

Office of the Australian Information Commissioner

Information Publication Scheme and Public Sector Information: Survey of Australian Government Agencies

Data Pack Report for Part B: Management and publication of public sector information

7 June 2012

Introduction

Background

An Issues paper that was published by the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner (OAIC) in November 2011, *Understanding the value of public sector information in Australia*, proposed that a survey of Australian Government agencies was needed to gather consistent information across government about public sector information (PSI) management practices.

In April 2012 ORIMA Research was commissioned by the OAIC to conduct a survey of Australian Government agencies on the management and publication of public sector information. This was run in conjunction with research into the compliance with the Information Publication Scheme (IPS). The questionnaire was divided into two parts – Part A ‘Compliance with IPS obligations’ and Part B ‘Management and publication of public sector information’. The questionnaire was designed in the most part by the IPS and PSI Project Teams at the OAIC, with some consultation from ORIMA Research. This is a report of the results from Part B of the survey.

Part B of the questionnaire gathered information regarding the range of public sector information that is held by agencies, as well as their policies on open access to information, engaging the community, discoverability, reuse rights and challenges that agencies may be facing by publishing public sector information. Brought together, the results should help build a picture of the types of public sector information that is held by agencies across the Australian Government, and an understanding of whether that information is published in a way that facilitates reuse by the community. The questionnaire was also designed to help identify areas in which agencies could benefit from assistance or further guidance from the OAIC.

The findings are also expected to form part of further consultation with agencies, where relevant issues highlighted by the survey findings will be further explored in a series of focus groups run in mid-2012. The research is also intended as a benchmarking tool and a comparative survey is expected to occur in early 2014.

Methodology

The 2012 IPS and PSI Survey of Australian Government Agencies was conducted online between 30 April and 11 May 2012. Largely to give agencies more time to approve their responses through the appropriate clearance channels, fieldwork was extended until 17 May.

The in-scope sample was a list of all prescribed bodies subject to the FOI Act (‘agencies’)– Ministers were excluded. A total of 245 agencies were contacted, of which 191 responded. This produced a very strong response rate of 78%.

Before fieldwork, a communication from the Australian Information Commissioner, Professor John McMillan, was sent to agency heads and the FOI contact to inform them of

the upcoming survey and to ask them to update their details if needed. OAIC provided ORIMA Research with a database of contact details for the IPS representative of that agency and this was maintained and updated by ORIMA throughout the survey.

At the start of the fieldwork period, all nominated contacts were sent an invitation email containing the survey link and a unique password for their agency. Reminder emails were sent to non-responding agencies on 7 and 10 May, and reminder telephone calls were made on 16 and 17 May to encourage participation.

After a preliminary data review, follow up telephone calls were made on 22 May to ask selected agencies to verify their responses were complete and certified.

During fieldwork, some agencies notified ORIMA Research that they were responding to the survey on behalf of smaller agencies within their portfolio. This has been reflected in the data, with each of these smaller agencies treated as a separate response. In these cases, the smaller agency responses were identical to the larger agency responses as the parent agency is responsible for the management and implementation of IPS and PSI obligations. A list of these occurrences is provided at Appendix E.

Note that some data used in this analysis has been sourced through external resources. In particular, data regarding the number of FOI requests received by the agency during the 2010-11 financial year and the total FOI expenditure for the 2010-11 financial year were taken from the 2010-11 FOI Annual Report at Appendix A and Appendix J (rather than the survey questions on these issues).

Guide to reading the results tables

q56. Does your agency routinely apply metadata to the public sector information it publishes on the internet?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	93	48.69109948	49.20634921	49.20634921
	No	80	41.88481675	42.32804233	91.53439153
	Not applicable	16	8.376963351	8.465608466	100
	Total	189	98.95287958	100	
Missing	System	2	1.047120419		
Total		191	100		

↑
All categories were selected at least once in this example. See Appendix A for a full list of response options available for each question.

↑
This column reports **numbers** of respondents.

↑
This column converts the number in the "Frequency" column into a **percentage of all respondents** (n=191).

↑
This column converts the number in the "Frequency" column into a **percentage of respondents who provided a response** (in this case, n=189, because 2 respondents did not answer the question ('Missing – System'))

↑
This column successively adds percentages in the "Valid Percent" column. For some questions this provides a useful "at a glance" view – for instance, in this example it tells us that 92% of respondents thought this question was applicable to them (i.e. selected either "Yes" or "No").

Appendix A: Questionnaire



Australian Government

Office of the Australian Information Commissioner

Office of the Australian Information Commissioner

Information Publication Scheme and Public Sector Information Survey of Australian Government Agencies

May 2012

Final

Introduction

Background to the Information Publication Scheme (IPS) and Public Sector Information Survey

The *Australian Information Commissioner Act 2010* and the *Freedom of Information Amendment (Reform) Act 2010* were enacted in May 2010.

Those Acts implemented substantial reforms to the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act). The reforms have been guided by the principle that information held by the Government (public sector information) *'is to be managed for public purposes, and is a national resource'* (FOI Act s3 (3)).

In July 2010, the Government made the Declaration of Open Government, signalling its commitment to *'open government based on a culture of engagement, built on better access to and use of government held information, and sustained by the innovative use of technology'*.

A core element of managing Government information as a national resource, and of open government, is making public sector information open and accessible. In May 2011, the OAIC released the Principles on Open Public Sector Information. The Principles set out the central values of open public sector information: information should be accessible without charge, based on open standards, easily discoverable, understandable, machine-readable, and freely reusable and transformable. Australian Government agencies are urged to embed the Principles in their policies and practices to become confident and proactive publishers of information.

The Information Public Scheme (IPS)

The reforms to the FOI Act included the implementation of the Information Publication Scheme (IPS), established by s8 of the FOI Act. Under the IPS, from 1 May 2011, Australian Government agencies subject to the FOI Act are required to proactively publish specific categories of public sector information on their websites. In particular:

- Section 8(1) of the FOI Act requires agencies to prepare an Agency IPS plan
- Section 8(2) requires agencies to proactively publish specified categories of information, including the Agency IPS Plan (Specified categories of information), and
- Section 8(4) provides that agencies may publish other information that they hold, in addition to the information required to be published under s8(2) (Additional Government information). Section 8(4) could cover the rest of an agency's public sector information that is not specifically required to be published under s8(2). However, in practice, it is likely not practicable (or appropriate) for an agency to attempt to publish all of its holdings of public sector information. Each agency therefore has the discretion to identify which Additional Government information it considers can be published.

This specific public sector information is known as an Agency's IPS Entry. An Agency's IPS Entry is made up of three components:

1. Agency IPS plan (ss 8(1) and 8(2)(a)).
2. Information required to be published under the IPS (s8(2)).
3. Other Information to be published under the IPS (s 8(4)).

What is this survey about?

This survey gathers information about two important areas of recent activity for all Australian Government agencies subject to the FOI Act – compliance with IPS obligations and a more general consideration of the range of public sector information held by agencies.

The survey is accordingly divided into two parts. Part A assesses compliance with the five key IPS assessment criteria set out in the FOI Guidelines (see Para 13.134 and www.oaic.gov.au/publications/agency_resources/ips_compliance_program.html).

Part B contains questions that will help to build a picture of the types of public sector information that are held and published across all Australian Government agencies subject to the FOI Act.

Why is the OAIC doing this survey?

Compliance with the IPS is an ongoing statutory obligation for agencies. The survey will look at a number of key activities that would have occurred during the agency implementation of the IPS, such as the development of an Agency Plan, IPS governance arrangements and the IPS Entry itself. Part A of the survey is one of the key OAIC IPS compliance activities, and all agencies will be assessed against the five key IPS assessment criteria (see link above for more information).

Under the IPS, a range of ‘Other Information’ may also be published under s8(4) of the FOI Act. This ‘Other information’ will be a specific identified subset of the entire public sector information held by an Agency, which is examined in the Part B of this survey.

What do I need to do as the primary survey contact officer?

The primary contact identified by the agency to the OAIC for the survey is expected to coordinate a response across relevant areas of the agency to ensure the survey is completed and submitted on time.

When does the survey start and finish?

The fieldwork for the survey will begin on Monday 30th April 2012. Responses need to be completed by Friday 11th May 2012.

How will the information be used?

The information collected in response to Part A will be used by the OAIC to develop a national level report on IPS Compliance across all Australian Government agencies subject to the FOI Act.

The information collected by Part B will be used to prepare a report on the public sector information landscape in Australia.

Instructions

How should the survey be completed?

1. Read each question carefully.
2. Where options have been provided, select the response that represents the answer you want to give. For example, if your agency has prepared and published an IPS Plan, mark option 1 as shown below:

	Yes	No
5. Has your agency prepared and published an IPS Plan?	1 [Go to q4]	2

3. Where multiple answers apply, select each applicable answer.
25. How is this specific training on IPS obligations provided? [Multiple response]
 - 1 Specific formal training
 - 2 Self-paced online
 - 3 On the job
 - 4 Other (please specify) _____

Further Information

All queries regarding completing the survey should be directed to Monica O'Neill of ORIMA Research.

telephone: (02) 6175 1000

email: monica.o'neill@orima.com

Definitions [to be hyperlinked throughout the survey when defined words are used]
 [Do not include on the introductory page. Please skip straight from the 'Further Information' section to the first question of the survey.]

Access	: Where public sector information is made available, whether for free or for a charge, under licensing conditions or in formats which do not facilitate reuse. See also 'open access'.
AGLS	: A metadata standard based on Dublin Core, formerly known as Australian Government Locator Service: www.agls.gov.au
ANZLIC	: A metadata standard developed by the Spatial Information Council for Australia and New Zealand (formerly known as Australia New Zealand Land Information Council): www.anzlic.org.au/Publications/Metadata+Project/default.aspx
Content:	: Public content often has characteristics of being: static (i.e., it is an established record), held by the public sector rather than being directly generated by it (e.g., cultural archives, artistic works where third-party rights may be important), not directly associated with the functioning of government, and not necessarily associated with commercial uses but having other public good purposes (e.g., culture, education).
Creative Commons BY standard	: A licence which lets others distribute, remix, tweak, and build upon an author's work, even commercially, as long as they credit the author for the original creation. It is the most accommodating of the Creative Commons licences .
Data:	: The representation of facts, concepts or instructions in a formalised (consistent and agreed) manner suitable for communication, interpretation or processing by human or automatic means. Typically comprised of numbers, words or images. The format and presentation of data may vary with the context in which it is used. Data is not 'information' until it is utilised in a particular context for a particular purpose.
Disclosure Log:	: Information published by an agency or a minister that has been released in response to each FOI access request, subject to certain exceptions (s 11C of the FOI Act). Please refer to Part 14 of the FOI Guidelines .
Information asset:	: Information in the form of a core strategic asset required to meet organisational outcomes and relevant legislative and administrative requirements.
Information asset management framework	: An asset management framework brings together key corporate planning activities and asset management. Asset management involves developing a process to manage, demand and guide the acquisition, use and disposal of assets. This process is intended to maximise service delivery potential and manage risks and costs over an asset's lifecycle. Please refer to Part 13 of the FOI Guidelines
Information asset register	: In accordance with Principle 5 of the <i>Principles of Open Public Sector Information</i> , an information asset register is a central, publically-available list of an agency's information assets intended to increase the discoverability and reusability of agency information assets by both internal and external users.



