The Data Provenance Initiative

A Large Scale Audit of Dataset Licensing & Attribution in Al

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TIDELIFT

Commons



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Agenda

- 1) What & Why Data Provenance?
- 2) What did we collect?
- 3) The Explorer
- 4) Ecosystem Audit & Analysis
 - Commercial vs Non-Commercial divide
 - $\circ \quad \ \ {\rm Global \ North \ vs \ Global \ South}$
 - $\circ \quad \ \ \text{Legal situation going forward}$
- 5) What's Next?



What & Why Data Provenance?

(Motivation)

What data should we use for training?

- 1) What is right for our application? (tasks, topics, domains, languages)
- 2) What is legally permissible? (sources, licenses, terms, precedence of use)
- 3) What satisfies ethical/PR concerns? (creators, representation)

What data should we use for training?



- New York Times, Dec 27

What data should we use for training?

Synthetic Terms of Use Privacy Languages Time of Collection Accuracy Creators Non-consensual graphic data Topics Domains Tasks Sources Size metrics Copyright Popularity

OpenAl suspends ByteDance's account after it allegedly used GPT to build rival Al product: report

- The NYPost, Dec 18

TECH / ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Al image training dataset found to include child sexual abuse imagery

- The Verge, Dec 20

The Times Sues OpenAI and Microsoft Over A.I. Use of Copyrighted Work

- New York Times, Dec 27





Of the datasets have incorrect licenses

We face a crisis in data proceeding



Creator Institutions



Licenses

Task Composition





Text Sources

Machine Generated



Human Annotation



Citation Count Download Count Links to Aggregators

Time of Collection

Text Metrics

















Text Domains Text Topics



License Annotation Workflow



A crisis in data...

Provenance

- <u>Missing/ambiguous licenses</u>
 65% of HF licenses are missing or incorrect.
- <u>License revisions</u>
 post-release (e.g. Mosaic
 ML's MPT models)
- <u>Lawsuits</u> (e.g. Stability AI and OpenAI)

Transparency

- Undocumented data
- Inability to properly audit
- E.g. Abilities, copyright, originality, PII leaks, train/test overlap...

Understanding

- Biases & Toxicity
- Unintended model behavior
- Chatty or terse?
- Cautious or uninhibited?
- Mono- or Multilingual?
- => Poor quality models

Where does our work fit in?

Data Nutrition Project

- <u>Chmielinski et al 2020</u>
- Standardized labels for many kinds of datasets

Datasheets for Datasets

- Gebru et al 2018
- Standardized labels for ML data

Ecosystem Graphs

- Bommasani et al 2023
- Mapping model / data / application relations

We go beyond these by...

Actually annotating + preparing data!

What did we collect?

(and what did we build)

A crisis in data

provenance transparency understanding

A Large-Scale Dataset Audit

(1858+ Datasets)

Trace provenance lineage for each dataset, from text sources to dataset creators, to licenses. A **data explorer tool** for developers to filter on any data provenance or characteristics criteria, download, and generate a Data Provenance Card for attribution. The largest empirical analysis of

supervised text data, and their provenance, to date.

Collection			Prope	erty Co	OUNTS			TEXT	LENS		Ľ	ATA	4SE	тΤу	YPES	5	
	DATASETS	Dialogs	Tasks	LANGS	TOPICS	Domains	Downs	Inpt	Тст	Source	Z	F	С	R	M	Use	(
Airoboros	1	17k	5	2	10	1	1k	347	1k		~					•	
Alpaca	1	5 2k	8	1	10	1	100k	505	270		V						
Anthropic HH	1	161k	3	1	10	1	82k	69	311					V	1		
BaizeChat	4	210k	12	2	37	3	<1k	74	234		~					•)
BookSum	1	7k	4	1	10	1	<1k	14k	2k		~						
CamelAI Sci.	3	60k	2	1	29	1	<1k	190	2k	<u></u>	~						,
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OpenAI Summ.	1	93k	5	1	10	1	14k	1k	134					V		•	
OpenAssistant	19	10k	4	20	99	1	14k	118	711						~	•	
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SHP	18	349k	6	2	151	1	4k	824	496					V		•	
Self-Instruct	1	83k	6	2	10	1	3k	134	104		V				1	•	
ShareGPT	1	77k	9	1	10	2	<1k	303	1k						~	•	
StackExchange	1	10,607k	1	2	10	1	<1k	1k	901		V					•	
StarCoder	1	<1k	1	2	10	1	<1k	195	504		V				1	•	
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TinvStories	1	14k	4	1	10	1	12k	517	194k		~				1	•	
Tool-Llama	1	37k	2	2	10	1	-	7k	1k					13	~)
UltraChat	1	1.468k	7	1	11	2	2k	282	1k		V				~)
Unnatural Instr.	1	66k	4	1	10	1	<1k	331	68		V				1	•	
WebGPT	5	20k	4	1	35	3	1k	737	743		1993			V		•	
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Anthropic HH-RLHF

LABS

Dolly v2



Baize Data

Evol-Instruct v2



Lima



Flacuna



WebGPT OpenAl Summarization

And More...

