

Building identity in online environments: an Information Science perspective

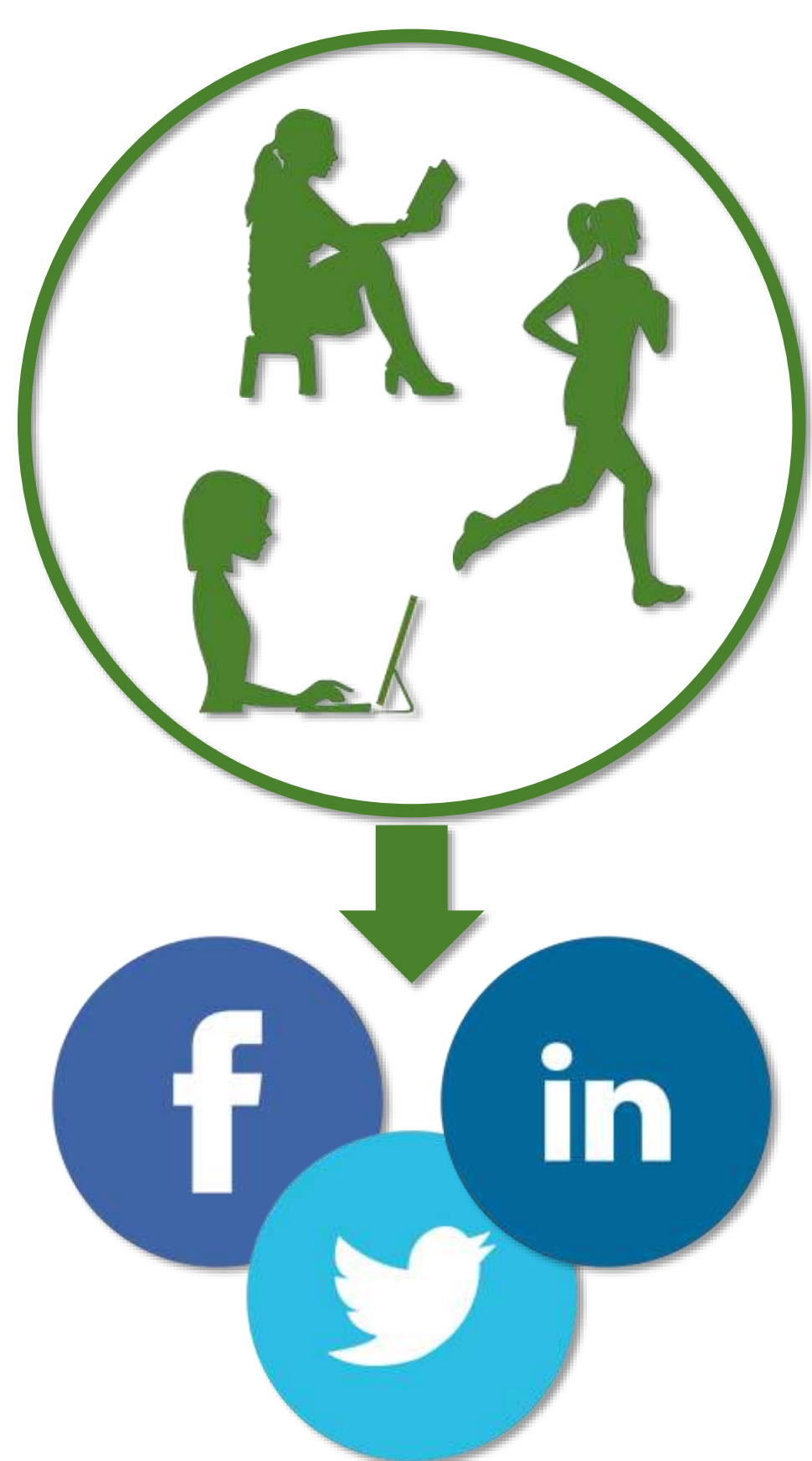
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How do individuals use **information to build identities** for themselves online?

Creation and use of online “personas” and identities

- ▶ Based on offline identities and “personalities”
- ▶ To showcase aspects of “real world” selves
- ▶ Based on “appropriate” persona for platform
- ▶ Different personas for different audiences
- ▶ Identity creation is not necessarily intentional



“People [who] see me on LinkedIn and people who know me on Facebook would describe me in very similar shape and fashion, I’m not entirely different people. However, what I share is different. (Yvonne)

“I [have] different personas. I have a personal [persona] and I have a professional [persona]. I try to keep the two fairly separate. (Nicola)

“I do believe in always being the same person and not presenting a different version of yourself to different people. (Craig)

Deploying anonymous accounts and pseudonyms

- ▶ Complete anonymity is rarely used
- ▶ Pseudonyms associated with “real” identities
- ▶ Pseudonyms as “usernames”, not new identities
- ▶ Consistent pseudonyms or usernames across platforms
- ▶ Some pseudonyms used to “hide in plain sight”