Information	: Any collection of data that is processed, analysed, interpreted, classified or communicated in order to serve a useful purpose, present fact or represent knowledge in any medium or form. This includes presentation in electronic (digital), print, audio, video, image, graphical, cartographic, physical sample, textual or numerical form.
Information Publication Scheme (IPS)	: Part 2 of the FOI Act establishes the Information Publication Scheme (IPS) for Australian Government agencies subject to the FOI Act. The IPS commenced on 1 May 2011 and requires agencies to proactively publish specific categories (set out in s 8(2)) of public sector information on their websites. Please refer to Part 13 of the FOI Guidelines .
IPS	: Information Publication Scheme (see above).
IPS information register	: An IPS information register could include the following information [with respect to information published under the IPS]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • which agency business area owns a particular document • when the document was last updated • the formats in which the document is available and the file size • if the document is not published online, who may be contacted within the agency to arrange public access and the number of requests that have been received • categories of information that were considered for publication under the IPS but were not published under s 8C (because the document contains exempt matter or publication is prohibited or restricted by an enactment). Please refer to Part 13 of the FOI Guidelines .
Linked data	: A model of publishing data online where relationships between the datasets are specified at a technical level using open standards (as opposed to publishing a collection of separate, unconnected datasets). This increases the ability of humans and machines to discover and understand the data.
Machine readable	: Machine readable data can be understood by machines through interpretation of the accompanying metadata. Releasing data in a machine readable format increases its discoverability and usability. Formats such as Microsoft Word and PDF, while understandable by humans, are not likely to be highly machine-readable.
Metadata	: Data that defines and describes other data, allowing users to find, manage, control and understand that data. For more information about metadata as it applies to public sector information, refer to the advice on Publishing Public Sector Information contained in the Australian Government Web Guide .
Open access	: Where public sector information is available at zero price under licensing terms and in formats that allow users to copy, use, transmit and reuse the public sector information from its original form.
Open and standards-based formats	: Electronic formats defined by open standards.



Open standard	: A form of technology that has been documented and is available for reuse on different platforms without proprietary restrictions. Proprietary formats could include DOC or DOCX, XLS or XLSX, PDF, ESRI or RTF. Open formats could include HMTL, XML, CSV, RDF, KML/KMZ, SHP, TAB or MID/MIF.
Public sector information:	: Data, information or content that is generated, created, collected, processed, preserved, maintained, disseminated, or funded by (or for) the Government or public institutions.
Reuse/Re-User	: 'Reuse' refers to the process of taking public sector information and modifying it to create something new. Someone undertaking reuse is known as a 'reuser'. Examples include converting public sector information into an alternate form, or using it as the basis of a new application. Although reuse of public sector information occurs within Government, the questions in this survey are concerned with reuse of public sector information by the community. The OAIC will address public sector information reuse within Government separately.
Structured data	: Any data kept in an electronic record, where each piece of information has an assigned format and meaning, so that the data is in a form that can be easily used and manipulated. Relational databases and spreadsheets are examples of structured data. In contrast, a document containing free-form text that discusses the data contained in a spreadsheet would be 'unstructured data'.
WCAG 2.0	: Web Content Accessibility Guidelines version 2.0 , published by the Worldwide Web Consortium and endorsed for all Australian Government websites.
Web 2.0	: A term referring to technologies that encourage online discussion, sharing and collaboration. In a public sector information context, this could include online ratings/feedback mechanisms associated with an agency's public sector information (such as the mechanisms available through data.gov.au), or the use of social media to engage with users about what public sector information to publish and agency publication practices.

The Principles on Open Public Sector Information	
Principle 1	Information held by Australian Government agencies is a valuable national resource. If there is no legal need to protect the information it should be open to public access. Information publication enhances public access. Agencies should use information technology to disseminate public sector information, applying a presumption of openness and adopting a proactive publication stance.
Principle 2	Australian Government policy requires agencies to engage the community online in policy design and service delivery. This should apply to agency information publication practices. Agencies should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> consult the community in deciding what information to publish and about agency publication practices



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • welcome community feedback about the quality, completeness, usefulness and accuracy of published information • respond promptly to comments received from the community and to requests for information • employ Web 2.0 tools to support community consultation.
Principle 3	<p>Australian Government agencies should manage information as a core strategic asset. A senior executive ‘information champion’ or knowledge officer in the agency should be responsible for information management and governance, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing leadership on agency compliance with the Information Publication Scheme and Disclosure Log • ensuring agency compliance with legislative and policy requirements on information management and publication • managing agency information to ensure its integrity, security and accessibility • instigating strategic planning on information resource management • ensuring community consultation on agency information policy and publication practices. <p>The senior officer should be supported by an information governance body that may include people from outside the agency.</p>
Principle 4	<p>Effective information management requires agencies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintain an asset inventory or register of the agency’s information • identify the custodian of each information holding and the responsibilities of that officer • train staff in information management • establish clear procedures and lines of authority for decisions on information publication and release • decide if information should be prepared for publication at the time it is created and the form of publication • document known limitations on data quality • identify data that must be managed in accordance with legislative and legal requirements, including requirements relating to data security and protection of personal information, intellectual property, business confidentiality and legal professional privilege • protect information against inappropriate or unauthorised use, access or disclosure • preserve information for an appropriate period of time based on sound archival practices.

Principle 5	<p>The economic and social value of public sector information can be enhanced by publication and information sharing. This requires that information can easily be discovered and used by the community and other stakeholders. To support this objective agencies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • publish an up-to-date information asset register • ensure that information published online is in an open and standards-based format and is machine-readable • attach high quality metadata to information so that it can be easily located and linked to similar information using web search applications • publish information in accordance with the <i>Web Content Accessibility Guidelines</i> version 2 (WCAG 2.0) endorsed by the Australian Government in November 2009.
Principle 6	<p>The economic and social value of public sector information is enhanced when it is made available for reuse on open licensing terms. The <i>Guidelines on Licensing Public Sector Information for Australian Government Agencies</i> require agencies to decide licensing conditions when publishing information online. The default condition should be the Creative Commons BY standard, as recommended in the <i>Intellectual Property Principles for Australian Government Agencies</i>, that apply to agencies subject to the <i>Financial and Management Accountability Act 1997</i>. Additional guidance on selecting an appropriate licence is given in the Australian Government Open Access and Licensing Framework (AUSGOAL).</p>
Principle 7	<p>The FOI Act requires agencies to facilitate public access to information at the lowest reasonable cost. This principle applies when information is provided upon request or is published by an agency. Other Acts also authorise charges for specific documents or information access. Agencies can reduce the cost of public access by publishing information online, especially information that is routinely sought by the public. Charges that may be imposed by an agency for providing access should be clearly explained in an agency policy that is published and regularly reviewed.</p>
Principle 8	<p>Agency decision making about information publication should be transparent. This can be supported, within the agency's information governance framework, by an enquiry and complaints procedure for the public to raise issues about agency publication and access decisions. The procedure should be published, explain how enquiries and complaints will be handled, set timeframes for responding, identify possible remedies and complaint outcomes, and require that written reasons be provided in complaint resolution.</p>

Thank you for taking the time to complete the survey.



Agency Details

A. Demographic Details

[This question is for hardcopy questionnaires only and will not be included in the online survey]

What is the name of your agency?

.....
.....

[This question is for hardcopy questionnaires only and will not be included in the online survey]

What is your agency's portfolio?

.....
.....

1. How many staff were employed by your agency as at 30 June 2011?

Note: Please calculate this as a head count of staff, not full-time equivalent.

.....

2. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?

(Use your Agency's input to the FOI Annual Report 2010-2011 as a reference)

[Please answer all fields]

1 Personal (please specify) n= _____

2 Other (please specify) n= _____

3 Total (please specify) n= _____

3. What was your agency's total FOI expenditure for the 2010-11 financial year? (Use your Agency's input to the FOI Annual Report 2010-2011 as a reference)

[Single response]

1 \$.....

2 Don't know

4. Please provide the following information:

Note: This will only be used if we need to contact you to clarify any of your survey responses.

[Please answer all fields]

a. Contact officer's name	
b. Contact phone number	
c. Contact email address	

B. Agency IPS Plan (Criterion One)

The FOI Act requires all agencies to publish an IPS plan on their website (s 8).

