# Responsible Data Collection

Lucia Michielin, Digital Skills Training Manager
Jessica Witte, Digital Research Analyst



### **Introductions**

### Lucia Michielin

Digital Skills Training Manager
PhD in Computational Archaeology

Specialised in: Webscraping, Text and Data Analysis, Data Visualisation, GIS, 3D reconstructions, Photogrammetry



### **Jessica Witte**

CDCS Digital Research Analyst PhD in Literary Studies

Specialised in: text analysis, natural language processing, web scraping, generative AI



**Plan for Today** 



### **Data Collection for Research**

- Important part of project design
- Methodologies for acquisition and analysis vary by research question and data type
- Often a challenging component of a digital research project—methodologically, ethically, and even legally

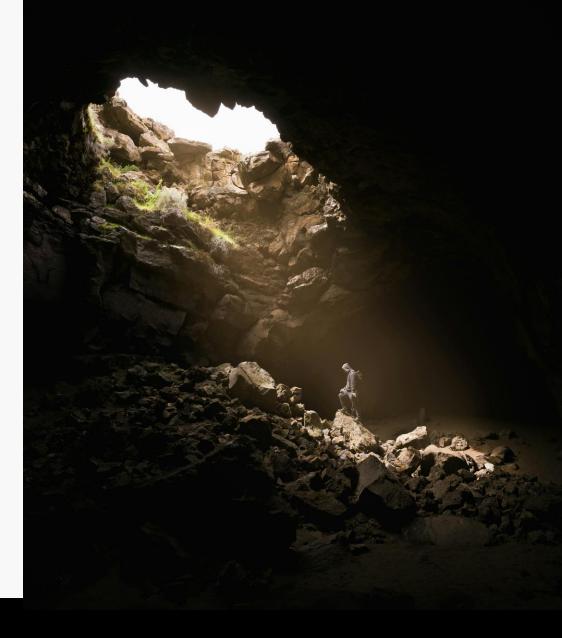




### Discussion

Have you ever faced (potential) ethical or legal challenges in acquiring data?

If so, what happened?



## **Digital Humanities Data Sources**

- Books
- Newspapers
- Magazines
- Websites
- Transcriptions of audio
- Social media

NB! Always read the licensing/copyright information and terms of use <u>Text and data mining for non commercial research exception</u>



## **Finding Data**

**Libraries** – British Library Datasets, NLS Data Foundry (data.nls.uk)

Project Gutenberg (Gutenberg.org)

Hathi Trust Digital Library (hathitrust.org)

Websites – Internet Archive (archive.org)'s Wayback Machine

UK Web archive(webarchive.org.uk)

Newspaper archives (Universities often subscribe to them)

**Social media data –** More difficult now but still options



## **Methods for Obtaining Data**

Optical character recognition (OCR) and handwritten text recognition (HTR)

- Digitises documents in a machine-readable format that can be searched, edited, and analysed computationally
- Code and code-free options available

### **Downloading** digital resources

- Individual file download
- Bulk downloading (e.g. using an API)

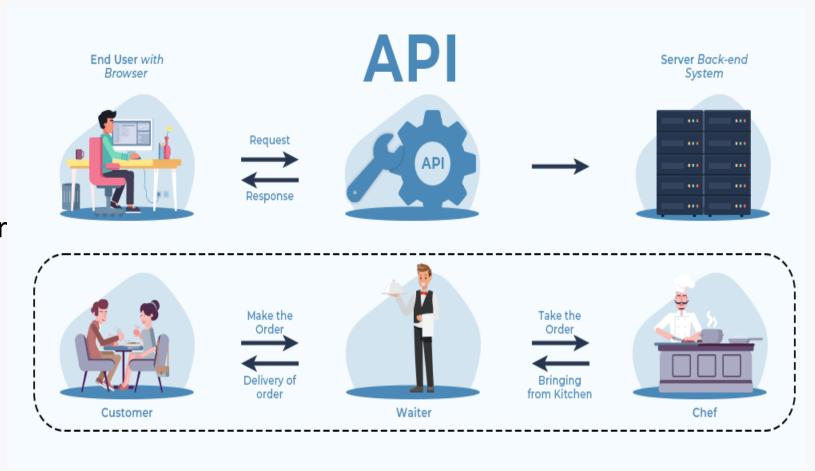
### Web Scraping or web crawling

- Crawling static websites (e.g. forums or news sites)
- Techniques such as browser automation for scraping dynamic websites (e.g. content-focused platforms like social media)



### **API**

- Application Programming Interface
- Software that connects your computer to another computer or server for data transfer
- Facilitates batch data collection that is (relatively) user-friendly



