

CLASSIFYING YOUR RESEARCH DATA



Types of Research Data	Highly Sensitive	Sensitive	Private	Public
Data containing information involving minors/at-risk participants or culturally sensitive groups	The data is classified as Highly Sensitive			
Data subject to regulatory controls	The data is classified as Highly Sensitive			
Data containing personal information	The data is classified as Sensitive or higher			
Data containing confidential information	The data is classified as Private or higher			
Data collected from human and/or animal participants	The data is classified as Private or higher			
Unpublished research data	The data is classified as Private or higher			

It is possible that the data may have other requirements that are not covered in the current data classification. Please contact rdm@unsw.edu.au if you have such unique requirements or doubts about classifying your data.

OneDrive is a UNSW-supported research data storage platform for the above data classifications. For more information, go to <https://research.unsw.edu.au/research-data-management-unsw>



EXAMPLES OF RESEARCH DATA BY CLASSIFICATION



Highly Sensitive	Sensitive	Private	Public
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • data containing identifiable personal health/medical information • personal data about participants from cultural or ethnic groups (e.g., Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples) • interviews, and/or video recordings involving children • data involving participants with disabilities • data relating to people living under politically unstable regimes, and/or war zones • any password information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • non-identifiable/re-identifiable health/medical information • data with identifiable personal information (e.g., address and phone details) • data relating to UNSW systems and security (e.g., network and access logs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • drafts of research papers • laboratory instrumental data (e.g., microscopy images, and spectra) • student-related information that does not contain identifiable personal information • certain types of blueprints and building plans • internal university data (e.g., telephone communication logs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • publicly available third party datasets • open or published data

GOOD DATA MANAGEMENT

IS GOOD RESEARCH