



Overview

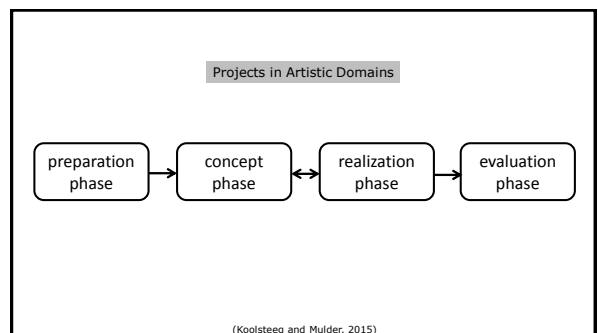
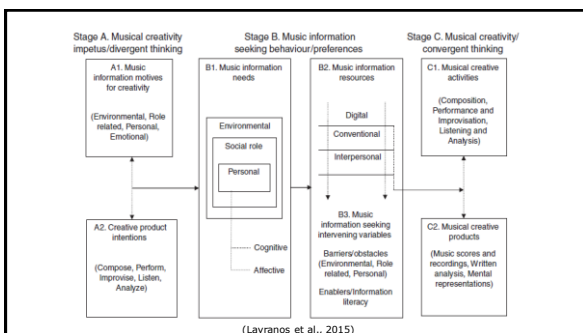
- Introduction
- Method
- Results
- Discussion

Introduction BACKGROUND

- Information seeking in music...
 - mainly focuses on finding music for leisure (listening); see e.g., Laplante & Downie (2011)
 - has been researched in musical education; see e.g., Meyers & Ishimura (2016)
 - has been researched in non-professional musical contexts (i.e., amateur practice); see e.g., Lavranos et al. (2015)

Introduction BACKGROUND

- Information seeking in music...
 - should be scrutinized in contemporary professional contexts to get information on professional information seeking behavior
 - Analyzing such behavior of 'subject matter experts' results in much-needed information for conservatories (i.e., to design task-centered IL instruction)



Introduction QUESTIONS

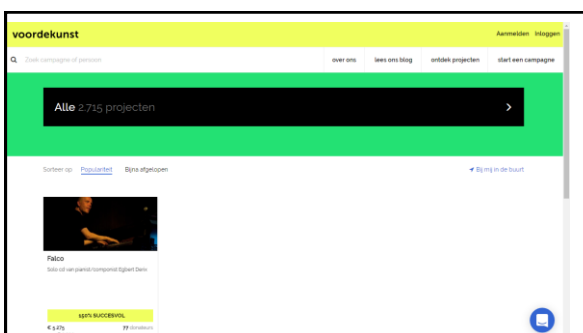
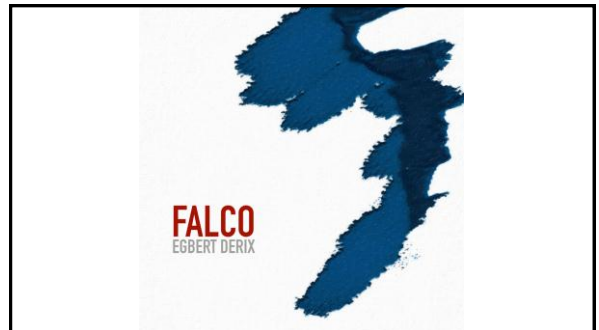
- RQ1: What comprises musical information-seeking behavior of a professional musician when executing a musical project?
- RQ2: Does musical information-seeking behavior relate to specific project phases?
- RQ3: Does the professional's information-seeking behavior fit Lavranos et al.'s model?

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Method

- Case
 - Professional musician (popular, jazz, and improvised music); Professional > 25 years
 - Musical project: 'Falco', solo piano
 - Project includes composition, improvisation, performance, recording (2-CD), listening, analysis
 - Crowd funded project



Method

- Procedure
 - Data collection:
 - Narrative interview (2 hours; cf. Stroobants (2005))
 - Semi-structured interview (2 hours)
 - Weblog crowd funding site, Personal website, Autobiographical work
 - Data analysis:
 - Thematic open coding of interview data, blog posts, website, and book

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Results RQ1

- *goal-directed internet searches*: to find information on musicians and solo piano music
 - Facebook Appreciation Groups
 - Amazon (for books on musicians)
 - Websites
- *data-driven 'opportunistic' searches*: to get inspired
 - Online, see above, and YouTube
 - Offline, e.g. in record stores (a dying breed in retail...)

Results RQ2

- Project phases identified. However, many *iterations* especially between concept phase and realization phase
- Unforeseen *critical incidents* influence project processes (e.g., Paul Bley; crowd funding success)
- Information seeking constituents part of all phases
 - 'opportunistic searches' prevail
 - goal-directed search, especially for booklet CD

Results RQ3

- Model helps to identify information needs and subsequent information seeking behavior in context professional musical projects
- Information needs were not regarded problems
- Sources were both digital and conventional
- IPS aimed at informing both *musical activities* (e.g., composition, improvisation, recording) and *musical products* (e.g., CD Booklet)

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Discussion

- Model Lavranos et al. interesting framework to describe IPS in context professional musical projects
- It seems that information seeking is not crucial for project success. However, it helps to 'nourish' creativity

Discussion FUTURE RESEARCH

- Scaling up:
 - Multi-case studies
 - Longitudinal studies
 - Observational studies (triangulation of methods)

Questions

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