EMoTICON and Digital Personhood Meeting

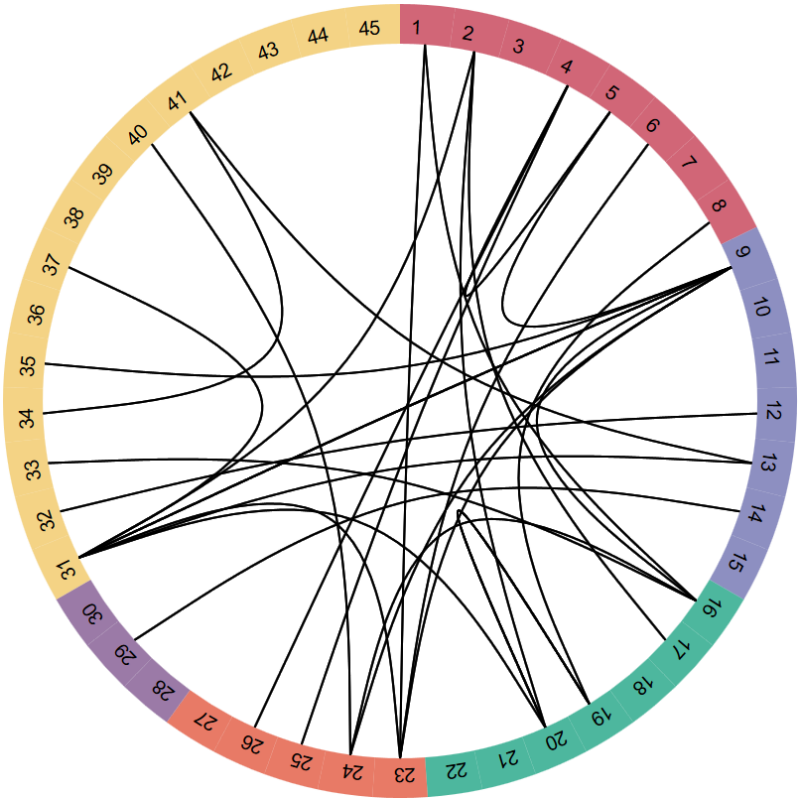
9-10 September 2015

Release 001

Meeting Details:
http://www.well-sorted.org/explore/EmoticonDigitalPersonhoodMeeting2015/

Digital Personhood Website:
www.digitalpersonhood.org

EMoTICON Website:
http://www.paccsresearch.org.uk/research/research-portfolio/emoticon-empathy-and-trust-in-communicating-online/



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Introduction

The joint Digital Personhood and Emoticon Network Meeting took place on the 9th & 10th of September 2015 with presentations from Research Council staff, updates on the Digital Personhood and Emoticon (Empathy and Trust in Communicating Online) projects, and networking sessions.

The Digital Personhood projects cover a diverse range of topics, from the business of generating new socio-economic models, to dealing with multiple digital personas and significant life transitions. They involve academics and collaborators from a wide range of backgrounds, from microeconomics and anthropology, through to web science and law.

The EMoTICON (Empathy and Trust in Communicating Online) projects explore how trust and empathy occur in, and subsequently shape, online communities. They were established to help develop greater understanding of how empathy and trust are developed, maintained, transformed and lost in social media interactions.

The meeting was attended by project members, research council staff and additionally a group of postgraduate research students (invited by Dr John Vines and Dr Karen Salt). Its purpose was to update attendees on the progress of the projects, to identify research challenges and possibilities for future collaboration in the area.

In preparation for the meeting, delegates were asked to answer this question:

> **'What do you see as the new emerging research challenges in the evolving areas of Empathy and Trust in Communicating Online/Digital Personhood?'**

After providing their answers delegates were invited to take part in a remote, online study in which they each sorted all of the submitted responses into groups of similar answers. This information was used with the 'Well Sorted' tool to produce the 'average' sorting. The resulting groups of challenges were used to drive breakout sessions which generated the different groups of Emerging Research Challenges. The process was designed to be transparent, open, and democratic, and to maximise use of delegates' time at the meeting.

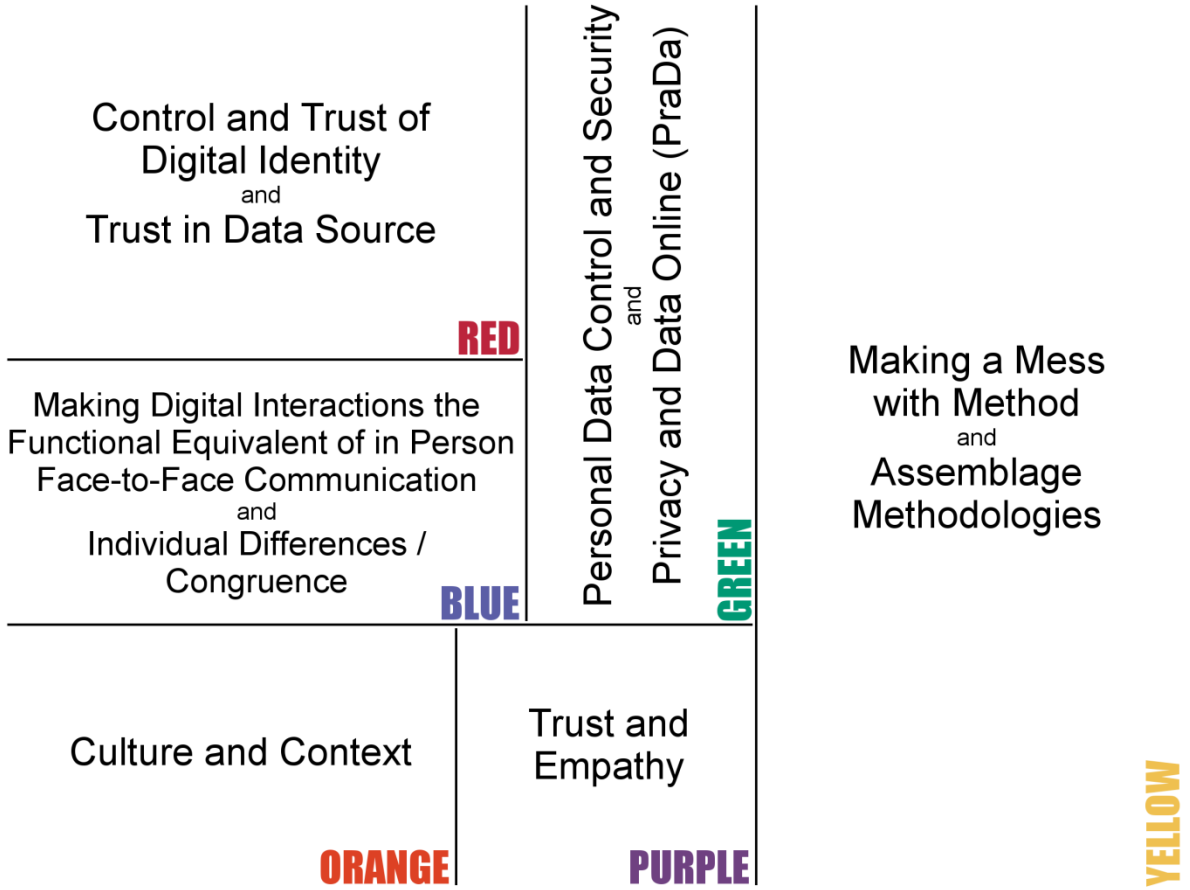
Additionally, during the meeting, attendees identified specific research challenges with which they would wish to be associated and then sought out other attendees with whom collaboration within and across challenge groups might be possible. These possible collaborations or connections were recorded in an interactive connections overview.

The ICT methods, clustering algorithms and associated support were provided by the EPSRC funded 'ICT Perspectives' project. We would like to very gratefully acknowledge support from both the RCUK Digital Economy and EPSRC through grants EP/K003542/1 and EP/I038845/1.

For further information on the event contact Prof Mike Chantler (m.j.chantler 'at' hw.ac.uk) Prof Mike Wilson (M.Wilson2 'at' lboro.ac.uk.)

For further information on the meeting tools contact Prof Mike Chantler (m.j.chantler 'at' hw.ac.uk) or see reference [1].

