

معهد الجزيرة للإعلام
زمالة الجزيرة - 2021
ورقة بحثية



بيانات يفضلها إنستغرام: استخدام
العناصر البصرية لعرض ما هو أكثر
من الأرقام على حساب "مختبرات
الجزيرة AJ Labs" على إنستغرام.

ماتياس فيليب

مشرف البحث
د. أروى الكعبي

Aljazeera Fellowship Program:

A program launched by Al Jazeera Media Institute which aims to encourage academic research as well as to provide journalists and researchers with an opportunity to gain practical experiences and learn about applied practices in an in-depth way that contributes to the improvement of the profession of journalism, with the help of many Arab and international institutions.

Mathias-Felipe de-Lima-Santos

Researcher at the University of Navarra, Spain, under the JOLT project. Previously, he was a Visiting Researcher at the Queensland University of Technology (QUT), Australia. He is co-editor of the book “Journalism, Data and Technology in Latin America” 2021. He researches changing journalistic practice with a particular focus on business models, data, and novel technologies.

Dr. Arwa Kooli

Arwa Kooli has been a Tunisian journalist and also a Faculty member at the Institute of Press and Information Sciences in Tunisia (IPSI) since 2011. She teaches the data journalism course and various courses at IPSI including a Transnational Classroom as a collaboration between the IPSI and the School of Communication Studies (SCS) at Kent State University, Ohio, U.S.A. Her research focuses on new media, journalism education, science journalism and communication. She is also a data journalism and digital journalism trainer, and collaborates with international media training organizations

Abstract

News outlets are developing formats dedicated to social platforms that capture audience attention, such as Instagram stories, Facebook Instant articles, and YouTube videos. In some cases, these formats are created in collaboration with the tech companies themselves. At the same time, the use of data-driven storytelling is becoming increasingly integrated into the ever-complex business models of news outlets, generating more impact and visibility. Previous studies have focused on studying these two effects separately. To address this gap in the literature, this paper identifies and analyzes the use of data journalism on the Instagram content of AJ Labs, the team dedicated to producing data-driven and interactive stories for the Al Jazeera news network. Drawing upon a mixed-method approach, this study examines the use and characteristics of data stories on social media platforms. Results suggest that there is reliance on producing visual content that covers topics such as politics and violence. In general, AJ Labs relies on the use of infographics and produces its own unique data. To conclude, this paper suggests potential ways to improve the use of Instagram to tell data stories.

Keywords

data journalism, Instagram, data visualization, social media platforms, visual storytelling, Al Jazeera

بيانات يفضلها إنستغرام: استخدام العناصر البصرية لعرض ما هو أكثر من الأرقام على حساب «مختبرات الجزيرة AJ Labs» على إنستغرام

الملخص

تعتمد وسائل الإعلام إلى تطوير أشكال من المحتوى مخصصة للعرض على منصات التواصل الاجتماعي، تضمن جذب اهتمام المتابعين، وذلك مثل قصص إنستغرام، والمقالات المتضمنة على فيسبوك، ومقاطع الفيديو على يوتيوب. وفي بعض الحالات، يتم تطوير هذه الأشكال بالتعاون مع الشركات التقنية. من جهة أخرى، يحظى استخدام التقارير القائمة على البيانات بأهمية متزايدة في نماذج الأعمال التي باتت تتسم بقدر غير مسبوق من التعقيد، وذلك لأهداف تتعلق بتوليد المزيد من الأثر (impact) والظهورية (visibility). وفي حين ركزت دراسات سابقة على دراسة هذين الجانبين بشكل منفصل، فإن هذه الورقة تسعى لسد هذه الفجوة، ومحاولة تحديد وتحليل استخدام صحافة البيانات على محتوى حساب «مختبرات الجزيرة» على إنستغرام، وهو الفريق المتخصص داخل شبكة الجزيرة في إنتاج قصص تفاعلية تعتمد على البيانات. وبالاعتماد على مقاربة متعددة المنهجيات، تنظر هذه الدراسة في قصص البيانات على منصات التواصل الاجتماعي على مستوى استخدامها وسماتها. وتوضح النتائج وجود اعتماد على إنتاج محتوى بصري يغطي قضايا في مواضيع مثل السياسة والعنف. وقد اعتمد حساب «مختبرات الجزيرة» عمومًا على استخدام الرسوم الإنفوغرافية وإنتاج البيانات الخاصة به. وأخيرًا، تستعرض الدراسة سببًا مقترحة لتطوير كيفية استخدام إنستغرام في نقل قصص البيانات.

الكلمات المفتاحية

صحافة البيانات، إنستغرام، العرض البصري للبيانات، منصات التواصل الاجتماعي، القصص البصرية، الجزيرة

ماثياس-فيليب دي-ليما-سانتوس، كلية علوم الاتصال، جامعة نافارا، إسبانيا
mdelimas@unav.es, <https://orcid.org/00007381-8879-0001>

د. أروى الكعلي، معهد الصحافة وعلوم الإخبار، جامعة منوبة، تونس
arwa.kooli@gmail.com, <https://orcid.org/00004309-1172-0002>

Index



Introduction	7	
	8	Theoretical Background
Methodology	11	
	15	Findings
Discussion and Conclusion	22	
	24	References

Introduction

The concept of data journalism has matured among news organizations over the last years. Collecting, filtering, and analyzing datasets are becoming gradually integrated into the ever-complex business models of news outlets around the world. Thus, data journalism, once conceived as “fluid and mutable” (Hermida & Young, 2019, p. 45), has shifted from the niche and innovation spheres “to that of delivery” (Bradshaw, 2021, p.393). That is to say, getting people to actually use it.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, many news outlets were able to leverage their use of data and technology to report on the global death toll and infection rates. However, in an age with an abundance of content and increasing demands upon audience attention, news outlets have to work symbiotically with tech platforms to capture this attention, resulting in novel news formats such as Facebook Instant articles and YouTube videos. Thus, we can contend that the attention economy has affected news production and consumption (Myllylahti, 2020), leading practitioners to incorporate these platforms as part of the news routine.

Social media platforms have given opportunities to media outlets to reach broader audiences and engage with them more dynamically (Bucher & Helmond, 2018). Additionally, the advent of communication technologies has enabled the transmission of cultural ideas across borders, which has undoubtedly contributed to bridging the gap between media organizations and audiences. These platforms have

also brought challenges and revealed the weaknesses in the business models of the media companies (Karlsson, 2011). Overall, these changes require a distinct logic of news production and consumption that the news media industry was used to but publishers are still struggling to follow up the issue (Sacco & Bossio, 2017).

As far as we know, no previous research has investigated the use of data journalism in social media platforms, especially on Instagram. The purpose of this study is to investigate how a particular social media platform (Instagram) has been incorporated by Al Jazeera (AJ), an important news network in the Arab region. Furthermore, AJ produces content directed toward the citizens of the Global South, where there is a substantial audience for mobile news (Zayani, 2021). In addition, AJ provides services beyond the Arabic language, relying on English to serve wider audiences.