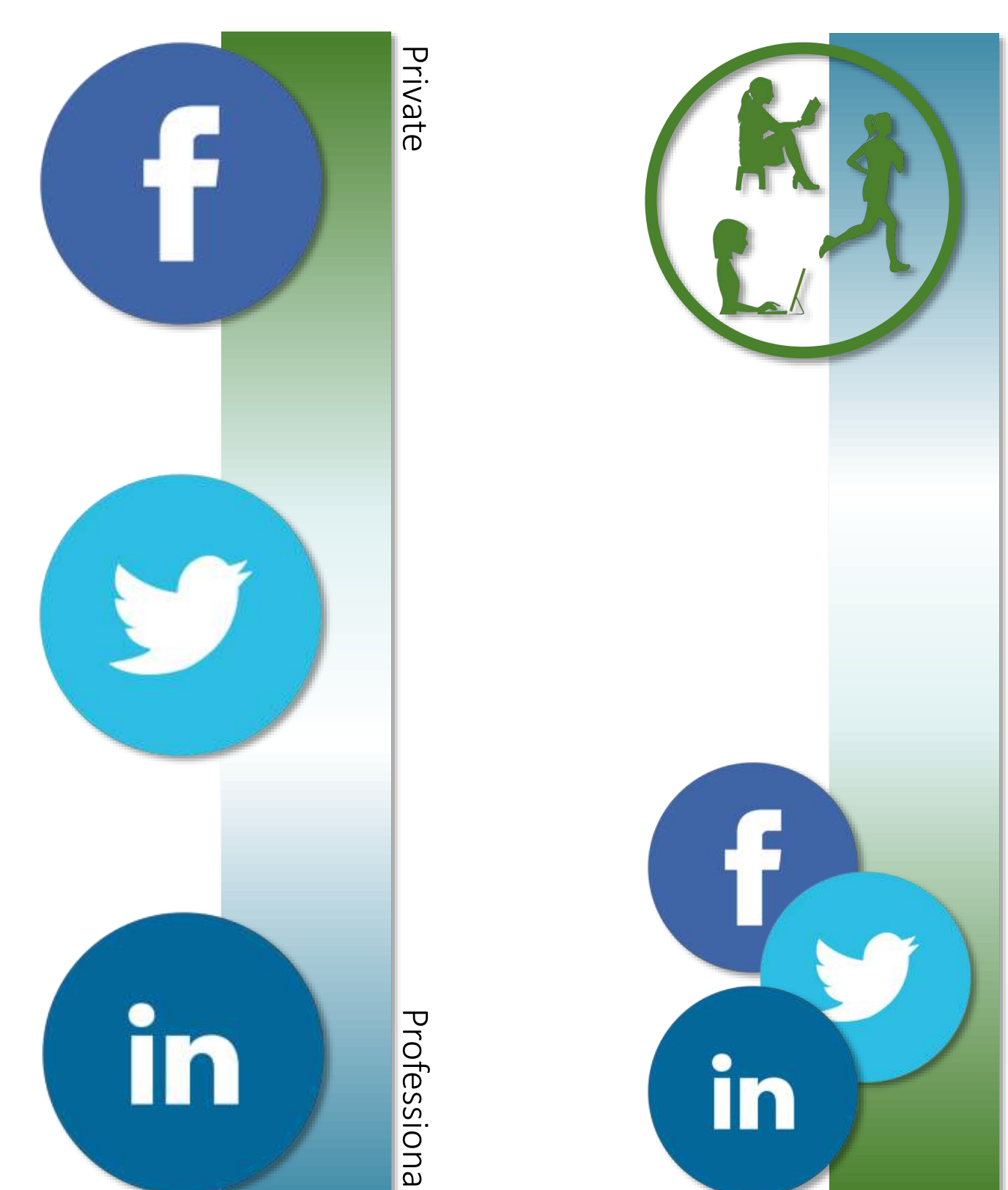
“Choosing my username on Twitter was a big decision ... at first I thought about being anonymous ... then I thought ‘No I want it to be associated with myself’. (Heather)

“I do have a different professional name to my personal name ... but it’s the same person, I’m putting out my professional persona. (Donna)

“[There is] nothing anonymous in my life. (Adrian)
On the other hand ...
Colleagues must never know that that’s who I am. (Fraser)

Managing the blurring of information

- ▶ Blurring between private and professional selves
- ▶ Blurring between offline and online environments
- ▶ Level of blurring varies across platforms
- ▶ Privacy settings and “selective sharing” used
- ▶ Often as a way of managing reputation