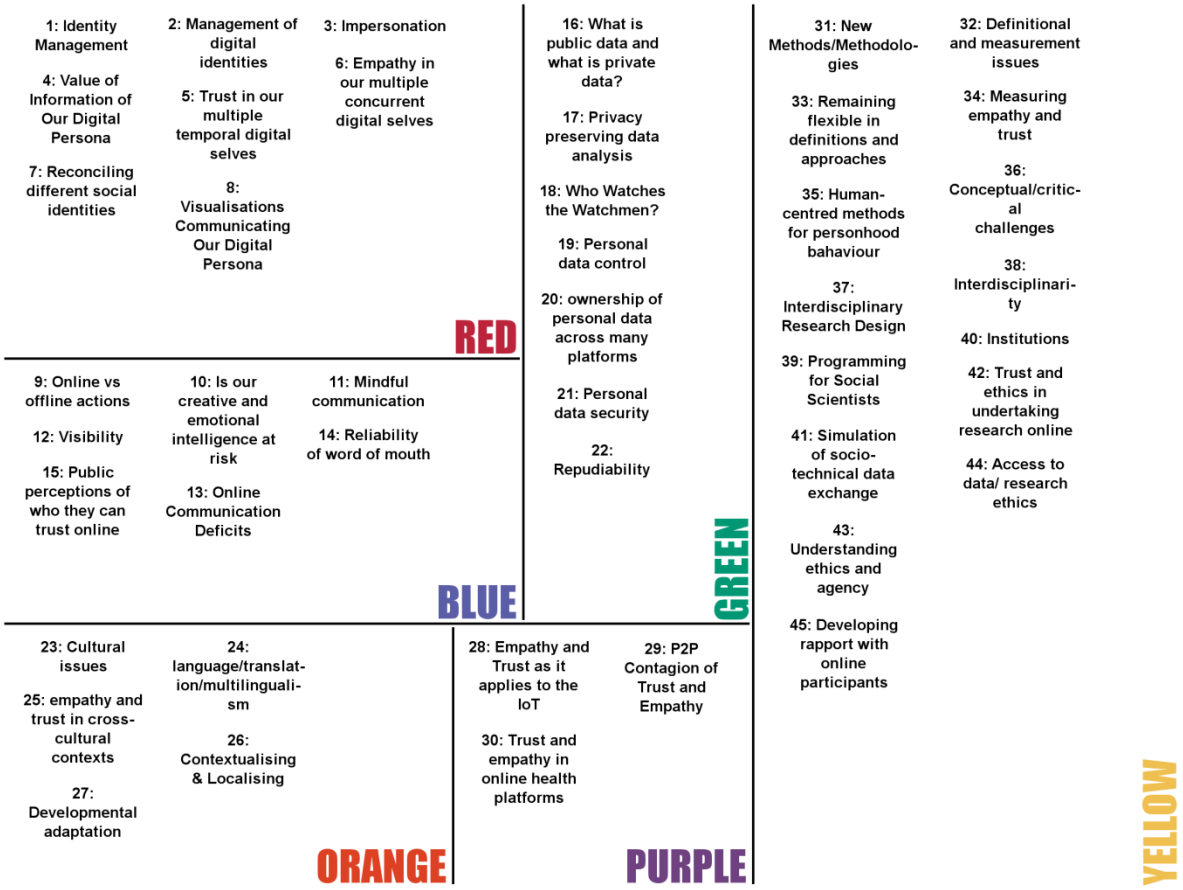
Emerging Research Challenges Top-level



This top level diagram gives an overview of Digital Personhood and EMoTICON research areas, but it was in fact developed from the detailed landscape (shown overleaf) generated entirely by crowdsourcing the community.

Emerging Research Challenges Detailed

This level was created by the community before the meeting using simple crowdsourcing techniques.



On the first day delegates chose one of the above groups to join and develop research questions. The output from the groups is shown on the following pages.

Red DPN: Control and Trust of Digital Identity

1: Identity Management

2: Management of digital identities

3: Impersonation

4: Value of Information of Our Digital Persona

5: Trust in our multiple temporal digital selves

6: Empathy in our multiple concurrent digital selves

7: Reconciling different social identities

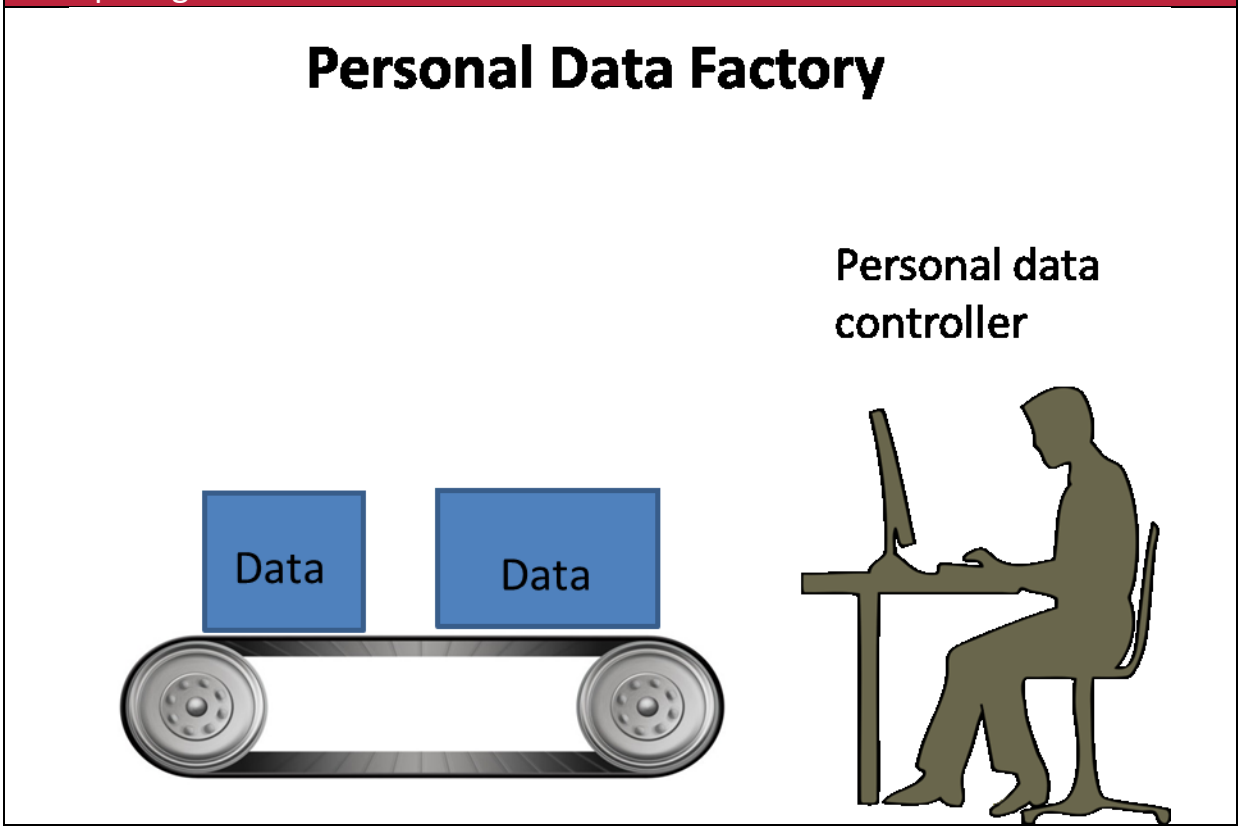
8: Visualisations Communicating Our Digital Persona

RED

Group Members:
Wendy Moncur, Pam Briggs, Andy Hart, Natalie Clewley, John Collomosse, John Baird

Research Question #1:
Ownership and management of digital identity: • Identity 'provider' • Offshore silos holding your ID – legislative issues • Stability – Editing your ID/agency • Commodisation – of ID • Visualisation
Research Question #2:
Trust of digital identity: • Impersonal • Multiple digital idenities • Authentication of digital identities • Kitemark of trust – digital services • Paper still trusted over digital?
Research Question #3:
Temporal/dynamic nature of digital ID: • Behaviour and ID changes of life • Big data/inference from social media related to ID • Co-creation of ID online.

Group Diagram:



Red EMoTICON: Trust in Data Source

1: Identity Management	2: Management of digital identities	3: Impersonation
4: Value of Information of Our Digital Persona	5: Trust in our multiple temporal digital selves	6: Empathy in our multiple concurrent digital selves
7: Reconciling different social identities	8: Visualisations Communicating Our Digital Persona	RED

Group Members:
Liz, Ayden, Matt

Research Question #1:
What increases/decreases trust in data? • File formats, ease-of-use • Heuristics • Symbolic capital of producer
Research Question #2:
What do people understand about the data? • Companies:- What people might want to study? • Users:- How accurate? (e.g. GPS) • Researchers:- What is available?
Research Question #3:
Open access • Different expectations (e.g. Journals vs EPSRC) • How to access/export • Practicality and bureaucracy

Group Diagram:

Additional notes:

Non-public algorithms/AP1
Restricted access to data sets
} Can they actually fix this?