Several studies have focused on studying data journalism from a Western perspective (Knight, 2015; Mutsvairo, 2019; Stalph, 2018; Zamith, 2019), but these studies tend to be limited to a few countries (Appelgren et al., 2019). Conversely, the Arab region has received little attention despite the important data-driven endeavors that have continuously developed in the region, such as InfoTimes (Egypt) and Al Jazeera (Qatar). Previous studies have indicated that journalism in the Arab region is emotive, which challenges the development of evidence-based reporting (Bebawi, 2019). Furthermore, the access to information is marginal in the Arab region due to the

lack of an open data culture and freedom of information laws—except for Lebanon, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, Yemen, and Jordan (Lewis & Nashmi, 2019; Salimi, 2019). Despite being an outlier, Al Jazeera suffers from similar challenges to its peers in the Arab region (Lewis & Nashmi, 2019), such as the lack of open data. This makes AJ an interesting case study.

Drawing on a literature review of data journalism and social media platforms, this study aims to understand how Instagram can be more than just an afterthought for data journalism. Following a mixed-method approach that combines content analysis and semi-structured interviews with members of AJ Labs (Al Jazeera’s data and interactive team) and their collaborators, we propose to answer the following research questions:

RQ1: What are the features of AJ Labs’ data stories on Instagram?

RQ2: How does AJ Labs use Instagram’s affordances to visualize data?

RQ3: To what extent does AJ Labs abide by the norms and routines of data journalism put forward by Western literature to produce data-driven content for Instagram? In what manner is AJ Labs able to develop different (i.e., its own) practices and routines?

RQ4: How can Instagram be used to drive data narratives and become more than a tool to promote web-based data journalism content?

This project aims to understand how AJ Labs is creating data stories for Instagram, one of the most popular contemporary platforms for visual content (Vázquez-Herrero et al.,

2019). Additionally, this study explores ways to attract audiences and make data stories more accessible and understandable to the public. The article concludes by examining several implications of this approach and proposing new better ways to take advantage of Instagram’s technological affordances, that is, for “understanding and analysing social media interfaces and the relations between technology and its users” (Bucher & Helmond, 2018, p. 235).

Theoretical background

Platforms: a symbiotic relationship with news media

Since the advent of the internet and its proliferation through mobile, journalism has increasingly become entangled with the platform ecosystem. This means that digital technologies have lowered the barriers for the public to access information, thereby facilitating distribution and enabling more users to consume media content (Rifkin, 2014). In part, this can be attributed to the rise of social network sites (SNSs), which provided mechanisms for users to exchange information and learn from each other. This emerging media ecology has changed users’ roles from passive consumers of information to active “producers” (Bruns, 2018) that contribute to produce news stories. This forced a change in the pattern of production across the industry, which moved away from a one-to-many model toward a many-to-many approach (Belair-Gagnon et al., 2019). Media outlets no longer exclusively

produce news for the masses, and this shift requires new forms of communicating and engaging with the public.

Over time, SNSs have evolved from purely personal use to commercial use, exploiting users' data as part of their business models (Evens & Van Damme, 2016). In parallel, users have embraced mobile as the primary way to access the internet in recent years (Dunaway et al., 2018). These online social networks evolved alongside the rise in mobile devices, seizing new affordances and possibilities to engage users. Thus, SNSs quickly developed into platforms that offer many more services than only connecting people, but each social media platform has different affordances that impact how users interact and engage in different ways; that is, "each platform is adopted by somewhat different communities for different purposes, developing community-specific norms and conventional practices" (Yarchi et al., 2021, p. 103). In general, these affordances can be understood as material artifacts such as media technologies that allow people to interact with social media platforms (Bucher & Helmond, 2018).

To cope with this new ecosystem, news media outlets had to adapt their business models to these new parameters while simultaneously dealing with a steadily shrinking advertisement revenue which was lost to these platforms and the big tech companies behind them (Myllylahti, 2018). Concurrently, news media organizations had to bring their content to social media platforms, which have a "monopoly over their audiences and their audiences' attention" (Myllylahti, 2020, p. 569). News organizations were forced to adopt a mobile-first approach (Westlund, 2013) while modifying the reporting formats to bring

new journalistic outputs to social media platforms.

News organizations' presence on these platforms is important not only to promote content and increase the traffic to news portals (Sacco & Bossio, 2017) but also as a new form to reach, communicate, interact, and engage with different audiences (Holton & Lewis, 2011). People are searching for short up-to-date news stories presented in innovative formats in these settings (Vázquez-Herrero et al., 2019). Despite these users looking for the same type of content, each platform has its own audience. Social media platforms like Twitter and Facebook have older user bases compared to Instagram, which has a younger audience (in general, 30 and under) (Li et al., 2021). For some news organizations, Instagram is a tool to interact with sources, share stories and content, or bring behind-the-scenes information to the public, while others use it to enhance the brand's visibility and interaction with young audiences (Vázquez-Herrero et al., 2019). This can be partly explained because of the reliance on media platforms and mobile devices by the majority of young users to consume news content (Boczkowski & Anderson, 2017). In this sense, news outlets embraced more interactive, mobile-friendly, and visually enhanced content as a way to gain audience attention.

Therefore, these platforms require different "know-how" on the part of media outlets to better understand and engage with the public (Larrondo et al., 2017). For example, Al Jazeera launched AJ+ in 2014 to produce content that primarily targeted the "young 'mobile-first' generation of intensively connected users whose communication and social habits revolve around mobile

technology” (Zayani, 2021, p. 32). In doing so, AJ+ was built to embed mobile features and attributes in the content design itself, aiming to “build audiences directly on social media and across various platforms” (Zayani, 2021, p. 32). The initiative embraced specific mobile-friendly formats and adopted a multi-platform approach to gain audience attention through short videos and GIFs. Similarly, there are a few pieces that relied on “visual explainers that use statistics and data visualization to present issues in a dynamic way” (Zayani, 2021, p. 32). Thus, Al Jazeera brings an important discussion of the role of data storytelling in other platforms.

Data journalism: a fluid and mutable practice
The reliance on data in journalism is not new. Investigative journalism relied on the analysis of computer records and government databases to bring checks and balances to established centers of power, ensuring the difficult equilibrium that forms the core of democracy (Coddington, 2015). Thus, “statistics have long been a staple of daily news” (Nguyen & Lugo-Ocando, 2016, p. 4). In fact, the evolution of computer-assisted reporting to data journalism is much related to the availability of data and the low-cost technologies, which brought a new level of scrutiny to journalists (Coddington, 2015). Data journalism brought us the promise of more transparency (S. C. Lewis & Westlund, 2015), interactivity (Appelgren, 2018), and greater diversity of content. With its natural evolution as a fluid and mutable practice, there is no generally accepted definition of data journalism (Loosen et al., 2017). However, data stories that contain “a substantial element of data or visualisation [sic]” (Knight, 2015, p. 59) or present quantitative elements along with visual representation (Zamith, 2019) are usually

defined as data journalism.

The growing body of the data journalism literature focuses on award-winning journalistic pieces, which neither represent the day-to-day data journalism nor the daily content consumed by the public. Aiming to expand this discussion, Stalph (2018) developed an analytic framework to examine daily data stories of four elite news organizations: Zeit Online, Spiegel Online, The Guardian, and Neue Zürcher Zeitung. For this, he defined four dimensions of daily data journalism that include formal characteristics, data visualizations, data sources, and form and content. Stalph (2018) showed that daily data journalism predominantly covers political topics and more than three-quarters of all cases contain both discrete text and visualization components. Additionally, these visualizations were restricted to two items on average, with every third being a bar chart. Stalph (2018) also cast a spotlight on issues of pre-processed public data as “[e]very fourth visualisation [sic] explicitly indicates governmental bodies as the data source and every fourth story uses at least one governmental data source” (Stalph, 2018, p. 1348).