# Ethical and Legal issues: The 'Post-API ERA'

- Extracting social media data using platforms'
   APIs has become standard research practice
- Recently, some platforms have paywalled or closed their APIs
- A consensus has yet to be reached on how to ethically acquire data from these platforms
  - Paying for data
  - Finding a new source of data
  - Collecting data through web scraping



## Responsible Data Management

### **Ethics**

- Personal and private data
- Importance of research on topics like misinformation
- Green digital research
- Transparency and open research

### Legal

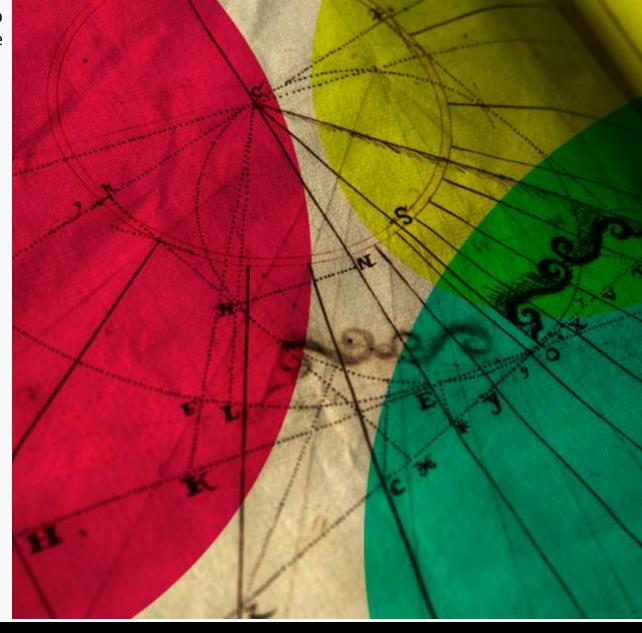
- Copyright
- Platform governance
- ToS/ToC

Where is the balance? Who should decide?



## **Terms of Service (ToS)**

- Also called 'Terms of Use'
- The fine print users agree to when accessing a particular platform or site
- Most people accept the ToS without reading them
- Violating ToS can lead to a range of consequences
  - rate limiting
  - account deletion
  - possible legal action
  - for researchers, a breach of ethics



### **Case Studies:**

- 1. The University of Zurich Reddit Study (2025)
- 2. The Aarhus University OK Cupid Study (2018)

# The Importance of Responsible Data Collection

# **University of Zurich Reddit Study**

- Examined whether AI-generated comments could change people's opinions in the Reddit community r/changemyview
- Al-generated responses were tailored to users based on their profiles
- After the experiment, the researchers debriefed the community
- Reddit users found the experiment "'violating," 'shameful,' 'infuriating,' and 'very disturbing.'"

### 'The Worst Internet-Research Ethics Violation I Have Ever Seen'

The most persuasive "people" on a popular subreddit turned out to be a front for a secret AI experiment.

By Tom Bartlett



Illustration by The Atlantic

MAY 2, 2025 SHARE T, SAVE



# **Aarhus University OKCupid Study**

- In 2016, researchers analysing the dating site OkCupid published their dataset on the Open Science Framework
  - The data included users' personal information
  - Researchers argued the data was already in the public domain
- Open research is not always ethical (and vice-versa)



"No. Data is already public."

—The study's lead researcher, when asked whether the data was anonymised

### **Open Science & Fair Data**

- Transparency, reproducibility and sharing
- Open-source data, software, resources, hardware, publications
- Engaging the public through crowdsourcing, citizen science, crowdfunding, and collaboration
- Inclusion of historically marginalised groups

### Data should be:

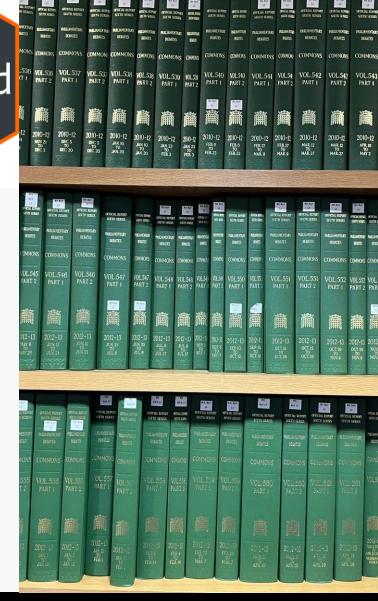
- Findable
- Accessible
- Interoperable, or compatible with other data, systems, and technologies
- Reusable for other purposes



