
**AN APPRAISAL OF PHOTOJOURNALISM PRACTICES IN GOVERNMENT
NEWSPAPERS IN NIGERIA: INSIGHTS FROM *THE OBSERVER* AND *THE
POINTER***

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ABSTRACT: *Photojournalism is reporting news through photographs. Photographs tell/illustrate stories alone or in company of texts. Although scholars have provided insights into photojournalism, studies on links between state government newspapers and photojournalism in Nigeria are uncommon. This study investigated editorial provisions for photojournalism; editorial practices toward photojournalism, and the nature of photojournalism in selected state government newspapers in Nigeria. Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) provided theoretical framework for the study while data was generated through in-depth interview and content analysis. Findings show that although editors/reporters in selected newspapers are not guided by definite editorial provisions on photojournalism, their understanding of the traditions of newspaper publishing provide “unwritten rules” that encourage photojournalism. Social Issues and Religious Issues were most covered and least covered issues by photographs in the selected newspapers respectively. In spite of the selected newspapers being government-owned, Government Activities were not the most covered through photojournalism. These uphold the assumption of TAM that acceptance of technology in selected newspapers was based on usefulness, attitude, social realities, and professionalism. The study recommends that photojournalists be fair and objective in their duties and shun undue photo cropping/image manipulations in photographs. They should also be careful in captioning photographs to avoid misleading or confusing their readers.*

KEYWORDS: Photography, Technology Acceptance Model, Editorial, News reporting, Grey pages, Caption

INTRODUCTION

Photojournalism refers to the use of photographs in the process of performing journalistic duties. It entails the reporting of news with photographs. According to Udeze (2005), this news reporting through photography can tell and/or illustrate a story, and can take the form of “stand-alone” pictures, pictures accompanying news stories, or “picture-based” news stories.

A “stand-alone” picture refers to a single photograph, with a caption that describes its content, published on a newspaper or magazine page whose other text or picture contents are not related to the photograph in question. Here the photograph with its caption tells a story alone and is not in any way related to other news stories on the same newspaper or magazine page. A picture is said to be accompanying a news story if its images and captions are directly related to a contiguous text of a newspaper or magazine news report. In this case, the photograph is used to support the story text. “Picture-based” news stories sometimes refer to panorama of photographs on newspaper or magazine pages. Here, sets of pictures that present different aspects of a particular subject, event or phenomenon are printed on dedicated

newspaper/magazine pages with no textual report. The set of photographs, with the aid of their captions, tell the story.

For many years, photography has played an increasingly important role in the various media of mass communication that use visual messages to disseminate information (i.e. books; newspapers; magazines; film; television; and the new Internet-based media). Photographs have been known to greatly stimulate public interest in current events and human angle stories presented by the visual media of mass communication, and have also made tremendous contribution to the civilization and advancement of mankind (Ezekiel and Ezekiel, 2007).

The power of photographs in mass communication stems from the common knowledge that photographs are more powerful than words in message dissemination hence the dictum: "A picture can speak more than a thousand words". This is because photographs speak a universal language and are better able to elicit the same emotions from people on different sides of language and educational divides (Ezekiel and Ezekiel, 2007; Fasheke, 2004).

It is not easy to find a newspaper that does not engage in photojournalism in this age. In view of this, a study on the interaction of contemporary newspapers in Nigeria and photojournalism is not out of place. Newspapers are very common sources of information for many Nigerians and it would be worthwhile to decipher how newspapers in Nigeria rely on photojournalism in the sourcing, processing and presentation of information for the reading public.

Statement of the Problem

Photojournalism is an established practice and so has received some academic attention. Udeze (2005) emphasizes the power of photography in news reporting. According to him, photographs overcome the barrier of illiteracy in news consumption as people do not need reading skills to discern the message(s) in pictures. Vivian (2009) highlights how the impact of photojournalism has gone beyond the news and emotions of any given day to penetrate the core of great social problems, and moved people to change public policies. Okoro and Odii (2013) call attention to the need for photojournalists to be ethical and socially responsible in crises and emergency situations. They argue that while it is true that pictures are important to tell stories of crises, conflict and emergency situations, a human life (and human dignity) is worth more than a thousand pictures.