Starcoder Self-Instruct Unnatural Instructions Joke Explanations Book Summaries CoT collection Self-Instruct GPTeacher Longform GPT-4All Airboros SHP ...



The Flan Collection

Flan



Super-Natural Instructions



Open Assistant Open Instruction Generalist



Tool LLaMA



Camel Science



Alpaca CodeAlpaca



Orca



Tasksource

ShareGPT

ShareGPT



UltraChat



xP3

The Explorer

www.dataprovenance.org

- Open source: who is this tool for?
- Gif: maybe not dark mode. Select many datasets so graphs looks maximally interesting
- What is the data sources? Who are the creators?
- Heatmaps: languages \rightarrow creators

The Data Provenance Explorer [dataprovenance.org]

- Model Trainers can filter for datasets that match their use case and confirm its licensing to source their datasets legally and ethically
- Researchers can search for patterns and uncover biases
- Data Creators can verify how their data is being used

Data Provenance Explorer

The Data Provenance Initiative is a large-scale audit of AI datasets used to train large language models. As a first step, we've traced 1800+ popular, text-to-text finetuning datasets from origin to creation, cataloging their data sources, licenses, creators, and other metadata, for researchers to explore using this tool. The purpose of this work is to improve transparency, documentation, and informed use of datasets in AI.

You can download this data (with filters) directly from the Data Provenance Collection.

If you wish to contribute or discuss, please feel free to contact the organizers at data.orgvenance.init@gmail.com.

N8: It is important to note we collect self-reported ficenses, from the papers and repositories that released these datasets, and categorize them according to our best efforts, as a volunteer research and transparency initiative. The information provided by any of our works and any outputs of the Data Provenance Initiative do NOT, and are NOT intended to, constitute legal advice; instead, all information, content, and materials are for general informational purposes only.

Data Repository

DATA PROVENTION

Instructions

Expand for instructions!					*
Select the preferred criteria for your datasets.					
Select the datasets licensed for these use cases		Select the languages to cover in your datasets		Select the task categories to cover in your datasets	
-	Academic-Only	All ×	0 ~	All ×	0 ~
Competent	weadenic only	Select data release time constraints		Select the domain types to cover in your datasets	
Include Datasets w/ Attribution Requirements		2008-61-81	2023-12-01	AL X	0 v
C Include Datasets w/ Share Alike Requirements		1999-12-18	2023-12-01		-
Always include datasets w/ OpenAl-generated d Instructions above for details.)	ata. (I.e. See				
			۲		

Submit Selection			
Summe selection			

Data Summary Global Representation 🔾 Text Characteristics 🖌 Data Licenses 🕴 Inspect Individual Datasets 🔍

General Properties of your collection

Given your selection, see the quantity of data (collections, datasets, dialogs), the characteristics of the data (languages, tasks, topics), and the sources of data covered (sources, domains, % synthetically generated by models).

40	524	23
/44	/ 524	/23
Collections	Languages	Text Domains
1786	225	388
/1858	/ 253	/430
Datasets	Task Categories	Text Sources
920739953	2471	14.0
/930750141	/ 2532	% Synthetic Text
Dialogs	Topics	

Summary of Data Collections

Callection	# Dutasets	# Exa	# Languages	# Tasks	# Topics	# Sources	Generated By	Meen Input Chare	Mean Target Char
CoT Collection	6	2182608	7	14	29		OpenAl Codex	459	192
Stanford Human Preferences	18	348718	2	6	151	1		925	562

Language Representation by Country



Dataset Creator Representation by Country



Languages vs Creators Side by Side



Language Representation by Country



Dataset Creator Representation by Country

A Global <u>minority</u> is driving the creation of datasets that affect us <u>all</u>.

