Leeds Doctoral College
University of Leeds

Title: {The Impact of Digital Transformation on Performance and the Cultural Industry: Challenges and Opportunities}

PhD research proposal

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Supervisor(s): ----

Submitted for the Faculty of Art Humanities and Cultures

Keywords: Digital Transformation, Cultural Industry, Operational Efficiency, Performance Metrics, Cultural Heritage, Digital Technologies, Artificial Intelligence, Big Data, Internet of Things (IoT), New Business Models, Revenue Generation, Audience Engagement, Digital Literacy, Data Interoperability, Strategic Policies, Ethical Implications, Preservation, Accessibility, User Experience (UX), Collaboration, Thematic Analysis

1 INTRODUCTION

This document is enhanced to better reflect the detailed research process, methodology, and significance of digital transformation in the cultural industry. It emphasizes the need for comprehensive analysis and offers a clear structure to guide the reader through the study's objectives, challenges, and expected outcomes.

The cultural industry, encompassing arts, entertainment, and heritage sectors, has undergone significant changes due to digital transformation. The infusion of digital technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), big data, and the Internet of Things (IoT) has reshaped how cultural products are created, distributed, and consumed. This study focuses on evaluating the impact of digital transformation on performance within the cultural industry, identifying associated challenges, and exploring emerging opportunities.

2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

While the potential benefits of digital transformation in the cultural industry are substantial, understanding its full impact on performance remains underexplored. This research addresses the problem of assessing how digital technologies affect the efficiency, effectiveness, and overall performance of cultural organizations. The challenge lies in quantifying these impacts and understanding the nuanced ways in which digital transformation influences cultural production and consumption.

3 POSSIBLE RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Research questions for the title "The Impact of Digital Transformation on Performance and the Cultural Industry: Challenges and Opportunities" could include:

1. Impact on Performance:

- How does digital transformation influence the operational efficiency and effectiveness of cultural institutions?
- What are the key performance metrics affected by digital transformation in the cultural industry?

2. Cultural Industry Transformation:

- How has digital transformation changed the production, distribution, and consumption patterns within the cultural industry?
- What are the emerging business models in the cultural sector due to digital transformation?

3. Challenges of Digital Transformation:

- What are the primary barriers or challenges cultural institutions face when adopting digital transformation initiatives?
- How do regulatory frameworks and intellectual property rights affect digital transformation in the cultural industry?

4. Opportunities Created:

- What new opportunities for revenue generation and audience engagement have emerged from digital transformation in the cultural sector?
- How does digital transformation enhance cultural diversity and accessibility globally?

5. Impact on Cultural Heritage Preservation:

- How does digital transformation influence the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage through technology?
- What are the ethical implications of digitizing cultural artifacts and traditions?

6. Comparison across Different Cultural Domains:

- How does the impact of digital transformation vary between different cultural domains (e.g., museums, performing arts, literature)?
- What lessons can be learned from successful digital transformation initiatives in different cultural sectors?

7. User Experience and Engagement:

- How does digital transformation enhance user experience and engagement with cultural content?
- What are the factors influencing digital engagement and participation in cultural activities?

8. Future Trends and Predictions:

- What are the anticipated future trends in digital transformation within the cultural industry?
- How might advancements in technology (e.g., AI, VR/AR) further influence the cultural sector?

These questions aim to explore various aspects of how digital transformation is shaping the cultural industry, identifying both challenges and opportunities brought about by technological advancements.

4 REVIEW OF THE RELATED WORK

4.1 WHAT IS DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION?

- **The cultural industry:** also known as the creative industry, encompasses businesses and activities that produce, create, distribute, and commercialize creative content and cultural products [1] [2] [3].
- **Digital transformation (DT):** is the process by which an organization adopts and implements digital technology to create new or modify existing products, services, and operations by converting business processes into a digital format [4] [5] [6].

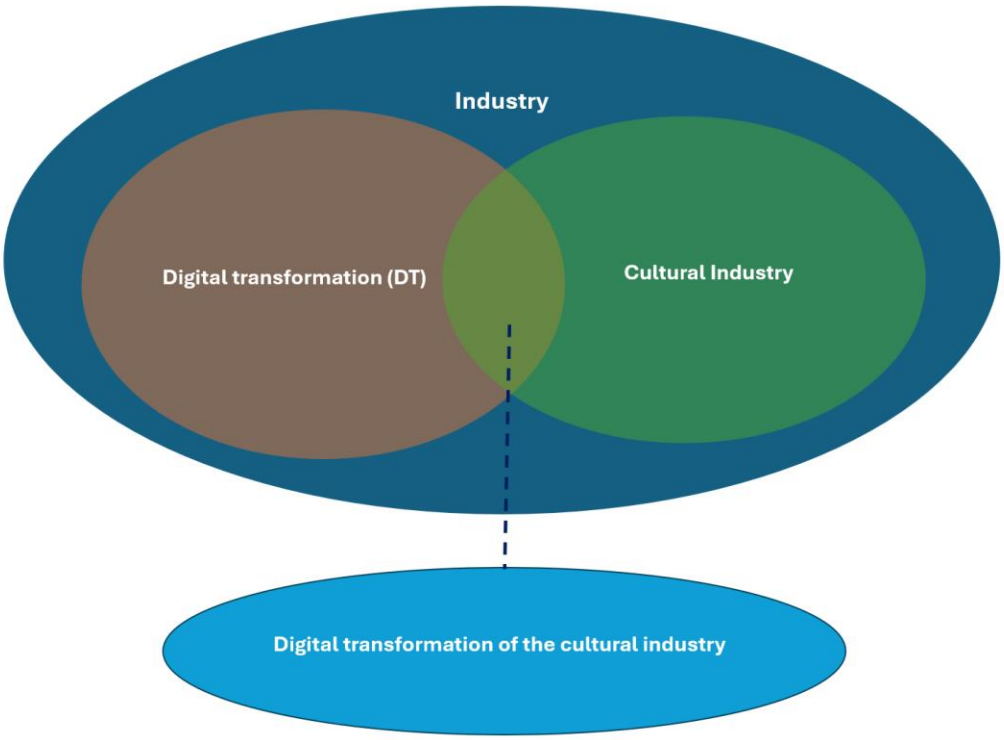

Figure 1 Diagram for digital transformation of the cultural industry

- T**he digital transformation of the cultural industry** is cultural industry involves in the process by which organizations in this sector adopt and implement digital technology to create new or modify existing products, services, and operations by converting business processes into a digital format [J. Heider 2024].