A more recent study brought this discussion to the United States. Zamith (2019) argued that general data journalism still has a long way to develop, as the data stories consist of simple visualizations and analyses. In his perspective, the technological opportunities of online journalism are still restricted, as most articles he surveyed did not include interactive elements or included quite limited interactivity. In line with Stalph (2018), Zamith (2019) found that the data sources came from governmental bodies; hence, most of the stories also covered policy and political topics.

Similarly, Knight (2015) conducted a content analysis of the UK national papers. Her findings led to the conclusion that data stories covering social issues were the most common. Moreover, there was a strong prevalence of visual impact through infographics, charts, and maps. In the UK national papers, the data sources included governments, research institutes, and pan-national organizations. Knight (2015) pointed out that there was an evolution of data journalism from print to digital, which offers more options, such as multimedia content, interactivity, searchability, and sharing.

Scholarly literature has not shown favorable results concerning open data principles and policies (Bebawi, 2019). In general, journalists face problems with information being provided in formats that are not machine-readable, such as printed documents or PDF format, which demands considerable time and effort to use sophisticated recognition capabilities to extract data from them. These advanced computational methods are not always common in journalists from the Arab region (Fahmy & Attia, 2021). Similarly, prior studies also pointed out that elite outlets did little original data collection (Knight, 2015; Stalph, 2018), hampering the ability to produce data stories.

However, little is known about the use of data journalism on social media platforms, which is where the digital audiences are located. Retaining individual users' attention has proven to be a challenge for news outlets, and many have failed to overcome it (Myllylahti, 2020). Practitioners argue that several practices can have a better impact on audience engagement with data stories; for instance, “engaging movement or eye-

catching colours [sic]” to shed light on the most relevant fact or surprising data point (Segger, 2018). Additionally, annotations and labeling are important tools to help people understand the visual information they are presented with (Segger, 2018). On the other hand, there is a need to adjust some of the workflows, as every platform has different features that impact how users interact and engage with content. For example, Deutsche Welle (DW) experimented with augmented reality (AR) and face filters through Instagram stories to present data in novel formats to the public (Späth et al., 2021). However, most practitioners are still using social media platforms to promote their work. With this in mind, this contribution seeks to expand the literature by presenting the case study of Al Jazeera. It is, therefore, an initial approach to the subject.

Methodology

The emergence of Instagram disrupted the social media scene more than one decade ago. Since its creation in 2010, many users have migrated to the photo-sharing platform from other social media platforms, making it one of the primary modes of communication around the globe. Instagram has attracted not only users but also brands to produce content and market products and services (Bozzi, 2020; Salleh, 2014). Media companies slowly adopted this workflow, offering new channels to communicate with audiences and capture their attention (Mellado & Alfaro, 2020; Ohlsson & Facht, 2017). As Instagram's uses grew, it has gradually become a subject of study for several authors (Highfield & Leaver, 2015;

Omena et al., 2020; Vázquez-Herrero et al., 2019).

In this paper, we chose a mixed-method design that included both quantitative and qualitative components to understand how AJ Labs is making data journalism more appealing. We also sought to find out which approach fits best on Instagram. First, we collected all posts and metadata from AJ Labs' Instagram account (@aj_labs) using CrowdTangle, a public insights tool owned and operated by Facebook since 2016. Previous studies have used this tool to trace the dissemination of COVID/5G rumors during the first wave of the coronavirus pandemic (Bruns et al., 2020). In doing so, the authors highlighted some constraints, such as limited access to fully public spaces on the wider Facebook or Instagram platforms as well as some incomplete metrics (Bruns et al., 2020). Despite these shortcomings, CrowdTangle proves to be an important source of social media data for the scholarly community. Thus, we relied on CrowdTangle's application programming interface (API) connection to crawl the timeline of @aj_labs, which resulted in 107 posts and their metadata, including photos, videos, and albums. In the present context of this study, we decided to remove 18 posts that do not represent data-driven content, such as the celebration of awards or recognition for the team members or photos without a data component. The final dataset for analysis was composed of 89 entries.

The data were analyzed to determine the posts' content and identify commonalities and differences in the data stories. Our analysis was comprised of five dimensions: basic features, data source, data visualization, audiences as well as form and content. The measures were drawn from

existing frameworks that aimed at classifying data stories in news portals (Stalph, 2018; Tandoc & Oh, 2017; Young et al., 2018) or Instagram content (Vázquez-Herrero et al., 2019). Additionally, these measures were refined based on an initial qualitative assessment of the content. To examine each of these dimensions, we established and operationalized relevant categories for each. Table 1 presents an overview of the dimensions, categories, and variables used in this study. Both authors classified the posts. In the event of a discrepancy, both authors reached a consensus. Our inter-rater reliability was 0.97, exceeding the generally accepted minimum bond (Zamith, 2019).

Dimension	Categories	Options
Basic features	Date of publication	« Month Year »
	Type	Video, Photo, Album (Carrousel)
	Authors	Yes, No
	Topic (News beat)	Business Crime Culture Development/Government Education Environment Health Politics Population Science Science Social Issues Sports Technology
	Description	Yes, No
	Description length (words/characters)	« Number »
	Use of URLs	Yes, No
Data source	Provision of data source	Yes, No
	Number of data source	« Number »
	Country of origin	« List »
	Data provider	National Government International Government International Agencies Civic Society Groups/NGOs Academic Multiples Own data
Data visualization	Visualization type	Chart Drawing Map Photos Tiled cartogram Timeline Infographic (combination of charts/maps and visual elements)

Dimension	Categories	Options
	Tools used	Carto Infogram Mapbox Flourish Graphic design software Map4News Google Maps Unidentified NA (Not applied/Not available)
	Level of interactivity	Play Scroll right Zoom in Incentive to like No interactivity
	Number of visualizations	« Number »
	Image text	« Number »
	Ratio text/visualization	« Number »
Audiences	Likes	« Number »
	Comments	« Number »
	Views	« Number »
	Interactions	« Number »
	Purpose	Call-to-action Expand knowledge Inform the audience Promote (showcase project) Traffic (attract the reader to website)
Form and content	Story format	Additional information Explanatory Informative Projection Special Summary
	Text caption to complement the information	Yes, No
	Number of Hashtags	« Number »
	Ratio Hashtags/Post	« Number »
	Use of URLs	Yes, No

Table 1. Categories of evaluation were inspired by the work of Vázquez-Herrero et al. (2019), Tandoc & Oh (2017), Stalph (2018), and Young et al. (2018).

Next, we triangulated the data that arose from the Instagram data stories with semi-structured, in-depth interviews with practitioners working at AJ Labs and collaborating with the team. This study also draws upon interviews with pioneering members of the AJ Labs team who have left the network and whose insights and testimonies shed light on the formative phase of the deployment of data stories for Instagram. In total, five practitioners were interviewed in English via Zoom and Google Meet. This included members who are still part of the AJ Labs team and others who previously worked at AJ Labs. On average, each interview lasted 50 minutes. To analyze these interviews, we used thematic analysis using a deductive approach (i.e., the themes were developed from existing concepts or ideas that emerged from quantitative analysis). This provided insights into the types of stories posted by AJ Labs and the motivations behind them, which will be discussed in the following section.