While the scholars cited above provide invaluable insights into the phenomenon of photojournalism, there is no direct link between state government newspapers and photojournalism in Nigeria. What are the editorial provisions for photojournalism in the selected state government newspapers in Nigeria? What are the editorial practices toward photojournalism in the selected state government newspapers in Nigeria? What is the nature of photojournalism in the selected state government newspapers in Nigeria? These questions represent obvious gaps in knowledge that this study on photojournalism practices in two state government newspapers in Nigeria attempted to fill.

Objectives of the Study and Research Questions

The study has the following objectives:

1. To find out the editorial provisions for photojournalism in the selected state government newspapers in Nigeria.
2. To find out the editorial practices towards photojournalism in the selected state government newspapers in Nigeria.
3. To find out the nature of photojournalism in the selected state government newspapers in Nigeria.

In pursuit of the above objectives, the study was driven by the search for answers to the following research questions:

1. What are editorial provisions for photojournalism in the selected state government newspapers in Nigeria?
2. What are the editorial practices towards photojournalism in the selected state government newspapers in Nigeria?
3. What is the nature of photojournalism in the selected state government newspapers in Nigeria?

Delimitation of the Study

The scope of this study is limited to two state government-owned newspapers in contiguous states in Nigeria (Edo State Government owned *The Observer* and Delta State Government owned *The Pointer*). The two newspapers were chosen because they belong to state governments in the same geopolitical zone in Nigeria and therefore have a lot in common culturally and socially. However, they are presently controlled separately by the two leading opposing political parties in Nigeria.

The cultural and social similarities establish a common pool of socio-cultural realities from which photojournalists derive pictures for publication, while the political differences help to show level of control on photojournalism practices in the newspapers. The study is also delimited to issues of the newspapers published over a six month period (October 2014 – March 2015).

Photojournalism and Newspaper Publishing in Nigeria

Records show that the term *Photojournalism* was coined by Frank Luther Mott, a journalism teacher, in 1942 (Lewis, 1995). That notwithstanding, the practice of photojournalism dates back to 1856. According to Harris (2005) cited in Okoro (2013: 330) “What we now recognize as photojournalism started with the assignment of photographer Roger Fenton of the *Sunday Times* of London, to document the Crimean War in 1856”.

The evolution of photojournalism can not be divorced from the development of a practical functional method that permitted the use of “negatives” in cameras, from which “positive” prints could be made. This was followed by the introduction of the “half tone” process which made it possible to quickly and cheaply reproduce photographs along with typeset words (Ijeh and Anyanwu, 2014; Westbrook, 2008; Wogu, 2005).

Photojournalism can be defined as the use of photographs in the narration, description, explanation, or illustration of what has happened, what is happening, or what is about to

happen (Okoro and Nnadiukwu, 2000). Photojournalism is described by Hasan (2014) as a form of journalism that creates visual images in order to tell a news story.

Photojournalism has become so incorporated into newspaper publishing in Nigeria that it is rare to find a newspaper that does not contain photographs in modern times. Even though the pioneer newspaper in Nigeria (*Iwe Irohin*), established in Abeokuta by Rev. Henry Townsend in 1857, did not use much of photographs because of the level of technology available to him at the time, latter colonial era newspapers incorporated pictorial presentations both to complement news stories and beautify their pages (Onakpa, 2010). It is further revealed that between 1960 and the 1970s, *The Daily Times*, which was the leading newspaper in Nigeria at the time, ushered in a new dimension in photojournalism by creating public awareness for photographic communication through more use of photographs in reportage of events in its titles.