The FOI Guidelines, paragraph 13.11 ('Agency Plan') specifies what should be included in the Agency Plan.

i. Agency IPS Plan Prepared and Published

	Yes	No
5. Has your agency prepared and published an Agency IPS Plan?	1 [Go to q8]	2

	Yes	No
6. If your agency has not prepared an Agency IPS Plan for publication, is your agency currently preparing one?	1 [Go to q8]	2

7. Why is your agency not preparing an Agency IPS Plan for publication?

[If No to q6 then go to q13]

ii. Agency Plan follows OAIC structure and content recommendations

The FOI Guidelines, paragraph 13.14 ('Structure and contents of the agency plan') recommends that agencies use the following 5 standardised headings in their agency plans:

- establishing and administering the agency's IPS entry
- IPS information architecture
- Information required to be published under the IPS
- Other information to be published under the IPS
- IPS compliance review

8. Does your Agency IPS Plan use the five standard recommended headings as specified in Part 13 of the FOI Guidelines? [Single response]

- 1 Yes – All [Go to q10]
- 2 Yes – Some
- 3 No – we do not use any of the five standard headings

9. Why does your agency not use (all of) these headings?

iii. Update and maintenance of agency plan

The FOI Guidelines, paragraph 13.15 ('Establishing and administering an agency's IPS entry') recommends that the agency plan address the following 7 matters:

10. Does your Agency IPS Plan specify/address the:	Yes	No	Not applicable
a. ...senior executive officer responsible for leading the agency's work on IPS compliance?	1	2	
b. ...resources allocated to establishing and administering the agency's IPS entry?	1	2	
c. ...process/ timetable for identifying operational information required under s 8(2), additional information under s 8(4), and for revising IPS entry?	1	2	
d. ...measures being taken to ensure that the agency's IPS entry is accurate, up-to-date and complete?	1	2	
e. ...measures (if any) being taken to improve the agency's information asset management framework to support its IPS compliance?	1	2	3
f. ...whether the agency has developed an internal IPS information register (see paragraph 13.19)?	1	2	
g. ...details of access charges (if any) imposed for accessing information published under the IPS as well as how charges will be calculated (see paragraph 13.126)?	1	2	

	Yes	No
11. Do you have a timetable for formally reviewing your Agency IPS Plan? (see paragraph 13.12)	1	2 [Go to q13]
12. If you have a timetable, how often is a review of the Agency IPS Plan undertaken? [Single response]		
1 At least every 6 months		
2 At least every 12 months		
3 Only where significant IPS changes occur		
4 Don't know/ Can't say		

C. IPS Governance and Administration (Criterion Two)

This section checks whether your agency has established an appropriate governance and administration framework to support the implementation and maintenance of the IPS. The framework should include:

- appropriate IPS policies, business processes and procedures to guide the IPS within the agency;
- clear allocation of responsibility for the implementation, ongoing maintenance and compliance review and reporting associated with the IPS;
- the appointment of a senior executive within the agency responsible for leading the agency's work on IPS compliance;
- establishing appropriate information management processes to facilitate identification and publication of IPS documents; and
- measures to ensure that agency staff are aware of and understand IPS requirements.

NOTE: Any reference to procedures in this survey is a reference to written procedures.

i. Governance/ structural arrangements have been made

	Yes	No
13. Has your agency appointed a senior executive officer with responsibility for leading the agency's work on IPS compliance?	1	2 [go to q15]

14. What are the senior executive officer's details?
Note: Please record their name, position or role details.

.....

.....

.....

[If q13 = Yes, go to q16]

15. Why has your agency not appointed a senior executive officer with responsibility for leading the agency's work on IPS compliance?

.....

.....

.....

	Yes	No
16. Does your agency have a formal IPS governance structure? (e.g. IPS Steering Committee)	1	2 [go to q18]

17. What type(s) of formal IPS governance structure(s) does your agency have? [Multiple response]
- 1 Steering Committee
 - 2 Working Group
 - 3 Other (please specify) _____

[If q16 = Yes, go to q19]

18. Why does your agency not have a formal IPS governance structure?
-
-
-

ii. IPS policies and procedures have been established

19. Are policies and/or procedures in place to:		Yes	No
a.	identify and prepare documents for IPS publication?	1	2
b.	publish IPS documents?	1	2

iii. Resources allocated to IPS functions

20. What is the number of staff performing IPS functions and duties in your agency?
 Note: Please calculate this as a head count of staff, **not** full-time equivalent.
 n= _____

iv. Staff training undertaken/ staff awareness developed

		Yes	No
21.	Has responsibility for staff training and awareness of IPS obligations within the agency been assigned?	1	2 [go to q23]

22. What is the name of the area within your agency that has been assigned this responsibility?
-
-

		Yes	No
23.	Does your induction training for new staff include information on the IPS?	1	2

	Yes	No
24. Does your agency provide staff with other specific training on IPS obligations?	1	2 [go to q27]
25. How is this specific training on IPS obligations provided? [Multiple response]		
1 Specific formal training		
2 Self-paced online		
3 On the job		
4 Other (please specify) _____		

[If only one option is selection in q25 go to q27]

26. What is the **main way** that staff are trained in their IPS obligations? [Single response]
- 1 Specific formal training
 - 2 Self-paced online
 - 3 On the job
 - 4 Other (please specify) _____



D. IPS Entry (Criterion Three)

Reforms to the FOI Act require Australian Government agencies from 1 May 2011 to publish the categories of information specified below.

i. Information required to be published

27. Has your agency published on its website details of:		Yes	No
a.	Its organisational structure?	1	2
b.	The agency's functions and decision making powers?	1	2
c.	Appointments of agency officers made under Acts (other than APS employees within the meaning of the Public Service Act 1999)?	1	2
d.	Annual reports prepared by the agency for Parliament?	1	2
e.	Consultation arrangements for members of the public to comment on specific policy proposals for which the agency is responsible?	1	2
f.	Information in documents to which the agency routinely gives access in response to requests under Part III of the FOI Act (with exceptions)?	1	2
g.	Information held by the agency that it routinely provides to the Parliament in response to requests and orders from the Parliament?	1	2
h.	Contact details for FOI information or documents?	1	2
i.	Operational information (as defined in s 8A of the FOI Act)?	1	2

ii. Other information to be published under the IPS

The FOI Act (s 8(4)) provides that agencies may publish other information as part of the IPS. The FOI Guidelines paragraph 13.106 ('Other Information to be published under the IPS') advises that agencies are generally best placed to identify other information that should be published under s 8(4).

In doing so, agencies should strive to implement the objects of the FOI Act, which declare that information held by government is a national resource that should be managed for public purposes.

		Yes	No
28.	Does your agency have a mechanism for identifying other information that could be published under the IPS?	1	2

iii. Exceptions – personal and business information

The FOI Act (s 8(2)(g)(i), (ii)) provides that an agency is not required to publish personal or business information as part of its IPS entry if it would be unreasonable to publish that information ((see the FOI Guidelines (paragraph 13.69)). Agencies will generally not publish information given to an individual or business applicant in response to an FOI request that is personal to that applicant. Where information is not published because an exception applies, the Information Commissioner encourages agencies to record this in an IPS information register, including the title of the document to which an exception applies and the reason it was not published under the IPS. Capturing this information may help an agency when it reviews its IPS compliance, or responds to any complaints to the Information Commissioner about its IPS compliance.

	Yes	No	Not applicable
29. Has your agency, in one or more particular instances, made a decision not to publish information under the IPS due to the personal or business information exception under s 8(2)(g)(i) or (ii)?	1	2 [Go to q31]	3 [Go to q31]
30. Was the particular decision not to publish information recorded in your agency’s IPS information register?	1	2	

iv. Fees and charges

Subject to a limited exception, information published under the IPS must be available free of charge to the community. An agency can charge for information under the IPS only where the information cannot be downloaded from a website, and the agency has incurred specific reproduction or incidental costs in giving a person access to that information under the IPS (s 8D(4)). The details of the charge must be published under the IPS before any charge is imposed (s 8D(5)).

'Non-web based' documents or information refers to materials that cannot be accessed or downloaded directly from a website. For example, a voice recording held by an agency may not be easily or readily converted into an electronic format that the Agency can make available for publication/ downloading from a website.

- 31. Does your agency charge for information required (s 8(2)) or permitted (s 8(4)) to be published under the IPS? [Single response]
 - 1 Yes - Required only
 - 2 Yes - Permitted only
 - 3 Yes - both
 - 4 No [go to q36]

	Yes	No
32. Does your agency use the FOI Charges Regulations for calculating and imposing a charge for access under the IPS?	1	2

	Yes	No
33. Is the charge for providing access to information that cannot be downloaded from a website?	1	2
	Yes	No
34. Is the charge for reimbursing the agency for specific reproduction (or other incidental) costs associated with giving access?	1	2
	Yes	No
35. Are details of these charges published on your agency's website?	1	2

E. IPS Information Architecture (Criterion Four)

i. Use of recommended standardised headings and structure

The FOI Act specifies the information an agency must publish under the IPS, but not the format of publication. The FOI Act does not require that agencies use the headings or language specified in s 8(2). The Information Commissioner has advised however that it will be easier for the public to locate information published by each agency under the IPS if there is a consistent presentation of information on agency websites. To this end, the FOI Guidelines (para 13.121)('Structure of agency IPS entry') recommends the use of 10 headings for the Agency Publication Framework.

36. Does your agency publish IPS information under the following standard headings?	Yes	No
a. Agency Plan - s 8(2)(a)	1	2
b. Who we are - ss 8(2)(b) and 8(2)(d)	1	2
c. What we do - ss 8(2)(c) and 8(2)(j)	1	2
d. Our reports and responses to Parliament - ss 8(2)(e) and 8(2)(h)	1	2
e. Routinely requested information and disclosure log - ss 8(2)(g) and 11C	1	2
f. Consultation arrangements - s 8(2)(f)	1	2
g. Our priorities - s 8(4)	1	2
h. Our finances - s 8(4)	1	2
i. Our lists - s 8(4)	1	2
j. Contact Us - s 8(2)(i)	1	2
k. Other (please specify all) _____	1	2

ii. Documents are easily discoverable and understandable

37. Does your agency website have:		Yes	No
a.	The OAIC IPS Icon visible on the homepage?	1	2
b.	A search function that can access information published within an agency's IPS entry?	1	2
c.	A mechanism in place to gather feedback from the community regarding whether IPS entries are easily discoverable and understandable?	1	2
d.	An alert service that can notify subscribers of new publications under the IPS or other developments in relation to the IPS?	1	2

iii. Documents are easily accessible and machine readable

The FOI Guidelines (paragraph 13.124) ('Accessibility') states that accessibility of published information by all members of the community is an important principle underlying the IPS. This principle is reinforced by three requirements:

- the Disability Discrimination Act 1992
- Government agencies are required to conform to Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0.
- The Australian Human Rights Commission has also published World Wide Web Access: Disability Discrimination Act Advisory Notes (Version 4.0) which echo the obligation on agencies to conform to WCAG 2.0.

WCAG 2.0 covers a wide range of recommendations for making Web content more accessible. Following the WCAG 2.0 guidelines will make content accessible to a wider range of people with disabilities and make Web content more usable to users in general.

38. Are some, most or all of the documents published by your agency under the IPS in a format (or multiple formats) that conform with WCAG 2.0 requirements? [\[Single response\]](#)
- 1 All documents
 - 2 Most documents
 - 3 Some documents
 - 4 No documents

F. Agency Compliance Review (Criterion Five)

Section 9(1) of the FOI Act requires that each agency complete a review of its IPS compliance by 1 May 2016. The review must be undertaken in conjunction with the Information Commissioner (see FOI Guidelines paragraph 13.131 - 'Review of agency IPS compliance'). Two early steps an agency can take to prepare for the IPS review are to have complaint handling arrangements in place and to join the Information Contact Officer Network (ICON). See FOI Guidelines paragraph 13.135 (Investigations and Complaints).

