



Universiteit
Leiden

The Netherlands

Reassembling the city through Instagram

Boy, J.D.; Uitermark, J.

Citation

Boy, J. D., & Uitermark, J. (2017). Reassembling the city through Instagram. *Transactions Of The Institute Of British Geographers*, 42(4), 612-624.
doi:10.1111/tran.12185

Version: Not Applicable (or Unknown)

License: [Leiden University Non-exclusive license](#)

Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/76852>

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

Reassembling the city through Instagram

John D Boy  and Justus Uitermark

How do people represent the city on social media? And how do these representations feed back into people's uses of the city? To answer these questions, we develop a relational approach that relies on a combination of qualitative methods and network analysis. Based on in-depth interviews and a dataset of over 400 000 geotagged Instagram posts from Amsterdam, we analyse how the city is reassembled on and through the platform. By selectively drawing on the city, users of the platform elevate exclusive and avant-garde establishments and events, which come to stand out as hot spots, while rendering mundane and low-status places invisible. We find that Instagram provides a space for the segmentation of users into subcultural groups that mobilise the city in varied ways. Social media practices, our findings suggest, feed on as well as perpetuate socio-spatial inequalities.

Key words social media; network analysis; Instagram; Amsterdam; visual culture; information and communications technology

Sociology Department, University of Amsterdam, NL-1018 WV, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Email: jboy@uva.nl

Revised manuscript received 27 March 2017

Introduction

The contemporary city is beset with inequalities, not only in terms of the material distribution of resources and amenities, but also in terms of recognition and visibility. Areas and groups considered undesirable – the *banlieue*, the disabled, the elderly, immigrants, the homeless – are frequently degraded or rendered invisible, while spaces of upscale consumption and sanitised tourist havens are elevated. Many studies have drawn attention to the ways in which authorities use their power to promote specific representations of the city and shape it according to their ideologies and interests (Lefebvre 1991; Scott 1998). In this context, the proliferation of distributed media technologies is often heralded as a seismic shift: the power to represent the city is no longer concentrated in the elites controlling the state and mass media, but is distributed as people use their smartphones to produce and circulate messages of their own making (Castells 2009). However, we do not yet know how representations of the city circulate through these networks. Researchers are only just beginning to study how the proliferation of social media changes social relations among city dwellers (e.g. Graham *et al.* 2013; Hampton and Katz 2016; Leszczynski and Crampton 2016). How do people represent the city on social media? And how do these representations feed back into people's uses of the city?

We develop an approach that traces the relations underlying social media representations to answer these questions. We apply our approach in a study of how the city of Amsterdam is reassembled through

Instagram. Instagram revolves around images. Users take pictures and optionally apply filters to them. They then share them, making them discoverable by adding hashtags. Initially used by digital photography enthusiasts to add filters and effects to their photos, Instagram has since its launch in 2010 ascended to join the ranks of the world's most popular social networking sites. In 2016, 32 per cent of online adults in the USA used Instagram (Greenwood *et al.* 2016). In the Netherlands, Instagram has 3.2 million users, of which 1.5 million are daily users (Van den Veer *et al.* 2017). For these reasons, Instagram is a compelling case to study how the ubiquity of communication technologies and the acceleration of image-sharing are changing relations of urban dwellers among each other and with their environments. We study this process in a case study of Amsterdam. Like many other cities, Amsterdam has been gentrifying rapidly in the last decades (Hochstenbach 2017). Our analyses demonstrate how social media representations reflect and reinforce processes of gentrification as Instagram users partake in the aestheticisation of everyday life and promote places of high-end consumption.

Our paper is organised as follows. First, we elaborate our relational framework for analysing the online–urban interface. We then explain how we use a combination of data sources and methods to grasp patterns at both macroscopic and microscopic levels. We begin the presentation of our results with a qualitative account of how users interact with the city and each other through the platform. Subsequent sections use network analyses and computational

techniques to map patterns of stratification and segmentation among users as well as places. We conclude by outlining practices through which Instagram users develop uneven networks, claim space and selectively imbue places with symbolic value. These social media practices, our findings suggest, feed on as well as perpetuate inequalities in the city.

A relational approach to the interface between the city and social media

While people's experience of place has always been shaped by communication – whether informal conversation on the street corner or news accounts drawn from mass media – the proliferation of media technologies has provided users with the capacity to instantly share their impressions and images with distant audiences. 'The key feature of wireless communication', Castells notes, 'is not mobility but perpetual connectivity' (2009, 69).

How digital technologies impinge on urban space can be understood in different ways. One way is to view the interface between the city and social media as a *membrane* that filters images and impressions: only some are recorded and circulated, most are not (De Waal 2014). Selectivity as such is not unique to digital media; histories of photography have long noted that photographers do not consider everything to be equally worthy of capturing (Bourdieu *et al.* 1990; Kotchemidova 2005; Sontag 1977; West 2000). What has changed is that images can now be instantly uploaded and shared (Sarvas and Frohlich 2011). While mobile technologies allow users to instantly and incessantly feed thoughts and images into their timelines, this, too, is an uneven process. Users are, by necessity, highly selective about where, with whom and through which channels they communicate.

Alternately, we can view the interplay between digital technologies and urban space in dramaturgical terms. In this conception, social media are *stages* on which users enact performances. Social media users do not merely represent a city or self that is prior and external to the process of representation, but rather are engaged in an ongoing production. Jill Walker Rettberg (2014) has argued that digital media enable modes of self-fashioning; social media users come to understand, communicate, and shape their selves through communication technologies (see also Hess 2015; Schwartz and Halegoua 2015). The photographer, the subjects on display and the surroundings are in a reciprocal relation. The 'selfie' – a digital self-portrait – is exemplary in that users develop an understanding of who they are as they craft intimate images for public display. While the selfie genre is numerically less prominent than commentary would lead one to expect,¹ other images shared on Instagram – group portraits,

still lifes – are also carefully staged, composed and edited.

Although these conceptions of social media as membrane and as stage have their roots in conflicting epistemologies, for the purpose of tracing how the city is reassembled, it is neither necessary nor productive to choose one over the other.² Reassembling the city is a creative and open process, but it plays out on the uneven terrain of the city. As such, the array of subject positions that can be enacted is bounded. Instagram users can only stage a performance in an exclusive club if they have access to that club. They can only fill their timelines with pictures of exquisite fare if they can afford going to *haute cuisine* restaurants. We conceive of the reassembling of the city through social media as a recursive process: Instagram users selectively and creatively reassemble the city as they mobilise specific places in the city as stages or props in their posts. Instagram images, in turn, become operative in changing the city (de Souza e Silva and Sutko 2011; Hoelzl and Marie 2015). To capture this recursive process of reassembling the city through Instagram, we adopt a relational perspective that examines relations and practices microscopically and macroscopically (Elias 1978; Uitermark 2015).

A microscopic perspective brings into view the experiences of social media users as they go through their timelines or post messages. On Instagram, users select certain places and moments, choose an angle and a frame, invent witty hashtags, and use one of a selection of filters to produce an image for circulation to their followers. Even if users post images without giving them much thought, they are nevertheless conveying – consciously or unconsciously – a sense of what is beautiful, enjoyable, humorous or interesting. This process of communication continues as users view the posts of others. Social media, including Instagram, offer users the possibility to curate their feeds by following others, which means they get to see the world from their perspective. These processes of selective communication also implicate the city: users mark ('tag') and see some places but ignore or skip others (Kelley 2014; Kitchin and Dodge 2011; Zook and Graham 2007). We want to discover how users navigate their social and urban environment through Instagram.

