

Digital trace data management in the UK - legal, technical and practical considerations

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UK Data Service

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UKDS Vision

- Our vision is for economic, population and social research to drive an innovative and thriving research and policy-making ecosystem, leading to enhanced knowledge, better decisions, and improved outcomes in society
- Our mission is to catalyse impactful social science research by providing access to high-quality, curated and trustworthy datasets of national strategic importance; fostering data literacy; and contributing to the advancement of knowledge through dynamic data infrastructure and strategic partnerships



Who are UKDS?

- Our services:
 - Data operations: Collections, Curation and Access
 - Macrodata and Census
 - Technical data services
 - Training and user support
 - Communications and User Engagement
 - Impact

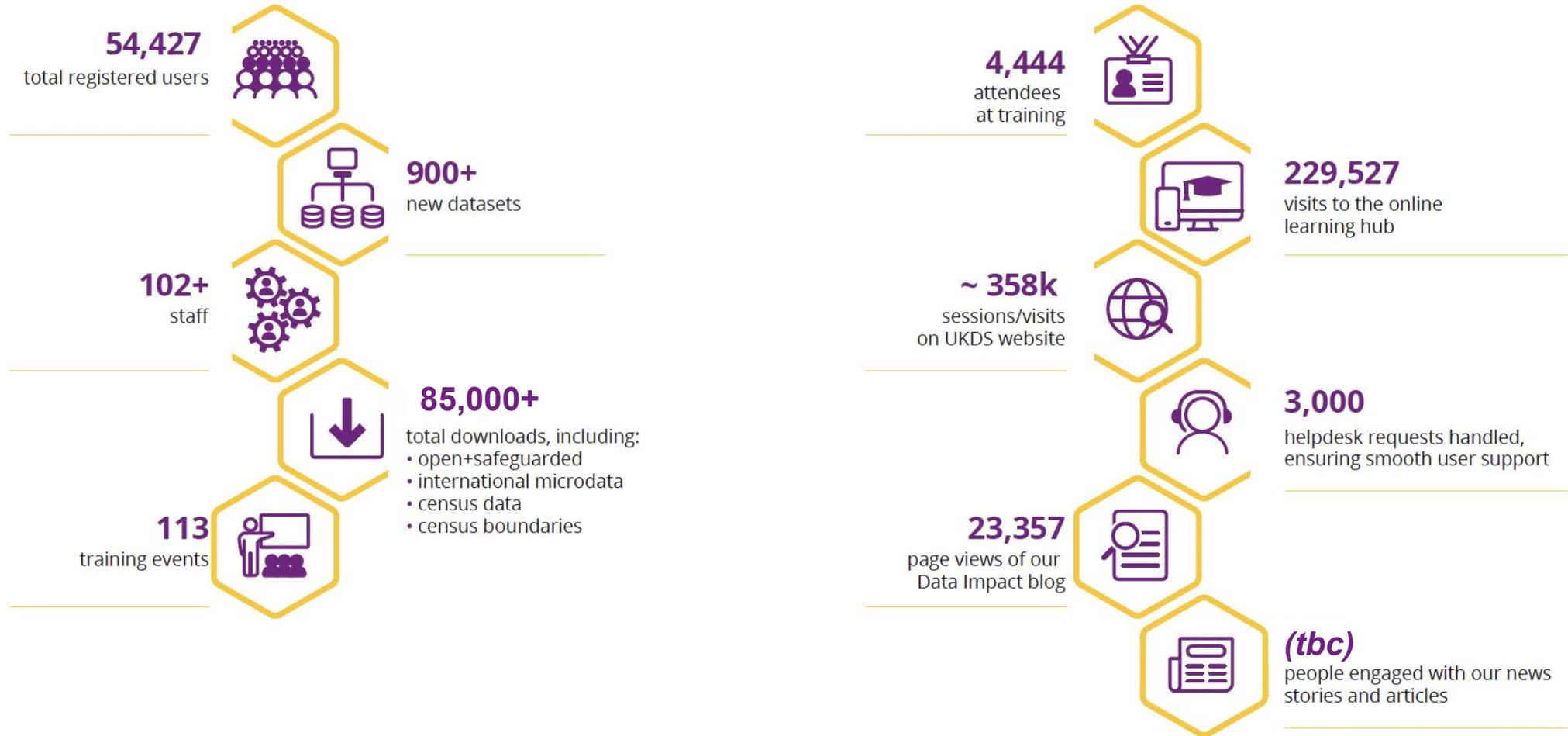
Who are we?