	Yes	No
39. Does your FOI Complaint handling procedure explain that a person may make a complaint about the agency's IPS?	1	2
40. How many complaints specifically related to the IPS has your agency received since 1 May 2011? n= _____		

The Information Contact Officer Network (ICON) is a network for FOI, IPS and Privacy Contact Officers in Australian Government agencies, Norfolk Island authorities and (for privacy only) ACT government agencies. ICON meetings provide Contact Officers with the opportunity to receive updates on the work of the OAIC and developments in the FOI, IPS and Privacy areas. If you are an FOI, IPS or Privacy Contact Officer and would like to join the network or update your contact details, email icon@oaic.gov.au or ring our Enquiries Line on 1300 363 992.

	Yes	No
41. Does your agency have a representative who attends the ICON (Information Contact Officer Network) forum run quarterly by the OAIC?	1	2
42. Do you have any further comments on your agency's experiences with the IPS?		

[This completes Part A of the survey in relation to the Information Publication Scheme.]

Part B – Management and publication of public sector information

Background

The Government 2.0 Taskforce report [Engage: Getting on with Government 2.0](#) envisaged a role for the OAIC in making public sector information open, accessible and reusable.

The OAIC has prepared two issues papers on open government matters: [Issues Paper 1: Towards an Australian Government Information Policy \(May 2010\)](#), and [Issues Paper 2: Understanding the Value of Public Sector Information in Australia \(November 2011\)](#).

The major proposal of Issues Paper 2 was that the OAIC conduct a survey of Australian Government agencies to gather consistent information across government and public sector information management practices.

About this part of the survey

Part B of this survey seeks general information about the management of public sector information by agencies, and the publication of other public sector information under s 8(4) of the FOI Act.

Your agency's responses to this part will help to build a picture of the types of public sector information that are held and published in a way that facilitates reuse by the community. The questions in this part of the survey will also identify areas in which agencies could benefit from assistance or further guidance.

Further consultation

The findings from this survey are expected to inform the development of a list of relevant issues by the OAIC that will be further explored in greater depth through a series of focus groups with publisher agencies to be run in mid-2012. This will allow discussion of the more complex or 'nuanced' issues that cannot be fully captured through a quantitative survey methodology.



G. Your agency's public sector information

This question will assist the OAIC to establish which agencies hold particular types of public sector information. This question concerns public sector information held by your agency regarding its functions, not information relating to the management of the agency (such as personnel, financial or corporate information).

43. Which of the following categories of information best describes the **main** type of public sector information held by your agency? [Single response]

Note: These domains are sourced from the OECD report *Digital Broadband Content: Public Sector Information and Content*. The different domains and the continuum of examples are provided for a convenient and consistent method of categorising public sector information, and are not intended to limit the scope of data, information and/or content agencies may hold.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Geographic
For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cartographic information • Land use information (cadastral data) • Spatial data / Geographical coordinates • Administrative and political boundaries • Topographical Information • Elevation data | <p>8 Natural Resources
For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biologic and ecologic information • Energy resource/consumption information • Geological and geophysical information |
| <p>2 Meteorological and Environmental
For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oceanographic data • Hydrographical data • Environmental (quality) data • Atmospheric data • Meteorological (weather) data | <p>9 Legal System
For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime/conviction data • Laws • Information on rights and duties • Information on legislation • Information on judicial decisions • Patent and trademark information |
| <p>3 Economic and Business
For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial information • Company or agency information • Economic and statistics • Industry and trade information | <p>10 Scientific and Research
For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University research • Publicly-funded research institutes • Governmental research |
| <p>4 Social
For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic information • Attitude surveys • Data on health/illness • Education and labour statistics | <p>11 Educational Content
For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Academic papers and studies • Lecture material |
| <p>5 Traffic and Transport
For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport network information • Traffic information • Transport statistics • Car registration data | <p>12 Political
For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governmental press releases • Local and national proceedings of governments • White papers |
| <p>6 Tourist and Leisure
For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hotel information • Tourism statistics • Entertainment (local and national) | <p>13 Cultural
For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum content • Gallery content • Archaeological sites • Library resources • Public service broadcast archives • Other public archives |

7 Agricultural, Farming, Forestry and Fisheries

For example:

- *Cropping/land use data*
- *Farm incomes/use of resources*
- *Fish farming/harvest information*
- *Live-stock data*



44. What other types of public sector information does your agency also hold? [Multiple response]

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Geographic
For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cartographic information • Land use information (cadastral data) • Spatial data / Geographical coordinates • Administrative and political boundaries • Topographical Information • Elevation data | <p>8 Natural Resources
For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biologic and ecologic information • Energy resource/consumption information • Geological and geophysical information |
| <p>2 Meteorological and Environmental
For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oceanographic data • Hydrographical data • Environmental (quality) data • Atmospheric data • Meteorological (weather) data | <p>9 Legal System
For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime/conviction data • Laws • Information on rights and duties • Information on legislation • Information on judicial decisions • Patent and trademark information |
| <p>3 Economic and Business
For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial information • Company or agency information • Economic and statistics • Industry and trade information | <p>10 Scientific and Research
For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University research • Publicly-funded research institutes • Governmental research |
| <p>4 Social
For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic information • Attitude surveys • Data on health/illness • Education and labour statistics | <p>11 Educational Content
For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Academic papers and studies • Lecture material |
| <p>5 Traffic and Transport
For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport network information • Traffic information • Transport statistics • Car registration data | <p>12 Political
For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governmental press releases • Local and national proceedings of governments • White papers |
| <p>6 Tourist and Leisure
For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hotel information • Tourism statistics • Entertainment (local and national) | <p>13 Cultural
For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum content • Gallery content • Archaeological sites • Library resources • Public service broadcast archives • Other public archives |
| <p>7 Agricultural, Farming, Forestry and Fisheries
For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cropping/land use data • Farm incomes/use of resources • Fish farming/harvest information • Live-stock data | |

H. Open access to information

Principle 1 of the OAIC [Principles on Open Public Sector Information](#) recommends that agencies adopt a default position of providing open access to public sector information and adopt a proactive publication stance.

It may be that your agency has documented strategies for increasing open access to its public sector information as part of a comprehensive information asset management framework, as part of its IPS activities, or as a separate document.

45. Has your agency adopted a **strategy** for increasing open access to public sector information held by your agency, in addition to the information required to be published in the IPS and Disclosure Log? [\[Single response\]](#)
- 1 Yes
 - 2 Under development
 - 3 No

Principle 1 also recommends that agencies should use information technology to disseminate public sector information.

46. Where on the internet does your agency publish public sector information? [\[Multiple response\]](#)
- 1 Agency website(s)
 - 2 Collection or catalogue
 - 3 Social media sites
 - 4 Other (Please specify) _____

[\[If option 2 'Collection or Catalogue' is NOT selected in q46, go to skip instruction above q48\]](#)

47. Which of the following collections or catalogues does your agency use to publish public sector information? [\[Multiple response\]](#)
- 1 Data.gov.au
 - 2 Australian National Data Service
 - 3 Australian Spatial Data Directory
 - 4 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
 - 5 Australian Social Science Data Archive
 - 6 Environmental Resources Information Network
 - 7 Other (Please specify) _____



[If option 3 'Social Media Sites' is NOT selected in q46, go to q49]

48. Which of the following social media sites does your agency use to publish public sector information? [Multiple response]

- 1 Facebook
- 2 Google +
- 2 Twitter
- 3 Flickr
- 4 YouTube
- 5 Wikipedia
- 6 Other (Please specify) _____



I. Engaging the community

Principle 2 of the OAIC *Principles on Open Public Sector Information* notes that Australian Government policy requires agencies to engage the community online in policy design and service delivery, and recommends that agencies consult the community in deciding what information to publish.

The following question relates to the public sector information that is other than the information required to be published in the IPS and Disclosure Log.

49. Does your agency have a **mechanism** for identifying other information that could be published? [\[Single response\]](#)
- 1 Yes
 - 2 Under development
 - 3 No [\[go to q51\]](#)

50. Does your agency have a mechanism for identifying additional information that is:		Yes	No
a.	Of interest to clients and industry stakeholders?	1	2
b.	Of interest to the general community?	1	2
c.	In public demand and held by your agency?	1	2

J. Discoverability

Principle 5 of the OAIC [Principles on Open Public Sector Information](#) provides that public sector information should be discoverable, and recommends that agencies maintain an ‘information asset register’ to assist agencies in managing information assets, and the community to locate and use them.

[Part 13 of the FOI Guidelines](#) similarly recommends that agencies maintain an ‘IPS information register’. The register may be:

- a single register that encompasses information required to be published in the IPS, as well as additional public sector information held by the agency, or
- separate registers for information that is required to be published in the IPS, and other public sector information.

	Yes	No
51. Does your agency maintain an information asset register?	1	2 [go to q54]

- 52. What kind of information assets does your information asset register cover? [Single response]
 - 1 Information required to be published in the IPS
 - 2 Other public sector information
 - 3 Both

- 53. Does your agency make this register available on your website? [Single response]
 - 1 Yes (Please provide web address of the register: _____)
 - 2 No

[If q51 = Yes, go to q55]

	Yes	No
54. Does your agency intend to develop an information asset register in the next 12 months?	1	2

Principle 5 of the OAIC [Principles on Open Public Sector Information](#) recommends that agencies publish information in open and standards-based formats.

- 55. Over the last 12 months, how much of the public sector information that your agency has published has been in an open and standards-based format? [Single response]
 - 1 All of the information
 - 2 Most of the information
 - 3 Some of the information
 - 4 None of the information
 - 5 Not sure / not applicable

Principle 5 also recommends that agencies attach high quality metadata to information so that it can be easily located and linked to similar information using standard web search applications.

	Yes	No	Not applicable
56. Does your agency routinely apply metadata to the public sector information it publishes on the internet?	1	2 [go to q58]	3 [go to q58]
57. If your agency routinely applies metadata, please indicate which of the following metadata standards your agency uses: [Multiple response]			
1	AGLS		
2	ANZLIC		
3	Other (Please specify) _____		

K. Reuse rights

Principle 6 of the OAIC *Principles on Open Public Sector Information* states that the economic and social value of public sector information is enhanced when it is made available for reuse on open licensing terms, and recommends that agencies adopt a default position of releasing public sector information under the Creative Commons BY standard.

Principle 6 is consistent with the Australian Government Intellectual Property Manual published by the Attorney-General’s Department, which advises that public sector information should be licensed by agencies under the Creative Commons BY standard as the default.