In addition to a microscopic perspective, we need a macroscopic perspective to bring the broader patterns of uneven relations on social media into view. These broader patterns emanate from individuals' interactions, but they also have a dynamic of their own in the sense that stratification or group formation may result from only small differences in preferences and without users consciously contributing to these patterns (Axelrod 1997; Elias 1978; Schelling 2006). The mundane practices of following, 'liking' and commenting weave patterns of uneven relations, investing recognition in

some posts, places and people and not others (cf. Graham *et al.* 2013).

These individual acts contribute to *stratification* as some users and posts achieve greater recognition than others. While social media are often described as ‘horizontal’ networks (e.g. Castells 2009 2012), research shows that they frequently are highly unequal, with a few users receiving the bulk of attention (Zhu and Lerman 2016). Users’ interactions also create *segmentation*. Social media afford users opportunities to associate with like-minded people in segmented networks colloquially known as ‘bubbles’. In the urban context, this results in what Robson and Butler (2001) call ‘social tectonics’ and what De Waal (2014) refers to as ‘living apart together’: urbanites may live in diverse cities, but they selectively associate with others to create homogeneous networks and demarcate their domains. While we know that Instagram users disproportionately belong to select segments of the population, it is nevertheless likely that selective association among users results in the formation of subgroups.

Data and methods

Our approach investigates practices and patterns of Instagram use microscopically and macroscopically. On a microscopic level, we researched how people see their worlds and especially the city through Instagram by analysing our corpus of Instagram posts (see below) on an ongoing basis to get a sense of who is using Instagram and what pictures they post. We selected posts both by drawing random samples of hundreds of posts and users, and by exploring the representation of specific places. We also conducted in-depth interviews with 16 active Instagram users between June and November 2015 (Table 1), had informal conversations with Instagram users and used the platform ourselves

to become acquainted with its functionality and conventions. We recruited six of our interview respondents through personal and on-campus networks, and the remaining ten we approached after identifying them as central users in various parts of the city using the methods described below. During the in-depth interviews, we asked a range of questions to get a sense of our respondents’ backgrounds and subsequently discussed how they used Instagram. We also looked at their feeds and had them talk about images they posted.

On a macroscopic level, we examine the broader patterns of stratification and segmentation that emerge from users’ interactions (see also Boy and Uitermark 2016). We collected the data for this analysis through Instagram’s application programming interface (API). At the time of our research, the Instagram API allowed queries for posts published in a geographic area. We executed a series of such queries covering the area of Amsterdam at regular intervals using a research tool we developed (Boy 2015). Our initial corpus consists of nearly one million geotagged Instagram posts originating from the Amsterdam municipal area gathered over a 12-week span between 19 April and 12 July 2015. Our corpus contains only posts that are geotagged.³ This is likely a skewed and small portion of overall Instagram activity, but since we are particularly interested in Instagram as a *locative* visual medium, this selectivity is justified. Further, since our main interest is in how city dwellers use social media in their everyday lives, we considered only users who had at least two posts at least four weeks apart to eliminate likely tourists, bringing down the number of posts to 480 000. These posts were created by more than 30 000 users. Each post contains a dozen pieces of metadata, including a timestamp, user data, location data (coordinates and in some cases a named location), a caption (if provided by

Table 1 In-depth interview subjects

Interviewee (pseudonym)	Followers	Gender	Interview date	Age (*estimate)	Primary occupation
1 (Sophie)	300+	F	22 June 2015	23	Student
2 (Alexis)	100+	F	22 June 2015	20	Student
3 (Anne)	2000+	F	2 July 2015	31*	Marketing
4 (Suzan)	n/a	F	2 July 2015	35*	Entrepreneur
5	1000+	F	2 July 2015	29*	Marketing
6 (Simone)	3000+	F	3 July 2015	26	Student
7	50+	F	13 July 2015	25	Financial analyst
8	200+	M	25 August 2015	23	Student
9	10+	M	11 September 2015	51	Journalist
10 (Anita)	9000+	F	18 September 2015	22*	Student
11	3000+	F	23 September 2015	33	DJ and party organiser
12	5000+	F	23 September 2015	31	Event organiser
13 (Rosalie)	200+	F	3 November 2015	36	Casting agent
14 (Nicole)	800+	F	11 November 2015	36	Designer and entrepreneur
15 (Patrick)	3000+	M	17 November 2015	19	Model, stylist and fashion designer
16	100+	M	18 November 2015	32*	Sales

the user) and hashtags (e.g. #amsterdam or #cappuccino). About 24 hours after they were posted, we also collected the responses (likes and comments) each post received.⁴ The resulting dataset of responses has over 17.5 million entries, of which 1.1 million originated from local users.⁵ Figure 1 provides a map of the geographical distribution of Instagram posts in our corpus. The basis of our network analysis are the 'likes' and comments through which users engage with each other. These practices weave webs of uneven relations, with some posts and users receiving a lot of recognition and acquiring central positions, and other posts and users taking more marginal positions. We consider a user to have a tie with another if she either commented on or liked that user's posts during the 12-week window. The topology is constructed by considering these ties as directed edges between users, who are represented as nodes.⁶ Ties are weighted according to the sum of comments and 'likes'.⁷ We look at these network topologies for the city as a whole as well as at the neighbourhood level.

To study *stratification*, we look at the distribution of 'likes' and comments among users. Rather than simply

counting the number of likes and comments, we also want to take into account the prominence of the users engaging in these acts of recognition: if a very prominent user likes a post or writes a comment, this should count more than when a peripheral user does the same. For this reason, we use the Page Rank algorithm – first developed to rank search results for the Google search engine (Brin and Page 1998) – to map the distribution of recognition and identify central users. If there were no bias toward certain images, users and places, we would expect to find a more or less random pattern of ties. If, on the other hand, Instagram users express clear preferences for certain users and places, we would find a skewed distribution.

To study *segmentation*, we identify communities of users who have relatively strong direct and indirect ties. We detect communities in an unweighted network of reciprocated ties. We opt for the Infomap community detection algorithm (Rosvall and Bergstrom 2008), which has performed well in comparative tests (Lancichinetti and Fortunato 2009) and is widely used among network analysts. To characterise the groups obtained from community detection, we looked up the accounts

