

Data as a Tool for Researching the Digital World: Summary Brief

*A summary of discussions at
a workshop series organised
by the British Academy*

October 2024

This summary briefing draws together a range of insights from a series of workshops hosted by the British Academy exploring access to online data for research. The workshop series forms part of the Academy's Public Policy [Digital Society](#) programme, which is focused on harnessing the SHAPE disciplines to better inform our understanding of *what makes a good digital society*. Remarks for this brief are based on discussion points and ideas generated by participants across the series. Remarks have been anonymised, synthesised and grouped under relevant headings.

Introduction

Digital technologies have become an inexorable part of our lives over the past two decades, with more of our work, social interactions, shopping, political discussions and hobbies moving online. As a consequence, societal life is migrating into more privatised spaces that are often challenging to observe or to study rigorously. This has made it challenging for academics, policymakers and wider society to understand and track online trends, and in turn develop evidence-based policies and interventions. The focus on data access in online spaces is becoming increasingly important as digital technologies continue to evolve at a rapid pace, with new digital providers and services constantly entering the market. Policymakers face widespread public pressures to ensure the digital world is having a net positive, rather than net negative, impact on society, but they require good evidence to do so. However, at present, efforts to provide such insight appear to be in retreat, as previously available data resources have been withdrawn or commercialised, making studying and understanding the online world more challenging.

The Academy's interest in online data for research builds on previous work that has explored data more broadly, through a range of projects. For instance, our work on [Data Governance](#) examined how best to address the governance challenges around data management and data use. Our project on [Technology and Inequality](#) also touched on the role of data, particularly in highlighting the challenges of tackling digital inequality in the UK, due to the lack of connected and systematic data and evidence on the scale of the issue.¹ These themes are also addressed in our recently published series of [discussion papers](#) on the possibilities of a good digital society, in which one contribution highlighted the ways in which marginalised and vulnerable populations are disproportionately at risk of discrimination, surveillance, and lack of representation from the collection, analysis, and usage of their data.² Collectively, these projects, alongside the workshops that fed into this brief, emphasise the value of data-informed SHAPE research for understanding what it means to achieve a good digital society.

The British Academy convened three workshop events centered on online data access for research, co-led by [Professor Katharine Dommett](#) and [Dr Amy Orben](#). The workshop series aimed to generate dialogue around, and provide a better understanding of, the challenges and opportunities related to [SHAPE](#) researchers' (Social Sciences, Humanities and the Arts for People, the Environment and the Economy) access to online data from digital media companies. The workshops explored SHAPE perspectives on navigating how to use online data to study the digital world, particularly in research which has the potential to deliver societally important insights and help inform policymaking and regulation. The workshops took an iterative process, consulting researchers, policymakers and industry stakeholders on the challenges and opportunities of accessing online data. Although the workshop series mainly focused on data from online spaces, the discussions also picked up on broader lessons and challenges from across the data landscape.

¹ The British Academy (2024), [Digital Technology and Inequality Policy Brief](#), p. 2.

² Beadle, K. (2024), [The Possibilities of Data Resistance in a Digital Society](#), The British Academy.

The table below provides an overview of the workshop series, including stakeholders engaged and ideas explored.

Table [1]. An overview of workshops conducted

Workshop Details	Stakeholders Engaged
<p>Workshop 1: SHAPE research perspectives</p> <p>The access of online data from a SHAPE research perspective was the focus of the first workshop. This provided an opportunity to explore questions on the current landscape of access, identify challenges, and some of the possibilities greater data access could unlock for SHAPE research.</p>	<p>The workshop convened SHAPE researchers who are studying the digital across various disciplines, with provocations from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Tim Highfield, Lecturer in Digital Media and Society, University of Sheffield • Dr Rushil Ranchod, Smart Data Research UK
Emerging Ideas	
<p>Value of SHAPE research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helping to anticipate societal needs and values, which are essential in considering the development of more responsible AI and ensuring that digital technologies are being deployed in an ethical way. • The ability to produce evidence and insights for policymakers about the digital world, which can be helpful in implementing solutions for challenges that manifest in online spaces. 	<p>Challenges related to existing pathways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some existing data access approaches and pathways can risk undermining research independence, integrity and creativity. • Some researchers may have limited experience or skills in navigating data infrastructures, which can hinder access.
<p>Workshop 2: Policy and regulatory bodies' perspectives</p> <p>The second workshop continued building on previous discussions around online data access, collating ideas from policy and regulatory perspectives. Discussions here considered the ways in which government currently uses research to help inform policy and decision-making, and the role that government can play in improving data access conditions for researchers using online data.</p>	<p>The workshop convened policy attendees from across government departments, regulatory agencies and wider data and policy organisations, some of which included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department for Science, Innovation and Technology • Ofcom • Information Commissioner's Office • Open Data Institute • Connected by Data • Ada Lovelace Institute