Findings

Basic features

Similar to AJ+, which “led Al Jazeera to experiment with non-traditional formats and launch programs that capitalized on media convergence” (Zayani, 2021, p. 7), AJ Labs has built a team that is interested in experimenting with new formats and platforms while exploring and testing the latest technologies. “Most of the time it's a day-to-day job but there was like 10 or 20 percent that we would bring in new tools or ideas” (Designer 1). From these experiments, AJ Labs decided to adopt

a digital content strategy: “we cover one subject as simple as this, but it makes its way onto all of our platforms” (AJ Labs’ Data Editor). This allowed the team to “think of data journalism as a process across platforms” (AJ Labs’ Data Editor). It also allows these practitioners to learn how to embrace the ubiquity of social media, and incorporate its use on data-driven content. Thus, “we think of data journalism as the entire pipeline” (AJ Labs’ Data Editor).

However, there are some significant differences in the formal characteristics of data-driven content produced for Instagram. Contrary to digital and print data stories (Knight, 2015; Stalph, 2018; Zamith, 2019), we did not find authorship in the Instagram posts. This shows that AJ Labs opts for a distinct strategy in the data-driven social media content that omits traditional author bylines. In part, this is because the audience’s attention is limited:

On Instagram, the point is that you are going to appear on somebody's feed or someone's going to view your story. It's the same rule as putting up a billboard. You have somebody's attention for three or four seconds. How much information can I put into 1000 x 1000 pixels and make sure that someone's going to immediately get it? So, for Instagram, we tend to simplify a lot of our information because we don't have an audience for that long (Designer 2).

This can also be explained by the data journalism workflow adopted in Al Jazeera. Our interviewees mentioned two reasons for working with editorial staff to produce data-driven content. For example, as shared by one producer, there is no official workflow for the production of posts. “If I find a new idea, I just go to AJ Labs’ office and we

pitch it” (Producer). This convenience has facilitated cooperation between AJ Labs and other desks. On one hand, the AJ Labs team size maximizes the utility of its members by working together with journalists. On the other hand, AJ Labs experiences regular fluctuations in the number of staff members, requiring it to cooperate with other members in the newsroom. It is essential, therefore, that this collaboration occurs. In some cases, this involves a large number of professionals, which would use more space to include authorship than it is available on Instagram.

Another important finding, as shown in Figure 1, reveals that there is no specific period in which AJ Labs produces more content for Instagram. Instead, there is a series of «peaks and valleys» that can be associated with a variety of topics covered rather than focusing on agendas or special events.

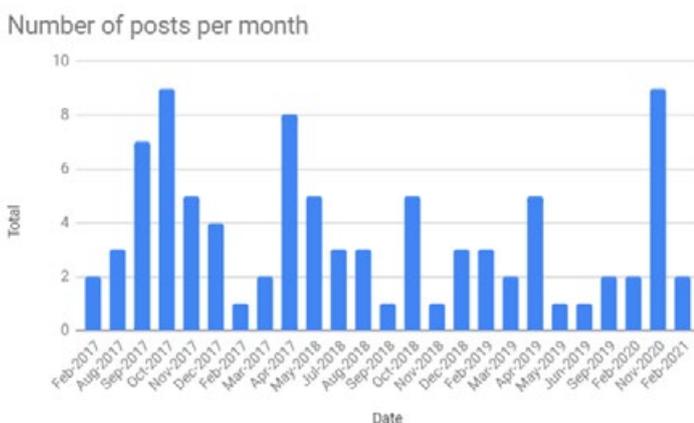


Figure 1. The number of posts per month.

The description has an average of 179.49 (standard deviation, $\sigma=131.58$) characters and about 20 words (mean, $\mu=19.70$; $\sigma=17.96$). This demonstrates that AJ Labs relies more on visual content than on the textual aspect of the stories, although there

is some level of variance with an extreme value of 681 characters and 88 words. Similarly, there is low usage of hashtags in the posts ($\mu=0.96$; $\sigma=1.73$). Hashtags are an important feature of social media platforms in general and Instagram in particular. By using hashtags, users can make their content more discoverable. Several studies have shown how news organizations are also using hashtags to reach wider audiences (Highfield & Leaver, 2015; Vázquez-Herrero et al., 2019).

Type	Total	Percentage
Album	6	%6.74
Photo	81	%91.01
Video	2	%2.25

Table 2. Type of posts published by AJ Labs.

As Table 2 illustrates, the majority of data-driven Instagram posts were single photos (%91.01), followed by the album features, which combined more than one image in a single post. Videos, however, were limited to only two posts. This is in line with previous studies that showed that data journalism tends to use simple visualization components with discrete texts (Stalpl, 2018; Zamith, 2019). Our result also correlates well with previous studies on data journalism wherein political topics (%49.44) (see Table 3) are predominant (Stalpl, 2018). For example, almost half (%48.6) of data journalism projects nominated for the Data Journalism Awards (DJA) from 2013 to 2016 (a total of 179) discussed political topics (Loosen et al., 2017).

However, as shown in Table 3, topics related to violence are the second most popular.

It is by now generally accepted that the current situation in the Arab region, with the deteriorating human rights situation associated with terrorism and illegal migration, makes this a salient theme in the media agenda. This is an important venture, as AJ Labs aims to “quantify the human side [of the events] by contextualizing them through data” (AJ Labs’ Data Editor). Overall, these findings are in accordance with Bebawi (2019) who describes the emotive nature of Arab journalism, which frequently focuses on the human element in its coverage. This is interesting because it shows that data journalism, which is considered to be a form of evidence-based reporting, can “give voice to the people affected by a public policy to illustrate the data, as a way to humanize the data” (de-Lima-Santos & Mesquita, 2021, p. 10).

Type	Total	Percentage
Politics	44	%49.44
Violence	19	%21.35
Development/ Economy	10	%11.24
Science	5	%5.62
Social Issues	3	%3.37
Religion	3	%3.37
Environment	2	%2.25
Population	1	%1.12
Health	1	%1.12
Culture	1	%1.12

Table 3. Main topics covered in Instagram posts.

Although Instagram’s affordances are broad, the use of URLs in posts is currently limited on the platform (Vázquez-Herrero et al.,

2019). Even under this limitation, AJ Labs places links to data stories on half of their Instagram posts (%52.81). Although this can generate traffic, Instagram’s restrictions limit the success as the URLs are shown as plain text instead of clickable links. However, click-throughs are not the main objective. AJ Labs’ Data Editor has an explanation for this, he underlines the fact that Instagram posts should contain the entirety of the information being presented, as people do not want to leave the platform to consume information:

[Our Instagram feed] isn’t meant to attract people back to the website. It’s meant to put people on the platforms to consume complete stories, which basically means whether they consume it on Instagram or they consume it on our website, they still get the essence of the story. Now, of course, the website gives us much more flexibility. In the written narrative, we can explain more details. So, we do link to the Instagram article or whenever possible, link by, all of these kinds of things (Data Editor).