Do we want people to have access → Who's liable?
Easier to steal/hack if you have access to code, etc.
Trust in individuals online
Trust in social groups
} Review sites, e.g. Amazon, TripAdvisor

Open access
Different expectations → Journals/funding body,
How to export? File types etc – longevity
Practicality and bureaucracy

Viewing data changes across devices, offline, online.
What do people understand about the data? (Companies, users, and researchers) – GPS not necessarily accurate.
What increases/decreases trust in data?

File formats, ease-of-use.
Heuristics
Time – How long should they keep data? How far back can we look?

Blue DPN: Making Digital Interactions the Functional Equivalent of In-Person Face-To-Face Communication

9: Online vs offline actions	10: Is our creative and emotional intelligence at risk	11: Mindful communication
12: Visibility		14: Reliability of word of mouth
15: Public perceptions of who they can trust online	13: Online Communication Deficits	BLUE

Group Members:
Mark Levine

Research Question #1:
To make digital interactions the equivalent of in-person face-to-face communication. • Key to trust – interpersonally as well as with institutions • Key to democracy and civil engagement
Research Question #2:
How do we incorporate micro-interaction, physiological channels (eye-gaze, synchrony, breathing, proxemics, haptics etc) into a contemporaneous multimodal digital communication technology?
Research Question #3:
Creating technologies that can reproduce the nuanced signal of reading capacity of existing humans – and creating new digital humans in communication.

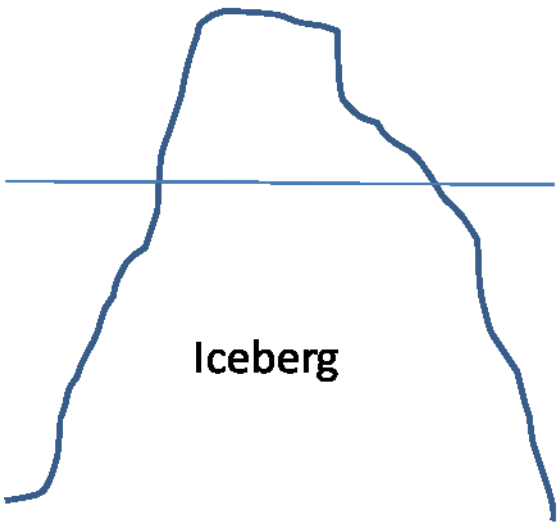
Blue EMoTICON 1: Congruence

9: Online vs offline actions	10: Is our creative and emotional intelligence at risk	11: Mindful communication
12: Visibility		14: Reliability of word of mouth
15: Public perceptions of who they can trust online	13: Online Communication Deficits	BLUE

Group Members:
Aisha, Paul

Research Question #1:
How much of the online persona is congruent with the offline persona? • How much do the social networks you belong to influence behaviour/attitude? • How do personal factors influence behaviour e.g. personality, attitudes, motives • Language: ways that people talk online vs offline • Underlying motives e.g. +ve benefits vs grooming • Video/images seen online –would you choose to see them in real time? • Is online disinhibition different/similar to alcohol/drug induced disinhibition?
Research Question #2:
How can we identify those at risk of developing congruence in ways that are potentially harmful to the individual and/or society?
Research Question #3:

Group Diagram:



Blue EMoTICON 2: Individual Differences

9: Online vs offline actions	10: Is our creative and emotional intelligence at risk	11: Mindful communication
12: Visibility		14: Reliability of word of mouth
15: Public perceptions of who they can trust online	13: Online Communication Deficits	BLUE

Group Members:

Aisling, Lyndsey, Sarah, Bhagy, Matt

Research Question #1:

Individual differences – this needs to be seen as wider than just personality
How do pre-conceived ideas of who to trust change our individual identity?
Need to develop individual technologies in the same way that clothing and possessions are individual to a particular person – room for asking people what they want?

Research Question #2:

Face-to –face empathy is built on personal and individual responses – how can we replicate this online?
Would this shift with age/new cultural identities?
What does empathy look like on Twitter vs Facebook.

Research Question #3:

We should re-imaging what we consider to be a culture –this should be all areas of shared meaning.
Cultural aspects don't define an individual but can go someway to finding an identity.
Digital platforms should be seen as a way of finding new culture. Is it possible to make sure new technologies are based on people's interests and collective cultures?

Group Diagram:

Notes:

Before looking at ways of building and developing technologies which individually attempt to promote empathy and trust, perhaps it would be sensible to examine everyday occurrences where people experience empathy and trust in order to collate information on what in their surrounding environment assists or hinders the promotion.

Green DPN: Personal Data and Control Security

16: What is public data and what is private data?

17: Privacy preserving data analysis

18: Who Watches the Watchmen?

19: Personal data control

20: ownership of personal data across many platforms

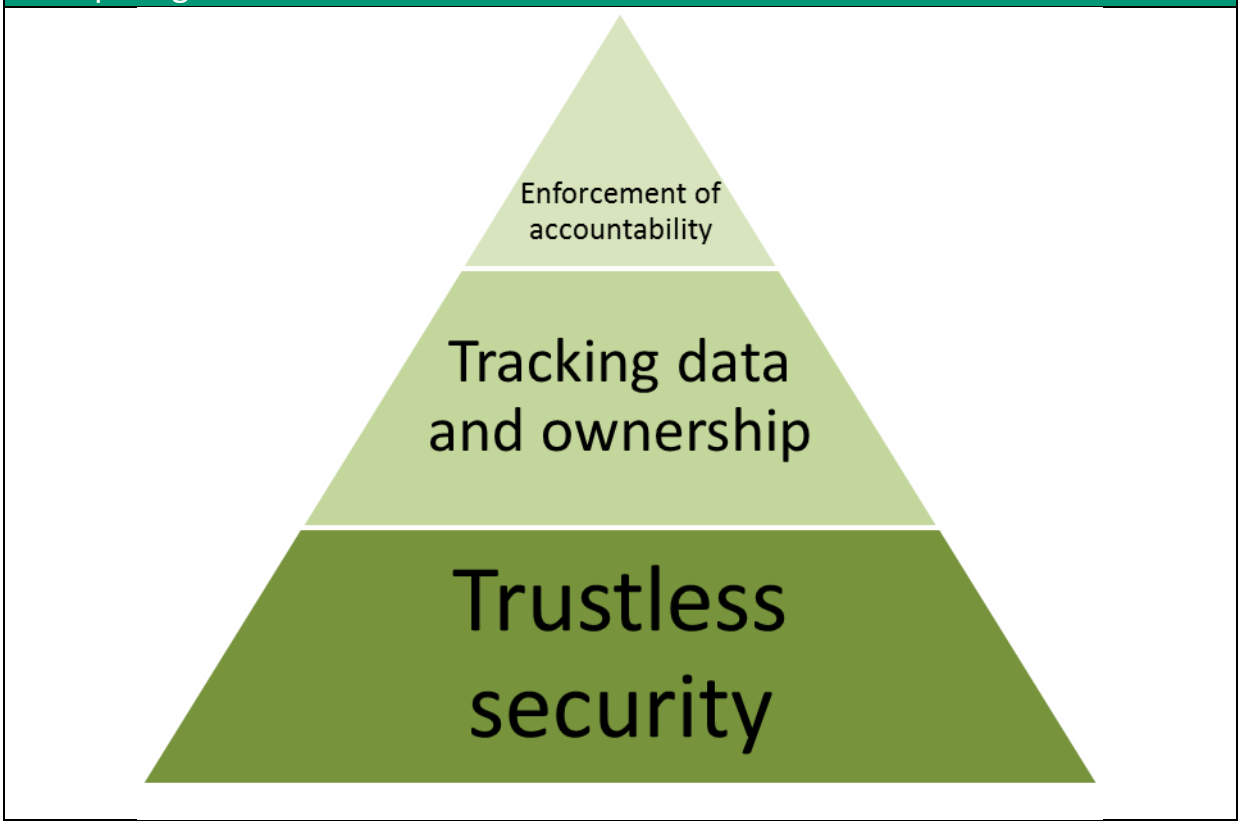
21: Personal data security

22: Repudiability

Group Members:
Audrey, Tom, Panos

Research Question #1:
Tracking data and ownership across its life-cycle
Research Question #2:
Enforcement of accountability
Research Question #3:
Trustless security: moving towards a decentralised authority

Group Diagram:



Green EMoTICON: Privacy and Data Online (PraDa)

16: What is public data and what is private data?