Photojournalism has greatly enhanced the news delivery functions of newspapers in Nigeria. According to Okwechime (2006), illustrations of news stories with photographs constitute one of the most important ingredients in the layout of newspapers. This is because, in the views of Onakpa (2010), photographs record actions and “actions speak louder than voice”. This submission that photographs speak louder than words is buttressed by Dominick (2013) who notes that photojournalism significantly reduces the time needed by newspaper readers to grasp the message in a news story. This is because “readers could look at photos much more quickly than they could read the long text of a story” (P. 62).

In Nigeria (as in other parts of the world) photojournalism contributes to the effectiveness of mass communicating with newspapers in many ways. According to Wogu (2005), photojournalism in newspapers speaks the most useful and powerful universal language which transcends race, politics, religion and nationality. It therefore disseminates information without hindrances especially as its messages are simple and easily understood by all. Secondly, in closed and highly censored societies, photojournalism presents the most ready and surest means of expression that can depict what is really happening in clear and pungent terms. Photojournalism also readily convinces people about social phenomena and can therefore be very useful in propaganda and/or intensification of patriotism. Lastly, photojournalism is said to serve newspaper page beautification purposes. This helps to attract readers’ attention and sustain it.

The above functions of photojournalism in newspapers in Nigeria do not preclude it from having limitations. Wogu (2005) equally indicates that photojournalism now faces a crisis of confidence. Gone are the days when readers swallow the messages of photographs hook, line and sinker. The widespread availability of computer software that allow for photo cropping and other forms of manipulations of images in photographs has led to the questioning of the neutrality and truthfulness in pictures published on newspaper pages. Furthermore, images in photographs carry numerous meanings and each viewer can interpret them selectively. Newspapers readers therefore need to be guided by the captions that go with the photographs in order to pass the right message across. Unfortunately, some newspapers readers never get to read captions. With this, they can attach an entirely different meaning to the published photograph. Another limitation of photojournalism in telling the news story stems from the fact that photographs only capture actions and not motives. With this, photojournalism can communicate messages completely out of context.

Theoretical Framework (Technology Acceptance Model)

The theoretical framework in this study is based on the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), enunciated by Fred Davis and Richard Bagozzi (Olise, 2012). The major thrust of the theoretical postulation is that there are several factors that influence the decision about how and when people will use a technology (Ufuophu-Biri and Ojebode, 2012). With particular reference to the phenomenon of photojournalism under investigation in this study, TAM attempts to describe circumstances that determine “how and when” the selected state government newspapers resort to photography, which is a product of technology, in reporting news.

Basically, the model recognizes that decisions to use technology stems from perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness, and attitude towards the technology (Mohammed and Suleiman, 2013). However, Shittu (2013) points out that this postulation can be extended to include differences in usage context such as social norms as well as user motivation, organizational setting and profession. In the context of this study, photojournalism in newspapers is seen as a technological innovation and the objectives is to understand the circumstances surrounding the use of this innovation in the selected state government newspapers. How do the organizations editorial policies (attitude) influence the level of acceptance of photojournalism technology for news reporting? How do the selected state government newspapers use photojournalism for news reporting? To what extent is the nature of usage related to ease of use and usefulness of photojournalism for news reporting?

METHODOLOGY

The study adopted in-depth interview and content analysis research methods. The in-depth interview involved editorial personnel, while the content analysis covered issues of *The Observer* and *The Pointer* newspapers published from October 2014 to March 2015 (six months). Purposive sampling was used to select three editorial personnel from each of the two selected newspapers (i.e. six interviewees in all). The total issues of the two newspapers selected in this study published within the six month period covered is 182 each. From this figure, monthly quota sampling and random sampling by blind draw were used to select 30 issues from each newspaper. A monthly quota of 5 issues was allocated each newspaper and blind draw from a lucky dip was used to select them for each month. This gave us a total of 60 issues of the selected newspapers (i.e. 30 issues per newspaper) for content analysis.

