

# RDMF 11<sup>th</sup> March 2010

## Dealing with Sensitive Data

### Summary

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## Legend

Tracing the **human infrastructure** thread is marked by white text

Actions for, or already planned **by DCC/RIN** shown by light blue text

# DWP

- Stores/uses/accesses personal data
- Security upgraded following data losses
- Highly systematised, based on risk analysis (Generic Risk Profile):
  - Assurance for Research & Analysis (SARA)
  - Data Labs – limits on contractor access
- **Data Access Ethics Committee**
  - Independent/Govt. membership
  - Influential, wide-ranging brief to review and recommend

# NDAD

- Data selected by National Archives
- Data preserved with its imperfections, requiring contextual information
- Complex and large datasets
- Data withheld on 30 year rule, DPA, FOI
- Regulation of sensitive content not systemic in source depts.
- NDAD always checks for sensitive data
- Source dept. has to sign off before release
- Active redaction of data/metadata
- Reasons for restrictions defined; history of restrictions preserved – responsibility to Public
- Work closely with data owners – need trust

# UKDA SDS

- Promote researcher access, minimise (sensitive) data disclosure
- Apply access criteria
- Use data security model to ensure
  - safe project, safe people, safe data, safe setting, safe output, safe use
- Platform (Citrix) security – no data removal, no outbound traffic, separate work areas, final output checked by staff
- Users are approved and trained (no training no access!)
- Measures for robust response to misuse/breach of legislation

# UKDA RDMS

- Enabling the sharing of sensitive data
- Research ethics guidelines – duty of confidentiality, **duty to include participants** in data decisions, duty to share with public
- Be clear what is sensitive and what is not
- Apply key principles – informed consent, managed access, protected identities, secure storage
- **Guidance to researchers** on ethical data management/sharing
- Cannot make anonymised data open – need to be seen to **sustain trust of researchers** (data producers)

# CITL

- Institutional role in managing risk – esp. for ‘hot button’ topics?
- Researchers need to be prepared and be given relevant support
- Responsibility for curating research data?
  - Not practical to leave to research teams
  - Other effective data management?
- Need researchers to think about risks specific to their project
- Need a process of audit
  - What was produced and how is it being managed?
  - What has changed as a result of the research process?
  - When should the data be reviewed?
- Recognition of a data lifecycle – beyond the research lifecycle

# Messages (presentations)

- Institutional repositories organised as a bundle of services, not passive destination
  - Advisory, Training, Data Policy and Compliance, Preservation/Curation, Audit
  - Relationship with research project lifecycle
- Appropriate and achievable sanctions?
- **DCC training programme**: data ethics, managing sensitive data



# Messages (breakout 1: good practice checklist)

- Templates for controls at different levels
- Senior management enforcement
- Set of policies, identified responsibilities and processes, plus sanctions
- Central knowledge 'store'
- Infrastructure of support services inc. training, with...
- Mechanism to engage with researchers from conceptual stage
- Means of identifying what is sensitive data
- Researcher awareness of data issues and support mechanisms
- Means for proper 'closure'
- **DCC – advocacy at high level, best practice models, targeted training, work through pilot**

# Messages (breakout 2: optimal technical approaches)

- Access policy (how to express), access control arrangements
- Pre-ingest/ingest – know what's coming
- Capability of stakeholders
- Important to have policies for data handling – and buy-in
- Data controller
- Funding ends – whose responsibility for data?

# Messages (breakout 3: training for data managers)

- Develop a national standard ‘driving licence’ – start as a pilot?
- Data mgt. in context of researcher devpt. – DCC ‘Train the Trainer’?
- Ethics committees and IT managers – need broader perspective (data lifecycle)
- Training needs in data mgt. plans?