4.2 PREVIOUS STUDIES ON DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

Digital transformation has become a significant topic of interest across various industries, including the financial service industry, oil and gas sector, automotive industry, and food retail industry.

- Study 1: Dehnert [7] highlights the importance of understanding how digital transformation dimensions are connected to firm performance, with contradictory findings in existing research.
- Study 2: Affonso et al [8] emphasize the need for innovation in the oil and gas industry, pointing out the risk-averse approach of traditional project management as a hindrance to progress.
- Study 3: Llopis-Albert et al [9] utilize fuzzy-set qualitative comparative analysis to analyze the impact of digital transformation on business performance models in the automotive industry.
- Study 4: In the context of the banking sector, Naimi-Sadigh et al [10] discuss the implementation of digital transformation to respond to disruptions and drive innovation in banking services.
- Study 5: Manjula et al [11] focus on digital technologies in the food retail industry, identifying challenges and opportunities in the digital transformation process.
- Study 6: Imran et al [12] explore digital transformation in industrial organizations, aiming to identify key enablers and performance outcomes through data collected from leading industrial organizations.
- Study 7: Furthermore, Kumar et al. [13] propose a framework for assessing the social acceptability of Industry 4.0 technologies in digital manufacturing, highlighting the importance of considering social dimensions in technological advancements.
- Study 8: Ren et al. [14] shed light on the impact of digital transformation on renewable energy companies' performance in China, emphasizing the role of digital transformation in advancing the development of renewable energy enterprises.
- Study 9: Zhao et al. [15] analyze the relationship between digital transformation strategy and ESG performance in large manufacturing enterprises, focusing on the mediating role of green innovation and sustainable development goals.
- Study 10: Overall, the literature review indicates a growing interest in understanding the impact of digital transformation on performance across various industries, highlighting both challenges and opportunities that come with embracing digital technologies (Sartal et al., [16].

The need for innovation, strategic alignment, and the identification of key enablers in the digital transformation process are recurring themes in the literature, emphasizing the importance of leveraging digital technologies to drive organizational success.

5 GAP IN LITERATURE

Current literature lacks a holistic analysis of the relationship between digital transformation and performance metrics in the cultural industry. Most studies focus on individual aspects such as technology adoption or economic impacts, but few provide an integrated view that includes challenges and opportunities across the sector.

6 SIGNIFICANCE

Addressing this gap is crucial for policymakers, cultural managers, and stakeholders to make informed decisions that foster sustainable growth in the cultural sector. Understanding the impact of digital transformation on performance can guide strategic investments, enhance cultural policy frameworks, and support the development of adaptive strategies for cultural organizations.

7 METHODOLOGY PREVIEW

This research utilizes a mixed-methods approach, integrating quantitative analysis of performance data from cultural organizations with qualitative case studies and expert interviews. Data will be sourced from industry reports, financial records, and surveys, drawing on gray literature to offer a comprehensive overview.

In this research, we utilize gray literature for data collection, and we can integrate data from the University of Leeds into our development process.

This study is designed to be exploratory. The overall data collection and analysis process is illustrated in the following UML diagram and explained in detail in the subsequent text.