Data Analysis

Data analysis in this study is presented in line with the respective research questions. Research Question 1 enquired into the nature of editorial provisions for photojournalism in the selected newspapers. Data in this direction was sourced from interview with editorial personnel in the selected newspapers. Emanating data indicate that there was no document or guidebook, known to the respondents, which comprehensively provided for the use of photojournalism in the selected newspapers. Even the official gazette establishing *The Pointer Newspaper* (Delta State, 1995) alluded to photojournalism only once (Page A37) thus: “The company shall in the discharge of its duties under Sub-Section (1) have powers: (a) to operate news and feature services including press photography ...”. This meager provision for photojournalism in the document establishing *The Pointer Newspaper* can be

expected to apply to *The Observer* given the fact that the latter provided the model for the establishment of the former upon the creation of Delta State (owners of *The Pointer*) out of the defunct Bendel State (original owners of *The Observer*) in 1991. This notwithstanding, editorial personnel interviewed revealed that the levels of use of photojournalism in their operations are deeply rooted in their understanding of the traditions of newspaper publishing. These traditions, according to them, have provided ‘unwritten rules’ which stipulate that at least one photograph should appear on each news content page with the exception of editorial and opinion pages. News pages, other than editorial and feature pages, that do not contain photographs are regarded as “Grey Pages”. Editorial personnel in *Observer* and *Pointer* newspapers also disclosed that they are compelled to use photographs to report news because members of the reading public expect newspapers to contain photographs. From the analysis above, it is safe to conclude that while there may be no comprehensive documented editorial provision for photojournalism in the newspapers selected for this study, an understanding of the place of photojournalism in the traditions of newspaper publishing amongst the editorial staff and the expectations of readers has provided unwritten rules that encourage the practice of photojournalism.

Research Question 2 probed into the actual editorial practices of photojournalism in the selected newspapers. The interview session with editorial personnel of *The Observer* and *The Pointer* revealed that the levels of photojournalism in the newspapers are very high. According to them “‘Grey Pages’ are not tolerated”. Photographs are widely used in “symmetry” and “asymmetry” with news texts. While the former describes situations where the photographs published are related to the news texts on same page, the latter refers to pages where there is no agreement between the photographs and texts. Interview data also revealed that in recognition of the importance of photojournalism to the newspapers, professional photographers are employed by *Observer* and *Pointer* newspapers and sent for further training in photojournalism at the Nigerian Institute of Journalism (NIJ), Lagos. In addition, reporters are said to always go out to cover events accompanied by photojournalists. The content analysis component of this study confirms the prominence of photojournalism in the editorial practices of the selected newspapers. It was discovered that photojournalism accounted for 21.3% and 27.9% of the total contents against the minimum expectations of 18% and 16.4% of *Observer Newspaper* and *Pointer Newspaper* respectively. The minimum expectations were arrived at by assuming the average space of news photograph to be 15-column inches per every news page except Editorial Page and Opinion Page in every issue of the selected newspaper (See Appendix). This indicates that photojournalism is given prominence in the editorial practices in both newspapers.

Research Question 3 sought to reveal the areas of coverage of photojournalism in *Observer* and *Pointer* newspapers. Emanating data from content analysis (See Appendix) revealed that areas covered by photojournalism in the newspapers are Politics; Social issues; Religious issues; Sports; Government activities; and Human angle. The areas of coverage and their respective degrees are set out in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Areas of Coverage of Photojournalism in *The Observer* and *The Pointer*

S/ N	Areas of Coverage	<i>The Observer Newspaper</i>		<i>The Pointer Newspaper</i>	
		% Coverage	Order of Prominence	% Coverage	Order of Prominence
1	Social issues	28.7	1 st	21.1	2 nd
2	Human angle	15.0	5 th	21.5	1 st
3	Sports	16.2	4 th	21.1	3 rd
4	Government activities	19.3	2 nd	18.4	4 th
5	Politics	17.0	3 rd	15.3	5 th
6	Religious issues	03.8	6 th	02.6	6 th
TOTAL		100		100	

Table 1 above indicates two points of similarities in the levels of prominence given to the different areas of coverage of photojournalism in the two newspapers (i.e. Social issues and Religious issues). While photojournalism on Social issues appear to be very prominent in the newspapers (i.e 1st in *Observer* and 2nd in *Pointer*), the coverage of Religious issues with photojournalism appear to be very low (i.e at the bottom of order of prominence in both newspapers).