- Five partners
- 100+ staff
- In operation as UKDS since 2012
 - 55+ years of combined history (UKDA: 1967)
 - National collaboration since 2003
 - Converging on the 2024-2030 award - £37m

UKDS partners

- University of Essex: Lead partner
 - Lead partner
 - Data operations:
 - Data deposits
 - Curation
 - Data access (including SecureLab)
 - Communications
 - User Support and Training
- JISC:
 - Engagement and Impact
 - Impact stories: UKDS Data Impact blog, co-produced with users
 - Macrodata
 - Census
- Manchester: User Support and Training (UST)
 - User support
 - Training
 - (Training communications)
- Census:
 - Lead: University College London
 - Aggregate data: JISC
 - Spatial data: University of Edinburgh

2024-25 activity



The social science infrastructure landscape

(Source: Richard Welpton, ESRC)



ESRC funded infrastructure



What about digital trace data infrastructure?

Incentives to get, use and share data

- Do data owners REALLY want to share their data?
- Do researchers REALLY want to share their data?
- **Control over access enables control over intellectual property**
- For social media companies
 - Continued revenue streams
 - Control over criticism
- For researchers
 - Competitive advantage in the research market
 - Continued citation streams
- **Need a model where the benefits of sharing outweigh the costs**

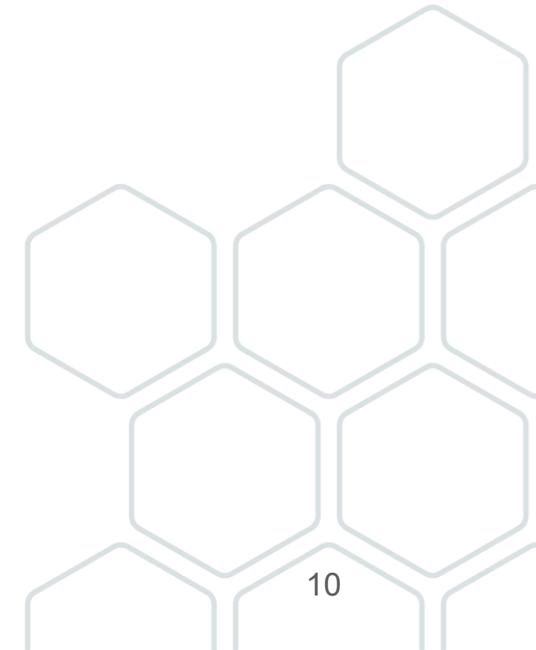
Legal and ethical considerations

Intellectual property

- Ownership and control:
 - Who owns the content?
 - Who determines use of the content?
- What do the Terms of Use say about:
 - **Getting:** How do I go about getting the data
 - **Using:** Once I have the data, what can I do with it?
 - **On-sharing:** if I have the data, can I share with others?