17: Privacy preserving data analysis

18: Who Watches the Watchmen?

19: Personal data control

20: ownership of personal data across many platforms

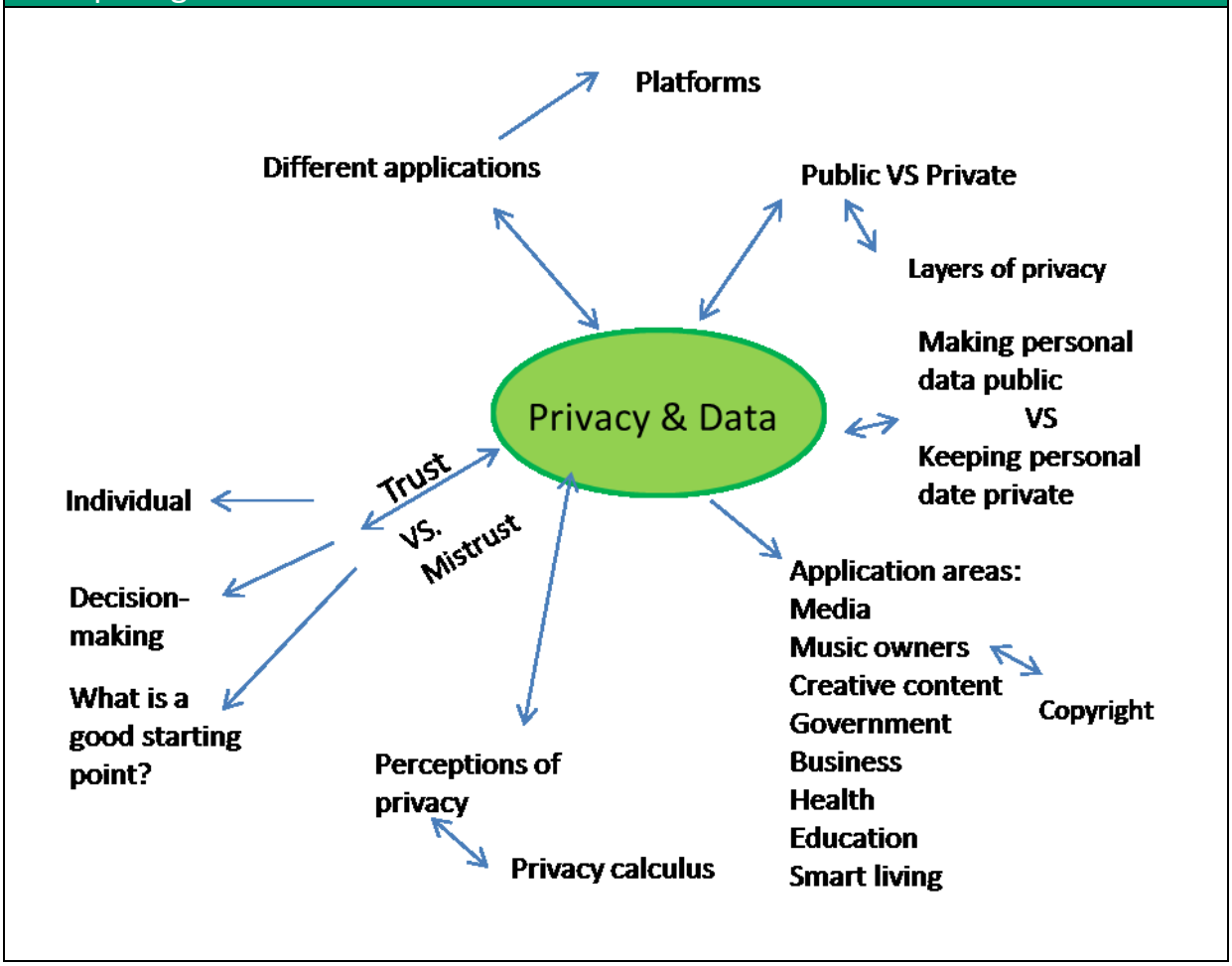
21: Personal data security

22: Repudiability

Group Members:
Patrick, Catherine, Jez, Peter

Research Question #1:
How do we better understand the concepts of 'private' and 'public' in relation to online data? What do we mean by 'private' and 'public'? How do these concepts operate in different online environments? Are individual and organisational understandings of what is 'private' and 'public' aligned?
Research Question #2:
How do different entities/organisations codify the concepts of trust, privacy and 'public' in relation to online data – personal and other? E.g. terms and conditions. How is this communicated?
Research Question #3:
What is the life-cycle of data gathered online? • Who owns the data in different online environments? • Who has access to these data? • What happens to these data?   • During the life-time? Afterward? Data loss/ deletion

Group Diagram:



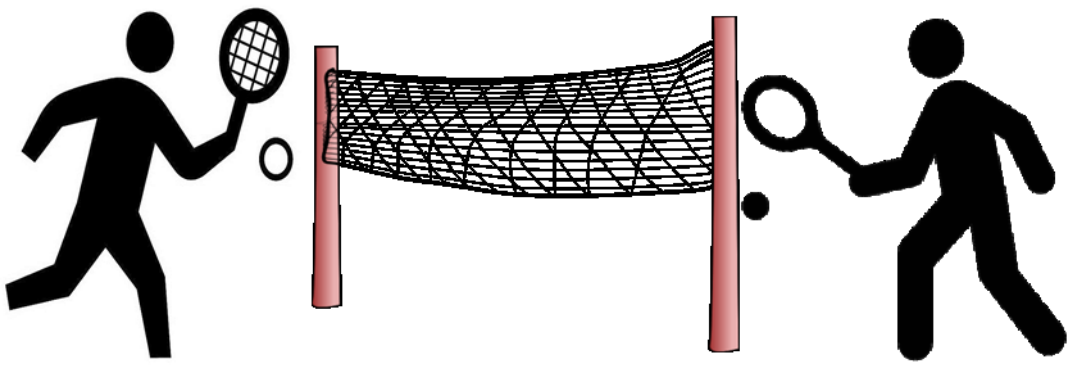
Orange EMoTICON: Culture and Context

23: Cultural issues	24: language/translat-ion/multilinguali-sm
25: empathy and trust in cross-cultural contexts	26: Contextualising & Localising
27: Developmental adaptation	ORANGE

Group Members:
Tom, Heather, Vanessa

Research Question #1:
Digital bridges/divides in bordered world (e.g migrants/refuges on the move) Algorithm divide (e.g. conflict situations/ digital humanities/online vs offline/url vs irl)
Research Question #2:
Universal computer grammar/codes vs untranslatability across contexts, platforms, IOTs etc. Theoretical vs practical
Research Question #3:
Communication – Visual/verbal. Different languages (global English) Norms, sensibilities and values. Translating cultures - Communities (IDs, generational etc) - Expert/lay knowledges, - Trust – credibility in different forms.

Group Diagram:



Purple DPN/EMoTICON: Trust and Empathy

28: Empathy and Trust as it applies to the IoT

29: P2P Contagion of Trust and Empathy

30: Trust and empathy in online health platforms

PURPLE

Group Members:

Group Diagram:

Please note that there no one elected to be in the Purple breakout group, so there was no output for this group from the meeting.

