

‘Big Data’ and the social sciences – a perspective from the ESRC

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What do we mean by 'Big data'

- ▶ Electronic data generated from research infrastructures (e.g. astronomy, particle physics, micro-biology, *etc.*)
- ▶ Electronic data not designed for research but with potential research value which records transactions, communications, physical movements (e.g. customer databases, service delivery records, internet search activity, *etc.*)

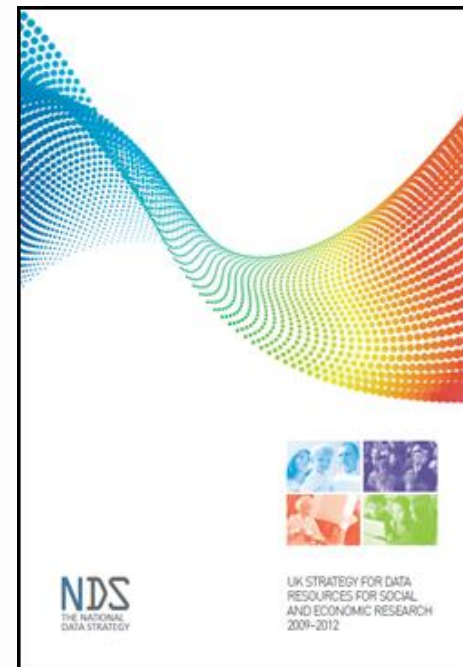
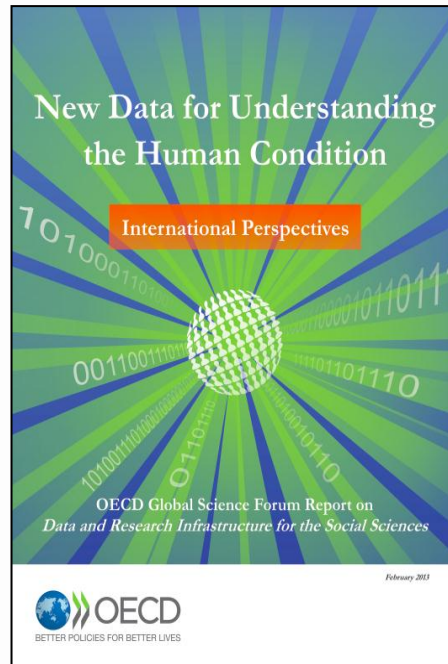
Why are such data of interest to social scientists?

- ▶ Their large scale means that events which are relatively unusual can be captured.
- ▶ Re-using existing data is cheaper than creating data for research
- ▶ Some types of data are ‘international’ – they are not generated via national processes
- ▶ They can often be combined with data collected by more traditional methods, to facilitate ‘triangulation’ and/or to enhance such data

What problems do researchers face when attempting to utilise 'Big data'

- ▶ Access problems
- ▶ Understanding their utility as research resources
- ▶ Data linkage and sharing for reuse may be difficult
- ▶ New skill sets are required (data science)
- ▶ Data curation needs have to be rethought

What has the ESRC been doing to promote a 'big data' research agenda?



The data landscape and ESRC

- ▶ UK Strategy for Data Resources for Economic and Social Research
 - First published in 2007, then 2009, and refreshed for 2013
- ▶ Integration of data services via the UK Data Service
 - Access to census and other datasets
 - Safe access to sensitive data
- ▶ The Administrative Data Liaison Service (ADLS)
 - Intermediary between academics and data holding organisations
- ▶ E-science and new forms of data
 - E-health centres & Digital Social Research

The data landscape and ESRC

Big data are identified in three main areas:

- ▶ Administrative data (from public bodies)
- ▶ Social media data
- ▶ Private sector data

Three related initiatives have been taken to progress the development of such data as research resources:

- ▶ Administrative Data Research Network
- ▶ Centre for International Social Media Research
- ▶ Business Datasafe

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The Administrative Data Research Network

Some of the problems currently faced by researchers

- ▶ Inconsistent access conditions
- ▶ Severe time delays in granting access or refusal
- ▶ Lack of information about selection and/or linking of administrative datasets
- ▶ Restricted access to datasets – especially for addressing the counterfactual
- ▶ Data controllers making inconsistent decisions about appropriateness of data for research
- ▶ Research permitted then publication denied

What progress has been made in terms of research use of administrative data?

- ▶ Scottish Longitudinal Study (SLS); Scottish Health Informatics Programme (SHIP)
- ▶ Welsh Secure Anonymised Information Linkage (SAIL)
- ▶ Four new e-Health Centres (London, Manchester, Dundee, Swansea) funded by a consortium of 10 funders

ADT key recommendations

- ▶ (1) An **Administrative Data Research Centre (ADRC)** should be established in each of the countries in the UK
 - To commission and undertake data linkage and make the linked data available for analysis, thereby creating new resources for a growing research agenda
 - A UK **Governing Board** to provide the governance structure for the ADRCs
 - Information about the ADRCs, including access arrangements, to be managed through an **Information Gateway** (now the **Administrative Data Service**)