	Yes	No
58. Does your agency have a default position of releasing public sector information under the Creative Commons BY standard?	1 [go to q61]	2
	Yes	No
59. Does your agency have a default position of making public sector information available for re-use on open licensing terms?	1 [go to q61]	2
	Yes	No
60. Does your agency intend to adopt a default position of releasing public sector information under the Creative Commons BY standard or other open licensing terms that facilitate re-use in the next 12 months?	1	2
61. In the last 12 months, approximately how much of the public sector information that your agency has published been under open licensing terms (including under the Creative Commons BY standard) that facilitate reuse? [Single response]		
1 All of the information		
2 Most of the information		
3 Some of the information		
4 None of the information		
5 Not sure / not applicable		

L. Challenges publishing public sector information

The OAIC *Principles on Open Public Sector Information* list 8 principles to guide Australian Government agencies in building a culture of proactive information disclosure and community engagement. The following questions identify areas in which agencies may face challenges in publishing public sector information and could benefit from assistance or further guidance.

62. Which Principle does your agency find the **most** challenging to implement? [Single response]
 [The following subsections (1.1, 1.2 etc) will expand and collapse based on the relevant Principle being selected by the respondent]
- 1 Principle 1 – Open access to information – a default position
 - 1.1 Obtaining sufficient budgetary resources to enable open access to public sector information
 - 1.2 Identifying information, in addition to the information required to be published in the IPS and Disclosure Log that can be published
 - 1.3 Transitioning to a culture of open access and proactive publication
 - 1.4 Producing a plan or strategies for increasing open access to public sector information
 - 1.5 Ensuring compliance with privacy and secrecy requirements when publishing public sector information
 - 1.6 Other (Please specify) _____
 - 2 Principle 2 – Engaging the community
 - 2.1 Identifying re-users
 - 2.2 Collaborating with re-users
 - 2.3 Employing Web 2.0 tools to support community consultation
 - 2.4 Establishing effective processes to consult the community regarding what information to publish
 - 2.5 Establishing channels for re-users to provide feedback about the quality, completeness, usefulness and accuracy of published information
 - 2.6 Establishing processes to respond in a timely manner to requests and feedback received from the community
 - 2.7 Other (Please specify) _____
 - 3 Principle 3 – Effective information governance
 - 3.1 Establishing an appropriate focal point, officer, or centralised department that is responsible for furthering open access to public sector information
 - 3.2 Instigating strategic planning on information resource management
 - 3.3 Other (Please specify) _____
 - 4 Principle 4 – Robust information asset management
 - 4.1 Establishment and maintenance of an information asset register
 - 4.2 Providing up-to-date staff training in information management
 - 4.3 Establishing clear procedures and lines of authority for decisions on information release and publication
 - 4.4 Other (Please specify) _____
 - 5 Principle 5 – Discoverable and useable information
 - 5.1 Providing information in an open and standards based format
 - 5.2 Attaching high-quality metadata to information for discoverability
 - 5.3 Ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0
 - 5.4 Indexing or cataloguing information for discoverability
 - 5.5 Publishing information in machine readable format
 - 5.6 Maintaining structured data for publishing

- 5.7 Maintaining linked data for publishing
- 5.8 Agency costs (including staff time) associated with ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0
- 5.9 Other (Please specify) _____
- 6 Principle 6 – Clear reuse rights
 - 6.1 Transitioning towards Creative Commons ‘BY’ standard as a default position
 - 6.2 Determining appropriate open licences that will enable the re-use of information
 - 6.3 Determining whether public sector information is able to be released under open licensing conditions
 - 6.4 Agency costs (including staff time) associated with administering licences
 - 6.5 Other (Please specify) _____
- 7 Principle 7 – Appropriate charging for access
 - 7.1 Establishing an appropriate and transparent charging regime(s) for your agency
 - 7.2 Agency costs (including staff time) of administering charging regime
 - 7.3 Other (Please specify) _____
- 8 Principle 8 – Transparent enquiry and complaints processes
 - 8.1 Establishing appropriate and transparent enquires and complaint processes
 - 8.2 Responding to enquiries and complaints
 - 8.3 Other (Please specify) _____

63. Why does your agency find this Principle and its component the **most** challenging to implement?

.....

.....

.....

[Please disable the subsection selected as an answer in q62 as an option in q64]

64. Using the list below, what are the **other** challenging issues your agency faces when publishing public sector information in addition to the information required to be published in the IPS and Disclosure Log? [Select up to 4]

Open Access to information

- 1 Obtaining sufficient budgetary resources to enable open access to public sector information
- 2 Identifying information, in addition to the information required to be published in the IPS and Disclosure Log that can be published
- 3 Transitioning to a culture of open access and proactive publication
- 4 Producing a plan or strategies for increasing open access to public sector information
- 5 Ensuring compliance with privacy and secrecy requirements when publishing public sector information

Engaging the community

- 6 Identifying re-users
- 7 Collaborating with re-users
- 8 Employing Web 2.0 tools to support community consultation

Discoverable and useable information

- 18 Providing information in an open and standards based format
- 19 Attaching high-quality metadata to information for discoverability
- 20 Ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0
- 21 Indexing or cataloguing information for discoverability
- 22 Publishing information in machine readable format
- 23 Maintaining structured data for publishing
- 24 Maintaining linked data for publishing
- 25 Agency costs (including staff time) associated with ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0

Clear reuse rights

- 9 Establishing effective processes to consult the community regarding what information to publish
- 10 Establishing channels for re-users to provide feedback about the quality, completeness, usefulness and accuracy of published information
- 11 Establishing processes to respond in a timely manner to requests and feedback received from the community

Effective information governance

- 12 Establishing an appropriate focal point, officer, or centralised department that is responsible for furthering open access to public sector information
- 13 Instigating strategic planning on information resource management

Robust information asset management

- 14 Establishment and maintenance of an information asset register
- 15 Providing up-to-date staff training in information management
- 16 Establishing clear procedures and lines of authority for decisions on information release and publication
- 17 Protecting information against inappropriate or unauthorised use, access or disclosure

- 26 Transitioning towards Creative Commons ‘BY’ standard as a default position

- 27 Determining appropriate open licences that will enable the re-use of information

- 28 Determining whether public sector information is able to be released under open licensing conditions

- 29 Agency costs (including staff time) associated with administering licences

Appropriate charging for access

- 30 Establishing an appropriate and transparent charging regime(s) for your agency

- 31 Agency costs (including staff time) of administering charging regime

Transparent enquiry and complaints processes

- 32 Establishing appropriate and transparent enquires and complaint processes

- 33 Responding to enquiries and complaints

65. Do you have any other comments regarding challenges or impediments to publication of public sector information?

.....

.....

.....

Appendix B: Overall Frequency Results

Office of the Australian Information Commissioner A. Demographic Details

Duplicate. Duplicate

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	51	26.7	26.7	26.7
	No	140	73.3	73.3	100.0
	Total	191	100.0	100.0	

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Micro agency	51	26.7	37.2	37.2
	Small agency	25	13.1	18.2	55.5
	Medium agency	33	17.3	24.1	79.6
	Large agency	24	12.6	17.5	97.1
	Very large agency	4	2.1	2.9	100.0
	Total	137	71.7	100.0	
Missing	System	54	28.3		
Total		191	100.0		

Portfolio. Which Portfolio does this agency fall under?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	10	5.2	5.2	5.2
	Attorney-General's	20	10.5	10.5	15.7
	Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy	6	3.1	3.1	18.8
	Climate Change and Energy Efficiency	1	.5	.5	19.4
	Defence	13	6.8	6.8	26.2
	Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	11	5.8	5.8	31.9
	Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs	8	4.2	4.2	36.1
	Finance and Deregulation	8	4.2	4.2	40.3
	Foreign Affairs and Trade	5	2.6	2.6	42.9
	Health and Ageing	30	15.7	15.7	58.6
	Human Services	2	1.0	1.0	59.7
	Immigration and Citizenship	2	1.0	1.0	60.7
	Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	13	6.8	6.8	67.5
	Infrastructure and Transport	6	3.1	3.1	70.7
	Prime Minister and Cabinet	15	7.9	7.9	78.5
	Regional Australia, Regional Development and Local Government	1	.5	.5	79.1
	Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities	16	8.4	8.4	87.4
	Treasury	20	10.5	10.5	97.9
	Veterans' Affairs	4	2.1	2.1	100.0
	Total	191	100.0	100.0	

Office of the Australian Information Commissioner A. Demographic Details

q2_\$_Total@. Volume of FOI requests

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None	80	41.9	45.2	45.2
	Low	39	20.4	22.0	67.2
	Medium	43	22.5	24.3	91.5
	High	12	6.3	6.8	98.3
	Very high	3	1.6	1.7	100.0
	Total	177	92.7	100.0	
Missing	System	14	7.3		
Total		191	100.0		

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?	137	0	106102	2240.88	10189.499
Valid N (listwise)	137				

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
q2_\$. Personal. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	177	0	7783	58.79	587.091
q2_\$. Other. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	177	0	577	21.43	63.664
q2_\$. Total. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	177	0	8057	80.21	611.185
Valid N (listwise)	177				

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
q3_\$. What was your agency's total FOI expenditure for the 2010-11 financial year?	97	\$.00	\$6,274,652.00	\$3.0655E5	\$9.05191E5
Valid N (listwise)	97				

q43. Which of the following categories of information best describes the main type of public sector information held by your agency?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Geographic	5	2.6	2.9	2.9
	Meteorological and Environmental	9	4.7	5.2	8.0
	Economic and Business	41	21.5	23.6	31.6
	Social	34	17.8	19.5	51.1
	Traffic and Transport	5	2.6	2.9	54.0
	Tourist and Leisure	2	1.0	1.1	55.2
	Agricultural, Farming, Forestry and Fisheries	3	1.6	1.7	56.9
	Natural Resources	5	2.6	2.9	59.8
	Legal System	40	20.9	23.0	82.8
	Scientific and Research	14	7.3	8.0	90.8
	Educational Content	2	1.0	1.1	92.0
	Political	3	1.6	1.7	93.7
	Cultural	11	5.8	6.3	100.0
	Total	174	91.1	100.0	
Missing	System	17	8.9		
Total		191	100.0		