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Findings in this study indicates that although editorial personnel in the *Observer* and *Pointer* newspapers do not possess editorial documents or guidebooks stipulating the level, nature and coverage areas of photojournalism, their understanding of the traditions of newspaper publishing has provided them with “unwritten rules” that encourage photojournalism in their editorial orientations. This buttresses the fact noted earlier by Okwechime (2006) that photojournalism constitutes one of the most important ingredients in the layout of newspapers. This basic tradition of newspaper publishing stood the test of time in this study as editorial personnel were guided by it in the absence of editorial provision for photojournalism in guidebooks or other documents.

This study also revealed that actual editorial practices in the *Observer* and the *Pointer* newspapers give prominence to photojournalism. This was shown in the finding that 21.3% and 27.9% of the total contents of issues of the two newspapers content analyzed were devoted to photojournalism as against the minimum expectations of 18% and 16.4% respectively (See Appendix). This indicates that the use of photojournalism in the selected newspapers is borne out of its perceived usefulness and the attitude of editorial personnel towards it. This aligns with the submissions of Mohammed and Suleiman (2013) and Shittu (2013) that technological innovations are accepted based on perceived usefulness, attitude towards such technology, social expectations, organizational setting, and profession. In other words, the technology of photojournalism has been accepted in *Observer* and *Pointer* as a result of the perceived relevance of photojournalism in newspaper publishing.

Another finding in this study is that photojournalism in *Observer* and *Pointer* covered Social issues the most and Religious issues the least. Other areas covered were Politics; Sports; Government activities; and Human angle. While the levels of coverage of social and religious

issues appeared to be similar in both newspapers, there were sharp differences in the levels of coverage of Politics; Government activities; Sports; and Human angle issues. The aforementioned similarities in *Observer* and *Pointer* newspapers could be linked to the socio-cultural proximity of the two states since they were both formerly constituents of the defunct Bendel State. On the other hand, the differences observed in certain areas of coverage of photojournalism in the newspapers may not be unconnected to differences in the tastes and preferences of the editorial personnel; differences in ease of access to, and use of photographs; as well as differences in readers' expectations.

One notable revelation by this study is that, in spite of the fact that *Observer* and *Pointer* newspapers are both owned by different state governments, coverage of Government activities by photojournalism did not receive prominence over every other area of coverage. This shows that the editorial personnel were not unduly influenced to use photojournalism as a tool to promote the government above all other editorial considerations.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Photojournalism in newspapers forms part of the basic traditions of print media operations in Nigeria. Newspapers in Nigeria are not complete without photojournalism, and pages other than those for advertorials, editorials, and opinion/features without photographs are regarded as "Grey Pages". Photographs are used symmetrically (related to news texts on same pages) and asymmetrically (not related to news texts on same pages) to tell stories either on their own, or to complement news reports in texts. They also beautify pages and make reading of newspapers less monotonous.

Photojournalism has become so entrenched in the traditions of newspaper publishing in Nigeria that an unwritten rule promoting the use of photographs to report news has evolved. In view of this, even when documents containing editorial policies and/or guides on the use of photojournalism in newspapers are not readily available, editorial personnel's understanding of the place of photojournalism in the traditions of newspaper publishing make the use of photographs in news reporting prominent.

Photojournalism covers different spheres of newspaper reports, notable among these are Social issues; Politics; Government activities; Sports; Human angle; and Religious issues. However, all of these do not get equal level of prominence. The variations are believed to depend on the socio-cultural milieu within which the newspapers are published; the tastes and preferences of editorial personnel; differences in ease of access to, and use of photographs; and differences in the expectations of readers.