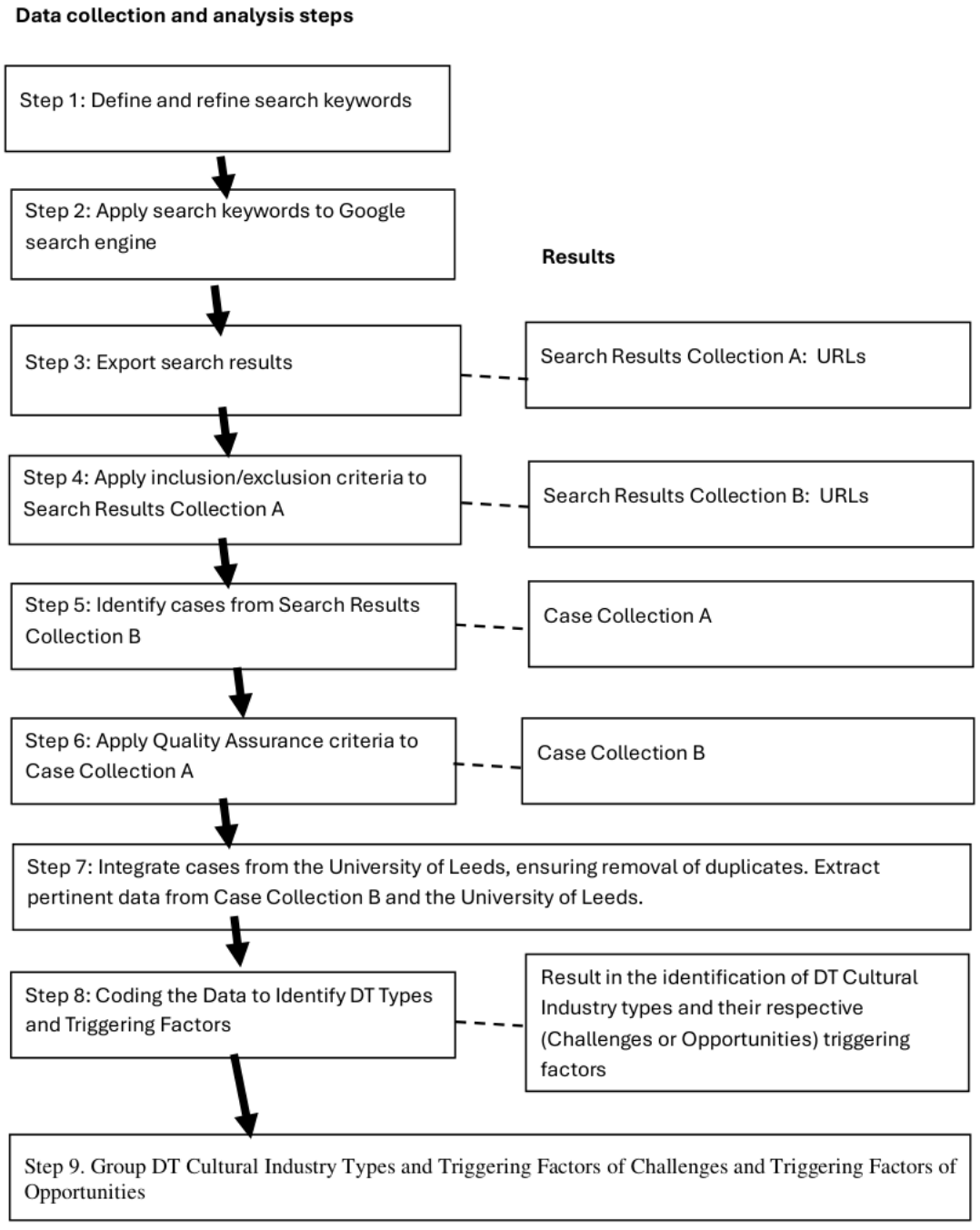

Figure 2 UML Diagram data collection and analysis

7.1 DATA COLLECTION STEPS

Step 1. Define and refine search keywords

The initial phase of data collection involved defining the search keywords for retrieving secondary data. We brainstormed an initial set of keywords based on our primary objectives and research questions. The search string was structured according to the guidelines provided by Kitchenham (2007) [17].
To ensure comprehensive coverage of keywords related to {The Impact of Digital Transformation on Performance and the Cultural Industry: Challenges and Opportunities}, I will review the search string from a systematic mapping study in Arts, Humanities, and Cultures. After conducting several trial searches, observing the results, and refining the search string, I developed the following final search string:

Search keywords for Opportunities

Successful Success	OR	Performance Metrics Artificial Intelligence Internet of Things (IoT) Strategic Policies Ethical Implications User Experience (UX)	OR	Digital Transformation Cultural Industry

Search keywords for Challenges

Fail Failure	OR	Performance Metrics Artificial Intelligence Internet of Things (IoT) Strategic Policies Ethical Implications User Experience (UX)	OR	Digital Transformation Cultural Industry

We selected the terms "Digital Transformation" and "Cultural Industry" due to their prevalent usage in online discourse regarding organizations adopting digital technology. While acknowledging that some sources may not explicitly use these terms when discussing challenges or opportunities, we minimized this issue by utilizing synonymous terms such as "Fail" or "Failure" for identifying challenges, and "Successful" or "Success" for identifying opportunities within digital communities and integrated the failure and the success with the Performance Metrics, Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things (IoT), Strategic Policies, Ethical Implications, and User Experience (UX) in the search keywords and the output of this step is two search keywords one for the challenges and the other for the opportunities.

This strategic combination alongside "Digital Transformation" and "Cultural Industry" enhances search precision and ensures the quality of our findings in subsequent stages.

Step 2: Applying search keywords using the Google search engine

To search online sources, the Google search engine was accessed through the Chrome browser. To minimize the influence of geographical location on the search results, www.google.com was used. Prior to starting the search, I deleted the search history in Chrome, cleared the browser cache, logged out of my personal Google account,

and removed all Chrome extensions. These steps were taken to ensure that my personal and historical data had minimal impact on the search results. In the Google search settings, I turned off Google Instant predictions and enabled 100 results per page.

Step 3: Export Search Results

To facilitate analysis by multiple researchers at the University of Leeds, the search results need to be exported. I will export the search results (in the form of URLs) from the Chrome browser on my laptop into a Word file (DOCX format).
This step resulted in the Search Results Collection A; URLs webpages converted into Word file (DOCX format).

Step 4: Apply Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria to Search Results Collection A

To identify webpages with relevant and reliable content for this study, we applied a set of inclusion and exclusion criteria to Search Results Collection A.

Inclusion criteria:

- The URL is working and freely accessible.
- The topic of the webpage pertains to pivoting within the context of (Digital Transformation and Cultural Industry).
- The webpage contains examples related to (Digital Transformation and Cultural Industry).
- The examples are specifically from (Digital Transformation and Cultural Industry).
- The webpage is in English.

Exclusion criteria:

- The webpage contains duplicated content from a previously examined webpage.
- The webpage is non-text-based (e.g., videos, audios, or images).
- The webpage is hosted on Slideshare, Quora, LinkedIn, or personal/company blogs.
- The webpage is not in English.

This step resulted in the Search Results Collection B which contains URLs and represents webpages.

Step 5. Identify Cases from Search Results Collection B

I will review the content of the webpages, focusing on information regarding Digital Transformation and the Cultural Industry during their DT processes.

Each mention of (Digital Transformation and the Cultural Industry) will be considered a potential case for further analysis.

This step was relatively objective and straightforward, primarily conducted by me and the researchers at the University of Leeds who are collaborating on this project.

In cases of uncertainty, my supervisor(s) at the University of Leeds will be consulted.

This step resulted in the creation of Case Collection A, which includes the identified cases. The webpages will be reorganized according to these cases.