Yellow DNP: Making a Mess with Method

31: New Methods/Methodologies

32: Definitional and measurement issues

33: Remaining flexible in definitions and approaches

34: Measuring empathy and trust

35: Human-centred methods for personhood bahaviour

36: Conceptual/critical challenges

37: Interdisciplinary Research Design

38: Interdisciplinarity

39: Programming for Social Scientists

40: Institutions

41: Simulation of socio-technical data exchange

42: Trust and ethics in undertaking research online

43: Understanding ethics and agency

44: Access to data/ research ethics

45: Developing rapport with online participants

YELLOW

Group Members:

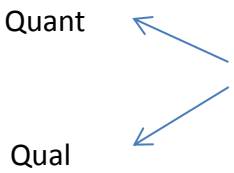
Paul, Phil, David

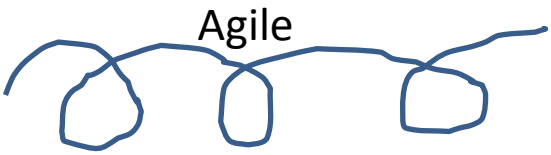
Research Question #1:

Materiality of the systems (Agency) (Bias)
Immaterial → In-material

Research Question #2:

Triangulation of measures

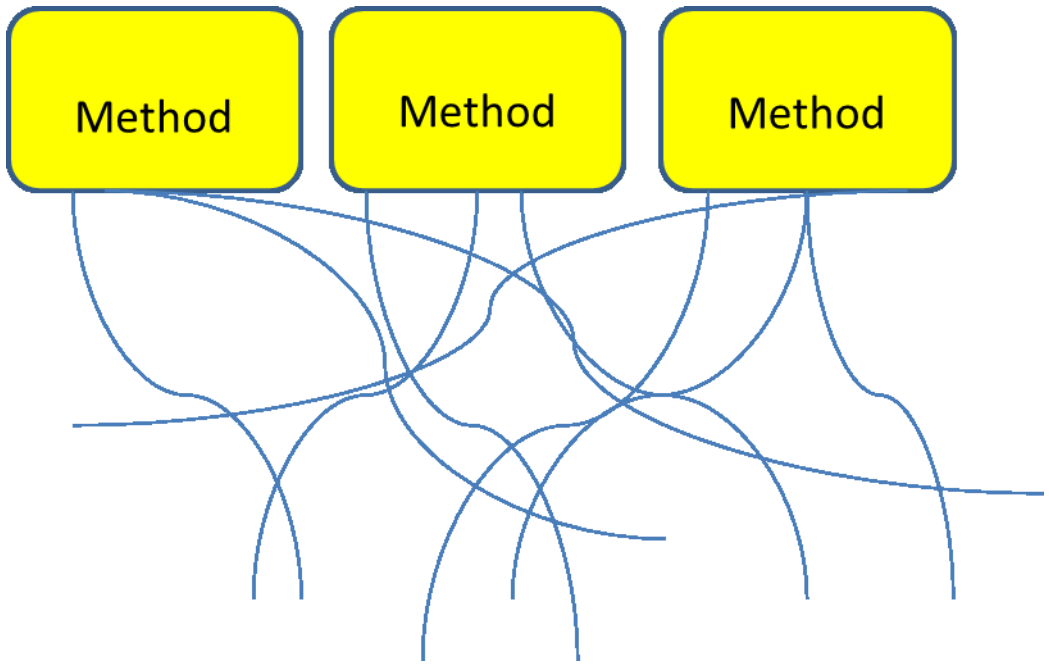




Research Question #3:

Tools and platforms for DE Research

Group Diagram:



Yellow EMoTICON: Assemblage Methodologies

31: New Methods/Methodologies

32: Definitional and measurement issues

33: Remaining flexible in definitions and approaches

34: Measuring empathy and trust

35: Human-centred methods for personhood bahaviour

36: Conceptual/critical challenges

37: Interdisciplinary Research Design

38: Interdisciplinarity

39: Programming for Social Scientists

40: Institutions

41: Simulation of socio-technical data exchange

42: Trust and ethics in undertaking research online

43: Understanding ethics and agency

44: Access to data/ research ethics

45: Developing rapport with online participants

YELLOW

Group Members:

Phil, Dina, Jo, Dave, Lara, Shauna, and Patil

Research Question #1:

How to handle data that isn't easy to boil down? E.g. Image and text does not equal image and text separately.
Complex matter and simplistic methods that are too reductive.

Research Question #2:

Visual methods that Scale.
Working out what empathy is and what is looks like – are our methods capable of capturing this?

Research Question #3:

Issues of sampling.
Interdisciplinary empathy/methodological.

Group Diagram:

Notes:
What is the empirical?

Temporality

Data as a mediated life rather than representative of it.

Performativity?

Assemblage – transparency of constructed data sets

Appendix A - Crowdsourced Terms

Below are all of the (full) research topics crowdsourced from the EMoTICON and Digital Personhood communities prior to the meeting.

Colour	#	Title	Description
Red	1	Identity Management	What tools and techniques can be developed to deliver a high level of trust in digital identities - how can you know for certain it's really me that you're dealing with, and that my identity hasn't been breached or stolen?
	2	Management of digital identities	How do we manage/track digital identities (some legitimate) across different platforms?
	3	Impersonation	Behavioural pattern recognition of online actions (e.g. chat, social media interactions) to ensure people are who they say they are.
	4	Value of Information of Our Digital Persona	Our digital persona is represented by lots of pieces of information. What is the perceived value of these information to us? also, as this information is readily available and replicated digitally, has the perceived value been reduced?
	5	Trust in our multiple temporal digital selves	Users must trust others to not make judgements on past online behaviour, as what we were like five or so years ago, both personal and professional, may be different to now. Thus, it does not provide a wholly accurate representation of our true identities.
	6	Empathy in our multiple concurrent digital selves	As we manage multiple concurrent identities across different platforms for both personal and professional reasons, one empathises with those who experience leakage between profiles and when inappropriate posts are made, compromising their digital personas
	7	Reconciling different social identities	People find it difficult to curate all of their personal data and to reconcile the different audiences for that data. They often fail to control who sees what

	8	Visualisations Communicating Our Digital Persona	Every day we produce hundreds of pieces of information linked to us (stats, posts, pictures, locational data) which are then represented and visualised in websites/apps. How do these affects our non-digital self? and how are they seen by others?
Blue	9	Online vs offline actions	Technology Interfaces have a way of disguising or transforming an interaction - for example Twitter abuse vs. face to face abuse. As more and more interactions are digitised (dating, socialising) this needs to be considered further.
	10	Is our creative and emotional intelligence at risk	As we spend increasing amounts of time in the online world, does this mean we spend less time in real time, co-present situations? What are the implications for our creative and emotional intelligence and for future generations? May we become less human?
	11	Mindful communication	Awareness of likely emotional state/response of person receiving posts/ message
	12	Visibility	How to create more "eye contact" on social networking sites
	13	Online Communication Deficits	Direct, in person, face-to-face contact offers multimodal channels for evaluating the trust/empathy etc relationship with others. Can online interaction ever provide the same opportunities?
	14	Reliability of word of mouth	People are influenced by others like themselves but the information and advice that gets shared isn't always trustworthy
	15	Public perceptions of who they can trust online	Public perceptions of 'who' is trustworthy online are highly subjective, and not necessarily accurate, leaving users open to negative consequences.
Green	16	What is public data and what is private data?	Challenges for the researcher to decide what information online is public and what is private. There is also an issue surrounding how to secure anonymity

			when researching online, particularly considering the online 'footprint' left by people.
	17	Privacy preserving data analysis	How can we preserve privacy and prevent re-identification of data subjects throughout the development of new and more advanced data analysis techniques?
	18	Who Watches the Watchmen?	How do we ensure the balance between the rights of the individual and the needs of the 'public good' (for commerce, security, public health etc). How can we be sure that the companies or agencies that collect and store our data can be trusted with it.
	19	Personal data control	Visibility of downstream data processing that citizens/prosumers can trust
	20	ownership of personal data across many platforms	As people become increasingly active across multiple social media and commercial platforms, we leave an extensive trail of data that is open to exploitation and abuse. Who owns that data and for what purpose. What are the implications for privacy?
	21	Personal data security	Development of personal data security systems that citizens can trust
	22	Repudiability	There is a permanence/archival quality to online interaction that conflicts with informal communication. How can one control the onward dissemination of posts/chats/videos without consent? New models of consent/privacy to govern resharing of socialmedia
Orange	23	Cultural issues	Participants taking part in this research will come from many different backgrounds, e.g. country of origin, religion, ethnicity, and they will therefore have a different take on the concept of empathy and trust and how it applies in their daily lives.
	24	language/translation/multilingualism	In discussions of empathy and trust in online environments, how can we address more clearly questions of

