

The Whole Picture: Journalistic identity practices in words and images on Twitter

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Purpose

This study combines a visual content analysis of the images journalists use in their Twitter profiles with analyses of their profile text and tweets to examine how journalists represent themselves online with an eye toward individual and organizational branding.

Methods

Header Image

Appears only on the profile page itself. Wide and short dimensions accommodate great variety of imagery.

- Individual, personal
- Individual, professional
- News organization the person works for
- Journalism in general
- Related to beat
- Other/landscape/etc

Profile Photo

Appears alongside the user's name in every post. A major method of online visual presentation of self.

- Logo use (overlay or full)
- Person present
 - Eye contact
 - Smile
 - Cropping
 - Selfie
 - Clothing
 - Work action

Collection

- Cision database of U.S. journalists: 25,599
- Sampled 400 journalists proportionally by media type (final N = 381)
 - 58% Newspapers
 - 19% Television
 - 18% News websites
 - 5% Radio

Findings

Journalists choose a branding approach and apply it consistently across their profiles, with most profiles consisting of a professional headshot but notably lacking organizational identifiers such as logos. Journalists also tend to lean toward professional rather than personal images in their profile and header photos, indicating a possible predilection for professional identity over personal on social media.

RQ1: How do journalists visually represent themselves on Twitter?

66% had a header image



Logo in profile

More likely to have news organization or beat depicted in header image and less likely to have "other" (landscapes, etc) ($\chi^2(7) = 26.34, p < .001$)

98% had a profile photo



Professionally-dressed in profile

- Less likely to smile ($\chi^2(1) = 4.01, p < .05$)
- Less likely to be a selfie ($\chi^2(1) = 9.17, p < .01$)
- More likely to have a logo ($\chi^2(1) = 4.08, p < .05$)
- More likely to work for news website (casually-dressed more likely to be newspaper or TV) ($\chi^2(3) = 25.707, p < .001$)

RQ2: How do journalists' visual representations compare with their written representation?

Overall: Journalists were consistent across their profiles in leaning toward either personal or professional styles

Depict beat in header image



More likely to mention beat in their written bio ($\chi^2(7) = 23.32, p < .001$)



Logo in profile

- More likely to reference employer's Twitter handle ($\chi^2(1) = 22.97, p < .001$)
- Less likely to write personal information in their bio ($\chi^2(1) = 25.464, p < .001$)



Professionally-dressed in profile

More likely to reference employer's Twitter handle ($\chi^2(1) = 7.57, p < .01$)



Selfie

More likely to include personal info in their written bio ($\chi^2(1) = 4.58, p < .05$)

RQ3: How do journalists' visual representations compare with their tweets?

Overall: Few connections. The way journalists tweet has almost nothing to do with how they represent themselves visually in their profiles. Only a few connections were found among journalists who send tweets containing elements of organizational branding (mentioning the news organization they work for or their co-workers there).

When tweets contained organizational branding



Less likely to be in the personal or "other" categories and more likely to depict their beat or their news organization ($\chi^2(6) = 22.32, p < .001$)