**q44mr. What other types of public sector information does your agency also hold?
(Multiple Response)**

		Frequency	% of respondents
Valid	No other types of public sector information.	28	15.1%
	Geographic	63	34.1%
	Meteorological and Environmental	31	16.8%
	Economic and Business	69	37.3%
	Social	46	24.9%
	Traffic and Transport	10	5.4%
	Tourist and Leisure	18	9.7%
	Agricultural, Farming, Forestry and Fisheries	26	14.1%
	Natural Resources	28	15.1%
	Legal System	57	30.8%
	Scientific and Research	65	35.1%
	Educational Content	35	18.9%
	Political	58	31.4%
Cultural	25	13.5%	
Number of Respondents	185	100.0%	

q45. Has your agency adopted a strategy for increasing open access to public sector information held by your agency, in addition to the information required to be published in the IPS and Disclosure Log?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	52	27.2	27.4	27.4
	Under development	91	47.6	47.9	75.3
	No	47	24.6	24.7	100.0
	Total	190	99.5	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.5		
Total		191	100.0		

q46mr. Where on the internet does your agency publish public sector information? (Multiple Response)

		Frequency	% of respondents
Valid	Agency website(s)	188	98.4%
	Collection or catalogue	45	23.6%
	Social media sites	77	40.3%
	Other	28	14.7%
Number of Respondents		191	100.0%

q47mr. Which of the following collections or catalogues does your agency use to publish public sector information? (Multiple Response)

		Frequency	% of respondents
Valid	Data.gov.au	24	55.8%
	Australian National Data Service	5	11.6%
	Australian Spatial Data Directory	6	14.0%
	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare	5	11.6%
	Australian Social Science Data Archive	2	4.7%
	Environmental Resources Information Network	5	11.6%
	Other	26	60.5%
Number of Respondents		43	100.0%

q48mr. Which of the following social media sites does your agency use to publish public sector information? (Multiple Response)

		Frequency	% of respondents
Valid	Facebook	62	80.5%
	Google +	9	11.7%
	Twitter	65	84.4%
	Flickr	37	48.1%
	YouTube	62	80.5%
	Wikipedia	17	22.1%
	Other	28	36.4%
Number of Respondents		77	100.0%

q49. Does your agency have a mechanism for identifying other information that could be published?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	70	36.6	36.6	36.6
	Under development	67	35.1	35.1	71.7
	No	54	28.3	28.3	100.0
	Total	191	100.0	100.0	

q50a. Does your agency have a mechanism for identifying additional information that is: Of interest to clients and industry stakeholders?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	105	55.0	80.2	80.2
	No	26	13.6	19.8	100.0
	Total	131	68.6	100.0	
Missing	System	60	31.4		
Total		191	100.0		

q50b. Does your agency have a mechanism for identifying additional information that is: Of interest to the general community?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	96	50.3	73.8	73.8
	No	34	17.8	26.2	100.0
	Total	130	68.1	100.0	
Missing	System	61	31.9		
Total		191	100.0		

q50c. Does your agency have a mechanism for identifying additional information that is: In public demand and held by your agency?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	85	44.5	65.4	65.4
	No	45	23.6	34.6	100.0
	Total	130	68.1	100.0	
Missing	System	61	31.9		
Total		191	100.0		

q51. Does your agency maintain an information asset register?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	68	35.6	35.6	35.6
	No	123	64.4	64.4	100.0
	Total	191	100.0	100.0	

q52. What kind of information assets does your information asset register cover?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Information required to be published in the IPS	38	19.9	55.9	55.9
	Other public sector information	8	4.2	11.8	67.6
	Both	22	11.5	32.4	100.0
	Total	68	35.6	100.0	
Missing	System	123	64.4		
Total		191	100.0		

q53. Does your agency make this register available on your website?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	20	10.5	29.4	29.4
	No	48	25.1	70.6	100.0
	Total	68	35.6	100.0	
Missing	System	123	64.4		
Total		191	100.0		

q54. Does your agency intend to develop an information asset register in the next 12 months?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	63	33.0	51.2	51.2
	No	60	31.4	48.8	100.0
	Total	123	64.4	100.0	
Missing	System	68	35.6		
Total		191	100.0		

q55. Over the last 12 months, how much of the public sector information that your agency has published has been in an open and standards-based format?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	All of the information	27	14.1	14.4	14.4
	Most of the information	44	23.0	23.5	38.0
	Some of the information	74	38.7	39.6	77.5
	None of the information	2	1.0	1.1	78.6
	Not sure / not applicable	40	20.9	21.4	100.0
Total		187	97.9	100.0	
Missing	System	4	2.1		
Total		191	100.0		

q56. Does your agency routinely apply metadata to the public sector information it publishes on the internet?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	93	48.7	49.2	49.2
	No	80	41.9	42.3	91.5
	Not applicable	16	8.4	8.5	100.0
	Total	189	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	2	1.0		
Total		191	100.0		

q57mr. If your agency routinely applies metadata, please indicate which of the following metadata standards your agency uses: (Multiple Response)

		Frequency	% of respondents
Valid	AGLS	74	81.3%
	ANZLIC	14	15.4%
	Other	29	31.9%
Number of Respondents		91	100.0%

q58. Does your agency have a default position of releasing public sector information under the Creative Commons BY standard?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	54	28.3	28.3	28.3
	No	137	71.7	71.7	100.0
	Total	191	100.0	100.0	

q59. Does your agency have a default position of making public sector information available for re-use on open licensing terms?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	9	4.7	6.7	6.7
	No	125	65.4	93.3	100.0
	Total	134	70.2	100.0	
Missing	System	57	29.8		
Total		191	100.0		

q60. Does your agency intend to adopt a default position of releasing public sector information under the Creative Commons BY standard or other open licensing terms that facilitate re-use in the next 12 months?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	47	24.6	37.6	37.6
	No	78	40.8	62.4	100.0
	Total	125	65.4	100.0	
Missing	System	66	34.6		
Total		191	100.0		

q61. In the last 12 months, approximately how much of the public sector information that your agency has published been under open licensing terms (including under the Creative Commons BY standard) that facilitate reuse?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	All of the information	17	8.9	8.9	8.9
	Most of the information	30	15.7	15.7	24.6
	Some of the information	44	23.0	23.0	47.6
	None of the information	31	16.2	16.2	63.9
	Not sure / not applicable	69	36.1	36.1	100.0
	Total	191	100.0	100.0	

q62. Which Principle does your agency find the most challenging to implement?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	- Open access to information - a default position	51	26.7	28.2	28.2
	- Engaging the community	10	5.2	5.5	33.7
	- Effective information governance	13	6.8	7.2	40.9
	- Robust information asset management	30	15.7	16.6	57.5
	- Discoverable and useable information	55	28.8	30.4	87.8
	- Clear reuse rights	16	8.4	8.8	96.7
	- Appropriate charging for access	3	1.6	1.7	98.3
	- Transparent enquiry and complaints processes	3	1.6	1.7	100.0
	Total	181	94.8	100.0	
Missing	System	10	5.2		
Total		191	100.0		

q62i. Principle 1 - Open access to information - a default position

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.1 Obtaining sufficient budgetary resources to enable open access to public sector information	14	7.3	29.2	29.2
	1.2 Identifying information, in addition to the information required to be published in the IPS and Disclosure Log ...	10	5.2	20.8	50.0
	1.3 Transitioning to a culture of open access and proactive publication	14	7.3	29.2	79.2
	1.5 Ensuring compliance with privacy and secrecy requirements when publishing public sector information	6	3.1	12.5	91.7
	1.6 Other	4	2.1	8.3	100.0
	Total	48	25.1	100.0	
Missing	System	143	74.9		
Total		191	100.0		

q62ii. Principle 2 - Engaging the community

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2.1 Identifying reusers	3	1.6	42.9	42.9
	2.4 Establishing effective processes to consult the community regarding what information to publish	3	1.6	42.9	85.7
	2.7 Other	1	.5	14.3	100.0
	Total	7	3.7	100.0	
Missing	System	184	96.3		
Total		191	100.0		

q62iii. Principle 3 - Effective information governance

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	3.2 Instigating strategic planning on information resource management	10	5.2	83.3	83.3
	3.3 Other	2	1.0	16.7	100.0
	Total	12	6.3	100.0	
Missing	System	179	93.7		
Total		191	100.0		

q62iv. Principle 4 - Robust information asset management

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	4.1 Establishment and maintenance of an information asset register	20	10.5	76.9	76.9
	4.2 Providing up-to-date staff training in information management	3	1.6	11.5	88.5
	4.3 Establishing clear procedures and lines of authority for decisions on information release and publication	2	1.0	7.7	96.2
	4.4 Other	1	.5	3.8	100.0
	Total	26	13.6	100.0	
Missing	System	165	86.4		
Total		191	100.0		

q62v. Principle 5 - Discoverable and useable information

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	5.2 Attaching high-quality metadata to information for discoverability	1	.5	2.4	2.4
	5.3 Ensuring compliance with the WCAG	36	18.8	87.8	90.2
	5.4 Indexing or cataloguing information for discoverability	1	.5	2.4	92.7
	5.8 Agency costs (including staff time) associated with ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0	3	1.6	7.3	100.0
	Total	41	21.5	100.0	
Missing	System	150	78.5		
Total		191	100.0		

q62vi. Principle 6 - Clear reuse rights

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	6.1 Transitioning towards Creative Commons BY standard as a default position	8	4.2	53.3	53.3
	6.2 Determining appropriate open licences that will enable the reuse of information	3	1.6	20.0	73.3
	6.3 Determining whether public sector information is able to be released under open licensing conditions	2	1.0	13.3	86.7
	6.5 Other	2	1.0	13.3	100.0
	Total	15	7.9	100.0	
Missing	System	176	92.1		
Total		191	100.0		

q62vii. Principle 7 - Appropriate charging for access

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	7.1 Establishing an appropriate and transparent charging regime(s) for your agency	2	1.0	66.7	66.7
	7.2 Agency costs (including staff time) of administering charging regime	1	.5	33.3	100.0
	Total	3	1.6	100.0	
Missing	System	188	98.4		
Total		191	100.0		

q62viii. Principle 8 - Transparent enquiry and complaints processes

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	8.2 Responding to enquiries and complaints	2	1.0	100.0	100.0
Missing	System	189	99.0		
Total		191	100.0		

q64mr. Using the list below, what are the other challenging issues your agency faces when publishing public sector information in addition to the information required to be published in the and ? (Multiple Response)