Step 6. Apply Quality Assurance Criteria to Case Collection A

To ensure that we possess sufficient and adequate data for further analysis, we will assess the quality of the data in Case Collection A using the following criteria:

- Can the data regarding a case involving (Digital Transformation Cultural Industry) enable researchers to reconstruct the narrative of [(Challenges) OR (Opportunities)] concerning what the Cultural Industry focused on before and after the Digital Transformation, and why the Cultural Industry underwent this transformation?
- Do researchers need to engage in excessive speculation to understand the nature of the Digital Transformation for the Cultural Industry and the factors that triggered it?

Cases meeting a positive response to the first criterion and a negative response to the second criterion will be included. Those not meeting these criteria will be excluded. This process has resulted in Case Collection B, which comprises cases selected for use in the data analysis.

7.2 DATA ANALYSIS STEPS

Step 7. Integrate cases from the University of Leeds, ensuring removal of duplicates. Extract the relevant data from Case Collection B and the University of Leeds

We will inquire with the University of Leeds about relevant data for our study, this data will be integrated with Case Collection B, and duplicates will be removed accordingly.

For each case contained in Case Collection B and the University of Leeds, we were looking for the following information:

Background Information:

- Name of the Industry
- Location of the Industry
- Founding Year and/or First Product Release Date
- Business Domain

We will use the thematic analysis and Atlas Ti software to implement this step.

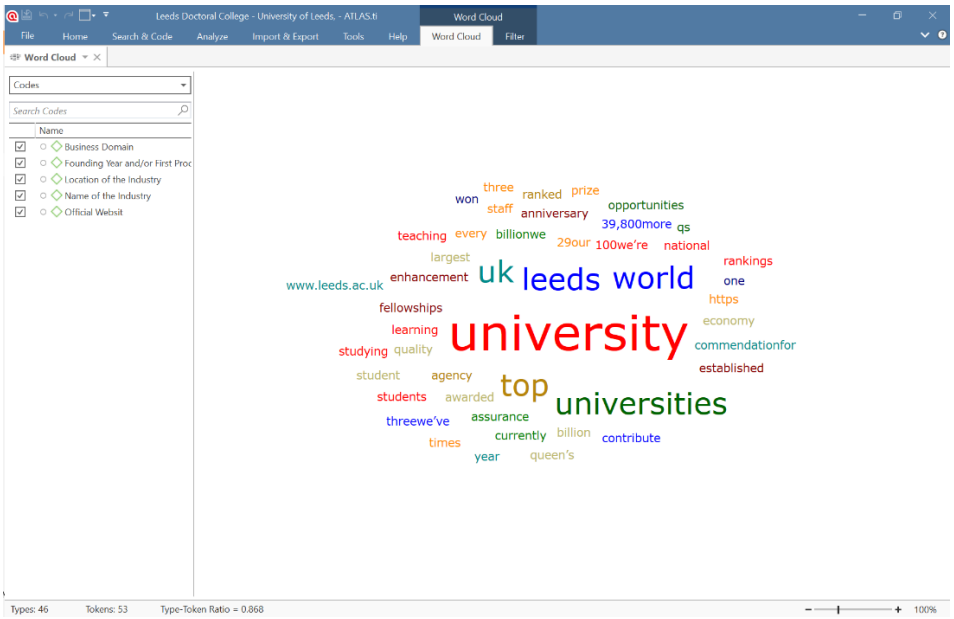

Figure 3 Demo shows using Atlas ti software to extract the relevant data from the University of Leeds

Step 8. Coding the Data to Identify DT Types and Triggering Factors

We will extract and analyze the data for each case qualitatively to identify the types of Digital Transformation (DT) in the Cultural Industry and the Challenges or Opportunities that triggered these transformations. The explanations provided in the case materials will be used to pinpoint the triggering factors of DT.

Our case selection process ensures that the triggering factors leading to DT in the cultural industry are well-documented. We will use a completely open coding process to allow the emergence of the triggering factors, whether they are Challenges or Opportunities.

This step will result in the identification of DT Cultural Industry types and their respective (Challenges or Opportunities) triggering factors.

Step 9. Group DT Cultural Industry Types and Triggering Factors of Challenges and Triggering Factors of Opportunities

We will categorize the types of Digital Transformation (DT) in the Cultural Industry and the triggering factors of "Challenges", and the factors of the "Opportunities" based on their similarities, grouping them into common categories to where they belong. These categorized DT Cultural Industry types and triggering factors will address the research questions posed in this project.

8 EXPECTED OUTCOMES

8.1 OUTLINE OF CONTRIBUTION

This study aims to provide a detailed analysis of how digital transformation affects performance in the cultural industry. It will offer insights into specific challenges faced by cultural organizations and highlight opportunities for leveraging digital technologies. The findings will inform policy recommendations and strategic planning for enhancing the sustainability and resilience of the cultural sector in the digital age.

8.2 THE MAJOR FACTORS IMPACT THE DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION ON PERFORMANCE AND THE CULTURAL INDUSTRY

In this section, we will discuss the major factors influencing digital transformation on performance and the cultural industry, derived from our case studies. We will categorize these factors based on their commonalities, grouping them into identical categories. These factors will serve as the answers to the research questions posed in this project.

8.3 FACTORS EXPLAINED WITH EXEMPLAR CASES

In this section, we will describe each factor and present multiple case studies that illustrate these factors. By providing at least one exemplar case for each factor, we will demonstrate in greater detail how these factors impact digital transformation in terms of performance and the cultural industry.

9 CHALLENGES OPPORTUNITIES AND STRATEGIES FOR SUCCESS

9.1 CHALLENGES

1. **Digital Divide**: The digital divide can hinder access to digital technologies and platforms, creating barriers for those who are less tech-savvy or have limited resources [18] [19].
2. **Copyright and Intellectual Property**: The use of digital technologies raises concerns about copyright and intellectual property, particularly in the context of digital assets and data management [20] [19].
3. **Preservation of Cultural Heritage**: The digitization of cultural heritage poses challenges related to preservation, conservation, and the long-term accessibility of digital artifacts [18] [21].
4. **Organizational Barriers**: The adoption of digital tools and processes can be hindered by organizational silos and a lack of understanding of the value of data [20].