Privacy and data protection

- Consent
- (Re)identification
- Anonymisation processes



Data access models

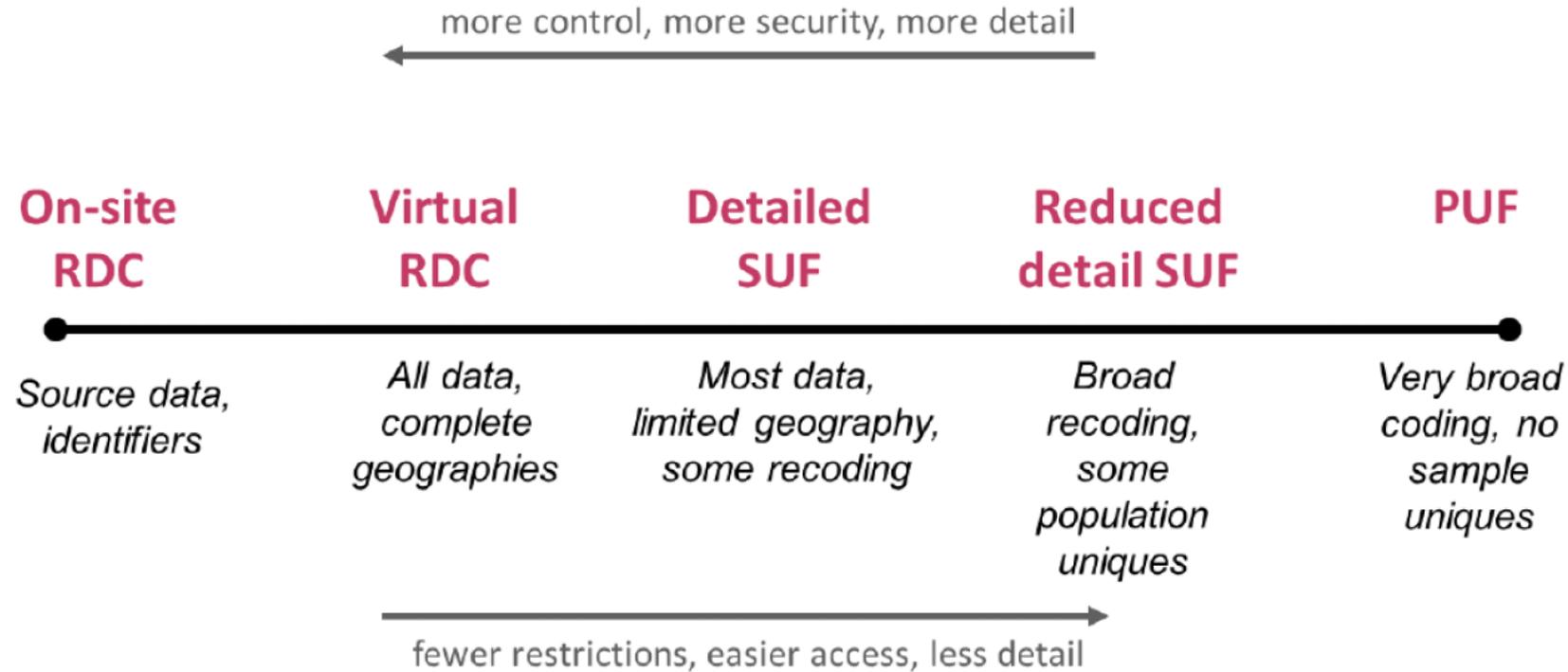


Figure 1 Data access spectrum from Green and Ritchie, 2016¹

- Ritchie, F. & Kendal, C. (2024) FDS BN06 The data access spectrum. University of the West of England. <https://uwe-repository.worktribe.com/output/13507443>

The Five Safes

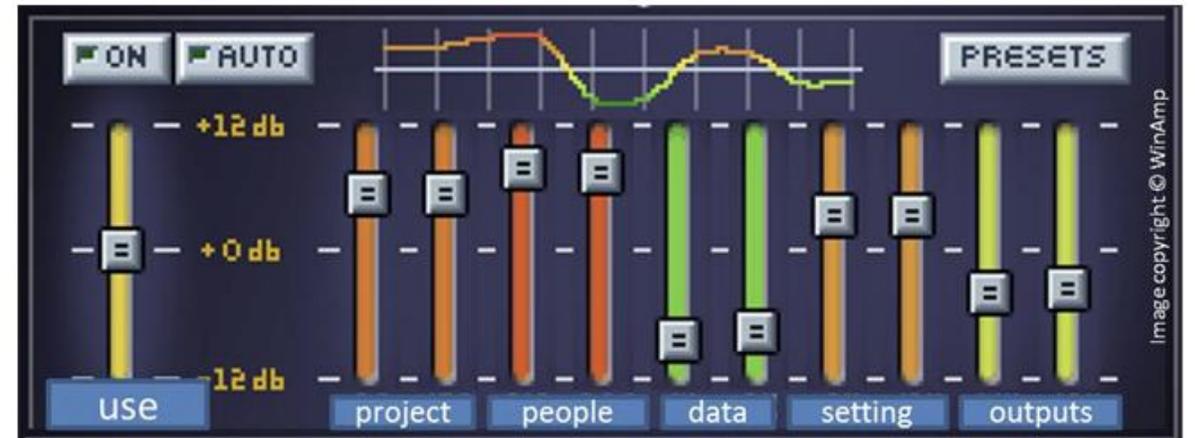
The Five Safes (Desai et al, 2015)

- People
- Projects
- Data
- Settings
- Outputs

Plus... (McEachern et al., 2021)