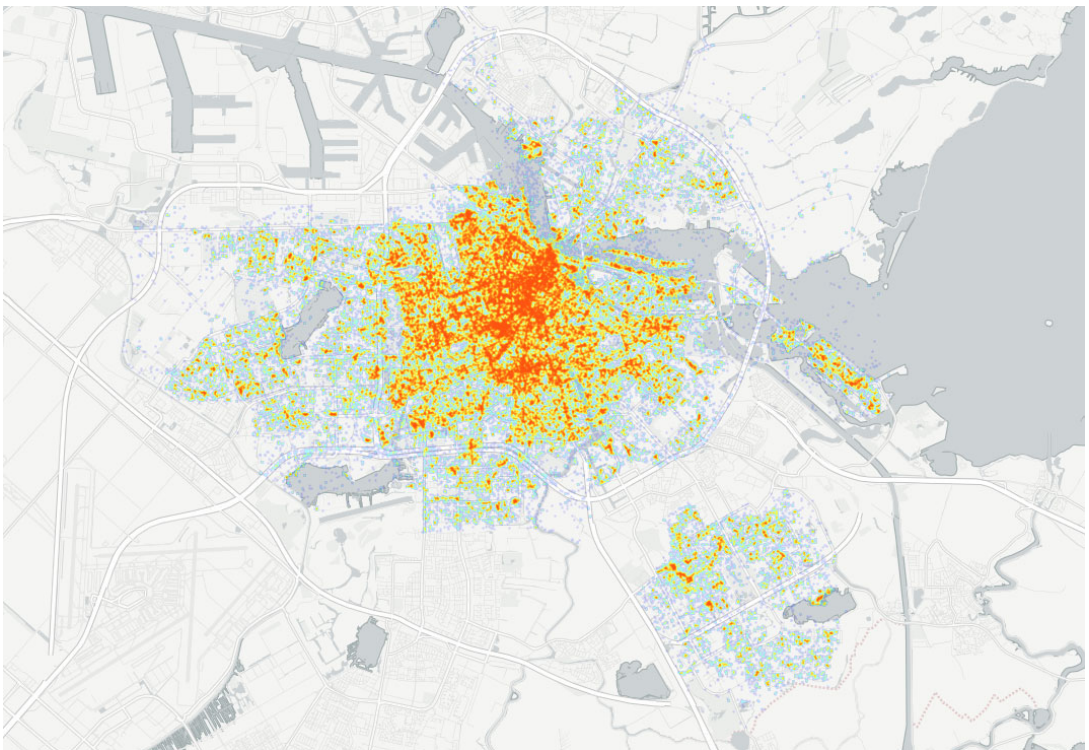


Figure 1 The distribution of geo-tagged Instagram posts in our Amsterdam corpus

Note: Hotter colours indicate more posts. Overall density of Instagram use roughly corresponds with socio-economic status and historicity. The historical centre and the gentrifying 19th-century districts around it, such as the Jordaan to the west of the centre, are heavily covered. Roads from gentrifying districts to the canal district can also be discerned. Basemap copyright OpenStreetMap contributors

of the most central users in each subgraph to see what their backgrounds are and what images they post in their timelines (cf. Boy and Uitermark 2016; Uitermark *et al.* 2016). We also looked at the places cluster members tagged. Users who tag places are not simply there; they want to *show others* that they are there. Place tags thus serve as markers of identity and lay a symbolic claim to a place.

Seeing the world through Instagram

Instagram feeds are colourful and variegated, but at the same time, Instagram projects a certain image of the world. What Instagram users see as they scroll through their feeds, what they post and how they use the platform to navigate social and urban worlds are marked by this prevailing aesthetic. Instagram posts capture moments – moments set apart by their refined beauty and good vibes. They are rarely spectacular, but rather capture an individual's street-level view of daily urban life, lovingly arranged possessions or convivial occasions. In one picture we find a large group of cyclists waiting for a green light at an intersection; in another, a Jeff Buckley record sleeve artfully propped up atop a record player; in a third, we see young women and men dressed for a special occasion, smiling and enjoying drinks together. And of course we also find selfies, latte art and beautifully plated avocado toast. As Henri Lefebvre noted, moments can be distinguished from mere instants, as the former entail 'the hope of reliving that moment or preserving it as a privileged lapse of time, embalmed in memory' (2002, 343). Instagram users train their eye to spot slices of the world around them worthy of embalming. In the process of reassembling their life-world in this manner, the everyday is relentlessly aestheticised to the point that it never appears as the merely ordinary or mundane.⁸ Looking through a stream of Instagram posts, one sees a seemingly interminable series of peak moments. Instagram thus conveys aesthetic norms that induce a degree of conformity (Bourdieu *et al.* 1990) in how individuals use the platform. This conformity has been the subject of numerous parodies, a sure sign that media practices on Instagram are subject to a set of unwritten rules.⁹ In fact, the exception proves the rule, because even reflexive and critical users do not play outside them. They, too, are enticed to use the platform to engage in strategies of distinction and the digital marking of space.

One of our respondents, Alexis, has a highly developed critical reflexivity about Instagram. She pokes fun at users who show off their preference for exquisite food or healthy lifestyles, for instance, by posting a picture captioned 'I hate refined deserts', in which she poses next to a well-composed *haute cuisine* dessert and sticks her middle finger out to the camera. When asked directly in the interview, she stated that

she never tags places. However, as the interviewer went through her Instagram feed, it appeared that she had, in fact, geotagged many of her holiday photos. One recent post in Amsterdam also featured a place tag. It was a post that pictured her with friends at Walter's, a bar on Javastraat that is among the most prominent Instagram places in the gentrifying neighbourhood Indische Buurt. Alexis was perplexed that she did that.

Alexis: I don't think I have – well, maybe here. Oh! It says ...

Interviewer: You tagged the location, Walter's. This is on Javastraat.

Alexis: Yeah, I did. Interesting. Yeah, I did it here. Yeah. That was nice. [...] Yeah, it was new then, and it was very nice, it was very – dinner was very good, and a friend of mine worked there, she was our waitress. Maybe, I don't know why ... maybe also to show, 'I went to the new cool place!' I don't know what was going through my mind.

Here we begin to see why the city on Instagram looks much more appealing and glamorous than in everyday real life. Simone, a respondent whom we identified through her central position in her neighbourhood network, was more explicit about these strategies:

Interviewer: How do you find that a new restaurant has opened that you want to go to and those kinds of things?

Simone: Yeah, mostly Instagram, actually. I follow a lot of people from around here. There's always someone who hears about it, and then it just spreads so quickly. You just see people going there, and ... yeah. Sometimes I'm the first, sometimes someone else is the first, but I always like to be one of the first to go. It's like a little – it's not really a competition, but in a way it also is, a little bit. [laughs].

She attributes her success in this competition to her heightened ambient awareness:

I always look around. If I see new places and it's something that really interests me – it's like a gift. I see everything. I actually see, if you have a big street with shops and it's completely chaotic, I still see if there's a new place opening there, because it's just something I notice. I see everything. My doctor says that it has something to do with my ADHD [laughs], that I look at everything. [...] I'm kind of obsessed with my surroundings, so that's where my focus goes.

Our respondents were all acutely aware that the pictures in their feeds are taken and curated to convey that their posters are happy, healthy and hip. While the beauty and grandeur in their feeds may be a source of enjoyment, some also expressed frustration at the sanitised ideal embodied in the images that often are purged of all blemishes and negativity. The vernacular discourse around Instagram has developed ways to critically address this predominant smooth aesthetic. Respondents mentioned that it is undesirable to come across as a 'catfish' – somebody whose appearance is

simply too perfect to be believable. There are acceptable levels of preening and peacocking, but there is also a point where one has clearly overdone it. ‘Of course I’ll be, like, posting some photogenic stuff, and when I wake up I can look like shit. But nah, I’m not a catfish’, explained Patrick. Even Simone, the highly strategic user who regards Instagram as a competition of sorts, expressed sometimes being bothered by its prevailing aesthetic: ‘People just want to see nice photos. But it does make everything look nicer than it is, so you can’t really see what someone’s life is actually about. So in that way it’s quite fake’.