Data source

As has been previously reported in the literature, data source is an important component of data journalism (Fahmy & Attia, 2021; Knight, 2015; Zamith, 2019). AJ Labs embraces this characteristic of data journalism in its Instagram posts and adds data sources on the majority of its content (%91.01). On average, 1.6 data sources are mentioned per post. This means that the AJ Labs team relies on more than one data source in their stories. Indeed, 36 posts contained more than one data source (%40.45). An interesting fact is that producing its own data comes in second, as

shown in Table 4. These results are not in line with previous data journalism studies in Western democracies, which showed that news organizations mostly rely on data from governmental bodies (Knight, 2015; Stalph, 2018; Zamith, 2019).

Type	Total	Percentage
Multiples	36	%40.45
Own data	13	%14.61
National Government	11	%12.36
Civic Society Groups/NGOs	8	%8.99
NA	7	%7.87
Private Company	4	%4.49
International Agency	4	%4.49
International Government	3	%3.37
Academic	3	%3.37

Table 4. Types of data sources found on the AJ Labs' Instagram posts.

A popular explanation for the reliance on multiple datasets (or building their own datasets) is that access to information is marginal in the Arab region (Lewis & Nashmi, 2019). Consequently, the origin of data is also influenced by this factor. Almost %40 of data came from international sources, followed by the United States (%20.48), as shown in Table 5. We speculate that this might be because Al Jazeera reaches wider audiences by offering its content in English, which means that there is a greater public interest in topics from an international

perspective. Al Jazeera also has a large readership base in the United States, which might explain the reliance on datasets originating from this country. However, few Arab countries appeared to be indicated as the origin of data sources, with exception of Qatar and Saudi Arabia. The former is because many datasets were produced by AJ Labs, which we classified as sourced from Qatar.

Data source's country	Total	Percentage
International	33	%39.76
USA	17	%20.48
Qatar	12	%14.46
India	7	%8.43
Palestine	3	%3.61
Afghanistan	2	%2.41
Pakistan	2	%2.41
UK	1	%1.20
Switzerland	1	%1.20
Sweden	1	%1.20
Saudi Arab	1	%1.20
Italy	1	%1.20
Israel	1	%1.20
Germany	1	%1.20

Table 5. The origin of data sources.

Among the data sources indicated in the Instagram posts, we observed that these multiple sources combine numerous

institutions, ranging from civil society organizations and NGOs to news agencies, as shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2. Visual representation of data source indicated in the Instagram posts.

The lack of open data culture and freedom of information laws in the Arab region (Lewis & Nashmi, 2019) challenged the AJ Labs team to be innovative by collecting its own unique data from unrestricted public datasets using web scraping techniques or by processing data from open sources. For example, “to explain to a global audience how bad the economy of Lebanon is, we produced a series of fairly simple graphics, in which we quantified how bad the situation is by going to two hypermarket chains’ websites, Carrefour and Spinneys, the two very large supermarkets in Lebanon. All we did was we collected a huge database of all the prices of all the items over two years, so anyone can do it technically. It’s very simple” (AJ Labs’ Data Editor). The diversification of data methods collection is of particular importance because it provides a variety of sources and topics even in countries where access to information and data culture are given (Borges-Rey, 2016).

Data visualization

It is generally accepted that visuals play an important role in data journalism. In Western literature, there is a strong prevalence of using visualizations in data journalism to generate visual impact, as these data-driven graphics are didactic elements from which “readers can derive information and knowledge” (Stalph, 2018, p; 1335). To examine data visualization on Instagram data-driven posts, we used CrowdTangle’s computer vision algorithm to determine the presence of text on images. Our analysis revealed that only about %9 of posts from AJ Labs included text. However, this data might not be reliable as there are many posts that the text corpus was not recognized by the algorithm. In general, the Instagram posts relied on more visual content than text, and we were unable to provide a metric for this ratio due to the limitations of CrowdTangle.

Scholars have concluded that interactive elements were quite limited in daily data journalism (Zamith, 2019), describing interaction as illusory in most cases (Appelgren, 2018). Similarly, no interactivity is by far the most common characteristic of AJ Labs’ Instagram posts (%91.01). We are aware that Instagram offers few interactivity features in the newsfeed, while offering more interaction through Instagram stories (Vázquez-Herrero et al., 2019). This includes using Augmented Reality (AR) applications to augment the surroundings or interact with virtual objects in real-time. On the other hand, there is the possibility to use the “play” feature (in videos) and “scroll right” feature (in albums), which were limited to, respectively, %2.25 and %6.74 of the posts.

Regarding the type of visualization, about three-fifth were infographics, which are

a combination of visual elements and typographic resources. Prior works identified infographics as the most commonly used format used in projects shortlisted for data journalism awards (Córdoba-Cabús & García-Borrego, 2020; Young et al., 2018). Another study has shown that infographics are also widely used in ordinary data journalism projects (Knight, 2015). Overall, our findings are in accordance with these studies, as we identified infographics in %61.80 of AJ Labs posts, followed by maps (%20.22) and charts (%13.48). Interestingly, two Instagram posts made use of maps built from tiles that proportionally represent the data, also known as tiled cartograms.

Figure 3 examines the topics covered within the visualizations and demonstrates that infographics are aesthetically aligned to political topics as well as violence. Unsurprisingly, topics concerning development and economic issues are more visualized through charts. Similarly, social issues are also more represented through graphics. This is an interesting finding that

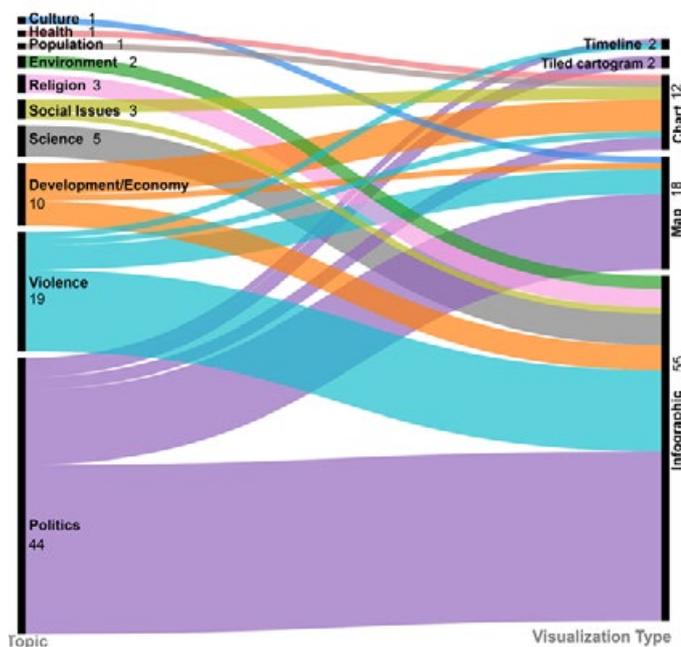


Figure 3. Visual representation of topics and the most common visualization types for each.

can help practitioners better understand how to best visualize some types of data.