Emerging Ideas

Understanding access to online data

- Developing a better understanding of how data is being accessed and shared across government departments, at the local and national level, and of what best practice looks like.
- Importance of drawing lessons from existing approaches to data access that have worked well, and identifying whether the UK could draw any lessons from EU/international models.

Role of policymakers in enabling data access

- Providing the regulatory and legal frameworks needed to create safe and trustworthy conditions for data access and sharing.
- Proactively communicating the ways in which data is being harnessed for decision-making to aid in shifting the narrative on data access.

Workshop 3: Data access and research for social benefit: moving forward

The final workshop provided attendees with an opportunity to reflect on the thematic areas that had emerged from the first two workshops. Alongside this, the workshop also included presentations from existing data initiatives that facilitate data access for research and showcased how they harness data to address a range of societal challenges, offering lessons that could be considered for the online data space.

The workshop convened cross-sector perspectives, from industry and business alongside policy organisations, and researchers. Organisations included:

- [Smart Data Foundry](#)
- [ESRC Consumer Research Centre](#)
- [Creative Informatics](#)
- [Research Scotland UK](#)
- [Meta](#)
- [IBM](#)

Knowledge and Narrative

Discussions identified knowledge silos across sectors around accessing data from online spaces, as well as the need for better understandings of the current narratives around the purposes of data and 'societal benefit'.

Engagement and Communication

Discussions pointed to more effective and meaningful engagement on issues of data access and sharing with the public, policymakers, research and business communities, with emphasis on communicating the value that data has for research and policymaking to help strengthen the case for data access and sharing.

Governance and Infrastructure

Discussions highlighted the importance of trusted research environments, digital infrastructure, legislation including the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), privacy and business interests.

'Dinnovate'

The final workshop was also accompanied by an interactive dinner that followed a 'Dinnovate' format facilitated by the [Edinburgh Futures Institute](#). The dinner provided space for ideation thinking, networking and cross-pollination of ideas. Attendees brainstormed solution-based ideas for moving forward on the agenda of online data access for research. During each dinner course, attendees were prompted with the question of "What do you think is required for us to collectively and systematically enable better data sharing practices?" Attendees moved tables between each course, discussing ideas and capturing a breadth of insights from across the cohort of attendees.

The current landscape of online data access for research

Discussions on the current landscape of online data access for research covered a range of areas, from the [existing legislation and action on data](#), [current methods and pathways for accessing online data](#), alongside some of the challenges pertinent to the current landscape, such as how certain [approaches to access can risk compromising research integrity, creativity and innovation](#), and [narratives that focus solely on risks](#).

Online data, the term used for the workshops, refers to data that is generated, transmitted, or stored through the use of networked digital technologies and the Internet of Things (IoT). This may include interactions made through websites, blogs, feeds, videos, posts or tweets. Despite the ubiquity of these everyday digital tools, data that is collected in the online space is often owned by private companies, leaving researchers outside of these companies with limited capacity to access these datasets. As the British Academy has explored in a recent discussion paper series, if we are to realise a good digital society, it will be crucial to get a better sense of activities online, to ensure that new digital providers entering the market are committed to transparency and are not creating substantial challenges for democratic society.³

Existing legislation and action on data

The access and sharing of data has been central to a range of actions being led by the UK government. For example, The [UK's National Data Strategy](#) published in 2020, set out the collective vision to support the UK to build a world-leading data economy. Most recently, the [UK's Science and Technology Framework](#), promoted data as an 'enabler' and pointed to the need to ensure the digital needs of academia, government and industry are met through well-established digital infrastructure.⁴ With this came the launch of the [Integrated Data Service \(IDS\)](#), led by the [Office for National Statistics \(ONS\)](#), which provides cloud infrastructure designed to help deliver data across government departments in a more streamlined way. The subject of data access from online spaces has also been closely tied to data protection. This was made evident through the development of [The Data Protection and Digital Information Bill \(DPDI\)](#), which provided legislation to facilitate private sector data sharing across the UK to tackle online harms and protect users. Legislation and frameworks such as the ones mentioned were noted as useful starting points in setting out more formalised processes for data sharing, alongside showcasing a clear commitment and direction of travel for the UK around the subject of data, but a more holistic approach to data access is needed, as will be discussed later in this brief.