The idea that the selective presentation of one’s life amounts to a ‘fake’ was taken up by many of our respondents as they scrolled through their own pictures. As we looked through her pictures together, Rosalie reflected,

It’s funny. Why do I do this? It’s because . . . I have to think about it . . . I think it’s also a really nice way to look at your own life and maybe you want to see your life like this. Well, of course it’s fake, because I’m not always this happy, you know. But in a certain way it isn’t. I think it’s the way I *want* to see life or something? Yeah, I think so.

Sophie said she often feels social pressure looking through her social media feeds, because everyone always seems to be doing impressive things. But mostly she appreciates how Instagram users curate their images: ‘You can just scroll, and you’re looking at it, like, “pretty!” And the pictures are always very happy, and everybody is so healthy!’ This exclamation came over as at once delighted and exasperated.

Instagram’s aesthetic norms apply not just to people and experiences but also to places. Just like some people used to put pins in a map of the world to mark where they have been, our respondents switch on geolocation for the pictures they take on their travels. Having recently gone on vacation to Curaçao for the first time, Nicole told us that ‘there were very, very nice places that I myself don’t want to forget, so I tagged some places where some pictures were taken’. When we looked at their maps of geotagged pictures, the first thing that came out is that our respondents frequently tag places abroad, both because they take many pictures when they travel and because they want to have their pictures’ geographical coordinates. Such geotagged histories in turn help others navigate. Several respondents look up Instagram pictures before they go on a trip to get a preview of the scenery and the places and their patrons. Alexis was planning a trip to Morocco and had used Instagram to decide which places to travel to, and Sophie was seeking out Parisian Instagram users to see what places she could visit during her study-abroad semester.

The same logic applies when respondents use Instagram to navigate in their own city. When they

see an appealing picture, they may get the idea to join the user or to visit the place at a later point in time. Instagram in a sense serves as a personalised brochure with appealing events and places. For some, Instagram has taken the place of apps like Yelp whose main function is to seek out, review and recommend places (cf. Zukin *et al.* 2015). Anita told us, ‘I try to follow people that are similar to me, similar interests. So I check their feed usually to see if they have been somewhere that they have recommended’. Simone said of Instagram that, to her, ‘it’s a search engine’ – a search engine for places. The new places our respondents brought up – such as Walter’s in Indische Buurt – are part and parcel of gentrification. Instagram confirms the status and visibility of these places, further boosting their competitive position and their role as engines of gentrification. In this sense, Instagram not only feeds on but also reinscribes socio-spatial inequalities.

The stratified world of Instagram

Mundane acts of recognition in the form of ‘likes’, comments or place tagging result in stratification, making some posts, users and places stand out while others remain an undifferentiated part of the ever-flowing stream. Who and what is able to rise to prominence? This section first demonstrates that Instagram’s figurations are very uneven and introduces the figures that sit at the zenith of the symbolic universe, enjoying the lion’s share of the attention and recognition given to Instagram users in the city. These hubs in the network are successful symbolic entrepreneurs who are in a distinguished position to shape how other users perceive the city. We then introduce the places that come out on top.

Centre stage

Instagram’s symbolic universe is highly stratified. Figure 2 shows that, for the city as a whole, likes and comments are very unevenly distributed. We made similar graphs for each of the 22 areas within the city and they looked virtually identical: they are heavily skewed, heavy-tailed distributions.¹⁰ Most users attain only a meagre level of attention; they account for the peak close to the graph’s origin. As we go further right along the x-axis, we see that the proportion of accounts attaining higher levels of attention drops off rapidly. Only a very small number of users in the ‘long tail’ of the distribution command very high levels of attention.

Looking at the most central accounts at the neighbourhood level by Page Rank centrality, some similarities emerge. For one, the central accounts are run by young people. According to our estimation, the age of the women and men running these accounts is on average around 24. Only a third are aged 30 and above,

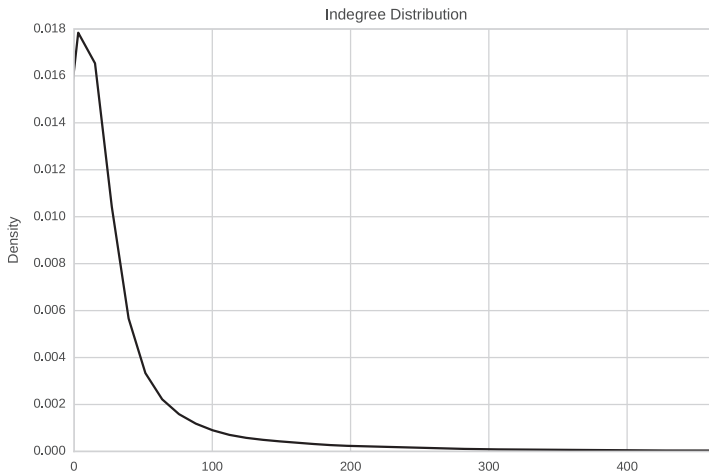


Figure 2 Weighted indegree distributions for Instagram users in Amsterdam

Note: Edge weights are proportional to the logarithm of the total number of likes and comments between users

while others are as young as 18. The clear majority of the central accounts are run by women.¹¹ In the 22 areas of the city we studied, 14 had accounts run by women in the most central location of the local network. A third characteristic most account owners share is that they work in the creative professions, broadly conceived. Seven work in fashion as stylists, designers, models or boutique store owners; six work in entertainment as DJs, party organiser, actresses or singers; the remaining ones work in marketing or public relations as writers, editors or artists. The star account at the city level is run by a woman in her thirties who works as a model, DJ, travel and fashion writer, and more. It is hard to determine how, exactly, she makes a living. On her website she calls herself ‘a professional socialite’.

We know from surveys that Instagram users are overwhelmingly adolescents and young adults, and we know that a greater proportion of women use Instagram than men. In this regard, the central nodes are quite typical. It is also noteworthy that, although these users are overwhelmingly white and Dutch, there are a few exceptions. For instance, in several of the neighbourhoods that make up the South-East area of Amsterdam, the central accounts are owned by black women and men.

While these occupations, particularly in fashion, marketing and entertainment, are strongly represented in Amsterdam, the cultural capital of the Netherlands, it is nonetheless striking that they are so strongly represented among the star accounts. These professions prepare people to be successful symbolic entrepreneurs. The skills learned in these fields can be applied to craft a successful online image. It is also not

clear whether these users’ Instagram activity is even distinct from their professional life. Their ‘social life’ on Instagram may just be an extension or outgrowth of their professional life and vice versa, to the extent that the lines are completely blurred. A pair of city marketers who run a highly visible Instagram account confirmed this in the course of our interview:

Anne: Last night it was so warm and I couldn’t sleep at all, so I just put a chair in front of the window, opened the window and thought I’d read a book. So I was reading the book, and every two pages I was like – I wanted to grab my phone. This is not normal! I just put my phone away in another room. Okay, I don’t want – I just want to read right now. But the constant – it’s just in your head all the time. You just want to grab it. It’s ridiculous. Because we do it all day long, and you share all day long.

Interviewer: It’s hard to confine that to your work hours.

Suzan: But that’s something – you know, work hours, for us . . .

Anne: We don’t really have work hours.

Suzan: We don’t work, and we don’t have a private life.