9.2 OPPORTUNITIES

1. **New Forms of Cultural Expression**: Digital technologies have enabled new forms of artistic expression, such as AR/VR, and have opened up new channels for cultural consumption and engagement [18] [20].
2. **Increased Accessibility**: Digital platforms have increased access to art and culture, making it more inclusive and global [18] .
3. **Collaboration and Networking**: Digital tools facilitate global collaboration and networking among artists, institutions, and audiences [20] [21].
4. **Efficient Processes**: Digital transformation can streamline administrative processes, reducing errors and improving employee satisfaction [20].

9.3 STRATEGIES FOR SUCCESS

1. **Data Interoperability**: Ensuring data interoperability is crucial for seamless end-to-end processes and for addressing copyright and intellectual property concerns [19].
2. **Digital Literacy**: Developing digital literacy among artists, institutions, and audiences is essential for effective adoption and utilization of digital technologies [20] [19].
3. **Collaborative Ecosystems**: Fostering collaborative ecosystems between tech startups and creative sectors can facilitate knowledge exchange and innovation [19].
4. **Digital Sovereignty**: Establishing digital sovereignty through strategic policies and regulations can ensure the long-term sustainability and accessibility of digital cultural assets [22].

Overall, the impact of digital transformation on the cultural and creative industries is complex, presenting both challenges and opportunities. By understanding these dynamics and implementing effective strategies, the industry can harness the potential of digital technologies to enhance cultural expression, accessibility, and collaboration.

10 LIMITATIONS

Identifying the limitations of your research on the impact of digital transformation on the cultural industry is crucial for understanding the boundaries of this study and for contextualizing the findings. Here are some potential limitations:

1. **Data Availability and Quality**

- **Access to Comprehensive Data:** Gaining access to detailed financial and operational data from cultural organizations may be challenging due to confidentiality concerns.

- **Data Completeness:** There may be gaps or inconsistencies in the available data, especially in secondary sources.
- **Bias in Data Collection:** Data collected from surveys and interviews may be subject to response bias, where participants provide socially desirable answers.

2. **Scope and Generalizability**
   - **Sample Size and Diversity:** The number and diversity of cultural organizations included in the study may limit the generalizability of the findings to the entire cultural industry.
   - **Geographical Limitations:** The study may focus on cultural organizations in specific regions, which may not represent global trends.

3. **Methodological Constraints**
   - **Mixed-Methods Challenges:** Integrating quantitative and qualitative data can be complex and may lead to challenges in synthesizing findings.
   - **Temporal Limitations:** The research may not fully capture the long-term impacts of digital transformation, focusing instead on more immediate effects.

4. **Technological Evolution**
   - **Rapid Technological Changes:** The fast pace of technological advancement means that the findings may quickly become outdated as new technologies emerge.
   - **Variation in Technology Adoption:** Different cultural organizations may adopt digital technologies at varying rates, leading to a wide range of impacts that are difficult to standardize.

5. **Organizational and Cultural Differences**
   - **Heterogeneity of Cultural Organizations:** The cultural industry is diverse, encompassing various sectors (e.g., museums, performing arts, literature), which may experience digital transformation differently.
   - **Resistance to Change:** Some organizations may resist digital transformation due to cultural or organizational inertia, impacting the study's findings.
6. **External Factors**
   - **Regulatory Environment:** Changes in regulatory frameworks, intellectual property laws, and government policies can influence the impact of digital transformation on the cultural industry.
   - **Economic Conditions:** Economic downturns or financial constraints may affect the ability of cultural organizations to invest in digital technologies.

7. **Ethical Considerations**
   - **Privacy and Confidentiality:** Ensuring the confidentiality and ethical use of data collected from cultural organizations and individuals can limit the scope of data available for analysis.
   - **Bias in Case Studies:** Selecting case studies may introduce selection bias, affecting the generalizability of the findings.

8. **Conceptual and Theoretical Limitations**
   - **Defining Digital Transformation:** The concept of digital transformation is broad and may be interpreted differently by various stakeholders, leading to challenges in defining and measuring its impact consistently.
   - **Performance Metrics:** Identifying and measuring the right performance metrics that accurately reflect the impact of digital transformation can be challenging.

Summary of Limitations

- **Data Availability and Quality:** Challenges in accessing comprehensive, high-quality data and potential biases in data collection.
- **Scope and Generalizability:** Limitations due to sample size, geographical focus, and diversity of cultural organizations.
- **Methodological Constraints:** Complexities in integrating mixed methods and capturing long-term impacts.
- **Technological Evolution:** Rapid changes in technology and varying rates of adoption among organizations.
- **Organizational and Cultural Differences:** Diversity in the cultural sector and potential resistance to change.
- **External Factors:** Influence of regulatory, economic, and policy changes.
- **Ethical Considerations:** Ensuring data privacy and avoiding bias in case study selection.
- **Conceptual and Theoretical Limitations:** Broad interpretations of digital transformation and challenges in defining performance metrics.

11 TIMESCALE FOR RESEARCH PROJECT

This timescale ensures a structured approach to this research, with clear milestones and strategies to overcome potential challenges, demonstrating to supervisors that the project is both achievable and well-planned.

YEAR 1: LITERATURE REVIEW AND INITIAL DATA COLLECTION

Milestones:

Months 1-3: Project Planning and Setup
- Finalize research proposal and get approval from supervisors.
- Develop detailed project plan and schedule.
- Identify and obtain necessary resources (software, access to databases, etc.).

Months 4-6: Comprehensive Literature Review
- Review existing literature on digital transformation and its impact on various industries.
- Focus on the cultural industry, identifying key themes, gaps, and methodologies used in previous studies.
- Write and submit a literature review chapter.

Months 7-9: Research Design and Methodology
- Develop research framework and choose appropriate research methods (quantitative, qualitative, or mixed-methods).
- Design data collection tools (surveys, interview guides).
- Pilot test data collection tools and refine them based on feedback.