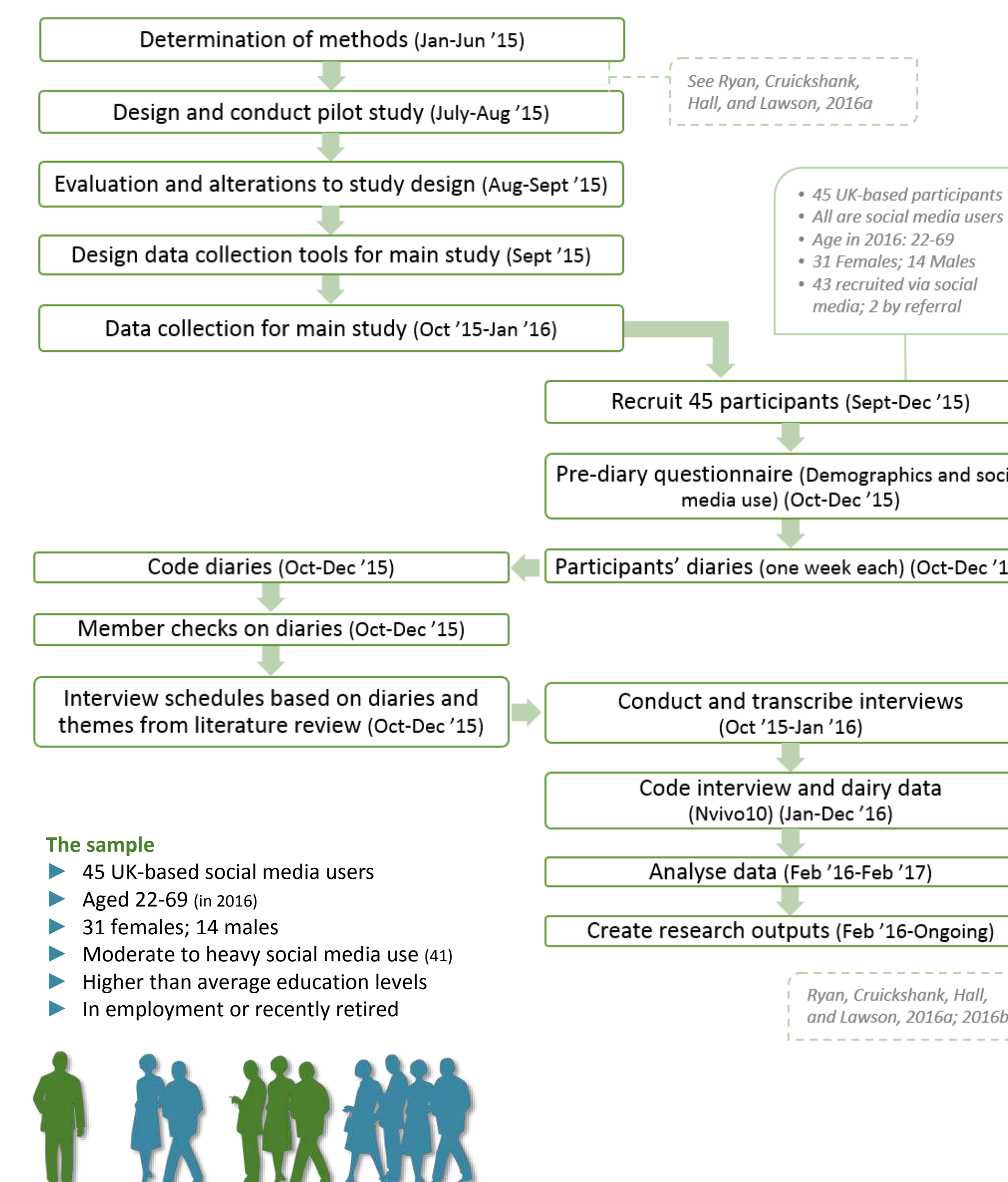
“I’m lucky that I’m actually really interested in what I do for work. Sometimes it’s hard for me to determine whether I’m sharing something because of a professional or personal reasons. (Gillian)

“There is so much blurring you can’t think of them as being separate. (Zoe)

“I separate all my personal [and] professional [information] ... I keep them very separate so that [the opinion others have] of me personally and professional are separate. (Amanda)

Research background and study design

- ▶ Full doctoral study investigates how **online information** is used in the management and evaluation of personal reputations
- ▶ These findings relate to one of four research questions:
*How do individuals use **information** to build identities for themselves online?*
- ▶ **Qualitative** study following the tradition of research into everyday life information seeking (ELIS) (Savolainen, 1995)
- ▶ **Interdisciplinary research themes** with relevant literature found in a number of academic domains (Ryan, Cruickshank, Hall, & Lawson, 2015)
- ▶ Includes a large body of research on the role that information plays in *academic* reputations, such as **citation practices** (Cronin, 1985; White, 2001)
- ▶ Matching aspects of identity building academic reputation using citations with online behaviours and activities that social media users undertake in **everyday life** environments
- ▶ Data collection tools: Participant **diaries** and in-depth **interviews**



Conclusions: There are some **strong alignments** between the findings from this research and that of prior research. For example, this research supports the literature related to self-censorship and the regulation of online information sharing practices (Hagger-Johnson, Egan, & Stillwell, 2011), the blurring between private and professional personas based on platform use (Ollier-Malaterre, Rothbard, & Berg, 2013), and the presentation of personas for different audiences (Goffman, 1959). However, there are also some **weaker alignments** between these findings and the literature, such as the use of anonymity to “experiment” with identity (Bullingham & Vasconcelos, 2013) and the deliberate concealment of personal information in online profiles (Lingel & boyd, 2013).

The use of information for “building identity” is not an intentional act. Instead, these findings suggest that rather than using information to creating online identity, individuals manage the dissemination of information (that may convey reputational markers) according to different target audiences.