If we look not only at the number one users in each neighbourhood but at some of the lower-ranked top users, we mostly find accounts run by individuals who share many of the same characteristics: young, female, with a connection to marketing, public relations, fashion, entertainment and lifestyle. These users may not work directly in fashion, for instance, but they are fashion enthusiasts who maintain blogs on the subject. Similarly, we find food bloggers who are hobbyist restaurant reviewers. In these cases the distinction between work life and social life is blurred as well. We also find full-time city marketers who hype local scenes

and explicitly turn to Instagram to promote what the city has to offer. For these individuals, too, the personal and the professional overlap: their feeds combine pictures of their clients' places, mainly stores and restaurants, with personal impressions of waterfronts, parks or time spent with friends.

Assembling heat maps

When Instagrammers in Amsterdam tag places in their posts to advertise their presence there, they favour certain kinds of locations. The urban imagination promoted by Instagram sees the city as a collection of 'hot spots', and what is in between these hot spots gets the cold shoulder. In fact, fewer than two dozen locations account for one fifth of all location-tagged posts. Topping the list, Vondelpark, the city's second-largest park to the southwest of the city centre, is tagged more than twice as often as the second most popular location, a former gasworks that now houses cultural events, start-ups and bars. Several other parks and public landmarks are among the most commonly tagged locations, including the Central Station train hub and well-known art museums.

Toward the top of the list we also find several concert venues and event spaces. It is noteworthy that Paradiso, a venue with a seating capacity of around 1500, appears far more frequently than arenas that host concerts by superstars that can seat tens of thousands. Other commonly tagged places include nightlife locations in the city centre, such as lounges and clubs. These frequently host glamorous parties that are promoted on Instagram and then have an afterglow there when attendees share their pictures from the night. Users also signal their presence at other temporary events, especially music festivals, fashion shows, but also a weekend-long food truck festival. Further down the list we find restaurants, bars, coffee houses and retail stores. While there are several hundred posts tagged at Starbucks and Coffee Company franchises, they are far outweighed by posts tagged at independent establishments owned and operated by local entrepreneurs. The same is true for stores. Quirky concept stores that sell vintage clothing alongside premium coffee roasted in small batches frequently appear toward the top of the list, while H&M chain stores are tagged only sparsely. Much like they are more inclined to post from the small concert venue than a big arena, Instagram users are more likely to promote independent boutique establishments than major outlets. Whereas Zukin *et al.* found that '[t]he lifestyle pages of local media give prominent coverage to the opening of new art galleries, restaurants, and designer clothing boutiques' and that most 'elected officials and community development groups praise new stores and restaurants as signs of capital reinvestment' (2009, 49), our findings suggest that Instagram users – and perhaps

social media users generally – are also highly selective in their coverage and very appreciative of places that signal and drive gentrification.

The segmented worlds of Instagram

The Infomap community detection algorithm finds eight large clusters of more than 100 users who have a more or less pronounced profile (Table 2). Before discussing the clusters and their place within the city, it is perhaps important to point out that divisions between these clusters are not always very sharp. We see interactions between the various clusters, as shown in Figure 3. Additionally, there are places that are tagged by users from different clusters. For instance, the Amsterdam Open Air festival attracts a remarkably diverse Instagram constituency, as does Vondelpark. The existence of these spaces of mutual identification suggests that group boundaries are permeable. However, we also see that the clusters are distinctive in some important ways. While there are no strict boundaries between clusters and all clusters are internally heterogeneous, we can nevertheless provide rough descriptions of the different clusters to give an impression of how group formation plays out on Instagram.

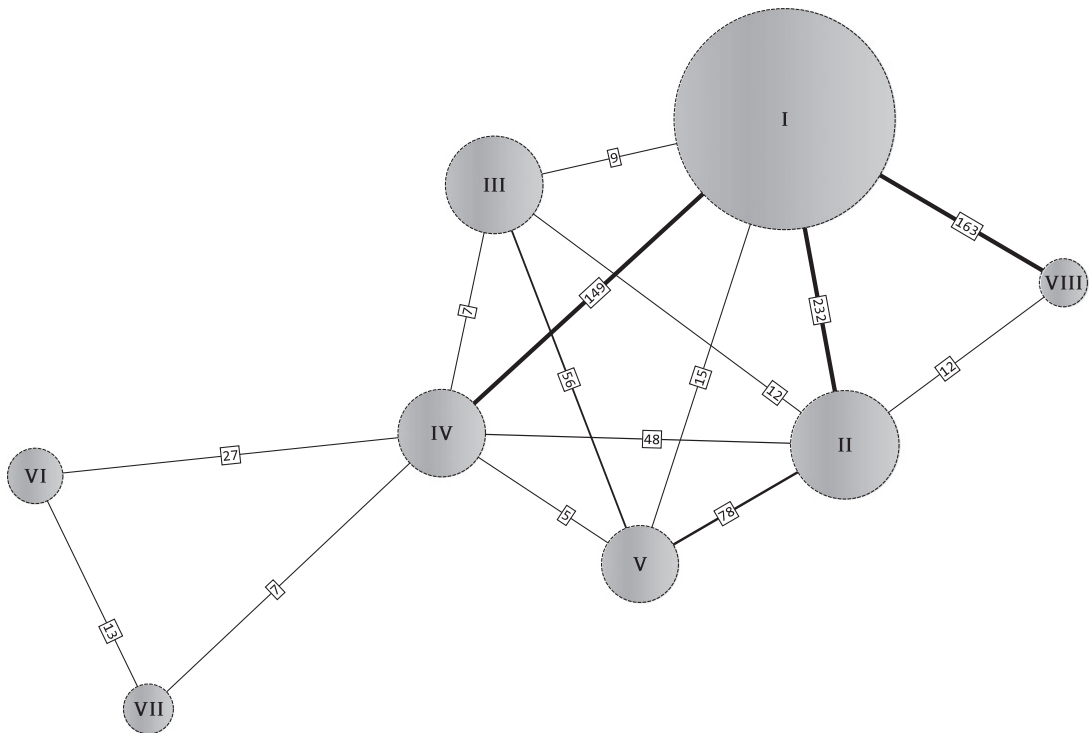
Clusters I and II are the most central in the overall network (Table 2; Figure 2). These clusters are overwhelmingly made up of people involved in creative professions who cultivate hedonistic and spectacular lifestyles (cluster I) or aesthetic and ascetic lifestyles (cluster II). The figures introduced above as occupying centre stage can overwhelmingly be found in these clusters. When we look at the locations of posts (Figure 4), both of these central clusters cover large parts of Amsterdam. The geographies of both clusters are similar, but cluster I features more posts from the recently gentrified neighbourhoods of De Pijp and Oud-West, whereas cluster II features more posts from the established and chic Zuid neighbourhood.

The cluster of 'city image makers' (cluster III) has many users specialising in film or photography who love taking the city as their object. They are expert image makers, both amateur and professional, who picture the city from original angles, but they focus their lenses on the same landmarks and landscapes as tourists do, including the canals, museums and historical districts. Their streams are full of pictures of characteristic streets or buildings. This cluster also contains a number of expats who register what they find beautiful as they get to know the city. Users in this cluster are more likely than most users to tag places in their posts.