³ Mankoo, A. & Digby, J. (2024). [What are the Possibilities of a Good Digital Society?](#)The British Academy.

⁴ Department for Science, Technology and Innovation. (2024). [Science and Technology Framework: Taking a systems approach to UK Science and Technology](#), p. 13.

Current pathways and methods of accessing online data

The table below briefly highlights some examples mentioned in the workshops of the ways in which researchers currently extract data from online sources.

Table [2]. Examples of different pathways and methods of extracting online data

Online Data Access Pathways	
Web Scraping/Web Crawling	<p>Web scraping as a collection method involves the researcher extracting data from a website. Some platforms allow researchers to scrape their data only for non-commercial purposes without a need for an application e.g. Booking.com scraping provision or Wikipedia Tools</p> <p>Web Crawling involves using a type of bot to index links on the web, continuously discovering new potentially relevant links e.g. Google Request Records</p>
Research Application Programming Interfaces (API's)	<p>Research API's that are tied to online platforms such as Google, TikTok, Meta, where researchers can work with large data holders to access data sets e.g. Youtube Research and TikTok Research</p>
Data Donations	<p>A data collection method where researchers partner with individuals who are interested in donating their digital traces for research purposes</p>
Integrated Data Service	<p>Cross-sector government initiative that provides a platform for accredited researchers to access data and analytical and visualisation tools, using a secure multi-cloud infrastructure. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is the delivery partner for this initiative</p>
Purchasing Data Sets	<p>Researchers access online data by purchasing specific data sets online</p>
Data Repositories	<p>Data repositories that specialise in collecting sensitive data. These include UK Data Archive and ICPSR</p>
Data Sharing Programmes	<p>UKRI funded programmes such as Smart Data Research UK aim to streamline the process of access to data from online spaces.</p>

Data access approaches can risk compromising research integrity, creativity and innovation

For researchers, access to online data can be extremely valuable as it enables behavioural patterns to be studied at a range of scales and in relation to a variety of parameters, providing insight into the impact that digital technologies are having on everyday lives. Limited access to data can create barriers to research on society's most pressing challenges, such as understanding the impact of social media platforms on young people and children or tracking the spread of misinformation in crises or election campaigns. Whilst some avenues for data access exist, these do not come without challenges. Methods such as data scraping, for example, can lead academics to violate platforms' terms of service, placing them at legal risk. For instance, in the past, Meta has taken legal action against a US-based research group for engaging in data scraping, claiming privacy concerns.⁵ Other pathways for access can be unreliable or subject to change. APIs provided by certain online companies are not guaranteed and in recent years some companies have moved to either close APIs or introduce charges, limiting access.

Initiatives to improve data can also run the risk of undermining broader values of research independence and can raise concerns about equity. For example, initiatives in which researchers are placed in private companies, and are therefore granted access to datasets, often require researchers to develop strong relationships with large data holders. These initiatives are certainly a positive opportunity for building cross-sectoral relationships and sharing knowledge and data, but they can also create challenges for researchers such as the potential of undermining the independence and legitimacy of research projects. Where available, such partnerships are often most accessible to more senior academics, particularly those based in the US, raising questions about the equity of access to data.

Similarly, some initiatives compel researchers to work according to strict parameters, requiring them to have a fully formulated project before accessing data, rather than allowing them to develop research questions in a more organic and open fashion. This can limit the exploratory analysis that uncovers truly novel insights and unexpected trends from online data. Moreover, datasets can be outdated, partial, fragmented or unverifiable e.g. in one publicised case, a dataset made available by Meta was shown to be inaccurate.⁶ If research is to adequately meet the scrutiny of policymakers and the public, these issues need to be addressed. A lack of coordinated data access may cause restrictions in the UK's capacity to generate cutting-edge evidence and prompt UK experts to consider research careers elsewhere, whether in the EU or internationally.