Photographs in newspaper reports are very helpful in conveying the news to readers but there is need for caution. This is to guard against problems associated with photojournalism in this age of digital photography that makes image manipulation in photographs very possible. In addition, the issue of wrong captioning of photographs pose serious problem to photojournalism as it confuses readers. To this extent, the study recommends as follows:

- ❖ Photojournalists must uphold the journalism ethics of fairness and objectivity in the taking and production of photographs to be used in news reporting.

- ❖ All forms of falsehood in photography in form of photo cropping and image manipulations must be avoided.
- ❖ Photojournalists and editorial personnel must be careful in captioning photographs to avoid misleading or confusing captions

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APPENDIX

Table 2: Content Analysis Data from *The Observer Newspaper*

S/N	ISSUE DATE	NUMBER OF PAGES	TOTAL COLUMN INCHES	Z	AREAS OF COVERAGE						TOTAL PHOTOJSM SPACE
					POLITICS	SOCIAL ISSUES	RELIGIOUS ISSUES	SPORTS	GOVT ACTIVITI	HUMAN ANGLE	
1	Thu, 02/10/14	32	2,498	450	72	80	18	88	156	138	552
2	Mon, 06/10/14	32	2,498	450	69	179	16	142	79	130	615
3	Fri, 10/10/14	32	2,498	450	27	110	44	69	134	75	459
4	Mon, 13/10/14	32	2,498	450	124	140	11	93	72	105	545
5	Fri, 17/10/14	32	2,498	450	28	174	49	91	126	-	468
6	Sun, 02/11/14	32	2,498	450	127	195	-	68	22	95	507
7	Fri, 07/11/14	32	2,498	450	26	143	23	42	136	28	398
8	Wed, 12/11/14	32	2,498	450	53	40	20	13	202	28	356
9	Sat, 22/11/14	32	2,498	450	50	158	-	75	208	52	543
10	Fri, 28/11/14	32	2,498	450	21	161	80	79	120	17	478
11	Fri, 05/12/14	32	2,498	450	59	200	8	83	108	29	487
12	Thu, 11/12/14	32	2,498	450	36	249	28	103	66	69	551
13	Fri, 12/12/14	32	2,498	450	53	222	20	103	50	63	511
14	Wed, 17/12/14	32	2,498	450	22	119	32	96	140	60	469
15	Thu, 25/12/14	32	2,498	450	54	251	34	55	64	76	534
16	Sat, 03/01/15	32	2,498	450	129	134	-	84	155	28	530
17	Mon, 05/01/15	32	2,498	450	61	236	12	101	52	131	593
18	Sat, 10/01/15	32	2,498	450	165	184	2	90	110	48	599
19	Mon, 19/01/15	32	2,498	450	166	12	2	86	124	98	488
20	Sun, 25/01/15	32	2,498	450	129	60	16	67	60	196	528
21	Mon, 02/02/15	32	2,498	450	208	150	22	92	95	62	629
22	Sun, 08/02/15	32	2,498	450	77	91	49	118	28	266	629
23	Fri, 13/02/15	32	2,498	450	181	94	19	93	42	101	530
24	Sat, 14/02/15	32	2,498	450	116	98	-	89	140	139	582
25	Mon, 16/02/15	32	2,498	450	86	234	-	58	137	134	649
26	Mon, 09/03/15	32	2,498	450	64	275	-	122	108	20	589
27	Sun, 15/03/15	32	2,498	450	65	186	-	75	123	114	563
28	Fri, 20/03/15	32	2,498	450	145	37	36	102	58	61	439
29	Thu, 26/03/15	32	2,498	450	134	152	62	89	139	12	588
30	Tue, 31/03/15	32	2,498	450	182	214	-	115	38	18	567
TOTAL			74,940	13,500	2,729	4,578	603	2,581	3,092	2,393	15,976
PERCENTAGES			100	(18)	17	28.7	3.8	16.2	19.3	15	(21.3%)

