

Why this restriction? Data, Compliance, and the Law

Data and Research in Economics

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK of KANSAS

Brett Currier Beyond the Numbers November 7, 2018

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Digital Scholarship Librarian & Library Manager Center for the Advancement of Data Research in Economics

Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City

The views expressed herein are solely those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City or the Federal Reserve System.

^A Data Definition

Structured information used in quantitative analysis



Structured

Α	В		С	D	E	F	G	Н	I	J	K	L	М	N	0	Р	Q	R	S	Т
Rank in						Total seats in House of	Estimated pop.													
the fifty	Rank in all				population,	Representatives,			Percent of total U.S.											
states, 2016	6 & territorie		State or territory	July 1, 2016[1]		2013-2023	2016		pop., 2016[note 1]											
	1		California	39,250,017																
	2		Texas	27,862,596																
	3		Florida	20,612,439																
	4		New York	19,745,289																
	5		Illinois	12,801,539			8 714,44													
	6		Pennsylvania	12,784,227	12,702,887	1	8 711,25													
	7	7	Ohio	11,614,373	11,536,725	1	6 725,83	9 721,032												
	8		Georgia	10,310,371																
	9	10	North Carolina	10,146,788	9,535,692	1	3 772,52	3 733,498												
	10	8	Michigan	9,928,300																
	11	11	New Jersey	8,944,469	8,791,936	1	2 746,50	1 732,658	2.77%											
	12	12	Virginia	8,411,808	8,001,045	1	1 762,09	727,366	2.60%											
	13	13	Washington	7,288,000	6,724,543	1	0 717,03	5 672,454	2.26%											
	14	16	Arizona	6,931,071	6,392,307		9 758,67	4 710,224	2.15%											
	15	14	Massachusetts	6,811,779	6,547,817		9 754,93	5 727,514	2.11%											
	16	17	Tennessee	6,651,194	6,346,275		9 733,36	7 705,123	2.06%											
	17	15	Indiana	6,633,053	6,484,229		9 735,52	720,422	2.05%											
	18	18	Missouri	6,093,000	5,988,927		8 760,45	9 748,615	1.89%											
	19	19	Maryland	6,016,447	5,773,785		8 750,80	0 721,694	1.86%											
	20	20	Wisconsin	5,778,708	5,687,289		8 721,41	7 710,873	1.79%											
	21	22	Colorado	5,540,545	5,029,324		7 779,51	1 720,704	1.72%											
	22	21	Minnesota	5,519,952	5,303,925		8 686,19	9 662,991	1.71%											
	23	24	South Carolina	4,961,119	4,625,401		7 699,44	9 660,766	1.54%											
	24	23	Alabama	4,863,300	4,780,127		7 694,14	682,819	1.51%											
	25	25	Louisiana	4,681,666			6 778,45													
	26	26	Kentucky	4,436,974	4,339,349		6 737,51	5 723,228	1.37%											
	27	27	Oregon	4,093,465	3,831,073		5 805,79	5 766,215	1.27%											
	28		Oklahoma	3,923,561			5 782,26	B 750,270	1.21%											
	29	30	Connecticut	3,576,452			5 718,17													
_		29	Puerto Rico	3,411,307		1 (non-voting)	-	-	1.06%											
	30	31	Iowa	3,134,693			4 780,97	5 761,589												
	31		Utah	3,051,217			4 748,08													
	32		Mississippi	2,988,726			4 748,08													
	33		Arkansas	2,988,248			4 744,55													
•	Sheet1	+		2,000,210	2,520,500				: •											

Structured

<line><delimited detail="quotation-1">"Prophet!"</delimited> said I, <delimited detail="quotation1">"thing of evil!-prophet still, if bird or devil!"</delimited><line>By that Heaven that bends above usby that God we both adore-</line><line>Tell this soul with sorrow laden if, within the distant Aidenn,
</line>It shall clasp a sainted maiden whom the angels name Lenore-</line>Clasp a rare and radiant maiden whom the angels name Lenore.</line>

<line><highlight detail="emph">Quoth the Raven <delimited detail="quotation-1">"Nevermore."</delimited></highlight></line>

Quantitative Analysis

- Counting
- Statistical Models



^A Data Definition

Structured information used in quantitative analysis



Where does data come from?

Primary Data

- Collected data
 - Behavioral Economics
- Created Data
 - Systematic Reviews
 - Extracted from TDM

Secondary Data

- Publicly available data
 - Census
 - ICPSR
- FOIA data
- Purchased data
- Sensitive Government
 Data
 - Research Data Centers

ICPSR

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Four Important Moments

- As Published or As Collected Data
- Extracted Data
- Intermediate Data
- Final Model Data



Kinds of Restrictions

- Limits on internal access
- Limits on sharing
- Limits on preservation



Where do restrictions come from?

Primary Data

- IRB Study
- Non-disclosure agreement to participants
- End User License Agreement
- Site License
- State Law
- Federal Law

Where do restrictions come from?

Secondary Data

- End User License Agreement
- Site License
- State Law
- Federal Law
- Formal Contracts

Why do they matter?

Using

- Aggregating
- Computing
- Citing
- Sharing
 - Reproducing
- Preserving
 - 10 year half life
 - 4 different updates to Microsoft Office in 10 years
 - Restrictions are barriers to preservation

Questions

- What are you trying to do?
- Does the underlying restriction
 - Bar public dissemination?
 - Bar private preservation?
- Does it matter?
- Is the vendor or participant willing to given consent?
- To what extent is the library or institution willing to mediate or facilitate those conversations?
- Can the data be aggregated or computed enough from the underlying raw data to satisfy concerns?

Determine the Reason for the Underlying Restriction

Confidential Information

- IRB Information
- Research Data Centers
- Privacy
- Data Integrity
- Industry Leader
 - ICPSR: Standard Agreement
- Market harm through competition
 - Proprietary Data
 - Proprietary Data Organization

Final Steps

- Negotiate
- Find an alternative data provider
- Return the vendor to ask





Questions?