Months 10-12: Initial Data Collection
- Begin collecting primary data from selected cultural organizations.
- Gather secondary data from industry reports, financial records, and gray literature.
- Conduct initial analysis to ensure data quality and relevance.

Challenges and Mitigation:
- **Access to Data:** Ensure agreements with cultural organizations for data access.
- **Literature Scope:** Use comprehensive databases and consult with supervisors regularly.

YEAR 2: DATA COLLECTION AND PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Milestones:

Months 13-18: Extensive Data Collection
- Continue collecting primary data through surveys and interviews.
- Collect detailed case studies from cultural organizations.
- Ensure data is categorized and stored systematically for analysis.

Months 19-24: Data Analysis
- Perform quantitative analysis on performance metrics.

- Conduct qualitative analysis on case studies and interview transcripts.
- Identify key factors influencing digital transformation in the cultural industry.

Challenges and Mitigation:
- **Data Consistency:** Regularly validate and cross-check data.
- **Analytical Tools:** Use reliable statistical software and qualitative analysis tools, with training as needed.

Year 3: Integration and Synthesis of Findings

Milestones:

Months 25-30: Integrative Analysis
- Synthesize quantitative and qualitative findings.
- Identify patterns, correlations, and causal relationships.
- Develop a theoretical model explaining the impact of digital transformation on the cultural industry.

Months 31-36: Drafting and Refinement
- Write chapters on data analysis and findings.
- Integrate findings into a coherent narrative.
- Seek feedback from supervisors and revise accordingly.

Challenges and Mitigation:
- **Complexity in Integration:** Break down findings into manageable sections for analysis and synthesis.
- **Iterative Feedback:** Schedule regular meetings with supervisors for feedback.

Year 4: Finalization and Dissemination

Milestones:

Months 37-42: Final Draft Preparation
- Complete writing of all chapters, including introduction, methodology, findings, and conclusions.
- Ensure all references and citations are correctly formatted.
- Submit drafts for supervisor review and make necessary revisions.

Months 43-48: Review and Submission
- Conduct final proofreading and editing.
- Prepare for thesis defense by summarizing key findings and contributions.
- Submit final thesis and schedule defense.

Months 49-54: Dissemination of Research
- Publish research findings in academic journals and conferences.
- Create summary reports for cultural organizations and policymakers.
- Develop presentations and attend industry conferences to share insights.

Challenges and Mitigation:
- **Publication Delays:** Start the publication process early and submit to multiple journals.
- **Defense Preparation:** Engage in mock defenses and seek feedback from peers and supervisors.

Summary of Yearly Achievements
- **Year 1:** Establish a strong foundation through literature review and initial data collection.
- **Year 2:** Gather comprehensive data and perform preliminary analyses.
- **Year 3:** Integrate findings and develop theoretical models.
- **Year 4:** Finalize and disseminate research, ensuring practical and academic contributions.

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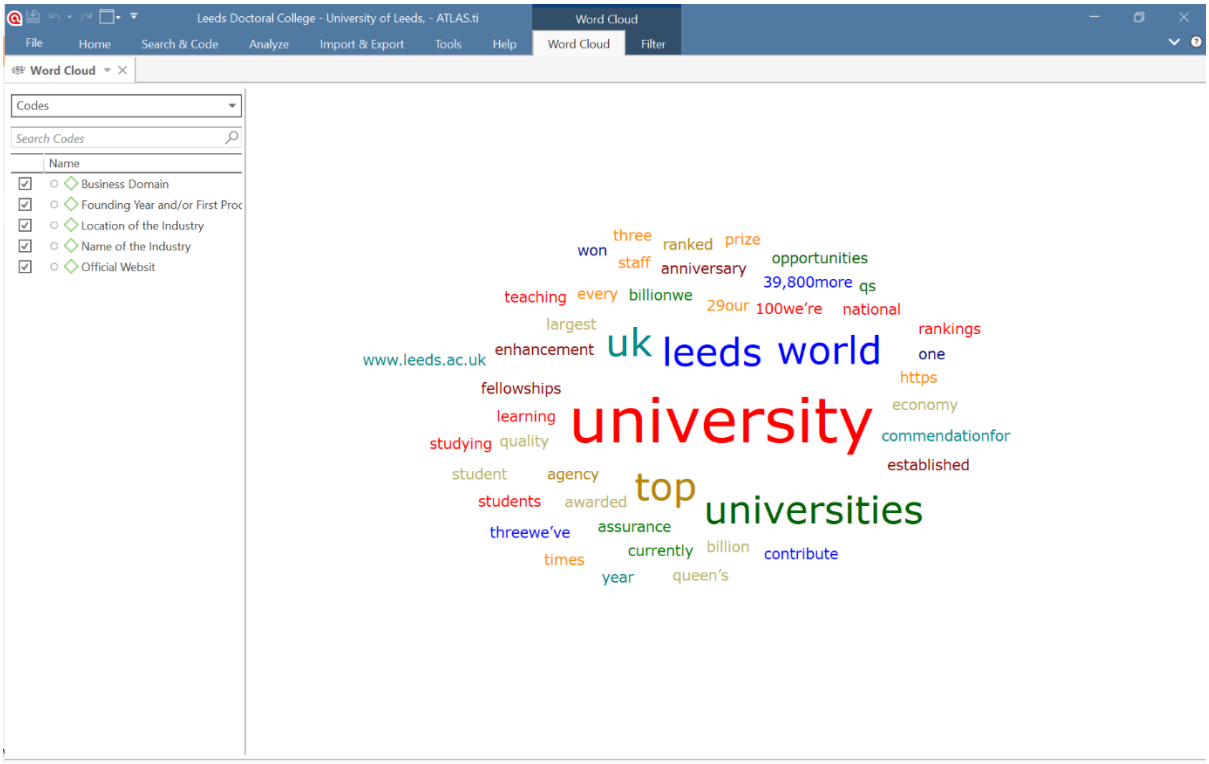
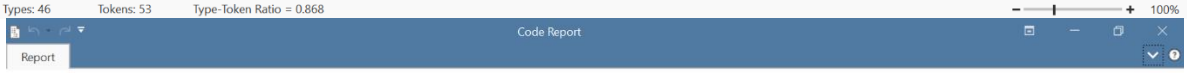
[22] “DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN THE CULTURAL AND CREATIVE SECTORS AND INDUSTRIES - Executive Summary”.

