When and how to publish sensitive data as openly and ethically as possible
For more information see: ands.org.au/sensitivedata

Sensitive data identifies individuals, species, objects or locations, and carries a risk of causing discrimination, harm or unwanted attention

- **Do I Have Sensitive Data?**
  - *NO*
  - If you are collecting new data, start planning for sharing in your application to ethics committees.

- **Data collection**
  - **Was the data previously collected by you?**
    - *NO*
    - You should cite data collected by others.

- **Ownership**
  - **Do you have the right to publish?**
    - *NO*
    - You may be able to publish metadata alone if it does not include identifiable information.

- **Confidentialise**
  - **Can the data be made non-sensitive?**
    - *NO*

- **Research ethics**
  - **Was consent for data sharing given by research participants?**
    - *NO*
    - In some cases confidentialised data may still be shared if this was not precluded in the information given to participants.

  - **Was data publication approved by an Ethics Committee?**
    - *NO*

- **Licensing**
  - **Is the data licensed for reuse and attribution?**
    - *NO*
    - Licensing removes uncertainty around how your data can and can't be reused.

- **Discoverability**
  - **Can you publish data with metadata?**
    - *NO*
    - Most metadata can be made publicly available. You can place conditions around access or reuse of data.

- **Publishing & sharing**
  - **Keep in mind**
    - » Publish your data and metadata according to participant consent, ethics approval and licensing
    - » For confidentialised sensitive data, it is often appropriate to have public metadata and conditional access to the data itself
    - » Cite your data along with your other scholarly outputs