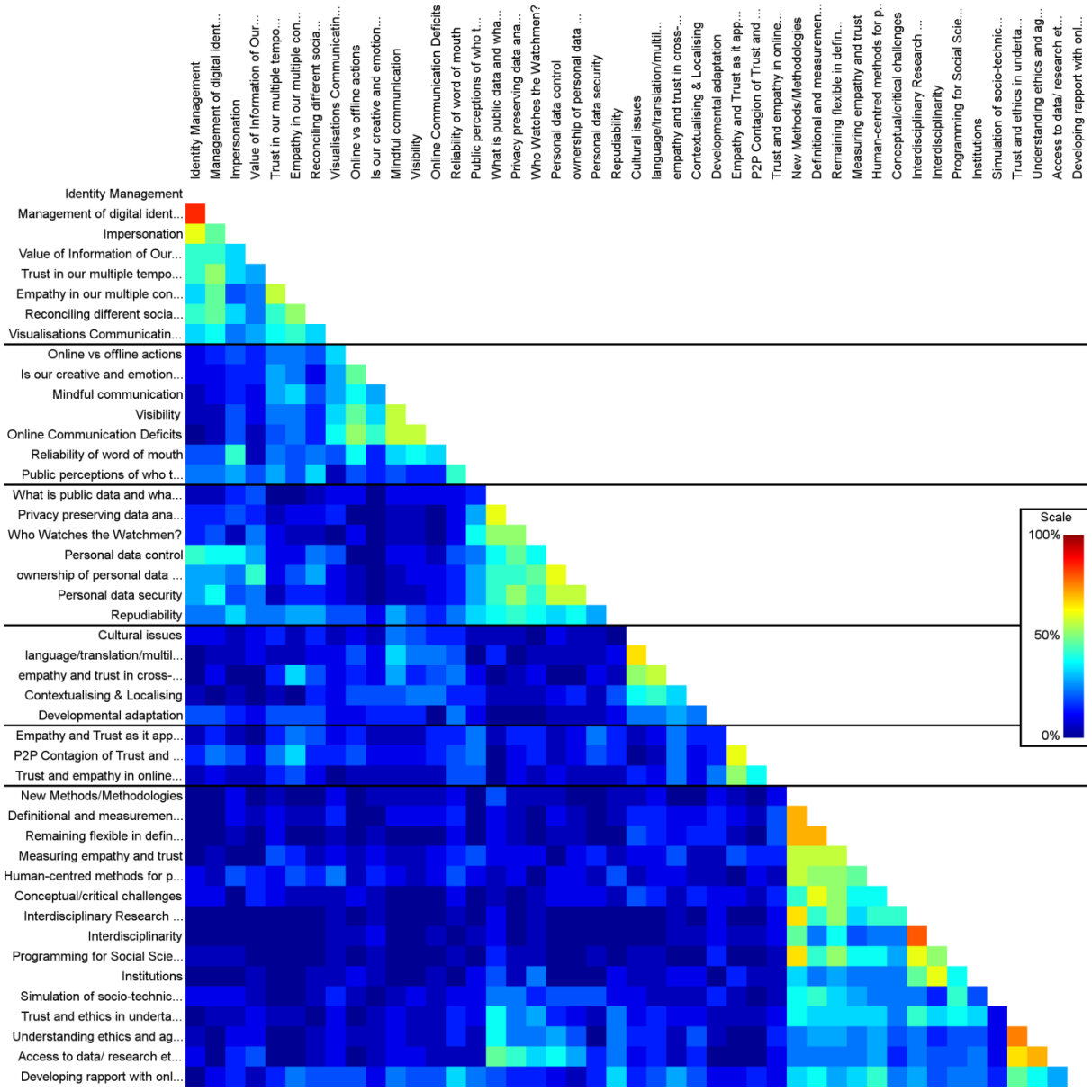
			language use -- and in particular the challenges of multilingual digital contexts?
	25	empathy and trust in cross-cultural contexts	To what extent does the cultural specificity and geographical location of those communicating online impact on our understanding of empathy and trust/digital personhood?
	26	Contextualising & Localising	With global communications it's easy for "viral" content to lose it's context (e.g. Justine Sacco's tweet). Finding ways for viral content to maintain it's context and relevance in local culture is an interesting challenge.
	27	Developmental adaptation	There is a need to understand how young people growing up immersed in a digital culture consequentially adapt, and how their experiences of empathy, trust etc. online may differ to established adult populations.
Purple	28	Empathy and Trust as it applies to the IoT	Empathy and trust as it applies to the adoption of the Internet of Things (IoT). Specifically, an investigation of the extended privacy-calculus model (Dinev and Hart, 2006) as it applies this context. Trade-off between info disclosure and value.
	29	P2P Contagion of Trust and Empathy	Peer-to-peer (P2P) transmission of trust and empathy attitudes and behaviours in a social media context. The role of external and internal stimuli.
	30	Trust and empathy in online health platforms	Although some research has examined how people are using online environments to support their health, a more holisitic understanding is required of how trust and empathy operate across multiple platforms and how these can provide integrated support.
Yellow	31	New Methods/Methodologies	Online empathy and trust deals with data which is rich in meaning and (arguably) more amenable to qualitative/interpretive exploration - how exactly this might be done is something which is underexplored in the field.

	32	Definitional and measurement issues	'Empathy' and 'trust' are defined/ measured in multiple ways, and this presents challenges when working across disciplines and projects. It is questionable whether a standardised definition is achievable, but attention needs to be paid to these issues.
	33	Remaining flexible in definitions and approaches	Empathy and trust are unique and personal attributes borne from individual experiences, therefore a one-size-fits-all approach may neglect emergent and critical aspects of digital personhood. Flexible strategies are less likely to suffer this issue.
	34	Measuring empathy and trust	These are fairly hard concepts to measure in a concrete way as they may be fluid in continuous way depending on personal and external circumstances at that moment in time.
	35	Human-centred methods for personhood bahaviour	Methodologies for exploring user interactions (and the design of) massive, collaborative data trading environments.
	36	Conceptual/critical challenges	'Digital personhood' is already a loaded term, a metaphor. What is non- or pre-digital personhood?' There's a danger/risk of research questions/approaches/ methods remaining rather naturalistic: esp. seeing the 'person' as the essential unit of the human
	37	Interdisciplinary Research Design	We have the discrete skills and abilities, and range of relevant methods, but the complex context, temporal and cross-university aspects of research may limit its interdisciplinary potential in generating new knowledge and significant/useful output.
	38	Interdisciplinarity	Being able to not only communicate and collaborate across academic disciplines, but also to publish interdisciplinary results AND get strong REF ratings for the outputs, despite REF subject silos.
	39	Programming for Social Scientists	More and more I'm finding that social science and social scientists are crying out for relevant skills in programming in

			their data collection and visualisation activities - there is a lack of training and learning resources which might help here.
	40	Institutions	Negotiating institutional processes and dealing with the consequences: from military sponsorship of RCUK research to publishing interdisciplinary work, to career pathways of interdisciplinary researchers.
	41	Simulation of socio-technical data exchange	Modelling and simulation of user interactions with massive, collaborative data trading environments.
	42	Trust and ethics in undertaking research online	Although recent work, e.g., by NatCen, has explored the ethical issues involved in online research, and guidelines have been developed on this work remains to be done developing a better understanding of the issue of trust in generating data online.
	43	Understanding ethics and agency	To build a suitable framework to investigate online communication/personhood, it is important to consider both the complex ethics and agentive issues within this area. This is necessary in order to build organic, participant-led solutions to common issues
	44	Access to data/ research ethics	Potentially rich/relevant data sets/subsets of 'big data' are essentially 'privately owned' and costly to access. Politics and ethics of open access of data are both a practical issue and must be a critical focus when data is tantamount to form of 'life'.
	45	Developing rapport with online participants	I see an issue surrounding how to build trust and rapport with online research participants, particularly those whom the researcher communicates with online only. E.g how to communicate researcher positionality and personality and research intentions

Appendix B - Heat Map

Each delegate was asked to sort the terms shown in Appendix A into groups using the Well Sorted web application. All of these groupings' data were then used to produce the Heat Map shown below, where hotter colours represent ideas which were seen as being more similar by attendees. Clustering was performed on this matrix in order to get 6 groups.