- Groups
- Organisations

- Instantiated in the UK for government data through the Digital Economy Act
- Accredited by the UK Statistical Authority



Desai T., Ritchie F. and Welpton R. (2015) "The Five Safes: designing data access for research"

<https://www2.uwe.ac.uk/faculties/BBS/Documents/1601.pdf>

McEachern, S. et al. (2021). CADRE Five Safes Framework - Conceptualisation and Operationalisation of the Five Safes Framework (1.0). Australian Data Archive, Australian National University. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5748611>

Usage by access mode

Figure 3 shows the 'usage' rates for different file types in the UK Data Service from April 2019 to March 2025:

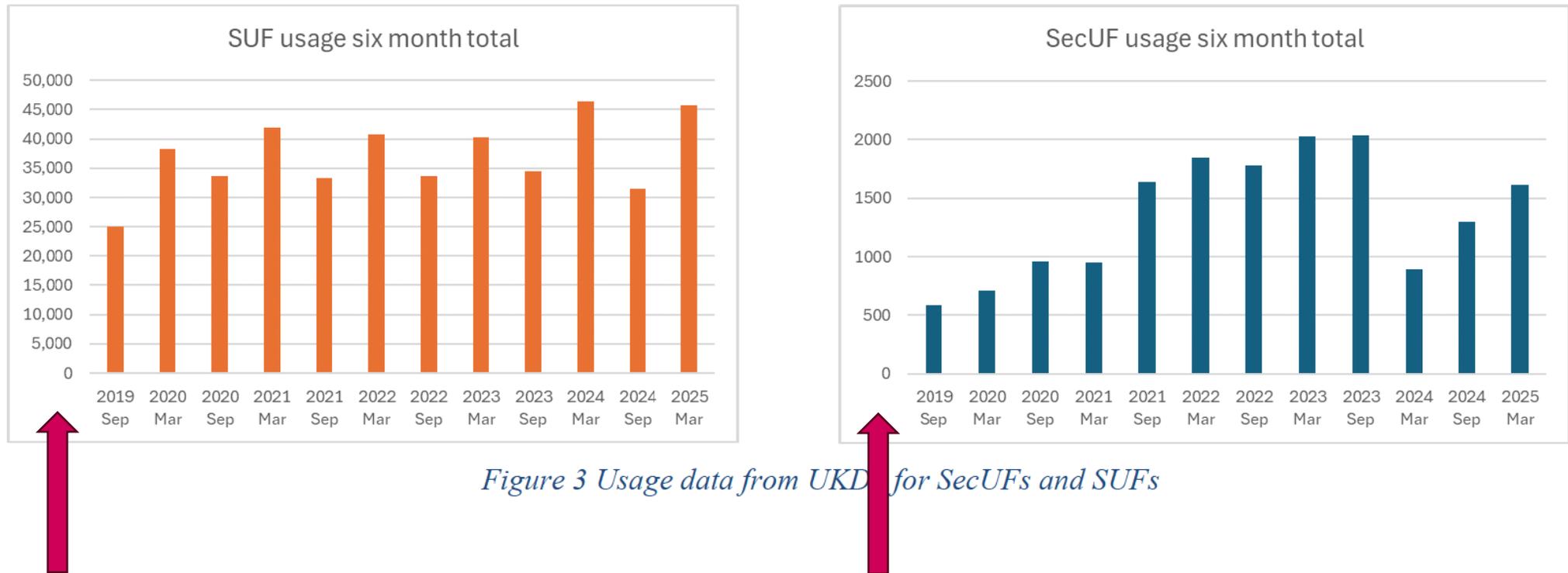


Figure 3 Usage data from UKDS for SecUFs and SUFs

Magder, Ritchie, Sanchez and Welpton (2025) In defence of Scientific Use Files. UNECE Conference of European Statisticians. Expert Meeting on Statistical Data Confidentiality. Barcelona, Spain, 15-17 October 2025. https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2025-10/SDC2025_Ritchie_D_0.pdf