As mentioned above, the AJ Labs team is relatively small, which demands the use of third-party software to produce some visualizations (see de-Lima-Santos et al., 2020). These out-of-the-box solutions offer free versions as well as paid associated services, encouraging users to upgrade for access to the premium features (de-Lima-Santos et al., 2020). For instance, our analysis revealed that some posts relied on tools such as Carto, Flourish, and Maps4News. This is explained because the team can analyze the data, work on the story, and easily ingest it into Flourish: “We use Flourish because it gives us a lot of the tools that we need and the most efficient way possible” (AJ Labs’ Data Editor). However, the practitioners are aware of the risks posed by these platforms. For example, “it was a huge disaster for everyone who relied on [Google] Fusion Tables” (AJ Labs’ Data Editor) when the solution was discontinued. Similarly, one of the most successful data stories produced by the team was “built on Adobe News, but it became obsolete and Adobe stopped supporting it” (Designer 1). This shows how these solutions can be a double-edged sword that facilitates the workflow on the one side, but on the other side results in the gradual loss of data stories.

Additionally, we identified the use of reusable formats that enable the rapid transfer of information to new mediums, as explained by the Data Editor:

The graphics themselves are designed so that they could fit into the Instagram screen that is square [allowing us to reuse it on platforms]. Even the way the graphics

are designed, you might notice that they are intended to be consumed in bite-sized formats. That's why they always have a title and they're always a one-line summary and then they always have the links so that you can find more (AJ Labs' Data Editor).

Audiences

Within the Instagram data, several variables allowed us to measure audience engagement to a certain extent by extracting the likes and comments in these posts, as well as the interactions. Overall, our data showed that there is no statistically significant connection between audience engagement and the posts' content. While the Instagram posts had an average of 37 likes ($\mu=37.41$; $\sigma=40.87$), the comments reached a mean of less than a post ($\mu=0.68$; $\sigma=2.32$). These low numbers result in a low interaction rate ($\mu=38.10$; $\sigma=42.84$). However, this data also shows that numbers are spread out, indicating that some are outliers.

These outlier posts provided rich information about the type of posts that generated more engagement. In particular, a story told through a collection of photos (album) describing the changes in the map of Palestine over the last one hundred years had 355 likes and 21 comments. Despite the topic being very relevant in the Middle East, the format of the story might also have influenced its higher engagement. Using Instagram's affordance, the story is told through a combination of ten photos that navigates the reader through the evolution of Palestine's history. This offers a completely different approach to telling the story and feeds the user with a full narrative, in line with the AJ Labs' Data Editor's view: "The

graphic has to tell a story. It has to be those five graphics that should be able to give a reader who isn't ever going to come to our website because that's not what they're interested in. They want to consume on the platform and don't try to convince them that they need to leave the platform" (AJ Labs' Data Editor). This suggests that the "album" and "scroll right" features should be used more frequently in Instagram posts instead of single images with no interaction.

Form and content

Looking into the form and content of AJ Labs' Instagram posts, we were able to extract meaningful information from the text component. Following what the Data Editor said that the public wants to "consume on the platform," About %69.66 of the posts aim to inform the public (see Table 6), which corresponds with the team's understanding of what the public wants to "consume on the platform" (AJ Labs' Data Editor). This is followed by posts that we identified as having the primary goal of generating traffic (%22.47). We related a small portion to the idea of expanding the knowledge of the users and providing extra information (%6.74).

Purpose	Total	Percentage
Inform the audience	62	%69.66
Traffic (Attract the reader to website)	20	%22.47
Expand the knowledge	6	%6.74
Promote (Showcase project)	1	%1.12

Table 6. Purpose of AJ Labs' Instagram posts.

AJ Labs relies on three main forms to tell a story in visual format: informative (%47.19), summary (%24.72), and explanatory (%23.60). The first encompasses posts that bring new information to the audience, such as introductory stories, while summary aims to tell the whole story in one post and explanatory brings information that has the purpose to clarify and explain concepts, ideas, and issues. Overall, these findings are in accordance with the purpose of these posts, as the majority aims to inform the audience. Interestingly, we identified minor posts (%3.37) that use data to give readers future insights or projections. For example, a map of the next solar eclipses around the world.

Story Format	Total	Percentage
Informative	42	%47.19
Summary	22	%24.72
Explanatory	21	%23.60
Projection	3	%3.37
Additional information	1	%1.12

Table 7. Story format used in AJ Labs' Instagram posts.

Additionally, we examined the text captions of the posts to determine if there was any additional relevant information. Our analysis found that only one-third of the posts added extra content to supplement the visualization. For the rest of the posts (two-thirds), there was no relevant information. A similar pattern was identified in the use of hashtags ($\mu=0.97$; $\sigma=1.73$) and mentions ($\mu=0.32$; $\sigma=0.56$). The low use of hypertextual resources might influence the reach of AJ

Labs' content, as its "usage allows for a story to be linked to other publications tagged by either topic or location, as well as to connect people involved or organizations related to the content" (Vázquez-Herrero et al., 2019, p. 7).

Discussion and conclusion

In summary, our study demonstrates the use of data-driven content on social media platforms. We focused on AJ Labs, which is producing content for Instagram, a platform that is known for its visual content (i.e., one of the main characteristics of data journalism) (Knight, 2015). This study adds to the literature by using these empirical results to understand how data journalism can permeate other mediums and reach wider audiences. It is, therefore, an initial approach to the subject.

To bring data stories to Instagram, AJ Labs relies on visual content, mainly infographics (RQ1). In part, this is explained by the fact that the main topics covered are politics, in line with Western literature (Stalph, 2018; Zamith, 2019). What is different is the coverage of violence (second most covered topic), reflecting the current context of the Middle East (RQ3). By quantifying the human side of data and using infographics to represent it, AJ Labs brings some characteristics of emotive Arab journalism to its news reporting (Bebawi, 2019).

Contrary to the findings of the Western

literature (RQ3), our analysis brought important distinctions concerning data sources. Because the Arab world suffers from the lack of open data culture (Lewis & Nashmi, 2019), AJ Labs creates its own data using a combination of methods, such as collecting data from hypermarket chains to show how the economy has evolved in recent years. On the other hand, this requires more advanced computational skills which are not always common in journalists from the Arab region (Fahmy & Attia, 2021). This is a striking difference in Al Jazeera's technical capacity compared to its counterparts in the Arab region (Fahmy & Attia, 2021; Lewis & Nashmi, 2019).

In accordance with prior studies (Stalph, 2018; Zamith, 2019), interactivity is not the main characteristic of AJ Labs' Instagram posts (RQ2). To fully explore Instagram, AJ Labs should adopt some features and affordances offered by the platform (RQ4). For instance, the post that generated the most engagement used the "album" feature to tell a story in parts, helping the public to interact and absorb the information in an engaging format rather than simple images. This "scroll-right-telling" could replicate the future of "scrollytelling" commonly found in contemporary data stories. The same applies to videos, helping news outlets to better connect with young generations found on this platform. Instagram stories are one of the tools used for newsrooms to engage with the audiences in different ways and gain the public's attention (Späth et al., 2021; Vázquez-Herrero et al., 2019). Academic literature has also shown how the use of hashtags helps news outlets index their content and reach wider audiences (Vázquez-Herrero et al., 2019). This reflects one of the main goals of data journalism: evolve from niche audiences to become

mainstream (Stalph & Borges-Rey, 2018). With that in mind, AJ Labs and other media outlets might improve interaction and engagement with their audiences on Instagram if they use more photo albums, videos, and stories. The use of hashtags can also help these posts become indexed, thus making them more search-friendly on Instagram (Späth et al., 2021; Vázquez-Herrero et al., 2019). AJ Labs seems to play it safe by using a couple of static and simple data visualizations; however, by using different and unusual types of visuals, its Instagram page can engage a broader audience.