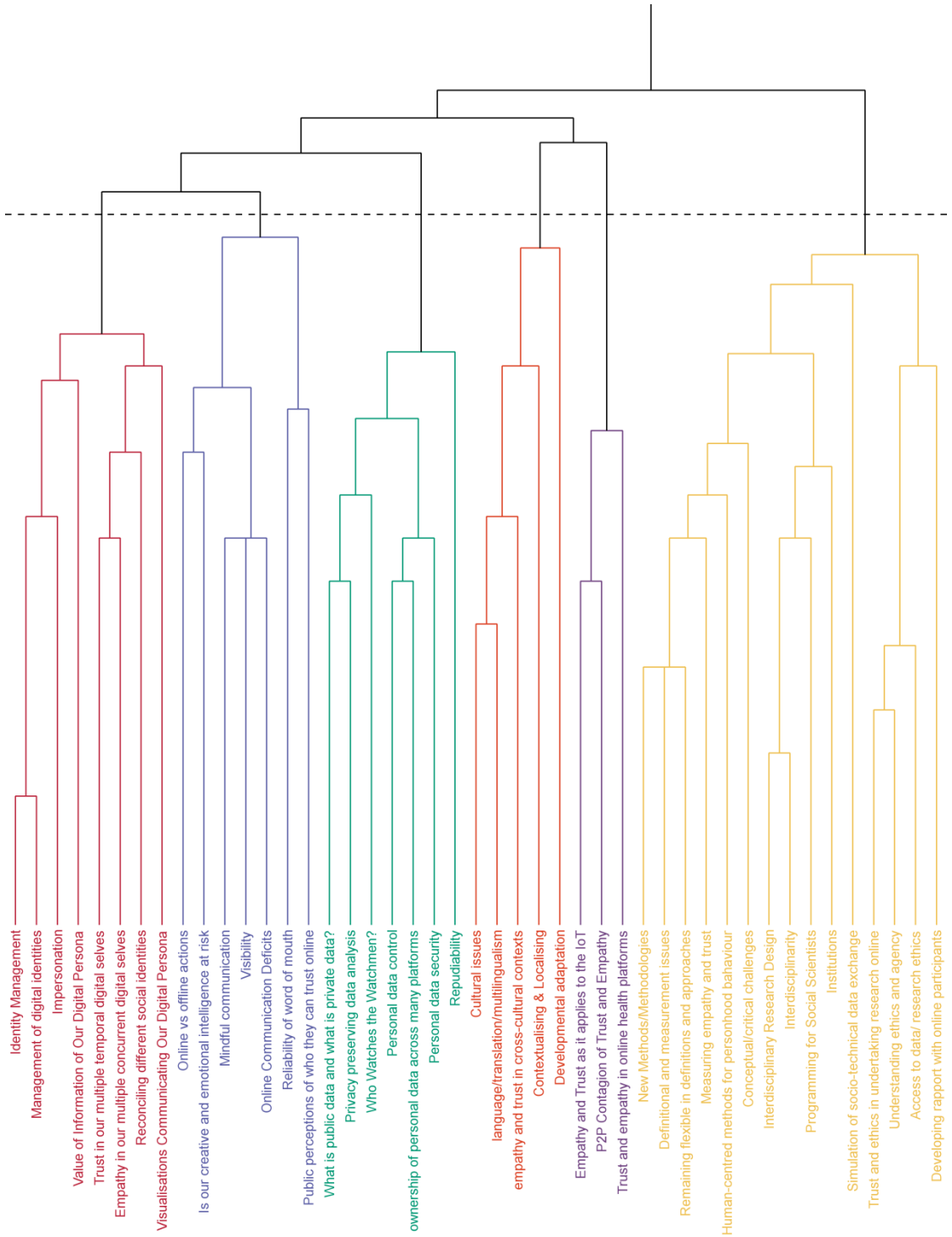


Clusters were generated using the Average Linkage Cluster Analysis algorithm.

Appendix C - Dendrogram

A dendrogram (a type of tree diagram useful for displaying hierarchical clustering data) of the similarity matrix data shown above is provided below.

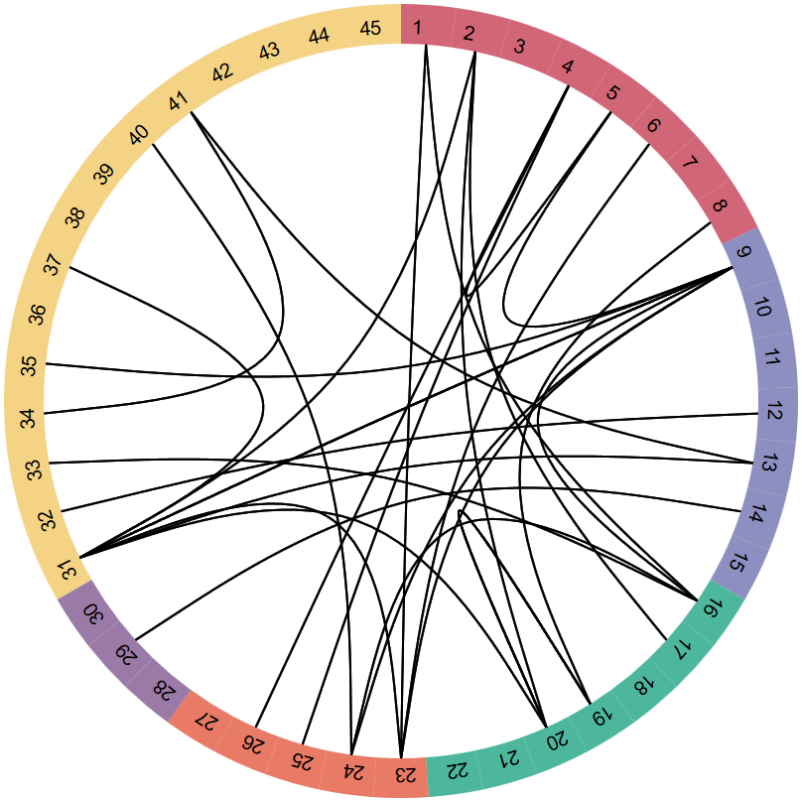
It allows interested readers to examine how close (or distant) the average participant thought that groups of terms were from each other. The closer two topics join to the bottom of the diagram, the more similar participants thought they were.



Appendix D - Connections Diagram

During the meeting, attendees identified specific research challenges with which they would wish to be associated and then sought out other attendees with whom collaboration within and across challenge groups might be possible. As the meeting progressed, these were entered into an interactive web application which was being projected in the room. This allowed attendees to see the connections accumulating in real-time.

For an interactive, explorable version of the Connection Diagram, please go to the following page: http://www.well-sorted.org/explore/EmoticonDigitalPersonhoodMeeting2015/

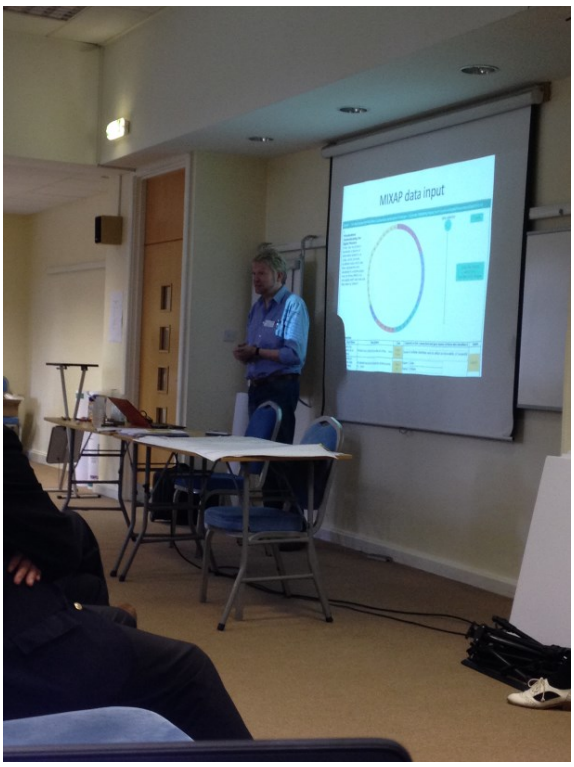


Idea A	Idea B	Comment	People
Personal data control	ownership of personal data across many platforms	Ownership of personal data across multiple platforms	Catherine, Audrey
Management of digital identities	ownership of personal data across many platforms	-Granularity of exposure given to one's personal data e.g. to conduct busin... more	John Collomosse, Mike Wilson
Online Communication Deficits	New Methods/Methodologies	Reducing social isolation by facilitating digital empathy. New Methods of ... more	Lyndsey, Phil