The five safes and the data access spectrum

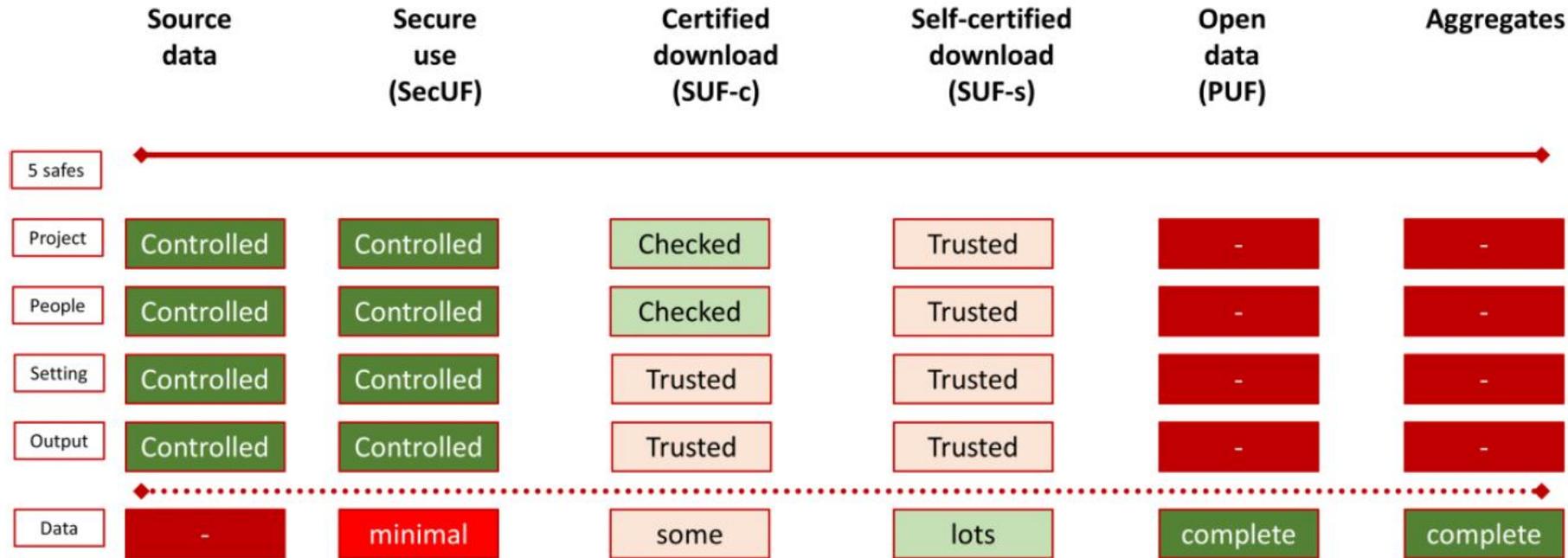


Figure 6 Five Safes controls applied to the data access spectrum

- Ritchie, F. & Kendal, C. (2024) FDS BN06 The data access spectrum. University of the West of England. <https://uwe-repository.worktribe.com/output/13507443>

Technical considerations

Data requirements

- Data formats
- Data management
- Data immutability
- Data processing
- Is the data more like:
 - Social science?
 - Climate science?

Infrastructure requirements

- Compute (processing power)
- Storage
- AI/ML:
 - Am I using AI models
 - Can I use the data in an AI model?
 - If I use the data in an AI model – is it used for future training of the model?
 - Is this compliant with the Terms of Use of the DATA and of the MODEL?

Transfer of content

UKDS EULA

- *Opt-in model*
- 5.4 To abstain from using any Online Data Tools in connection with your use of the Data Collection(s), **unless explicit written permission is granted** by the Data Service Provider. The Registered User acknowledges that the **use of such tools may compromise data security and enable data transfer to unauthorised parties** in violation of clause 4.
- Source: <https://ukdataservice.ac.uk/app/uploads/cd137-enduserlicence.pdf> (emphasis added)

ChatGPT (OpenAI) terms of use

- *Opt-out model*
- You can opt out of training through our privacy portal (opens in a new window) by clicking on “do not train on my content.” To turn off training for your ChatGPT and Operator conversations, follow the instructions in our Data Controls FAQ (opens in a new window). **Once you opt out, new conversations will not be used to train our models.**
- Source: <https://openai.com/policies/how-your-data-is-used-to-improve-model-performance/> (emphasis added)