Data access narratives that focus solely on risks

From the perspective of businesses that own data, access mainly centres around issues of risk. Digital media companies hold large shares of personalised and sensitive data and therefore approach data sharing for research with caution, holding concerns around aspects such as the privacy of users, security implications, the risk of compromising legal compliance, and the potential to undermine commercial interests and competitiveness by disclosing information, ideas, or strategies. Large companies refer data access requests to their legal and compliance teams that tend to be conservative and risk averse. Wider reputational risks also come into play - some businesses may be cautious of sharing data due to the potential for reputational damage, particularly if this has already occurred due to data misuse in the past. Any systematic effort to tackle the challenge of online data access for research will require approaching the challenge in a way that both mitigates risks for data owners and creates incentives for them to share data.

⁵ Edelman, G. (2021), [Facebook's Reason for Banning Researcher's Doesn't Hold Up](#), Wired.

⁶ The Washington Post (2021), [Facebook made big mistake in data provided it provided to researchers, undermining academic work](#).

A holistic approach to online data access that can incentivise greater access and sharing

The synthesis conducted across the three workshops highlights the need to approach the challenge of access to data for research in a more holistic way. Moving away from a ‘one size fits all’ approach that assigns responsibility for enabling access to a single group of stakeholders, participants called for attempts to build a more trustworthy and open data ecosystem – one that can provide incentives for businesses, improve research, generate valuable evidence for policymakers, and create opportunities for societal benefit. The following section highlights a range of considerations for these sectors to work together to move this agenda forward as a collective endeavour, including how to legislate on data access for research, address conflicting messaging, and support and enhance the role of trusted data institutions.

Legislating on data access for research

Legislation on data access for research will be essential in driving forward an agenda that facilitates data access for research with societal benefit. As mentioned previously, legislation, frameworks and strategies have cemented the UK government’s ambition to harness the power of data and deliver on data access. Legislation, particularly relating to the online space, is important for the development of formalised processes and for ensuring that government has the ability to compel private companies to share personal data where required.

The announcement of a new UK government has brought attention to this matter, specifically with the amendment of the DPDI bill, now put forward as [The Digital Information and Smart Data Bill](#) (DISDB). As set out in the Kings speech, the DISDB will harness the benefits of data and digital services by reforming data sharing and standards, improving data laws alongside the implementation of corresponding protections for personal data and privacy.⁷ In order to effectively strengthen data sharing agreements and data access protocols for researchers, making this more explicit in the Bill will be crucial.

Addressing conflicting messaging and shifting narratives on the value of online data

Conflicting messaging on the purposes and value of data, and a lack of clear consensus on what constitutes the use of data for societal benefit, is an ongoing challenge.⁸ Stakeholders across the research, policy, and business spheres, as well as the wider public, have varied understandings of what data is, how it should be used, and who it is there to serve. The UK lacks any widespread consensus over the relationship between individual rights, corporate interests, and the public good when it comes to data. Businesses may view data as their intellectual property and a key part of how they make profit; by contrast, researchers might view data as a tool that enables them to generate insights to a range of societal challenges and further their careers.

Establishing the legitimacy of framings of “*public good*” or “*societal benefit*” will require broader engagement to build consensus around who gets to decide what constitutes societal benefit and what uses of data serve the public. Discourses around data for good have become popular across the technology and artificial intelligence (AI) sector and are used as a way for companies to identify a more purposeful ethos and promote technological innovation. They have also shaped understandings of how data use and statistical analysis can serve the public, and are now prevalent in the data space as a way of communicating the ‘*power of unlocking data*’ for the public good.⁹

⁷ [The Kings Speech](#) (2024), p.38.

⁸ UK Statistics Authority. (2020), [Statistics for the Public Good: Informing the UK, Improving Lives, Building the Future.](#)

⁹ Office for Statistics Regulation. (2020), [The Public Good of Statistics: What we know so far.](#)

Wider national priorities also shape narratives around data, sometimes in competition with one another. For instance, narratives around the opportunity for data to help post-Brexit Britain achieve a status as an innovation superpower contrasts with narratives around Britain taking a more community-oriented approach to data and being a leader in online safety. Contradictions in messaging can create fragmented narratives on the value and uses of data and the societal benefits data can generate. These tensions can undermine trust in decision makers and those working to facilitate greater data access for research.