Capital funding

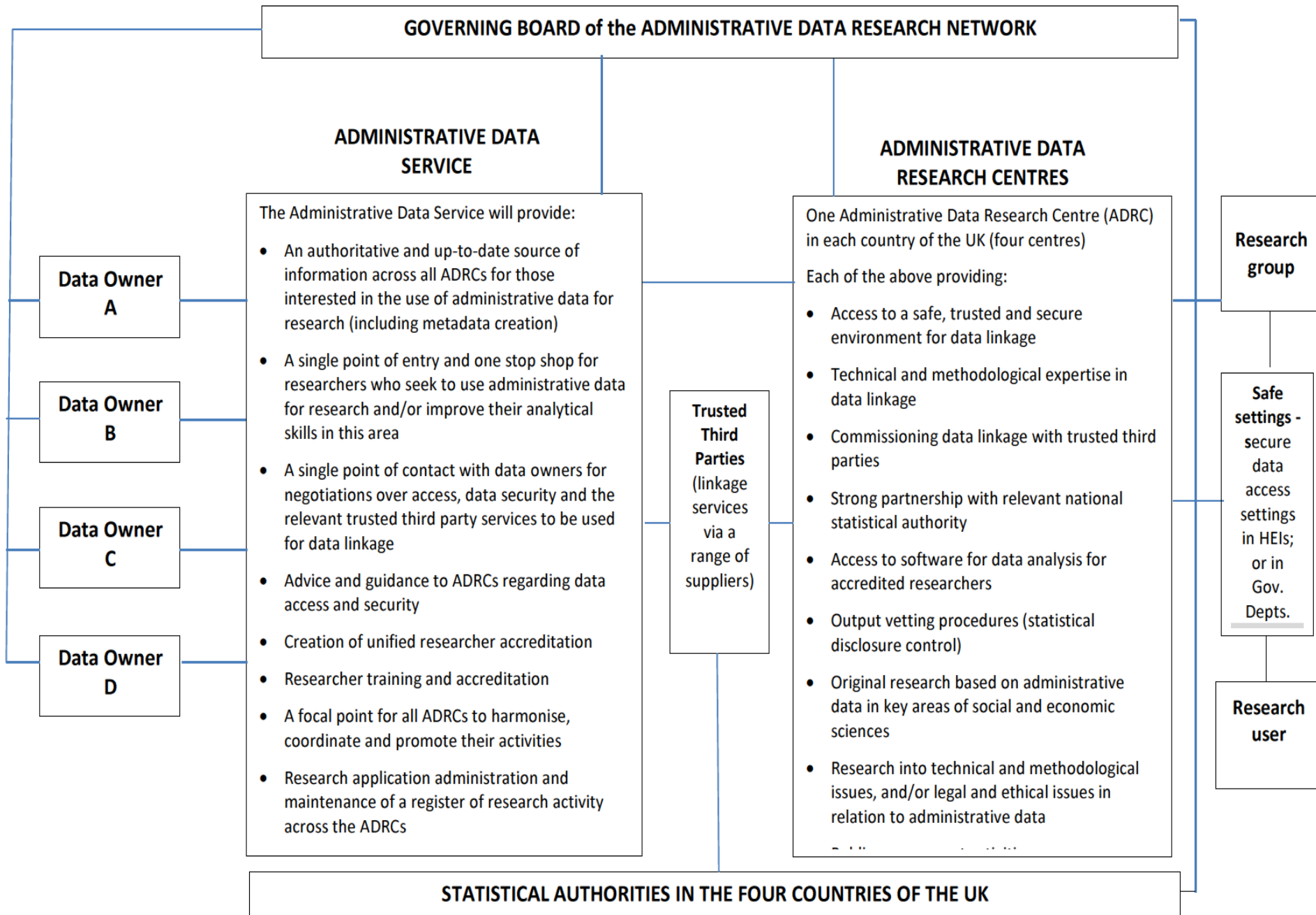
- ▶ Chancellor's Autumn Statement included £600m for science, research and innovation, £484m for RCUK
- ▶ Funds to support the development of innovative technologies across eight areas, including 'big data'
- ▶ Draws from RCUK Strategic Framework for Capital Investment (published Nov 2012)
- ▶ ESRC – earmarked £64m to support packages of activity within the 'big data' theme

ADRN elements: An overview

- ▶ Four Administrative Data Research Centres (ADRCs) in each country : England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland
- ▶ An Administrative Data Service for the network
- ▶ The UK Governing Board for the network
- ▶ Researcher Training and Accreditation
- ▶ Safe Settings
- ▶ Public Engagement Strategy
- ▶ Key Partnerships with National Statistical Authorities

Figure 1

Functions of the Administrative Data Research Network (ADRN)



The AD Service



AD Service – key functions

As the source of information and coordination across the ADRN, the AD Service will be the:

- ▶ Single point of entry into and a front line service for researchers
- ▶ Principal point of contact with data owners and ADRCs for data negotiations
- ▶ Central point of expertise for advice and guidance for ADRCs on data access, safe settings, researcher training and accreditation
- ▶ Focal point for all ADRCs to harmonise, coordinate and promote their activities

Researcher training and accreditation

- ▶ ADT recommendations for a single UK-wide accreditation framework built on best practice
 - Researcher Training and Accreditation
 - Accredited access facilities
 - Approved research projects
- ▶ AD Service to lead on the collaboration with data owners for a uniform system of researcher accreditation, and to coordinate training provision
- ▶ Map existing provision - ADLS review

The ADRCs



ADRCs – key functions

Four Administrative Data Research Centres (ADRCs) - Scotland, Northern Ireland, England and Wales - each building on existing investment and providing:

- ▶ State-of-the-art facilities
- ▶ Data management
- ▶ Linked administrative data and research
- ▶ Training, capacity building, and public engagement

Central role for the national statistical authorities

Legislation

- ▶ The Taskforce recommended that primary legislation should be sought to provide a generic legal gateway for research and statistical purposes
- ▶ Given the complexities and pressures on the legislative timetable, a **dual track approach** was proposed.
- ▶ The establishment of the ADRN will enable improvement in research access to administrative data and lay the foundations ahead of any new legislation