]	5.20 <i>1.923</i> [7]

Note: Figures in italic are standard deviation; Figures in [bracket] are rank in descending order of importance.

E= Educator; GA= Government agency; NA= News/media agency; P= Politician; NGO= Non-governmental organization; PA= Professional association; S= Student

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# Findings (Thailand)

- Responsible media use / differentiation between genres
  - Awareness, consideration, discretion, accountability
- Representation of reality within the media
- Knowledge about current affairs
- Access to information and ICT

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Table 11 Important knowledge and skills to prepare university students to become media literate in the future of the first and second-wave Delphi study (Sinthuphan et al. 2017, 17)

Item	Statement	1 <sup>st</sup> wave (n=10)	2 <sup>nd</sup> wave (n=40)	difference
19	Knowledge and ability to select information and media content that are relevant to one's needs	5.5	5.5	=
20	Knowledge and ability to distinguish different types of media genres	5.4	5.5	+0.1
21	Knowledge about the characteristics (qualities & aesthetic) of different media genres to demand desirable media content	5.2	4.8	-0.4
22	Knowledge about how media present reality	5.7	5.9	+0.2
23	Ability to see how (socio-economy, race/ethnicity, ideology) diversity (or lack thereof) is presented and represented in media content	5.6	5.2	-0.4
24	Ability to communicate and produce content with creativity and responsibility	5.7	5.6	-0.1
25	Knowledge about the positive and negative influence of media on people's daily life	5.6	5.5	-0.1
26	Ability to use media content with consideration and awareness	5.9*	6.0*	+0.1
27	Ability to create media content and/or communicate with discretion and accountability	5.7	5.5	-0.2
28	Knowledge about current affairs to demand better/desirable media content	4.9**	5.4	+0.6
29	Knowledge about relevant disciplines to demand better media content	5.2	5.0	-0.2
30	Ability to incorporate demand for better content and media/ICT skills to create desirable content	5	4.8**	-0.2
31	Knowledge about online opportunities and risks is important to create awareness in using new media	5.4	5.2	-0.2

Note: \* = Highest score, \*\* = Lowest score

# Findings (Vietnam)

- Knowledge about political, economic, cultural and historical contexts of the country
  - to participate and understand mass communication activities
- Ability to use foreign languages, e.g. English, to access the global media market
- Knowledge and skills about new media
  - new media plays in important role for societal participation
  - perceived to be one of the main information sources but not as information generator

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Table 4d. Media values and expectation

No	Statements	Del@1	Results Del@2				
		Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Managers	Practitioners	Edu. & Researchers	Users
17.15	Knowledge about online advantages and challenges (in order to create awareness in using the Internet platform for communicating)	4.79 (.097)	4.71 (1.222)	4.64	4.48	5.22	4.50
17.16	Knowledge and skills in journalistic writing and producing (in order to analyze the media content)	4.69 (.117)	4.62 (1.316)	4.45	4.41	5.28	4.25
17.18	Technical knowledge and skills to use computer and Internet (in order to access or create media content)	4.56 (.103)	4.57 (1.209)	4.90	4.30	4.94	4.33
17.19	Ability to use foreign languages, esp. English (in order to access global media market)	5.27 (.078)	5.34 (.874)	5.27	5.33	5.28	5.50
17.20	The skills of thinking critically about mass communication (in order to analyze and evaluate media content)	4.98 (.104)	5.24 (1.024)	5.36	5.11	5.50	5.00
17.26	Understanding of the audience's needs (in order to create, analyze and evaluate media content)	5.13 (.101)	5.16 (1.002)	5.18	4.96	5.61	4.92
17.27	Understanding of the audience's method of determining the meaning of the text (in order to create, analyze and evaluate media content)	4.86 (.102)	4.78 (1.077)	4.45	4.78	5.22	4.42
17.29	Knowledge about the mechanism of trust of the audience toward the media institutions	4.71 (.109)	4.46 (1.301)	5.09	4.33	5.03	4.33
17.30	Knowledge about the freedom of speech (in order to analyze, evaluate and take part in the field of media)	4.81 (.101)	4.91 (.942)	4.55	4.78	5.33	4.92
17.31	Knowledge and skills in using the new media (in order to create, analyze, evaluate and distribute media content)	4.99 (.093)	5.18 (.929)	5.27	4.96	5.39	5.25

# Cross-Country Results

Media and Communication ethics

Knowledge about media content and role

Critical thinking, manipulation

Representation of reality

Knowledge about cultural context (current affairs, social, political, economical context)

Media laws and regulations

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# Sustainability of the Delphi Study



- Stakeholders stay an important group
  - Evaluators of national MOOCs (“3<sup>rd</sup> Delphi”)
  - Future Members of MEDLITnet
- Findings
  - Creation of MOOCs
  - Future revisions of national MOOCs / Future MOOCs
  - Future revisions of courses & other teaching (materials)
- Academic Publication

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Wallner  
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# Thank you for your attention!



*Please feel free to contact us for further information*

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*Follow the project on ResearchGate*

<https://www.researchgate.net/project/MEDLIT-International-Media-Studies-Media-Literacy-as-a-Media-Competence-Program-for-Social-Change>

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