Text Length Metrics

O Regular + Synthetic (OpenAl ChatGPT) O Commercial X Non-Commercial/Academic Unspecified △ Synthetic (OpenAl GPT-4) * Synthetic (Other) × ^{100k}≣ 100k≡ 20k -**Target Text Length** 20k **Target Text Length** 10k = 10k = 2k -2k 1k = 1k = 200 200 100≡ 100 = 20 -20 10 = 10 = 2 -2 - ∞ 1 1 1 1 1 1 10k 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 20 ÷. 200 DUTH ИПП 20k 1 20 200 **Input Text Length Input Text Length**





× Synthetic (OpenAl GPT-3)

0

20k

1 1 1 1 1 1

0

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00

1 1 1 1 1 10k

2k

Task Category Distribution



1.5%

0.9⁴



Try it yourself!

Ecosystem Analysis & Takeaways

(Why does it matter?)

RQ1: How accurate is public license info?



(% Correct Category)

Unspecified: 69%-72% After annotation: **30.7%**

Not very accurate!

RQ2: What's available by license type?



Mostly commercially permissive!

SA: 33% BY: 73%

Long tail of custom licenses

RQ3: Changes over time?



New datasets are increasingly noncommercial

RQ4(a): Disparities by language?



Less commercial data for low-resource languages!

RQ4(b): License differences by domain?



Big differences between domains!

RQ4(c): License differences by task?



Even bigger inter-task differences!

CORRECT LICE	NSE	LICENSE ACCORDING TO AGGREGATORS (AGG.)								
License	Count	AGG.	Сомм.	UNSPEC.	Non-Comm .	AcadOnly				
Commercial	856 (46.1%)	0	349	507	0	0				
		8	176	677	1	2				
		[m]	313	520	1	22				
Unspecified	570 (30.7%)	0	112	458	0	0				
		2	164	39 5	6	5				
		[m]	31	523	1	15				
Non-Commercial	352 (19.0%)	0	49	303	0	0				
			113	152	80	7				
	(19.070)	[m]	2	191	157	2				
-	80	0	9	71	0	0				
Academic-Only	80 (4.3%)	8	9	65	2	4				
nan manana ana ana ana ana ana ana ana a		[m]	5	65	2	8				
	1858 (100%)	0	519 (28%)	1339 (72%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)				
Total		8	462 (25%)	1289 (69%)	89 (5%)	18 (1%)				
		[100]	351 (19%)	1299 (70%)	161 (9%)	47 (3%)				

Table 2: The distribution of license use categories shows our licenses have far fewer "Unspecified" omissions than GitHub (O, 72%), Hugging Face (a, 69%), and Papers with Code (III, 70%), categorizing license more confidently into commercial or non-commercial categories. GitHub, Hugging Face, and Papers with Code match our licenses (green regions) 43%, 35%, and 54% of the time, respectively, and suggest incorrect licenses that are *too permissive* 29%, 27%, and 16% of the time.



Figure 2: We plot the distributions of licenses used in the DPCollection, a popular sample of the major supervised NLP datasets. We find a long tail of custom licenses, adopted from software for data. 73% of all licenses require attribution, and 33% share-alike, but the most popular are usually commercially permissive.



Figure 3: The distribution of datasets in each time of collection (top) and language family (bottom) category, with total count above the bars, and the portion in each license use category shown via bar color. Red is Non-commercial/Academic-Only, Yellow is Unspecified, and Blue is Commercial. Lower resource languages, and datasets created in 2023 see a spike in non-commercial licensing.



Figure 4: The distribution of datasets in each **Domain Source (top)** and **task (bottom)** category, with total count above the bars, and the portion in each license use category shown via bar color. **Red** is Non-commercial/Academic-Only, Yellow is Unspecified, and Blue is Commercial. **Creative, reasoning, and long-form generation tasks, as well as datasets sourced from models, exams, and the general web see the highest rate of non-commercial licensing.**

What's Next?

(//)

We are growing...

- 40-50+ contributors
- 15+ countries & organizations
- + Vision + Speech + Pre-training Datasets
- Wider ecosystem audit
- Investigating data accessibility,

representation & composition

AI researchers uncover ethical, legal risks to using popular data sets

The Data Provenance Initiative analyzed data sets used to build generative AI and found confusion surrounding licensing and fair use

- Washington Post, Oct 25

MIT, Cohere for AI, others launch platform to track and filter audited AI datasets

- VentureBeat, Oct 25

Public AI Training Datasets Are Rife With Licensing Errors > An audit of popular datasets suggests developers

Errors > An audit of popular datasets suggests developers face legal and ethical risks

- IEEE Spectrum, Nov 8

dataprovenance.org















Thank you!

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