Practical considerations

Data and technical

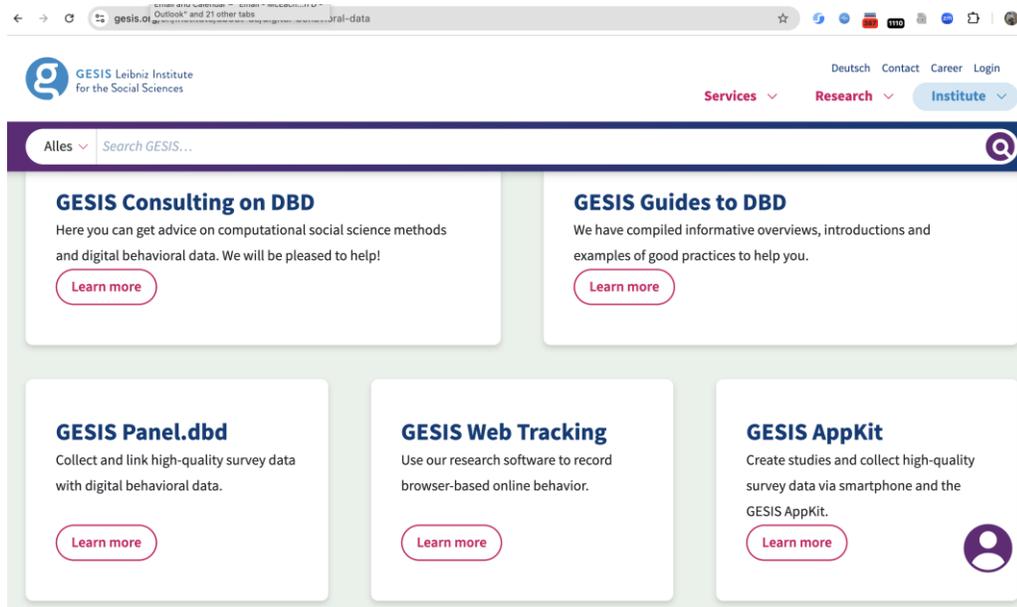
- Can/should we really store this much data?
- Do specified extracts have reuse benefits beyond their original purpose?
- How will access environments be scaled?
 - Number of virtual machines
 - Volume of storage
 - Separation of storage by project

Governance

- How will data access requests be handled?
- How will access requests be scaled?
- What happens to risk and privacy when we integrate more and more data sources?
- Open research vs data protection

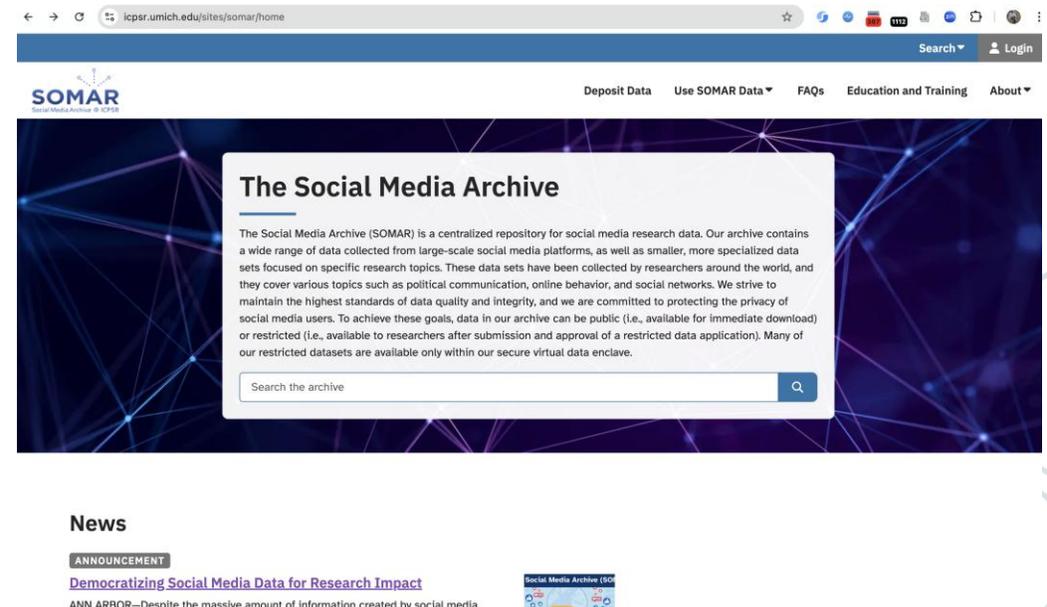
Examples of DTD infrastructures and services