		Frequency	% of respondents
Valid	Obtaining sufficient budgetary resources to enable open access to public sector information	72	41.4%
	Identifying information, in addition to the information required to be published in the IPS and Disclosure Log, that can be published	31	17.8%
	Transitioning to a culture of open access and proactive publication	37	21.3%
	Producing a plan or strategies for increasing open access to public sector information	31	17.8%
	Ensuring compliance with privacy and secrecy requirements when publishing public sector information	17	9.8%
	Identifying reusers	8	4.6%
	Collaborating with reusers	3	1.7%
	Employing Web 2.0 tools to support community consultation	20	11.5%
	Establishing effective processes to consult the community regarding what information to publish	24	13.8%
	Establishing channels for re-users to provide feedback about the quality, completeness, usefulness and accuracy of published information	4	2.3%
	Establishing processes to respond in a timely manner to requests and feedback received from the community	3	1.7%
	Establishing an appropriate focal point, officer, or centralised department that is responsible for furthering open access to public sector information	17	9.8%
	Instigating strategic planning on information resource management	35	20.1%
	Establishment and maintenance of an information asset register	27	15.5%
	Providing up-to-date staff training in information management	18	10.3%
	Establishing clear procedures and lines of authority for decisions on information release and publication	7	4.0%
	Protecting information against inappropriate or unauthorised use, access or disclosure	19	10.9%
	Providing information in an open and standards based format	23	13.2%
	Attaching high-quality metadata to information for discoverability	32	18.4%
	Ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0	42	24.1%
	Indexing or cataloguing information for discoverability	14	8.0%
	Publishing information in Machine readable format	5	2.9%
	Maintaining structured data for publishing	3	1.7%
	Maintaining linked data for publishing	1	.6%

q64mr. Using the list below, what are the other challenging issues your agency faces when publishing public sector information in addition to the information required to be published in the and ? (Multiple Response)

		Frequency	% of respondents
Valid	Agency costs (including staff time) associated with ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0	20	11.5%
	Transitioning towards Creative Commons BY standard as a default position	12	6.9%
	Determining appropriate open licences that will enable the reuse of information	16	9.2%
	Determining whether public sector information is able to be released under open licensing conditions	7	4.0%
	Agency costs (including staff time) associated with administering licences	8	4.6%
	Establishing an appropriate and transparent charging regime(s) for your agency	3	1.7%
	Agency costs (including staff time) of administering charging regime		
	Establishing appropriate and transparent enquires and complaint processes	17	9.8%
	Responding to enquiries and complaints	2	1.1%
	Number of Respondents	174	100.0%

Appendix C: Survey Results by Agency Size

Office of the Australian Information Commissioner A. Demographic Details

Duplicate. Duplicate

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Micro agency	Valid	No	51	100.0	100.0	100.0
Small agency	Valid	No	25	100.0	100.0	100.0
Medium agency	Valid	No	33	100.0	100.0	100.0
Large agency	Valid	No	24	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very large agency	Valid	No	4	100.0	100.0	100.0

Portfolio. Which Portfolio does this agency fall under?

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent		
Micro agency	Valid	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	6	11.8	11.8	11.8		
		Attorney-General's	5	9.8	9.8	21.6		
		Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	1	2.0	2.0	23.5		
		Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs	3	5.9	5.9	29.4		
		Finance and Deregulation	2	3.9	3.9	33.3		
		Foreign Affairs and Trade	2	3.9	3.9	37.3		
		Health and Ageing	10	19.6	19.6	56.9		
		Infrastructure and Transport	1	2.0	2.0	58.8		
		Prime Minister and Cabinet	4	7.8	7.8	66.7		
		Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities	6	11.8	11.8	78.4		
		Treasury	8	15.7	15.7	94.1		
		Veterans' Affairs	3	5.9	5.9	100.0		
		Total	51	100.0	100.0			
		Small agency	Valid	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	2	8.0	8.0	8.0
Attorney-General's	5			20.0	20.0	28.0		
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	2			8.0	8.0	36.0		
Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs	2			8.0	8.0	44.0		
Health and Ageing	2			8.0	8.0	52.0		
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	3			12.0	12.0	64.0		
Infrastructure and Transport	1			4.0	4.0	68.0		
Prime Minister and Cabinet	4			16.0	16.0	84.0		
Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities	2			8.0	8.0	92.0		
Treasury	2			8.0	8.0	100.0		
Total	25			100.0	100.0			
Medium agency	Valid			Attorney-General's	6	18.2	18.2	18.2
				Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy	4	12.1	12.1	30.3
		Climate Change and Energy Efficiency	1	3.0	3.0	33.3		
		Defence	1	3.0	3.0	36.4		
		Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	2	6.1	6.1	42.4		
		Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs	1	3.0	3.0	45.5		
		Finance and Deregulation	1	3.0	3.0	48.5		
		Health and Ageing	1	3.0	3.0	51.5		
		Infrastructure and Transport	3	9.1	9.1	60.6		
		Prime Minister and Cabinet	6	18.2	18.2	78.8		
		Regional Australia, Regional Development and Local Government	1	3.0	3.0	81.8		
		Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities	3	9.1	9.1	90.9		
		Treasury	2	6.1	6.1	97.0		
		Veterans' Affairs	1	3.0	3.0	100.0		
		Total	33	100.0	100.0			

Office of the Australian Information Commissioner A. Demographic Details

Portfolio. Which Portfolio does this agency fall under?

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Large agency	Valid	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	1	4.2	4.2	4.2
		Attorney-General's	2	8.3	8.3	12.5
		Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy	1	4.2	4.2	16.7
		Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	2	8.3	8.3	25.0
		Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs	1	4.2	4.2	29.2
		Finance and Deregulation	1	4.2	4.2	33.3
		Foreign Affairs and Trade	2	8.3	8.3	41.7
		Health and Ageing	1	4.2	4.2	45.8
		Human Services	1	4.2	4.2	50.0
		Immigration and Citizenship	1	4.2	4.2	54.2
		Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	4	16.7	16.7	70.8
		Infrastructure and Transport	1	4.2	4.2	75.0
		Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities	2	8.3	8.3	83.3
		Treasury	4	16.7	16.7	100.0
		Total	24	100.0	100.0	
Very large agency	Valid	Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy	1	25.0	25.0	25.0
		Defence	1	25.0	25.0	50.0
		Human Services	1	25.0	25.0	75.0
		Treasury	1	25.0	25.0	100.0
		Total	4	100.0	100.0	

q2_\$. Total@. Volume of FOI requests

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Micro agency	Valid	None	31	60.8	64.6	64.6
		Low	14	27.5	29.2	93.8
		Medium	3	5.9	6.3	100.0
		Total	48	94.1	100.0	
		Missing	3	5.9		
Total	51	100.0				
Small agency	Valid	None	7	28.0	29.2	29.2
		Low	12	48.0	50.0	79.2
		Medium	5	20.0	20.8	100.0
		Total	24	96.0	100.0	
		Missing	1	4.0		
Total	25	100.0				
Medium agency	Valid	None	2	6.1	6.1	6.1
		Low	10	30.3	30.3	36.4
		Medium	20	60.6	60.6	97.0
		High	1	3.0	3.0	100.0
		Total	33	100.0	100.0	
Large agency	Valid	Low	3	12.5	13.0	13.0
		Medium	12	50.0	52.2	65.2
		High	7	29.2	30.4	95.7
		Very high	1	4.2	4.3	100.0
		Total	23	95.8	100.0	
		Missing	1	4.2		
Total	24	100.0				
Very large agency	Valid	Medium	1	25.0	25.0	25.0
		High	1	25.0	25.0	50.0
		Very high	2	50.0	50.0	100.0
		Total	4	100.0	100.0	

Office of the Australian Information Commissioner A. Demographic Details

Descriptive Statistics^a

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Micro agency	51	0	98	37.61	31.433
Valid N (listwise)	51				
Small agency	25	103	240	168.12	44.155
Valid N (listwise)	25				
Medium agency	33	254	995	590.94	236.761
Valid N (listwise)	33				
Large agency	24	1010	8879	3300.71	2255.122
Valid N (listwise)	24				
Very large agency	4	25009	106102	50540.50	37408.876
Valid N (listwise)	4				

a. No statistics are computed for one or more split files because there are no valid cases.

Descriptive Statistics

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Micro agency	48	0	11	.73	2.161
q2_\$. Personal. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	48	0	11	1.15	2.552
q2_\$. Other. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	48	0	15	1.88	3.583
q2_\$. Total. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	48				
Valid N (listwise)	48				
Small agency	24	0	77	5.08	15.882
q2_\$. Personal. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	24	0	89	5.96	17.982
q2_\$. Other. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	24	0	89	11.04	23.355
q2_\$. Total. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	24				
Valid N (listwise)	24				
Medium agency	33	0	90	8.27	18.120
q2_\$. Personal. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	33	0	132	21.21	29.954
q2_\$. Other. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?					

Office of the Australian Information Commissioner A. Demographic Details

Descriptive Statistics

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 Ju...	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	
Medium agency	q2_\$. Total. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	33	0	139	29.48	33.469
	Valid N (listwise)	33				
Large agency	q2_\$. Personal. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	23	0	7783	366.61	1618.255
	q2_\$. Other. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	23	1	274	74.83	83.367
	q2_\$. Total. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	23	3	8057	441.43	1663.854
	Valid N (listwise)	23				
Very large agency	q2_\$. Personal. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	4	21	536	258.75	213.514
	q2_\$. Other. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	4	6	577	192.00	265.497
	q2_\$. Total. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	4	47	852	450.75	336.758
	Valid N (listwise)	4				

Descriptive Statistics

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 Ju...	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	
Micro agency	q3_\$. What was your agency's total FOI expenditure for the 2010-11 financial year?	23	\$54.00	\$218,501.00	\$21,930.0435	\$4.67113E4
	Valid N (listwise)	23				
Small agency	q3_\$. What was your agency's total FOI expenditure for the 2010-11 financial year?	17	\$0.00	\$97,870.00	\$14,258.0588	\$2.62816E4
	Valid N (listwise)	17				
Medium agency	q3_\$. What was your agency's total FOI expenditure for the 2010-11 financial year?	28	\$312.00	\$847,744.00	\$1.5214E5	\$2.21118E5
	Valid N (listwise)	28				
Large agency	q3_\$. What was your agency's total FOI expenditure for the 2010-11 financial year?	19	\$209.00	\$6,274,652.00	\$6.9523E5	\$1.42140E6
	Valid N (listwise)	19				
Very large agency	q3_\$. What was your agency's total FOI expenditure for the 2010-11 financial year?	4	\$30,532.00	\$4,319,755.00	\$2.4835E6	\$2.16254E6
	Valid N (listwise)	4				

Office of the Australian Information Commissioner G. Your agency's public sector information

q43. Which of the following categories of information best describes the main type of public sector information held by your agency?

