Licence Type	Who can use the resource and under what terms?	Can the licensed data be modified?	Suitability for data, datasets and databases
Creative Commons:			
Attribution (CC-BY)	Anyone	YES, but you must attribute. You must also ensure that you do not impose any restrictions on the whole of the work licensed beyond the terms of this licence.	Not specifically geared towards data, datasets and databases, but can be used with minimal amounts of data (to avoid attribution stacking) and as long as only an "insubstantial" amount of any databases or datasets are reused[12].
Attribution Share Alike (BY-SA)	Anyone	YES, but you must attribute and if you use or reuse the data etc, you must use the CC BY SA end user licence for onward licensing.	As above. Share Alike requirement can impact negatively on interoperability of data and prevent linked open data.
Attribution Non-Commercial (BY-NC)	Anyone – for non-commercial purposes only	YES, but you must attribute.	As above. Although NC restriction does not pose immediate problems, but ambiguity of what constitutes non-commercial may be problematic. There may also be interoperability problems with linking to data licensed under more permissive terms.
Attribution No Derivatives (BY-ND)	Anyone	NO and you must attribute.	As above. Reuse and repurposing of data, datasets and databases not permitted.
Attribution Non-Commercial Share Alike (BY-NC-SA)	Anyone – for non-commercial purposes only	YES, but you must attribute and if you use or reuse the data etc, you must use the CC BY SA end user licence for onward licensing.	As above. Share Alike requirement can impact negatively on interoperability of data and prevent linked open data. Although NC restriction does not pose immediate problems, but ambiguity of what constitutes non-commercial may be problematic. There may also be interoperability problems with linking to data licensed under more permissive terms.
Attribution Non-Commercial No Derivatives (BY-NC-ND)	Anyone – for non-commercial purposes only	NO and you must attribute.	As above. Reuse and repurposing of data, datasets and databases not permitted. Although NC restriction does not pose immediate problems, but ambiguity of what constitutes non-commercial may be problematic. There may also be interoperability problems with linking to data licensed under more permissive terms.
Creative Commons Zero	Anyone	YES, with no restrictions whatsoever.	Ideal.
Open Data Commons Open Database Licence[13]	Anyone	YES but you must attribute any public use of the database, or works produced from the database, in the manner specified in the ODbL. For any use or redistribution of the database, or works produced from it, you must make clear to others the license of the database and keep intact any notices on the original database. Share-Alike: If you publicly use any adapted version of this database, or works produced from an adapted database, you must also offer that adapted database under the ODbL.	Ideal – although there may be some attribution requirements, leading to possible attribution stacking and also interoperability issues associated with the Share Alike requirement.
Open Data Commons Attribution Licence[14]	Anyone (applies to data, datasets and databases)	Yes – but you must attribute any public use of the database, or works produced from the database, in the manner specified in the ODbL. For any use or redistribution of the database, or works produced from it, you must draw third parties' attention to the original licence of the database and keep intact any notices on the original database.	Ideal – although there maybe some attribution requirements, leading to possible attribution stacking.
Public Domain and Dedication Licence[15]	Anyone (applies to databases)	YES, with no restrictions whatsoever.	Ideal.
Open Government Licence[16]	Anyone (applies to content, data, databases and source code)	YES, but you must attribute.	Can be used with minimal amounts of data (to avoid attribution stacking).

12 Unfortunately, there is no reliable method of deciding whether the amount copied from a database is substantial or not. All that can be said is that substantial is not just a matter of the quantity of data copied, but also its importance.

13 http://www.opendatacommons.org/licenses/odbl/
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16 http://www.data.gov.uk