- GESIS (Germany)
- Digital Behavioural Data
- <https://www.gesis.org/en/institute/about-us/digital-behavioral-data>



ICPSR (USA)

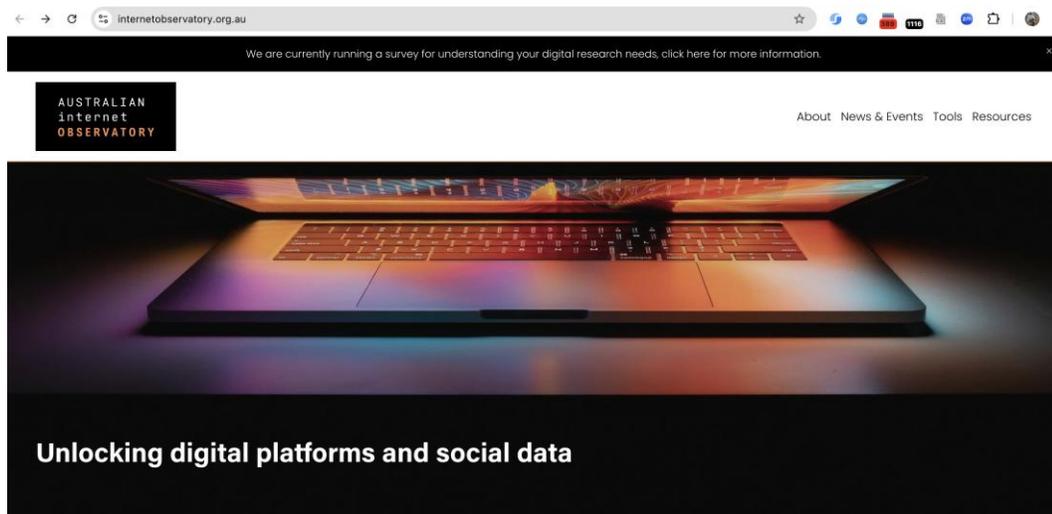
- SOMAR: Social Media Archive
- <https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/sites/somar/home>



Examples

Australian Internet Observatory

- Part of NCRIS national strategy
- <https://internetobservatory.org.au/>



The digital transformation challenge

ODISSEI (Netherlands)

- Social Data Science team (Utrecht)
- <https://odissei-data.nl/facility/odissei-social-data-science-team/>



ODISSEI SoDa Team

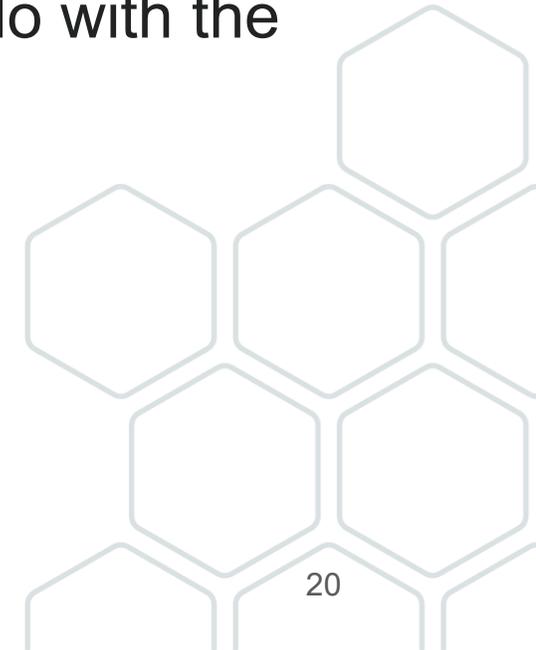
The ODISSEI Social Data Science Team (SoDa) navigates researchers with data-intensive and computational challenges. The team consists of a group of computational social scientists, methodologists, and software engineers who support social scientists in their research projects. The expertise of the team is very broad, and covers all stages of research, from data acquisition, and analysis to interpretation.



Questions for an infrastructure

- What do you want to do?
 - What are your research questions?
 - What are your methodological approaches?
- What data do you want to do it?
 - Social media
 - Web tracking
 - Data donations
 - Survey data
 - ...
- What do you want to do with the data?
 - Pre-process and clean
 - Integrate
 - Analyse
 - Integrate
- What do you want to do with the outputs?
 - Publications
 - Dashboards
 - Models
 - Data

How will you coordinate all of this?



Thank you!!

Questions?