Based on this, careful consideration of how to communicate the value of data is vital to help shift these narratives. Cogent narratives around data can incentivise sharing, by demonstrating how data can provide socially beneficial insight into human behaviour and lead to better policy analysis and decision-making. This is of particular importance when articulating to the wider public whose data has been collected and what its value could be. For example, SHAPE data-enabled research can shed light on the economic, social, and cultural impacts of different forms of regulation, unpack the complicated dynamics of trust, and help us understand who benefits or risks the most from technological innovation. Policymakers, who are active research users themselves, could also adopt a more proactive role in articulating the value and role that data-informed research can have to improve policy, highlighting the type of policy changes that can be enabled by data-informed research (including transparency about the type of data used, why it is useful, and how it helps strengthen decision-making). Departmental Areas of Research Interest (ARIs) may offer useful starting points for these efforts.

To illustrate this, the table below highlights examples mentioned in the workshops that showcase the type of insights that can be harnessed by utilising different forms of data.

Table [3]. Examples of data-driven insights with value for research, policymaking, and business

Data set	Insights for research and policymaking
Consumer data (e.g. supermarket, retailers)	Researchers can harness this type of data to understand purchasing habits and glean behavioural insights that guide policy solutions designed to improve health and wellbeing. E.g. Consumer Data Research Centre use consumer data to undertake research that provides insights into understanding a range of issues such as population and housing infrastructure, urban mobility, crime and emergency services.
Smart data (smart meters, technologies)	Data collected from smart meters or other monitoring technologies can be used by researchers to understand interactions between individuals and energy reduction technologies, to ensure that these technologies are effective in reducing energy consumption and supporting environmental sustainability outcomes (e.g. switching to renewable energy).
Administrative data (e.g. NHS, local authorities, government bodies, schools and social care organisations)	Data collected from public sector organisations can be useful in improving policy issues across a range of areas such as healthcare, work, pensions, and education.

Financial data	Access to financial data can be beneficial in understanding economic trends, inequalities, and dynamics across places, ensuring that interventions are targeting the most vulnerable.
Personal data	Personal data generated through social media app platforms (e.g. TikTok, Instagram) can be used to understand how algorithmic recommendation systems are influencing discourse and behaviours across a wide range of societal areas, from democracy to the environment. In particular, SHAPE research can inform our understanding of the spread of online misinformation, disinformation, and hate speech, and generate evidence to inform policy interventions to help tackle these issues.
Transport data	Similarly, transportation data collected by a variety of online apps (e.g. Komoot or Strava) can be utilised by SHAPE researchers to help understand mobility patterns and improve walking and cycling infrastructure.

Supporting and enhancing the role of trusted data institutions

Data institutions such as [Smart Data Research UK](#), [Health Data Research UK](#), [Research Data Scotland](#), [Administrative Data Research UK](#), subsidiary organisations such as [Smart Data Foundry](#), and software based platforms such as [OpenSAFELY](#) have an explicit focus on ensuring that data is available in ways that do not cause harm to people, promoting approaches that steward data in a responsible and safe manner, and often work with or on behalf of private companies. Although these institutions work with a range of datasets and across various sectors, they represent examples of best practice, and have a targeted capacity to address a range of challenges that exist in this space. Such trusted data institutions:

- Have the capacity and resources to be more proactive in setting best practice and are equipped with the knowledge on how to support safe and secure access for researchers, working directly with policymakers, industry and the public.
- Provide the necessary digital infrastructure that is required to unlock the power of data. This might include hosting online platforms for access, providing large-scale compute facilities, cloud and data storage repositories, permission-based access, accreditation, vetting researchers, and carrying out the appropriate auditing processes to track who is accessing data.
- Help to build trust in relationships between researchers and data owners alongside facilitating dialogue on challenges and solutions around data access and sharing.