We acknowledge that this is not easy, as the frequent personnel changes in the AJ Labs team hamper the continuity of the production process. Scholars have associated the downsizing in Al Jazeera's workforce with the sharp drop in oil prices in 2016 (Zayani, 2021). It is for this reason understandable that there is no pattern associated with the number of Instagram data-driven posts produced over the past several years. AJ Labs adopted the use of reproducible formats and a digital content strategy, which allows the team to produce content for different platforms without using more resources or more time (RQ3). By creating visuals that are in the formats of social media platforms, the AJ Labs team did not add extra work to its pipeline, optimizing its time and resources in favor of making its work more efficient. The use of out-of-the-box solutions also helps in this process (RQ3).

Regarding the limitations of this study, it could be argued that it relies on CrowdTangle to extract the data and metadata but cannot extract text from images. Future studies could manually conduct this conversion of

text found in the images to understand the ratio between text and visualizations. As mentioned before, this is an initial approach to data journalism on social media platforms, specifically on Instagram. Future research could examine other platforms, such as Facebook and Twitter, which offer different features and affordances.

Acknowledgments

The author(s) disclosed receipt of the following financial support for the research, authorship and/or publication of this article: Al Jazeera Media Institute's fellowship and the project JOLT – Harnessing Data and Technology for Journalism (H2020 – MSCA-ITN2017-; grant number: 765140).

References

- Appelgren, E., Lindén C., & Dalen A. V. (2019). Data Journalism Research: Studying a Maturing Field across Journalistic Cultures, Media Markets and Political Environments, *Digital Journalism*, 1199-1191 ,(9)7. DOI: 21670811.2019.1685899/10.1080
- Appelgren, E. (2018). An Illusion of Interactivity. *Journalism Practice*, ,(3)12 325–308. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17512786/10.1080.2017.1299032>
- Bebawi, S. (2019). Data Journalism and Investigative Reporting in the Arab World: From Emotive to Evidence-Based Journalism (pp. 204–193). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-137-52517-7_10
- Belair-Gagnon, V., Nelson, J. L., & Lewis, S. C. (2019). Audience Engagement, Reciprocity, and the Pursuit of Community Connectedness in Public Media Journalism. *Journalism Practice*, ,(5)13 575–558. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17512786/10.1080.2018.1542975>
- Boczkowski, P. J., & Anderson, C. W. (Eds.). (2017). *Remaking the news : essays on the future of journalism scholarship in the digital age* (1st ed.). MIT Press.
- Bozzi, N. (2020). #digitalnomads, #solotravellers, #remoteworkers: A Cultural Critique of the Traveling Entrepreneur on Instagram. *Social Media and Society*, 2(6). <https://doi.org/10.1177/2056305120926644/10.1177.2020.1542975>
- Bradshaw, P. (2021). Data Journalism with Impact. In J. Gray & L. Bounegru (Eds.), *The Data Journalism Handbook* (2nd ed.). https://doi.org/10.5117/9789462989511/10.5117_ch52
- Bruns, A. (2018). *Gatewatching and News Curation* (A. Bruns (Ed.)). Peter Lang US, New York. <https://doi.org/10.3726/b13293>
- Bruns, A., Harrington, S., & Hurcombe, E. (2020). 'Corona? 5G? or both?': the dynamics of COVID5/19-G conspiracy theories on Facebook. *Media International Australia*, 1329878X2094611. <https://doi.org/10.1177X20946113>
- Bucher, T., & Helmond, A. (2018). The Affordances of Social Media Platforms. In

- J. Burgess, A. Marwick, & T. Poell (Eds.), *The SAGE Handbook of Social Media* (pp. 253–233). Sage Publications, New York.
- Coddington, M. (2015). Clarifying Journalism's Quantitative Turn. *Digital Journalism*, 348–331, (3)3. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21670811.2014.976400>
- Córdoba-Cabús, A., & García-Borrego, M. (2020). Las visualizaciones como parte fundamental del periodismo de datos. Análisis de la tipología, la interactividad y las funciones. *Doxa Comunicación. Revista Interdisciplinaria de Estudios de Comunicación y Ciencias Sociales*, 105–87, (31)2020. <https://doi.org/10.31921/doxacom.n31a4>
- de-Lima-Santos, M.-F., & Mesquita, L. (2021). Data Journalism in favela: Made by, for, and about Forgotten and Marginalized Communities. *Journalism Practice*, 19–1. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17512786.2021.19101080>
- de-Lima-Santos, M. F., Schapals, A. K., & Bruns, A. (2020). Out-of-the-box versus in-house tools: how are they affecting data journalism in Australia? *Media International Australia*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1329878/20961569>
- Dunaway, J., Searles, K., Sui, M., & Paul, N. (2018). News Attention in a Mobile Era. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, 124–107, (2)23. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jcmc/zmy004>
- Borges-Rey, E. (2016). Unravelling Data Journalism: A study of data journalism practice in British newsrooms. *Journalism Practice*, 843–833, (7)10, DOI: 17512786.2016.1159921/10.1080
- Evens, T., & Van Damme, K. (2016). Consumers' Willingness to Share Personal Data: Implications for Newspapers' Business Models. *International Journal on Media Management*, 41–25, (1)18. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14241277.2016.1166429>
- Fahmy, N., & Attia, M. A. majeed. (2021). A Field Study of Arab Data Journalism Practices in the Digital Era. *Journalism Practice*, 191–170, (2)15. <https://doi.org/10.17512786.2019.1709532/1080>
- Hermida, A., & Young, M. L. (2019). *Data Journalism and the Regeneration of News* (A. Hermida & M. L. Young (Eds.) (1st ed.). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315163895>
- Highfield, T., & Leaver, T. (2015). A methodology for mapping instagram hashtags. *First Monday*, 11–1, (1)20. <https://doi.org/10.5210/fm.v20i1.5563>
- Holton, A. E., & Lewis, S. C. (2011). Journalists, social media, and the use of humor on Twitter. *The Electronic Journal of Communication*, 2–1(21).
- Karlsson, M. (2011). The immediacy of online news, the visibility of journalistic processes and a restructuring of journalistic authority. *Journalism: Theory, Practice & Criticism*, 295–279, (3)12. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1464884910388223>
- Knight, M. (2015). Data journalism in the UK: a preliminary analysis of form and content. *Journal of Media Practice*, (1)16 72–55. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14682753.2015.1015801>
- Larrondo, A., Fernandes, J., & Agirreazkuenaga, I. (2017). Editorial.

