Digitala distinktioner Klass och kontinuitet i unga mäns vardagliga mediepraktiker

Engl. transl.: Digital distinctions: Class and continuity in young men’s everyday media practices

# Details

## Year

2011

## Scope

Local

## Countries

Sweden

## Type

Empirical research – Qualitative

## Methodologies

Interview

## Researched Groups

Children

## Children Ages

Other

## Other Childrens Age Group

16-19 years old

## Consents

Consent obtained from children

## Informed Consent

Consent obtained

## Ethics

Ethical considerations and/or protocol mentioned in the research design

## URL

https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:739329/FULLTEXT02.pdf

## Data Set Availability

Not mentioned

# Goals

"...the thesis sets out explore how social class matters in young men’s everyday relationship to digital media under conditions of virtually unlimited access to the internet. This implies a broader concept of class than being just a matter of differences in material resources and technical access to the cultural infrastructure of a society. More specifically, the thesis delves into the ways in which male students from diverse upper secondary schools and study programmes perceive, orient themselves and navigate in their everyday world of digital media and how they do so from their different class positions in social space. By doing so, it seeks to contribute to the existing knowledge about how young people incorporate digital media in their everyday lives, and to advance our understanding of the structural premises of this process. It also presents an empirically grounded critique of popular beliefs about (a) the internet as a democratizing force, (b) young people as a “digital generation”, and (c) social class as an increasingly redundant category for understanding how people create identity and lead their lives in advanced capitalist societies.
The problem to which the study aims to provide an answer can be posed as a question: How does class matter for the ways in which young men perceive, orient themselves and navigate in relation to digital media in their everyday lives, and in what way can this contribute to the reproduction of social power relations? The first part of the question is given an empirical answer, whereas the second part is answered theoretically based on the empirical results. This is done in the concluding chapter of the book.
" (Author, 379-380)