The Amstelstraat party cluster (cluster IV) is organised around ABE Club & Lounge. While many users tag the exclusive club as patrons, the most central users in this cluster actually work at ABE or next door,

Table 2 Overview of the eight largest clusters obtained from community detection on relations among over 30 000 Instagram users in Amsterdam

Cluster	Proportion of posts with place tags	Main places (number of tags)
I. Vanguard of partying cultural producers	19.1%	Jimmy Woo (53), Paradiso Amsterdam (49), Schiffmacher & Veldhoen Tattooing (43), Hannekes Boom (34)
II. Vanguard of lifestyle promoters	20.1%	Westergasfabriek (47), M&M Stand Up Paddling (38), Vondelpark (28), Sofitel Legend (27), FUSE Communication (24)
III. City image makers	32.7%	Station Amsterdam Centraal (105), Rijksmuseum (94), Vondelpark (88), Amsterdam Tower (66), Jordaan (42)
IV. The Amstelstraat club scene	19.2%	ABE club (253), Hotel Arena (52), Jimmy Woo (36), John Doe (33), Open Air (30)
V. Locally oriented gentrifiers	36.9%	Pressroom (126), Cafe Scrapyard (120), INK Hotel (63), BAUT ZUID (55), Restaurant Girassol (36)
VI. City-oriented apprentice gentrifiers	23.3%	Open Air (41), ABE club & lounge (14), Jantje's Verjaardag (12), Palladium (11), Pacha Festival (11)
VII. Urban	6.4%	Global Dance Centre (19), Vondelpark (4), Station Amsterdam Centraal (4), Amsterdam Open Air (4)
VIII. Neo-bohemians	17.2%	Paradiso (27), Amstel Hotel (10), Mercedes Benz Fashion Week (8), Stedelijk museum (7), De Balie Amsterdam (7)

**Figure 3** Graph of ties between clusters

Note: Edge labels specify the number of interactions between users in connected clusters

at Club AIR, as DJs or party organisers. Parties are the speciality of the members of this cluster; all the places they tag are large festivals or well-known clubs in Amsterdam's city centre. Cluster IV brokers between groups that are on the periphery of the network, clusters VI and VII, and the central clusters I and II.

This may be due to the efforts of party organisers and DJs to bring together different subcultures in clubs on Amstelstraat and elsewhere.

The cluster of 'locally oriented gentrifiers' (cluster V) stands out because users in this cluster frequently tag places. The density of posts is comparatively high in

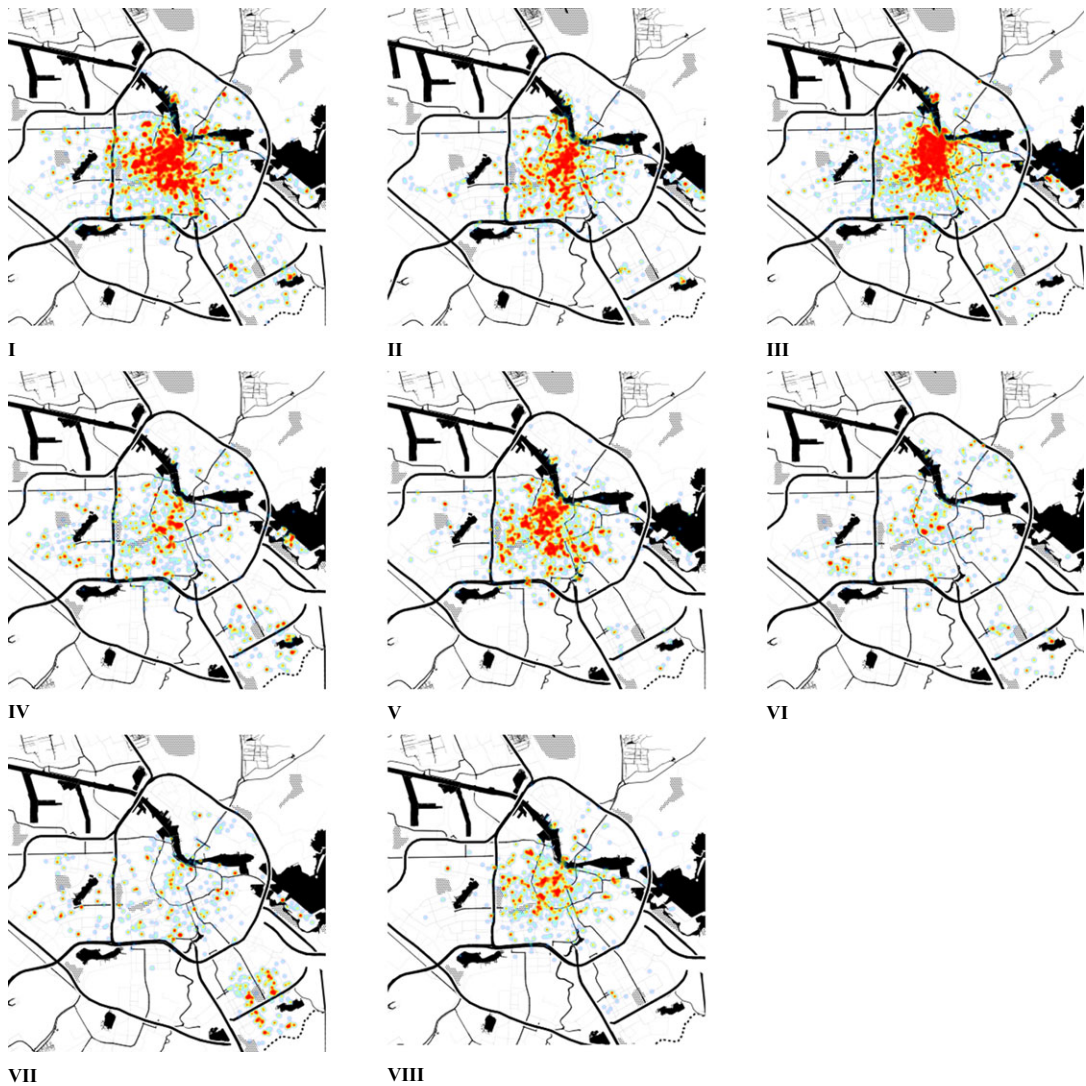


Figure 4 The distribution of geo-tagged Instagram posts from Amsterdam for different clusters of users

Note: Hotter colours indicate more posts. Basemaps by Stamen Design, used under Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 license

the rapidly gentrifying 19th-century districts (the ring around the canal district). Several of the most central accounts in this cluster are run by marketing entrepreneurs who assist gentrifiers in navigating the city: they picture places (sometimes for a fee) that appeal to gentrifiers' taste for branded authenticity. This cluster is locally oriented: users organise around places with a neighbourhood vibe. Through their pictures and discourse, they promote new establishments that they consider real assets to the neighbourhood because of their authentic and local feel, as expressed for instance by the availability of local craft beers.

The most central users in the cluster of 'unpretentious partygoers' (cluster VI) are young women in their early 20s. Their timelines are full of pictures at parties where they pose with young men displaying their toned bodies. Some of the places they go to are exclusive but not vanguard; they include places where football players are known to hang out. Other places, such as Jantje's Verjaardag, are unpretentious venues known to attract a clientele from outside Amsterdam pejoratively referred to as 'provincials'. While it is likely that a number of people in this cluster live outside Amsterdam, the geography of their posts suggest that quite a few live in Amsterdam West and Amsterdam Noord.