### The Hansard Dataset



- Hansard is a database of official transcripts of the debates and proceedings in UK parliament
- It provides a verbatim (word-for-word) record of what was said by members during sessions.
- Published daily or periodically, depending on the parliament
- Named after Luke Hansard, a printer for the British Parliament in the early 19th century
- Used for public accountability, research, legal references, and historical records

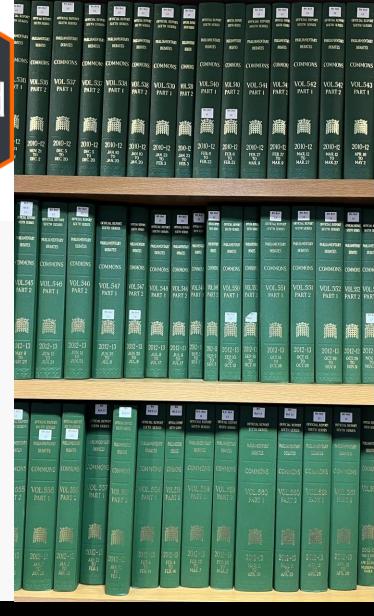


# The Hansard Dataset for Discourse Analysis



- You cannot go more open and public of this but...
- Analyse evolution political discourse on immigration and asylum
- Need a large corpus to work on
- Too long to collate it manually

Surely it will be all nice and straightforward, isn't it?



# Ethical Approach to Web Scraping?



- Tried standard web scraping, but encountered Cloudflare blocking
- Empty Robots.txt page
- API limitations
- R package not working on Hansard data
- Contacted the data provider (Hansard) No answers

Semi-automatic workflow using API+ Open Refine

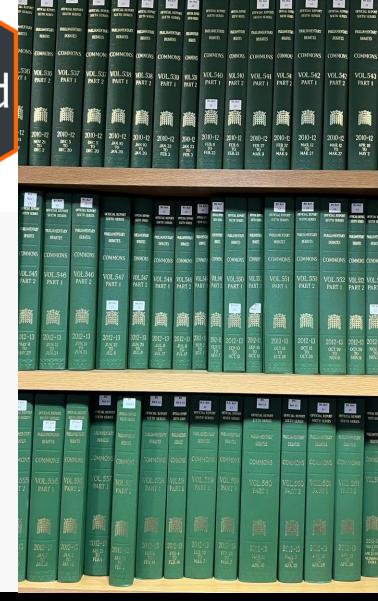


# More Questions than Answers...

hansard

Part of r penGov

- Is it Legal?
- Is it Ethical?
- How can we assure that Open Data/FAIR data are really so?



# More questions than answers. . .

- Where and when do digital humanists encounter challenges in collecting, analysing, and storing/sharing their data?
- Where frameworks for best practices conflict, how should digital humanists make data management decisions?
- We consider the risks of research projects, but what are the risks of not doing research on certain topics?
- As a DH community, can/should we come to a consensus?



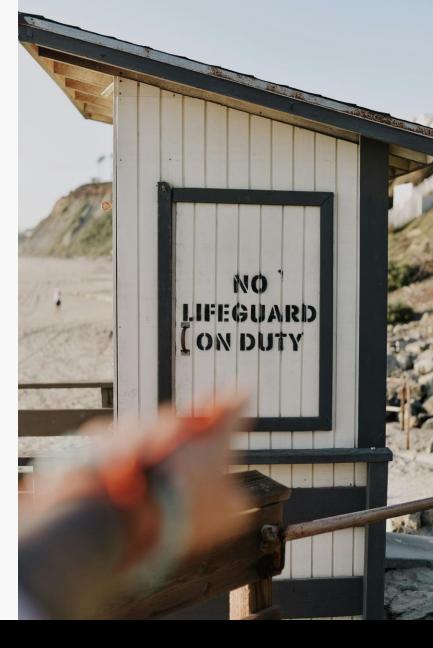
### **Responsible Data Practices**

### Project planning

- Locate the data
- Determine whether it can be collected (and how)
- Determine whether the data contains sensitive or personal information
- Review applicable legal frameworks—e.g. GDPR, ToS

### Data Acquisition

- Consider the carbon costs of various data collection and storage methods
- Where relevant and feasible, anonymise the data
- Ensure data is stored in a secure location



## **Responsible Data Practices**

### Data Preservation

- Determine whether the data should be shared and if any restrictions should apply
- Consider costs of long-term storage—financial and environmental

Throughout the project, consult relevant ethics guidelines—institutional, professional organisations, funding bodies.



# **Takeaways**

- Data management challenges can arise throughout the project life cycle
- Frameworks for open science, such as FAIR data practices, can conflict with GDPR and ethics compliance
- Legal and ethical challenges are often conflated, but addressing them requires different solutions
- Knowing your data is essential to working with it responsibly



# Questions?