NB

Z = MINIMUM EXPECTED SPACE FOR PHOTOJOURNALISM (Z was arrived at by assuming the average space of news photograph to be 15-column inches per every news page except Editorial Page and Opinion Page in every issue of the selected newspaper. i.e. $32 - 2 \times 15 = 450$)

Table 3: Content Analysis Data from *The Pointer Newspaper*

S/N	ISSUE DATE	NUMBER OF PAGES	TOTAL COLUMN INCHES	Z	AREAS OF COVERAGE						TOTAL PHOTOJSM SPACE
					POLITICS	SOCIAL ISSUES	RELIGIOUS ISSUES	SPORTS	GOVT ACTIVITI	HUMAN ANGLE	
1	Sat, 04/10/14	24	2,016	330	40	98	46	221	60	140	605
2	Fri, 10/10/14	24	2,016	330	32	138	18	180	98	15	481
3	Sun, 19/10/14	32	2,680	450	152	134	-	145	90	698	1,219
4	Wed, 22/10/14	32	2,680	450	2	20	-	-	432	-	454
5	Fri, 31/10/14	24	2,016	330	18	176	-	202	173	126	695
6	Wed, 05/11/14	24	2,016	330	-	276	-	80	56	110	522
7	Tue, 11/11/14	24	2,016	330	101	126	20	120	194	70	631
8	Sat, 15/11/14	24	2,016	330	20	58	-	190	116	305	689
9	Mon, 24/11/14	24	2,016	330	85	148	18	90	118	42	501
10	Sat, 29/11/14	24	2,016	330	92	80	-	250	62	190	674
11	Fri, 12/12/14	24	2,016	330	221	65	20	62	60	70	498
12	Sun, 14/12/14	32	2,680	450	128	238	-	75	27	352	820
13	Tue, 16/12/14	24	2,016	330	85	232	32	51	48	14	462
14	Wed, 17/12/14	24	2,016	330	118	236	56	76	90	-	576
15	Wed, 31/12/14	24	2,016	330	-	92	23	68	182	72	437
16	Sat, 04/01/15	32	2,680	450	54	38	52	176	50	470	840
17	Mon, 12/01/15	24	2,016	330	20	224	-	109	136	114	603
18	Tue, 20/01/15	24	2,016	330	306	76	-	146	61	42	631
19	Mon, 26/01/15	24	2,016	330	243	36	-	135	44	116	574
20	Sat, 31/01/15	24	2,016	330	71	50	-	249	86	174	630
21	Fri, 06/02/15	24	2,016	330	136	206	20	122	40	65	589
22	Thu, 12/02/15	24	2,016	330	98	38	-	110	130	-	376
23	Wed, 18/02/15	24	2,016	330	72	63	-	127	251	42	555
24	Mon, 23-02-15	24	2,016	330	156	196	18	75	75	4	524
25	Sat, 28-02-15	24	2,016	330	66	20	2	168	96	189	541
26	Sat, 07-03-15	24	2,016	330	72	76	-	165	21	140	474
27	Thu, 12-03-15	24	2,016	330	85	258	-	95	135	2	575
28	Mon, 16-03-15	24	2,016	330	74	78	20	68	89	119	448
29	Fri, 20-03-15	24	2,016	330	45	130	120	81	38	38	452
30	Thu, 26-03-15	24	2,016	330	96	116	-	77	172	68	529
TOTALS			63,136	10,380	2,688	3,722	465	3,713	3,230	3,787	17,605
PERCENTAGES			100	16.4	15.3	21.1	2.6	21.1	18.4	21.5	(27.9%)

NB

Z = MINIMUM EXPECTED SPACE FOR PHOTOJOURNALISM

The minimum expectations were arrived at by assuming the average space of news photograph to be 15-column inches per every news page except Editorial Page and Opinion Page in every issue of the selected newspaper. i.e. $24 - 2 \times 15 = 330$; or $32 - 2 \times 15 = 450$)