Whereas the other clusters post from cultural landmarks in these districts (e.g. Pilek, NDSM, Eye Film Museum), the people in this cluster post from these districts' residential areas. The posts in this cluster are only unpretentious by comparison; some of the pictures outside of party situations are suggestive of aspirations to high-class metropolitan living, as the users pose in the urban landscape with glasses of wine or cups of coffee.

Cluster VII largely consists of women and men of colour in their early 20s. Many users within this cluster showcase their affinity for locally inflected expressions of hip-hop culture. Remarkably, no more than 6 per cent of posts have place tags. In the rare cases that places are tagged, these are mostly in the Bijlmer, a predominantly black neighbourhood on Amsterdam's south-eastern periphery. However, this does not mean that the life-worlds of users in this group are confined to this neighbourhood; while the Bijlmer is this cluster's centre of gravity, their posts come from all over Amsterdam. Members of this cluster also have a strong local identity, as expressed in displays of Amsterdam streetwear brands Patta and Filling Pieces. While they are proud of their city, members in this cluster lack places that they identify with and mark as their own. Our respondent Patrick, who lives in the Ganzenhoef section of the Bijlmer, put it like this:

If you live in de Pijp, of course you can just point your camera, just like this, 180 degrees, and then move your camera. [...] Yeah, I think it's easier then. Because if you stand on the block right here, in Ganzenhoef, and you point the same camera 180 degrees, like I just told you, you will only see, like, there's a dude slanging crack over there. There's a couple of kids having fun, sure, kicking a ball. Or there's, like, a junkie asking people for money. Or you have a lot of guys smoking weed. It's not really positive, as people would say.

Creative professionals and artists mostly make up cluster VIII. This 'neo-bohemian' cluster has comparatively more men who are somewhat older than the members of other clusters. This cluster is the only one where at least some (male) users seem to consciously and ironically reject an overly slick appearance. They sport untrimmed hair and picture bizarre situations, such as a man posing with a huge inflatable banana while ironically making overtures to a woman. Some of them might attract the label of 'hipster'. The range of places they tag is remarkable: we find chic establishments (Amstel Hotel) and places for the cultural elite (De Balie) alongside the low-brow performances of the Toppers.

In short, we can see how the segmentation of the city occurs not only through residential segregation but also through more complex spatial sorting on the interface of social media and the city (Graham 2005). When people use social media to navigate the city, social

media bubbles reflect and reinforce socio-spatial divisions within the city. Although the boundaries among groups are not very sharp (there are connections between the groups both in terms of mutual 'likes' or comments and in terms of places tagged), it is striking that we can observe very different ways of relating to the city. Some groups – notably the cluster of 'locally oriented gentrifiers' (cluster V) – conspicuously display the places where they congregate and consume, while other groups – notably the 'urban' cluster (cluster VII) – have very few places to claim as their own. The uneven access to different parts of the city thus translates into inequalities in Instagram's symbolic geography.

Conclusion

While much of the literature emphasises that the wide distribution of social media results in horizontal networks with considerable critical potential, our study of Instagram paints a more complex picture. We find that Instagram users act out aesthetic and lifestyle ideals as they craft images and strategically display aspects of their life-worlds. Instagram constitutes a distinctive way of seeing that composes an image of the city that is sanitised and nearly devoid of negativity. The feeds are full of desirable items, attractive bodies, beautiful faces, healthy foods, witty remarks and impressive sceneries. The messiness and occasional gloom and doom of the city have no place there. Instagram users are acutely aware of the images' selectivity; it is what excites them about the platform and it is also what, occasionally, causes them stress as they feel they have to follow suit and produce images that their followers will appreciate.

As Instagram users 'like' and comment on pictures, they construct asymmetric relationships within Instagram's symbolic universe. Our results indicate that these networks are far from horizontal: there are a few 'stars' who receive the bulk of attention, and many more peripheral users who receive comparatively little. The figures with the greatest capacity to shape the image of the city on Instagram are symbolic entrepreneurs emblematic of the post-Fordist urban economy (cf. Harvey 1989; Van den Berg 2017). The ideals that are cultivated and visualised on Instagram and the uneven relationships that are constructed also implicate the city: some places are elevated and feature centre stage, while others remain peripheral or are altogether ignored. While we found that users often tag public places such as parks, the places that are elevated above all others are part of local scenes centred around high-end consumption, glamour and refined lifestyles. Instagram serves to showcase patronage of exclusive places. Our analyses show how social media partake in reassembling the urban landscape. As Instagram users

boost their own status by picturing themselves in certain places, they also boost the status of those places. By producing and circulating appealing pictures of these places, users promote trendy bars, restaurants, coffee houses and stores. While it is plausible that Instagram users help to aestheticise neoliberal urbanism, they do so in particular ways. They do not bring attention to large chains or big brands but picture distinctly local and often small places. The proprietors of these places lack the scale to set up massive marketing campaigns, but their patrons advertise their products through social media, thus giving a boost to their businesses.

While all Instagram users creatively reassemble elements of their life-worlds to fashion their identity displays, there are marked inequalities among users in terms of the places they display. Our analyses show some types of users are way more likely to tag places than others. While the results reveal subtle variations, there are also some striking differences that signal pronounced inequalities that emerge on the online–offline interface. For instance, we found that users in a cluster of gentrifiers are six times more likely to tag places than users in a cluster of young women and men of colour. This suggests that some groups have greater symbolic and spending power to reassemble the city, and Instagram is a tool they use to achieve this.

We consider the analysis presented in this paper as part of a broader endeavour to explore the interface between social media and the city under conditions of deep mediatisation (Couldry and Hepp 2016). Materiality or visceral experience do not become less important but are increasingly intertwined with images and messages circulating through a range of communication circuits. Mapping these new layers becomes increasingly essential to address perennial issues in geographical and urban scholarship. It is in this spirit that our analysis combines computational analyses with more traditional methods and integrates them into a framework that enables us to examine how representations shape and reflect socio-spatial inequalities.

Acknowledgements

We thank Christian Bröer, Nick Couldry, Marianna D'Ovidio, Mandy de Wilde, Jack Jen Gieseking, Linda van de Kamp, Sander van Haperen, Dorien Zandbergen, and the *Transactions* reviewers for helpful comments and suggestions. We are grateful to Irene Bronsvort for her research assistance as well as her feedback. This work was funded in part by the Research Council of Norway (no. 231344). [Correction added on 07 August 2017, after first online publication: Funding information was previously omitted and has been added in this version.]

Notes

- 1 Like Manovich *et al.* (2014), we found that selfies account for a small proportion of all images shared on Instagram. In a small random sample from our corpus that we studied ($n=131$), only 9.1 per cent of images were selfies.
- 2 Our relational framework is inspired by assemblage thinking without fully embracing assemblage theory (see Baker and McGuirk 2016).
- 3 On Instagram, users can opt whether to attach their location to posts on a post-by-post basis. At the time of our research they also had the option to name their own location or leave the location field blank. This changed in August 2015 when Instagram removed the 'Add to Photomap' feature from its mobile apps.
- 4 While there is an occasional 'long tail' of activity, most activity on a post happens in the first few hours. When fetching likes, we are limited to the 140 most recent likes, so for some very popular posts, we are unable to retrieve all activity.
- 5 We stored metadata in a database, but in an effort to respect users' privacy, we did not save the media file attached to posts. When needed for content analysis, we retrieved these media files later. We could only do so if the user had not deleted the post in the interim or set their account to private, which means that we could not see posts the users did want to display publicly. Even though the users we discuss in this paper often have many followers and share images freely, we do not report on the users or their posts in detail on the assumption that they may not have realised their posts were publicly available (cf. Marwick and Boyd 2014; Nissenbaum 2009).
- 6 We used the igraph software package (Csárdi and Nepusz 2006).
- 7 Because we were unable to retrieve the full number of likes for very popular posts, we used a logarithmic scale for the edge weights (see Boy and Uitermark 2016).
- 8 On the aestheticisation of the self and of everyday life, see Skeggs (2004).
- 9 See, for instance, the brilliant animation titled *Clichés* by Hiérophante (2015). The artist notes that, by parodying 'our tendency to be unoriginal on social media', he also reproduces a cliché.
- 10 The shape of the Page Rank distributions, not shown here, closely follows the shape of the indegree distributions. Their shape is best described by a stretched exponential distribution.
- 11 On the gendered work of self-branding on social media, see Duffy and Hund (2015).