Interdisciplinary Research Design	New Methods/Methodologies	The relationship between big data methodologies and their input on our over... more	Dave, Paul
Management of digital identities	New Methods/Methodologies	Challenges of sampling useful quantitative and qualitative data in investig... more	Dina, Natalie
Human-centred methods for personhood bahaviour	Online vs offline actions	Physical manifestation of emotion in public space	David Bell, Mark Lavine & Jo
Cultural issues	New Methods/Methodologies	Specifically thinking about how cultural issues can be explored through vis... more	Farida, Phil
New Methods/Methodologies	Online vs offline actions	Elicitine emotional reponses through rapid prototyping	Jo, Mark & David
Trust in our multiple temporal digital selves	Online vs offline actions	Digital persona changes over time - congruence in digital persona and how d... more	Andrew Hart, Aisha
Online Communication Deficits	Simulation of socio-technical data exchange	Multimodal communication / physiological Mutli methods communication - publ... more	Mark, David & Jo
Identity Management	What is public data and what is private data?	Data Ownership and management keeps changing/evolving - how can [people sta... more	Pam Briggs, Patrick McCole
Visualisations Communicating Our Digital Persona	Personal data control	Privacy and the Internet of things	Pam Briggs, Patrick McCole
Institutions	language/translation/ multilingualism	Increasing importance of digital humanitarianism	Charles, Vanessa
Trust in our multiple temporal digital selves	Value of Information of Our Digital Persona	sharing research data with government/councils - citizens want local access... more	Wendy, Karen
Value of Information of Our Digital Persona	empathy and trust in cross-cultural contexts	Discussion about private and public/ownership and participation/trust and p... more	Karen, Wendy
Value of Information of Our Digital Persona	Contextualising & Localising	Discussion about private and public/ownership and participation/trust and p... more	Karen , Wendy
Personal data control	ownership of personal data across many platforms	Ownership and Cultural mechanisms for personal data	Panos, Catherine
New Methods/Methodologies	Online vs offline actions	Eliciting emotional responses through rapid prototyping	Jo, David and Mark
Online vs offline actions	language/translation/ multilingualism	On-line, off-line convergence + questions of language use (linguistics, div... more	Aisha, Charles

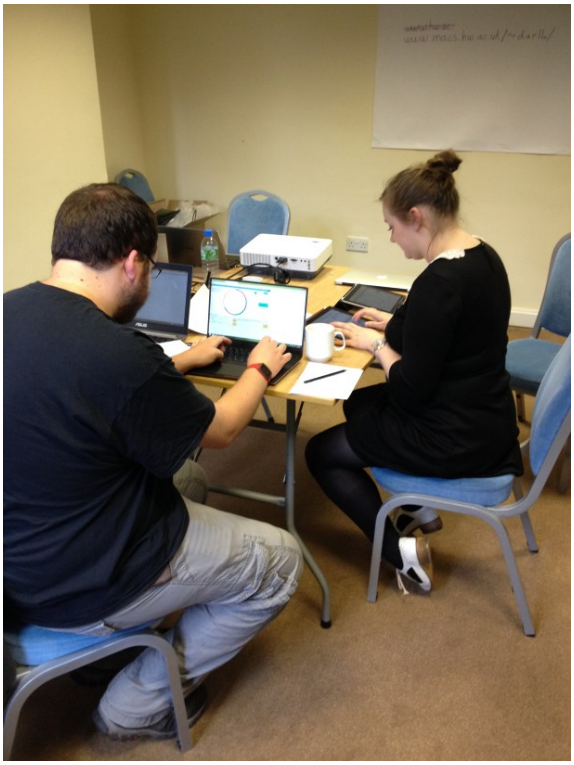
What is public data and what is private data?	Remaining flexible in definitions and approaches	The Instability of public/private. Law as a dynamic force.	Mike W, Audrey
New Methods/Methodologies	ownership of personal data across many platforms	Relationship between 'new' methodological issues and our ideas (and concern... more	Dave, Catherine
Management of digital identities	Privacy preserving data analysis	What are the factors that determine the extent to which people are prepared... more	Natalie, Peter Bath
What is public data and what is private data?	Online vs offline actions	Congruence and cross-contextual integrity - public and private	Audrey , Aisha
What is public data and what is private data?	language/translation/ multilingualism	The transferability of different understanding of what is public and privat... more	Catherine, Tom
Visibility	Definitional and measurement issues	Digital ID - borderless exploitation visual analytics at scale	Jo, John and Patrick
Simulation of socio-technical data exchange	Measuring empathy and trust	Embedding of empathy into social simulation (design, build, execute)	Dina, David Bell
P2P Contagion of Trust and Empathy	Reliability of word of mouth	How credible is word of mouth compared to other sources of data and how vir... more	Heather, Heather
Cultural issues	Identity Management	cross cultural elements to identity management, trust cues, and credibility	Heather, heather
Empathy in our multiple concurrent digital selves	Cultural issues	understanding trust and empathy across cultures (e.g. across platform cultu... more	Heather, Heather
Cultural issues	Online vs offline actions	Individual differences and culture directly relate. Culture can be built on... more	Lyndsey, Lyndsey

Appendix E - Meeting Pictures

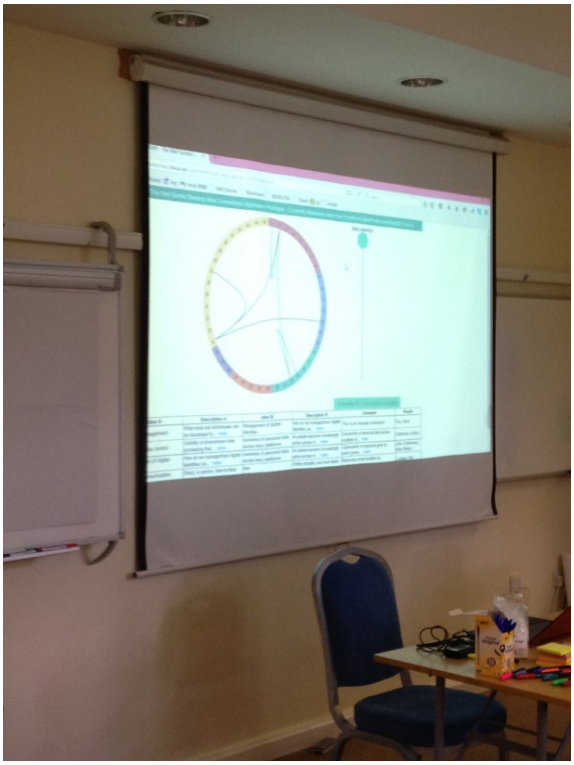


Prof. Chantler introducing the connections event

Attendees networking and making connections



Tom and Lyndsey inputting connections



The connection diagram being projected as connections accumulate in real-time

Appendix F - Meeting Agenda

Digital Personhood Day 1 (9 September 2015)

12:30 - 1:30	**Lunch**
1:30 - 1:40	**Registration**
1:40 - 3:00	**Emerging Challenges**
3:00 - 3:30	**Digital Personhood project updates**
3:30 - 3:45	**Tea / Coffee**
3:45 - 5.05	**Digital Personhood project updates cont.**
5:05 - 5:30	**Break**
5:30 - 7:00	**Wine Reception / PGR Posters**
7:30	**Conference Dinner, Hinsley Hall**

EMoTICON Day 1 (9 September 2015)

10:00 - 10:30	**Registration, Tea / Coffee**
10:30 - 10:45	**Welcome and Brief**
10:30 - 12:30	**Well Sorted Results Explored -** What do you see as the new emerging research challenges in the evolving areas of Empathy and Trust in Communicating Online
12:30 - 1:30	**Lunch**
1:30 - 3:30	**Emerging Challenges discussion cont.**
3:30 - 3:45	**Tea / Coffee**
3:45 - 5.30	**Emerging Challenges discussion cont.**
5:30 - 7:00	**Wine Reception / PGR Posters**
7:30	**Conference Dinner, Hinsley Hall**

Emoticon and Digital Personhood Combined Day 2 (10 September 2015)

9:00 - 9:15	**John Baird of EPSRC: Update on Digital Economy**
9:20 - 10:35	**Emerging Challenges: Joint perspectives**
10:35 - 11:00	**Coffee Break/ Networking**
11:00 - 11:45	**Explore Cross-Group Connections: Facilitators will help to record the connections and overlap discovered by attendees.**
11:45 - 12:45	**Exploring Collaborations**
12:45 - 13:45	**Lunch**
13:45 - 14:45	**Wrap up: An overview of connections and overlap recorded during the networking will be shared.**
14:45	**End of conference**

Appendix G - References

[1] Methven, T. S., Padilla, S., Corne, D. W., & Chantler, M. J. (2014, February). Research Strategy Generation: Avoiding Academic 'Animal Farm'. In *Proceedings of the companion publication of the 17th ACM conference on Computer supported cooperative work & social computing* (pp. 25-28). ACM.