Some of the mechanisms that these institutions employ to enable data access are listed in the table below. These range from exploratory ideas to harnessing existing models. As noted in the British Academy's recent discussion paper series, these models could help decentralise data ownership away from large technology companies and towards individuals and collectives.¹⁰

Table [4]. Exploratory ideas of models to help facilitate access to online data

Exploratory ideas for access models	
Synthetic data sandboxes	Adopting the practice of using synthetic data (which is thoroughly anonymised), rather than original online datasets. This provides a safe and secure means to sandbox and can help combat privacy concerns.
Data trusts	Data trusts provide independent, fiduciary stewardship of data. They operate in the way that trusts have been used to make decisions about other forms of asset in the past, e.g. land trusts that steward land on behalf of local communities. ¹¹
Data unions	A data union enables people to earn with their data. Powered by the Data Union framework, it redistributes wealth and control over data back to people. ¹²
Data in research concordats	The possibility of integrating data access agreements within research concordats that provide a basis to establish commitments between researchers and large data holders.
Digital passports	The creation of a digital passport that collects personal digital footprint data and makes it accessible to the user, so they are aware of how data is being collected and the potential benefits of sharing data. This empowers citizens to make decisions on how they would like their data to be shared and with whom.

Incentivising data access through cross-sector engagement

Cross-sector engagement is vital to a holistic approach to online data sharing. It is particularly hard, for instance, to create incentives for data sharing specifically for social media companies because, while other companies may identify benefits to data sharing, social media companies may be more likely to primarily see sharing as a reputational risk, making it challenging to encourage the voluntary sharing of data. Therefore, it is all the more important for the data community to build incentives and create processes that reassure social media companies that sharing can be done safely.

This could entail establishing online data forums, networks or committees to help share information between policymakers, industry and the research community on the challenges and opportunities of online data. Such mechanisms can move the agenda on data access forward in the UK in ways that encompass a broader diversity of voices on the challenge, rather than leaving engagement to occur in a siloed way or exclusively in industry circles. It is particularly important that engagement is sustained over time rather than undertaken as a

¹¹ Hardinges, J. (2018), *What is a data trust?*, Open Data Institute.

¹² Ekinci, E. (2024), *What is a Data Union*, Data Union.

short-term activity, as addressing complex issues of data access may take time and will require ongoing attention – relationships, infrastructure, and expertise need to be developed and maintained. Effective engagement goes beyond just communication and dialogue and involves working with publics to identify new forms of value.

Organisations and networks with functions at the intersection of research and policy can play a role in advancing access by engaging in discourse and facilitating the creation of policy networks. NGOs such as [Data for Policy](#) foster dialogue on the impact and potential of data, AI and related technologies in government, governance, and policy. The [Open Data Institute](#) work to cement trust in data and data sharing practices to further strengthen engagement. The UK's national academies can also play an informal role in the space by harnessing their convening power to encourage more exploratory and creative avenues of engagement, such as hosting workshops that can enable industry professionals, researchers and policymakers to work more collaboratively and identify a range of innovative solutions to data access. Research councils such as UKRI can help push this agenda forward through cross-sector engagement, creating the infrastructure for academics to be able to access data in a safe and secure way, removing risks from individual academics and helping to build processes that assuage companies' concerns.

Promote data skills for researchers to incentive greater access

For data access models to effectively deliver greater access to researchers, they will need to be supplemented by initiatives that support the upskilling of researchers and equip them with expertise on how to appropriately extract value from data. One way to do this could be through integrating education and training on digital methodologies, data ethics, legislation, and data governance into SHAPE curricula. Furthermore, such initiatives could provide businesses with assurance that researchers would handle data appropriately, and could address reservations about sharing data with researchers.

It is important to note that none of the mechanisms mentioned above will alone be sufficient for resolving the challenge of online data sharing. Successfully creating the conditions for a holistic approach to data sharing requires a range of actors across various sectors to work together in delivering a full spectrum of interventions and support for improving data access.

About the British Academy

The British Academy is the UK's national academy for the humanities and social sciences. We mobilise these disciplines to understand the world and shape a brighter future. From artificial intelligence to climate change, from building prosperity to improving well-being – today's complex challenges can only be resolved by deepening our insight into people, cultures and societies. We invest in researchers and projects across the UK and overseas, engage the public with fresh thinking and debates, and bring together scholars, government, business and civil society to influence policy for the benefit of everyone.

Contact Information

If you would like further information about this project or would like to engage with us, please contact: digitalsociety@thebritishacademy.ac.uk

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