13 APPENDIX

Demos shows using Atlas ti software to implement the Research Methodology on the University of Leeds





Project: Leeds Doctoral College - University of Leeds,

Report created by Mobile46 on 21-Jun-24

Code Report

All (5) codes

○ **Business Domain**

1 Quotations:

1:5 ¶ 48 – 55 in University of Leeds

Top 100We're ranked in the top 100 universities in the world

QS World University Rankings 2025

29Our staff have been awarded 29 National Teaching Fellowships

39,800More than 39,800 students are currently studying here

£1.3 billionWe contribute £1.3 billion every year to the UK economy

ThreeWe've won the Queen's Anniversary prize three times

CommendationFor our enhancement of student learning opportunities

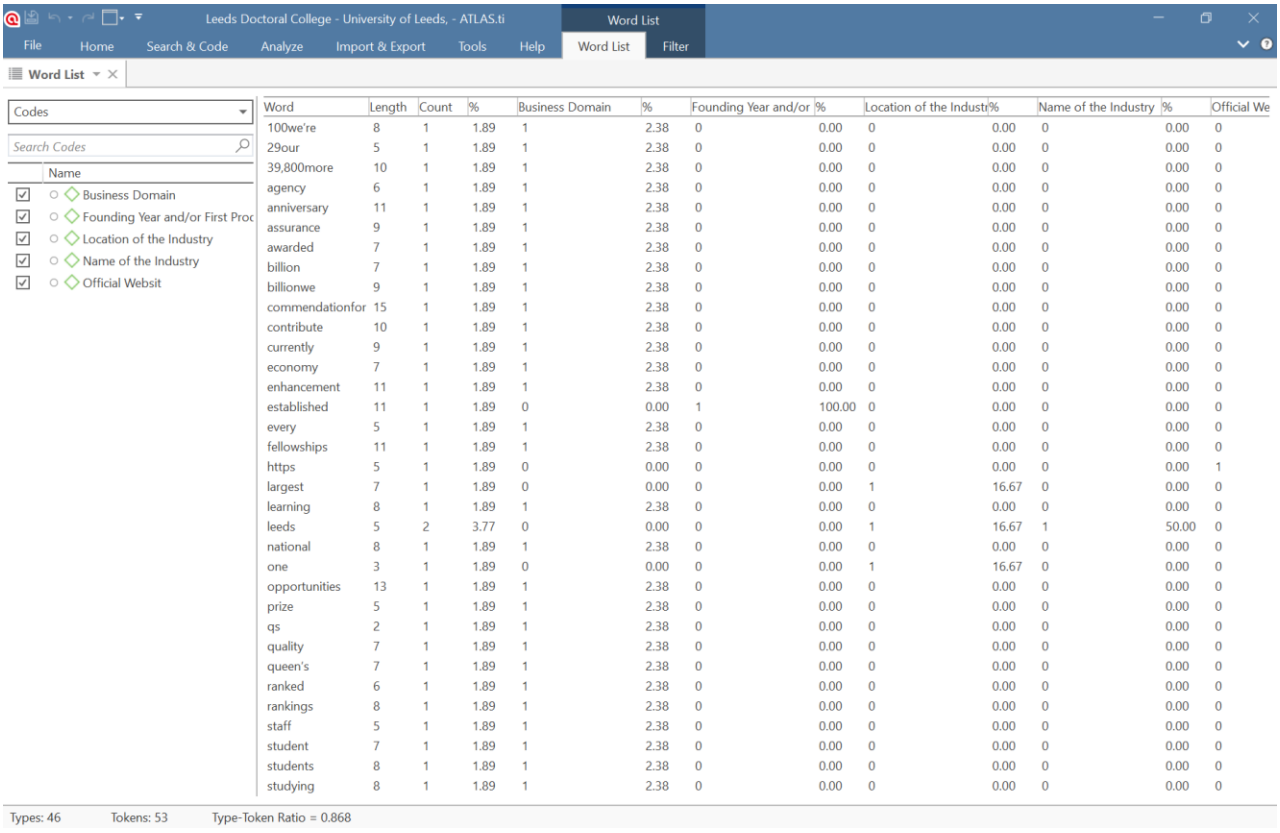
Quality Assurance Agency

○ **Founding Year and/or First Product Release Date**

1 Quotations:

1:4 ¶ 34 in University of Leeds

Established in 1904


Leeds Doctoral College - University of Leeds, - ATLAS.ti
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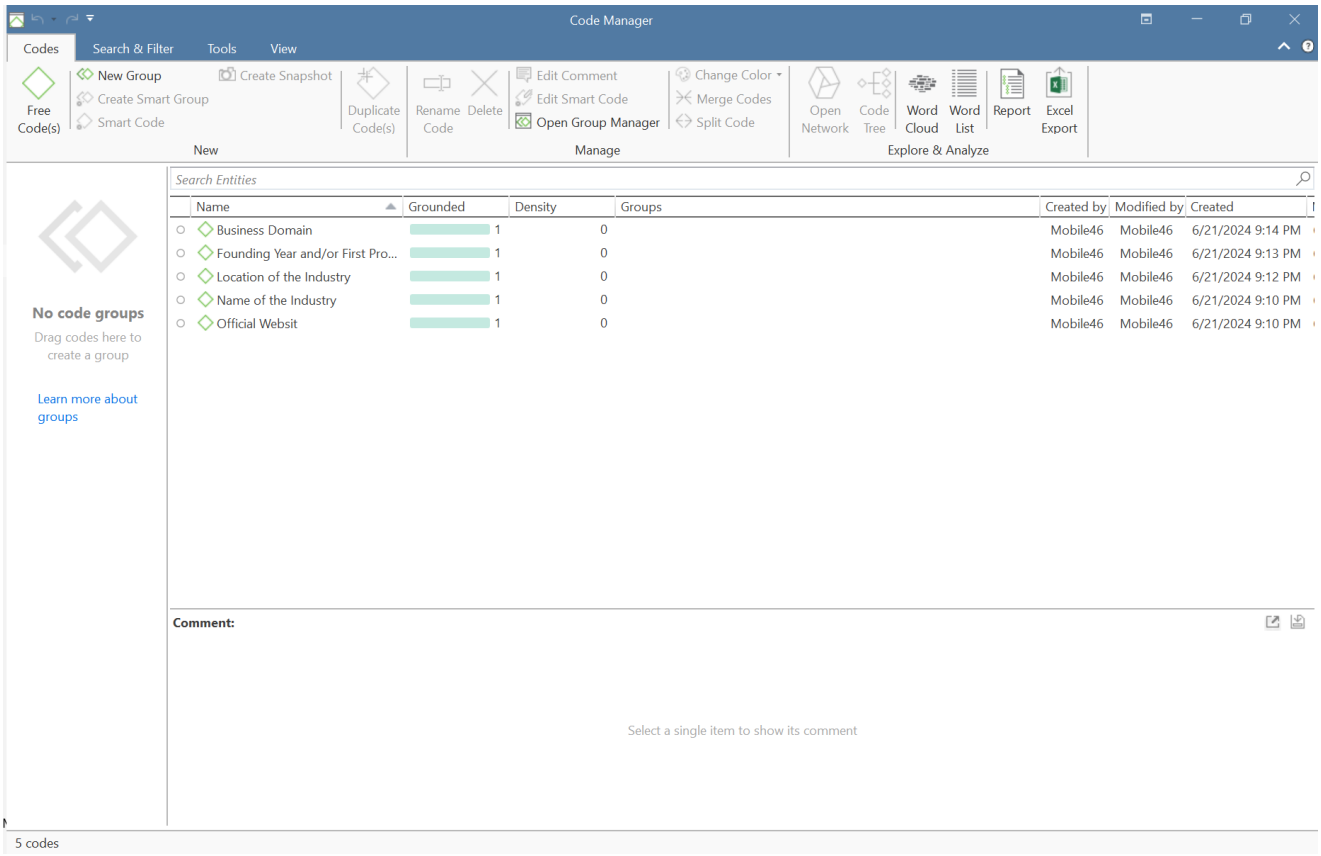
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Create Smart Group
Smart Code
Create Snapshot
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Rename Code
Delete
Edit Comment
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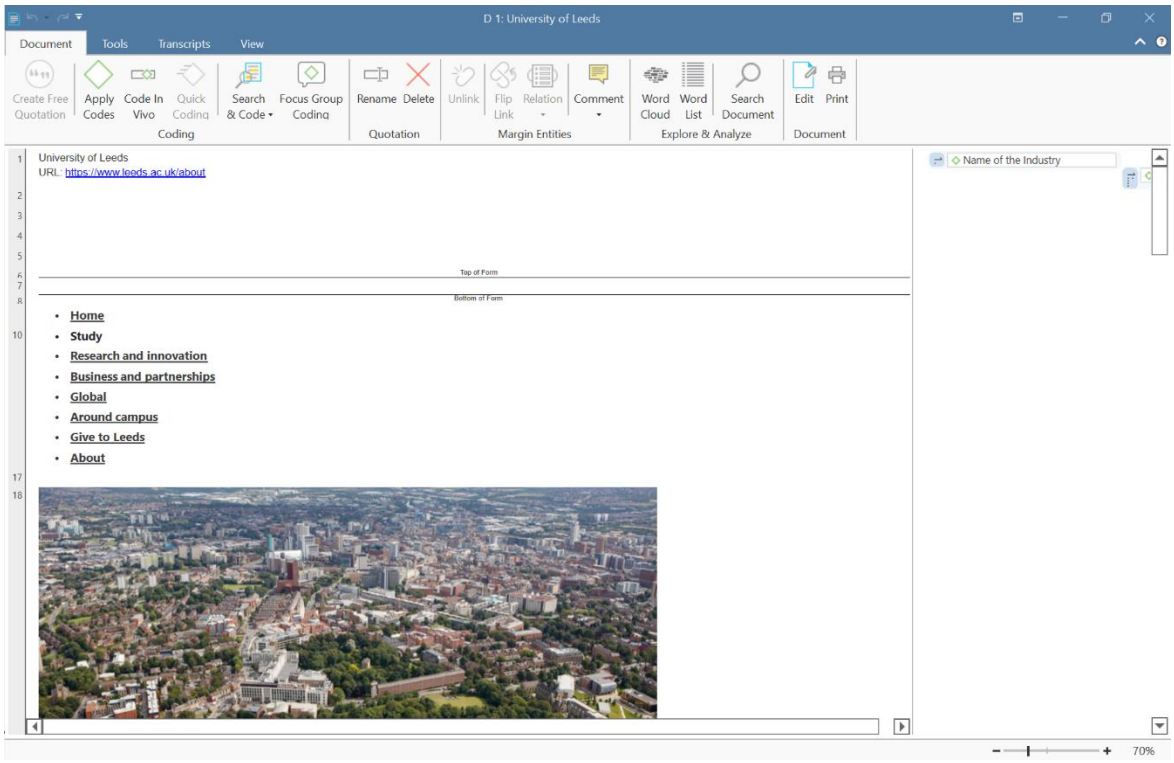
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Focus Group Coding
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