

DATA SOVEREIGNTY PRINCIPLES

# Our principles

Just Reinvest NSW (JR NSW) makes a commitment to embed the following ways of working in its data work with Indigenous communities, as follows:

#### 1. Local protocols and principles

JR NSW will respect local protocols, norms and values. This includes being guided by and reinforcing each community's data sovereignty principles.

## 2. Custodianship

JR NSW recognises that its support for communities around management and custodianship of Indigenous Data does not compromise the right of Indigenous peoples to take ownership and control their data.

## 3. Prioritising Indigenous voices

The voices, expertise and lived experiences of Indigenous peoples are central to all data processes and will be elevated in broader policy and advocacy work.

## 4. Building capacity

JR NSW will support capability building for Indigenous peoples in all data related processes.

## 5. Strengths-based

JR NSW will adopt a strengths'-based, solutions focused approach to Indigenous Data.

## 6. Inclusiveness and diversity

In recognition of the diversity within communities, JR NSW will seek to engage with a broad range of community voices.

## 7. Accessibility

JR NSW will work with communities to increase their access to data.

## 8. Accountability to First Nations

JR NSW will use data to support a shift in government and service sector accountability towards communities.

## Key Definitions

#### Indigenous Data

for the purposes of these principles refers to:

- data that relates to Indigenous peoples; and
- data that JR NSW is working with in implementing and advocating for justice reinvestment and related purposes.

#### Data processes

refers to the creation, collection, access, storage, analysis, interpretation, management, dissemination and reuse of Indigenous Data.

#### Indigenous Data Sovereignty Principles

refers to the principles relating to the right of Indigenous peoples to exercise control over data processes to ensure the data reflects community priorities, values, cultures, worldview and diversity.

#### Government data

refers to quantitative data held held by government, non-government and other institutions.

#### Community data

refers to data (such as stories, knowledge, experience) shared and gathered by and in community, through methods preferred by the community.