Public Good Project Checklist

Potential Risks	Potential Benefits
☐ Is there potential for your work to be	☐ What are the specific envisaged public
used to make decisions about	benefits of your work? And how will
individuals (e.g., as may be the case	you achieve these benefits? (revisit the
with predictive modelling projects) or	'What is public good' section if needed)
to identify individuals? What	
ramifications may this have for these	☐ What is the evidence-base behind your
individuals?	justification of potential benefits? Is it
	peer-reviewed? How confident are you
☐ Is there potential for your work to be	that these benefits will be realised?
used to make decisions about, or to	
identify, particular groups or	☐ Are there any limitations in your
communities within society? What	project approach that may limit the
ramifications may this have for them?	impact of potential benefits? What are
runnications may and have for them.	these and how have they been
☐ Are there any potential data gaps in	minimised?
your work that could lead to harm,	
stigmatisation or distress for individuals	☐ How many people are likely to be
or groups who are under-represented	affected by the potential benefits
in your analysis (i.e., those who may be	arising from the work? And who/what
missing from your data)? How could	sections of society do they represent?
this be mitigated?	Focusing on a small section of the
this be intigated.	population is fine, but make sure that
☐ Is there potential for bias in the data	you have a clear justification for doing
sources and/or data collection methods	this.
used? Are any assumptions and	
constraints in the data and methods	☐ Has the rationale behind, and benefits
clearly identified and communicated?	of, your work been clearly articulated
orearry racritimes and communicates.	and documented? Is this easily
☐ Is there potential for harm,	accessible and understandable to
stigmatisation or distress for individuals	relevant groups?
or groups who are (a) included as data	
subjects in your project or (b) may be	☐ Is the work focused on enhancing trust
impacted as a result of the findings of	in statistics or statistics producers (e.g.,
the research (including social,	challenging or validating official
environmental, economic, physical or	statistics)? By what means will it do
mental health impacts)? If so, how can	this?
these risks be minimised?	
	☐ Is the work addressing a topic that
☐ Is there potential for negative impacts	requires urgent or timely data to aid
for organisations who are (a) included	decision-making? If so, what is the
as data subjects in your project or (b)	rationale for this?
may be impacted as a result of the	
findings of the research (including	
reputational impacts)? If so, how can	☐ Is the work addressing data gaps in
these risks be minimised?	statistics? If so, which ones?
	Statistics: 11 30, Willett Offics:

Is there potential for harm or distress to members of the research team, research facilitators, or other individuals involved in activities related to conducting the project? If so, how can these risks be minimised? Does your work involve using data	☐ Will your work effectively communicate findings so that public benefit can be maximised across different audiences who may engage with your project results? What communication methods and channels will you use to ensure this?
related to sensitive or personal information or protected characteristics, sensitive cultural or social contexts, or engaging with vulnerable groups? How are these aspects being managed?	Does your project approach uphold the principles of trustworthiness, quality and value in statistics? In what way?
□ For each risk identified, think through any possible mitigations that could be applied to minimise this. For example, if researchers are dealing with sensitive or unpleasant information arising from a study on children's mental health, how can you ensure that the appropriate support services are in place for researchers, as well as participants?	
For each benefit identified, think about he (i.e., the probability of the benefit occurring)	now likely it is that the benefit will be realised ing).
Key Points to	Remember
A project collecting and/or analysing data in one country or cultural context may present substantially different risks than if conducted in a different country or context, due to differing data governance, cultural sensitivities, or potential harms related to identification of data subjects. It is important to consider the wider societal context that your project relates to.	
Assessing public good is an inherently subjective process and the relative benefits and risks of any project are likely to differ according to the particular methods and data sources used, the rationale for the work, and the particular context in which the work is undertaken. It is therefore very important to document your process for defining and evidencing the public good of your project.	
Ensure that your work is as transparent as possible to help maintain public confidence in the use of data for research and statistics.	
Final F	Points
Are there any other risks and benefits related of that have not been considered? This list	ated to this particular project that you can think st is unlikely to be exhaustive!
Can you justify all of the remaining risks t proportionate to the proposed public ber	hat are associated with your work? Are these nefits of the project?