Teknokultura. *Revista de Cultura Digital y Movimientos Sociales*, 208–199 ,(2)14. <https://doi.org/10.5209/tekn.57374>

Lewis, N. P., & Nashmi, E. Al. (2019). Data Journalism in the Arab Region: Role Conflict Exposed. *Digital Journalism*, ,(9)7 1214–1200. <https://doi.org/216708/10.1080/11.2019.1617041>

Lewis, S. C., & Westlund, O. (2015). Big Data and Journalism: Epistemology, expertise, economics, and ethics. *Digital Journalism*, 466–447 ,(3)3. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21670811.2014.976418/0.1080>

Li, B., Scott, O. K. M., Naraine, M. L., & Ruihley, B. J. (2021). Tell Me a Story: Exploring Elite Female Athletes' Self-Presentation via an Analysis of Instagram Stories. *Journal of Interactive Advertising*, 19–1. <https://doi.org/15252019.20/10.1080/20.1837038>

Loosen, W., Reimer, J., & De Silva-Schmidt, F. (2017). Data-driven reporting: An on-going (r)evolution? An analysis of projects nominated for the Data Journalism Awards 2016–2013. *Journalism: Theory, Practice & Criticism*, 1263–1246 ,(9)21. <https://doi.org/1464884917735691/10.1177>

Mellado, C., & Alfaro, A. (2020). Platforms, Journalists and Their Digital Selves. *Digital Journalism*, 1279–1258 ,(10)8. <https://doi.org/21670811.2020.1817763/10.1080>

Mutsvairo, B. (2019). Challenges Facing Development of Data Journalism in Non-Western Societies. *Digital Journalism*, ,(9)7 1294–1289. <https://doi.org/216708/10.1080/11.2019.1691927>

Myllylahti, M. (2018). Google, Facebook

and New Zealand news media: The problem of platform dependency. (Issue September).

Myllylahti, M. (2020). Paying Attention to Attention: A Conceptual Framework for Studying News Reader Revenue Models Related to Platforms. *Digital Journalism*, 575–567 ,(5)8. <https://doi.org/2167/10.1080/0811.2019.1691926>

Nguyen, A., & Lugo-Ocando, J. (2016). The state of data and statistics in journalism and journalism education: Issues and debates. *Journalism: Theory, Practice & Criticism*, 17–3 ,(1)17. <https://doi.org/1464884915593234/10.1177>

Ohlsson, J., & Facht, U. (2017). AD WARS - Digital Challenges for Ad-Financed News Media in the Nordic Countries.

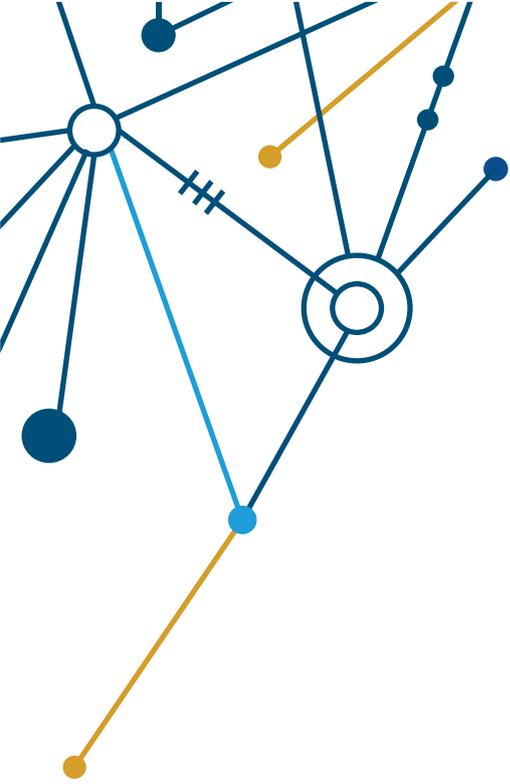
Omena, J. J., Rabello, E. T., & Mintz, A. G. (2020). Digital Methods for Hashtag Engagement Research. *Social Media and Society*, 3(6). <https://doi.org/2056305120940697/10.1177>

Rifkin, J. (2014). *The zero marginal cost society: The internet of things, the collaborative commons, and the eclipse of capitalism*. St. Martin's Press.

Sacco, V., & Bossio, D. (2017). Don't Tweet This!: How journalists and media organizations negotiate tensions emerging from the implementation of social media policy in newsrooms. *Digital Journalism*, 193–177 ,(2)5. <https://doi.org/2167/10.1080/0811.2016.1155967>

Salimi, M. (2019). The Status of Data Journalism in Iranian Media. In Mutsvairo B., Bebawi S., & Borges-Rey E. (Eds.),

- Data Journalism in the Global South (1st ed., pp. 237–205). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham. https://doi.org/-030-3-978/10.1007/12_2-25177
- Salleh, S. (2014). Instagram Marketing : A Content Analysis of Top Malaysian Restaurant Brands 2 Literature Review. Instagram Marketing: A Content Analysis of Top Malaysian Restaurant Brands.
- Segger, M. (2018, June 28). Lessons for showcasing data journalism on social media. Medium - The Economist. <https://medium.com/severe-contest/lessons-for-showcasing-data-journalism-on-social-media17-e6ed03a868>
- Späth, D., Lopez, E., & Giefer, A. (2021, February 22). You Draw It AR: Instagram Face Filters for Data-Driven Journalism I DW Innovation. DW Innovation. <https://innovation.dw.com/you-draw-it-ar-instagram-face-filters-for-data-driven-journalism/>
- Stalph, F. (2018). Classifying Data Journalism: A content analysis of daily data-driven stories. *Journalism Practice*, 1350–1332 ,(10)12. <https://doi.org//10.1080/17512786.2017.1386583>
- Stalph, F., & Borges-Rey, E. (2018). Data Journalism Sustainability. *Digital Journalism*, 1089–1078 ,(8)6. <https://doi.org/21670811.2018.1503060/10.1080>
- Tandoc, E. C., & Oh, S. K. (2017). Small Departures, Big Continuities?: Norms, values, and routines in The Guardian’s big data journalism. *Journalism Studies*, ,(8)18 1015–997. <https://doi.org/146167/10.1080/0X.2015.1104260>
- Vázquez-Herrero, J., Direito-Rebollal, S., & López-García, X. (2019). Ephemeral Journalism: News Distribution Through Instagram Stories. *Social Media and Society*, 4)5). <https://doi.org/2056305119888657/10.1177>
- Westlund, O. (2013). Mobile news: A review and model of journalism in an age of mobile media. *Digital Journalism*, ,(1)1 26–6. <https://doi.org/21670811.20/10.1080/12.740273>
- Yarchi, M., Baden, C., & Kligler-Vilenchik, N. (2021). Political Polarization on the Digital Sphere: A Cross-platform, Over-time Analysis of Interactional, Positional, and Affective Polarization on Social Media. *Political Communication*, 139–98 ,(2–1)38. <https://doi.org/10584609.2020.17/10.1080/85067>
- Young, M. L., Hermida, A., & Fulda, J. (2018). What Makes for Great Data Journalism?: A content analysis of data journalism awards finalists 2015–2012. *Journalism Practice*, 135–115 ,(1)12. <https://doi.org/17512786.2016.12/10.1080/70171>
- Zamith, R. (2019). Transparency, Interactivity, Diversity, and Information Provenance in Everyday Data Journalism. *Digital Journalism*, 489–470 ,(4)7. <https://doi.org/21670811.2018.1554409/10.1080>
- Zayani, M. (2021). Digital Journalism, Social Media Platforms, and Audience Engagement: The Case of AJ+. *Digital Journalism*, 41–24 ,(1)9. <https://doi.org/10.21670811.2020.1816140/1080>



**ALJAZEERA
MEDIA INSTITUTE**



AJMInstitute



- +974 44897666
- institute@aljazeera.net
- <http://institute.aljazeera.net/>