References

- Axelrod R M 1997 *The complexity of cooperation: agent-based models of competition and collaboration* Princeton University Press, Princeton NJ
- Baker T and McGuirk P 2016 Assemblage thinking as methodology: commitments and practices for critical policy research *Territory, Politics, Governance* <https://doi.org/10.1080/21622671.2016.1231631>

- Bourdieu P Boltanski L, Castel R and Chamboredon J-C 1990** *Photography: a middle-brow art* Whiteside S trans Stanford University Press, Stanford CA
- Boy J D 2015** *Kijkeens: a tool for researchers* Zenodo <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.34500>
- Boy J D and Uitermark J 2016** How to study the city on Instagram *PLOS ONE* 11 e0158161
- Brin S and Page L 1998** The anatomy of a large-scale hypertextual web search engine *Computer Networks and ISDN Systems* 30 107–17
- Castells M 2009** *Communication power* Oxford University Press, Oxford
- Castells M 2012** *Networks of outrage and hope: social movements in the internet age* Polity, Cambridge
- Couldry N and Hepp A 2016** *The mediated construction of reality* Polity, Cambridge
- Csárdi G and Nepusz T 2006** The igraph software package for complex network research *InterJournal Complex Systems* 1695
- de Souza e Silva A and Sutko D M 2011** Theorizing locative technologies through philosophies of the virtual *Communication Theory* 21 23–42
- De Waal M 2014** *The city as interface* NAI, Rotterdam
- Duffy B E and Hund E 2015** ‘Having it all’ on social media: entrepreneurial femininity and self-branding among fashion bloggers *Social Media + Society* 1 <https://doi.org/10.1177/2056305115604337>
- Elias N 1978** *What is sociology?* Hutchinson, London
- Graham S D N 2005** Software-sorted geographies *Progress in Human Geography* 29 562–80
- Graham M, Zook M A and Boulton A 2013** Augmented reality in urban places: contested content and the duplicity of code *Transactions of the British Institute of Geographers* 38 464–79
- Greenwood S, Perrin A and Duggan M 2016** *Social media update 2016* Pew Research Center, Washington DC
- Hampton K N and Katz V S 2016** Communication in city and community: from the Chicago School to digital technology *American Behavioral Scientist* 60 special issue.
- Harvey D 1989** *The condition of postmodernity* Blackwell, Oxford
- Hess A 2015** The selfie assemblage *International Journal of Communication* 9 18
- Hierophante 2015** *Clichés* (<https://vimeo.com/151297208>) Accessed 10 August 2016
- Hochstenbach C 2017** Inequality in the gentrifying city Unpublished PhD thesis University of Amsterdam
- Hoelzl I and Marie R 2015** *Softimage: toward a new theory of the digital image* Intellect, Bristol
- Kelley J K 2014** Urban experience takes an informational turn: mobile internet usage and the unevenness of geosocial activity *GeoJournal* 79 15–29
- Kitchin R and Dodge M 2011** *Code/space: software and everyday life* MIT Press, Cambridge MA
- Kotchemidova C 2005** Why we say ‘cheese’: producing the smile in snapshot photography *Critical Studies in Media Communication* 22 2–25
- Lancichinetti A and Fortunato S 2009** Community detection algorithms: a comparative analysis *Physical Review E* 80 056117
- Lefebvre H 1991** *The production of space* Nicholson-Smith D trans Blackwell, Oxford
- Lefebvre H 2002** *The critique of everyday life, vol. 2: foundations for a sociology of the everyday* Moore J trans Verso, New York NY
- Leszczynski A and Crampton J 2016** Introduction: spatial big data and everyday life *Big Data & Society* 3 <https://doi.org/10.1177/2053951716661366>
- Manovich L et al. 2014** Selfiecity (<http://selfiecity.net>) Accessed 24 March 2015
- Marwick A and Boyd D 2014** Networked privacy: how teenagers negotiate context in social media *New Media & Society* 16 1051–67
- Nissenbaum H 2009** *Privacy in context: technology, policy, and the integrity of social life* Stanford University Press, Stanford CA
- Retberg J W 2014** *Seeing ourselves through technology: how we use blogs, selfies and wearable devices to see and shape ourselves* Palgrave Pivot, New York NY
- Robson G and Butler T 2001** Coming to terms with London: middle class communities in a global city *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 25 70–86
- Rosvall M and Bergstrom C T 2008** Maps of information flow reveal community structure in complex networks *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 105 1118–23
- Sarvas R and Frohlich D M 2011** *From snapshots to social media: the changing picture of domestic photography* Springer, New York NY
- Schelling T C 2006** *Micromotives and macrobehavior* W.W. Norton, New York NY
- Schwartz R and Halegoua G R 2014** The spatial self: location-based identity performance on social media *New Media & Society* 17 1643–60
- Scott J C 1998** *Seeing like a state: how certain schemes to improve the human condition have failed* Yale University Press, New Haven CT
- Skeggs B 2004** *Class, self, culture* Routledge, London
- Sontag S 1977** *On photography* Farrar, Straus and Giroux, New York NY
- Uitermark J 2015** Longing for Wikitopia: the study and politics of self-organization *Urban Studies* 52 2301–12
- Uitermark J, Traag V A and Bruggeman J 2016** Dissecting discursive contention: a relational analysis of the Dutch debate on minority integration *Social Networks* 47 107–15
- Van den Berg M 2017** *Gender in the post-Fordist urban* Palgrave Pivot, New York NY
- Van den Veer N, Boeke S and Peters O 2017** *Nationale social media onderzoek* Newcom, Amsterdam
- West N M 2000** *Kodak and the lens of nostalgia* Virginia University Press, Charlottesville VA
- Zhu L and Lerman K 2016** Attention inequality in social media (<http://arxiv.org/pdf/1601.07200>) Accessed 26 April 2016
- Zook M A and Graham M 2007** Mapping DigiPlace: geocoded internet data and the representation of place *Environment and Planning A: Planning and Design* 34 466–82
- Zukin S, Trujillo V, Frase F, Jackson D, Recuber T and Walker A 2009** New retail capital and neighborhood change: boutiques and gentrification in New York City *City & Community* 8 47–64
- Zukin S, Lindeman S and Hurson L 2015** The omnivore’s neighborhood? Online restaurant reviews, race, and gentrification *Journal of Consumer Culture* <https://doi.org/10.1177/1469540515611203>