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Micro agency	Valid	Geographic	2	3.9	4.1	4.1	
		Meteorological and Environmental	3	5.9	6.1	10.2	
		Economic and Business	13	25.5	26.5	36.7	
		Social	8	15.7	16.3	53.1	
		Agricultural, Farming, Forestry and ...	1	2.0	2.0	55.1	
		Natural Resources	1	2.0	2.0	57.1	
		Legal System	11	21.6	22.4	79.6	
		Scientific and Research	7	13.7	14.3	93.9	
		Educational Content	1	2.0	2.0	95.9	
		Cultural	2	3.9	4.1	100.0	
		Total	49	96.1	100.0		
		Missing	System	2	3.9		
		Total		51	100.0		
		Small agency	Valid	Geographic	1	4.0	4.0
Meteorological and Environmental	1			4.0	4.0	8.0	
Economic and Business	4			16.0	16.0	24.0	
Social	1			4.0	4.0	28.0	
Traffic and Transport	1			4.0	4.0	32.0	
Tourist and Leisure	1			4.0	4.0	36.0	
Agricultural, Farming, Forestry and ...	1			4.0	4.0	40.0	
Natural Resources	1			4.0	4.0	44.0	
Legal System	8			32.0	32.0	76.0	
Scientific and Research	2			8.0	8.0	84.0	
Educational Content	1			4.0	4.0	88.0	
Cultural	3			12.0	12.0	100.0	
Total	25			100.0	100.0		
Medium agency	Valid			Geographic	1	3.0	3.1
		Meteorological and Environmental	1	3.0	3.1	6.3	
		Economic and Business	7	21.2	21.9	28.1	
		Social	1	3.0	3.1	31.3	
		Traffic and Transport	3	9.1	9.4	40.6	
		Tourist and Leisure	1	3.0	3.1	43.8	
		Natural Resources	2	6.1	6.3	50.0	
		Legal System	8	24.2	25.0	75.0	
		Scientific and Research	1	3.0	3.1	78.1	
		Political	2	6.1	6.3	84.4	
		Cultural	5	15.2	15.6	100.0	
		Total	32	97.0	100.0		
		Missing	System	1	3.0		
		Total		33	100.0		
Large agency	Valid	Meteorological and Environmental	2	8.3	8.3	8.3	
		Economic and Business	9	37.5	37.5	45.8	
		Social	4	16.7	16.7	62.5	
		Traffic and Transport	1	4.2	4.2	66.7	
		Agricultural, Farming, Forestry and ...	1	4.2	4.2	70.8	
		Legal System	3	12.5	12.5	83.3	
		Scientific and Research	3	12.5	12.5	95.8	
		Cultural	1	4.2	4.2	100.0	
		Total	24	100.0	100.0		
Very large agency	Valid	Geographic	1	25.0	33.3	33.3	
		Economic and Business	1	25.0	33.3	66.7	
		Social	1	25.0	33.3	100.0	
		Total	3	75.0	100.0		
		Missing	System	1	25.0		
Total		4	100.0				

q44mr. What other types of public sector information does your agency also hold? (Multiple Response)

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	% of respondents
Micro agency	Valid	No other types of public sector information.	13	27.1%
		Geographic	6	12.5%
		Meteorological and Environmental	3	6.3%
		Economic and Business	10	20.8%
		Social	9	18.8%
		Traffic and Transport	1	2.1%
		Tourist and Leisure	4	8.3%
		Agricultural, Farming, Forestry and ...	8	16.7%
		Natural Resources	6	12.5%
		Legal System	8	16.7%
		Scientific and Research	13	27.1%
		Educational Content	10	20.8%
		Political	10	20.8%
		Cultural	6	12.5%
		Number of Respondents		48
Small agency	Valid	No other types of public sector information.	3	12.0%
		Geographic	5	20.0%
		Meteorological and Environmental	3	12.0%
		Economic and Business	7	28.0%
		Social	6	24.0%
		Traffic and Transport	2	8.0%
		Tourist and Leisure	3	12.0%
		Agricultural, Farming, Forestry and ...	3	12.0%
		Natural Resources	4	16.0%
		Legal System	5	20.0%
		Scientific and Research	6	24.0%
		Educational Content	10	40.0%
		Political	4	16.0%
		Cultural	6	24.0%
		Number of Respondents		25
Medium agency	Valid	No other types of public sector information.	8	25.8%
		Geographic	7	22.6%
		Meteorological and Environmental	4	12.9%
		Economic and Business	15	48.4%
		Social	11	35.5%
		Traffic and Transport	3	9.7%
		Tourist and Leisure	4	12.9%
		Agricultural, Farming, Forestry and ...	6	19.4%
		Natural Resources	7	22.6%
		Legal System	8	25.8%
		Scientific and Research	11	35.5%
		Educational Content	6	19.4%
		Political	9	29.0%
		Cultural	4	12.9%
		Number of Respondents		31

q44mr. What other types of public sector information does your agency also hold? (Multiple Response)

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	% of respondents
Large agency	Valid	No other types of public sector information.	2	8.3%
		Geographic	9	37.5%
		Meteorological and Environmental	5	20.8%
		Economic and Business	9	37.5%
		Social	10	41.7%
		Traffic and Transport	2	8.3%
		Tourist and Leisure	3	12.5%
		Agricultural, Farming, Forestry and ...	5	20.8%
		Natural Resources	7	29.2%
		Legal System	11	45.8%
		Scientific and Research	10	41.7%
		Educational Content	6	25.0%
		Political	11	45.8%
		Cultural	6	25.0%
		Number of Respondents	24	100.0%
Very large agency	Valid	No other types of public sector information.	3	75.0%
		Geographic	2	50.0%
		Meteorological and Environmental	3	75.0%
		Economic and Business	1	25.0%
		Social	1	25.0%
		Traffic and Transport	1	25.0%
		Tourist and Leisure	1	25.0%
		Agricultural, Farming, Forestry and ...	1	25.0%
		Natural Resources	1	25.0%
		Legal System	1	25.0%
		Scientific and Research		
		Educational Content		
		Political	1	25.0%
		Cultural	1	25.0%
		Number of Respondents	4	100.0%

q45. Has your agency adopted a strategy for increasing open access to public sector information held by your agency, in addition to the information required to be published in the IPS and Disclosure Log?

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Micro agency	Valid	Yes	18	35.3	36.0	36.0
		Under development	19	37.3	38.0	74.0
		No	13	25.5	26.0	100.0
		Total	50	98.0	100.0	
	Missing	System	1	2.0		
	Total	51	100.0			
Small agency	Valid	Yes	4	16.0	16.0	16.0
		Under development	9	36.0	36.0	52.0
		No	12	48.0	48.0	100.0
		Total	25	100.0	100.0	
Medium agency	Valid	Yes	10	30.3	30.3	30.3
		Under development	10	30.3	30.3	60.6
		No	13	39.4	39.4	100.0
		Total	33	100.0	100.0	
Large agency	Valid	Yes	7	29.2	29.2	29.2
		Under development	13	54.2	54.2	83.3
		No	4	16.7	16.7	100.0
		Total	24	100.0	100.0	
Very large agency	Valid	Yes	1	25.0	25.0	25.0
		Under development	2	50.0	50.0	75.0
		No	1	25.0	25.0	100.0
		Total	4	100.0	100.0	

q46mr. Where on the internet does your agency publish public sector information? (Multiple Response)

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	% of respondents
Micro agency	Valid	Agency website(s)	50	98.0%
		Collection or catalogue	7	13.7%
		Social media sites	9	17.6%
		Other	5	9.8%
		Number of Respondents	51	100.0%
Small agency	Valid	Agency website(s)	25	100.0%
		Collection or catalogue	7	28.0%
		Social media sites	9	36.0%
		Other	4	16.0%
		Number of Respondents	25	100.0%
Medium agency	Valid	Agency website(s)	32	97.0%
		Collection or catalogue	10	30.3%
		Social media sites	13	39.4%
		Other	4	12.1%
		Number of Respondents	33	100.0%
Large agency	Valid	Agency website(s)	24	100.0%
		Collection or catalogue	10	41.7%
		Social media sites	16	66.7%
		Other	5	20.8%
		Number of Respondents	24	100.0%
Very large agency	Valid	Agency website(s)	4	100.0%
		Collection or catalogue	2	50.0%
		Social media sites	2	50.0%
		Other		
		Number of Respondents	4	100.0%

q47mr. Which of the following collections or catalogues does your agency use to publish public sector information? (Multiple Response)

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	% of respondents
Micro agency	Valid	Data.gov.au	3	42.9%
		Australian National Data Service		
		Australian Spatial Data Directory		
		Australian Institute of Health and Welfare		
		Australian Social Science Data Archive	1	14.3%
		Environmental Resources Information Network	2	28.6%
		Other	4	57.1%
	Number of Respondents	7	100.0%	
Small agency	Valid	Data.gov.au	3	42.9%
		Australian National Data Service	2	28.6%
		Australian Spatial Data Directory	2	28.6%
		Australian Institute of Health and Welfare		
		Australian Social Science Data Archive		
		Environmental Resources Information Network	1	14.3%
		Other	6	85.7%
	Number of Respondents	7	100.0%	
Medium agency	Valid	Data.gov.au	5	55.6%
		Australian National Data Service	2	22.2%
		Australian Spatial Data Directory	2	22.2%
		Australian Institute of Health and Welfare		
		Australian Social Science Data Archive		
		Environmental Resources Information Network		
		Other	5	55.6%
	Number of Respondents	9	100.0%	
Large agency	Valid	Data.gov.au	5	55.6%
		Australian National Data Service	1	11.1%
		Australian Spatial Data Directory	1	11.1%
		Australian Institute of Health and Welfare	2	22.2%
		Australian Social Science Data Archive	1	11.1%
		Environmental Resources Information Network	1	11.1%
		Other	7	77.8%
			Number of Respondents	9
Very large agency	Valid	Data.gov.au	2	100.0%
		Australian National Data Service		
		Australian Spatial Data Directory		
		Australian Institute of Health and Welfare		
		Australian Social Science Data Archive		
		Environmental Resources Information Network		
		Other		
	Number of Respondents	2	100.0%	

q48mr. Which of the following social media sites does your agency use to publish public sector information? (Multiple Response)

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	% of respondents
Micro agency	Valid	Facebook	7	77.8%
		Google +		
		Twitter	8	88.9%
		Flickr	4	44.4%
		YouTube	7	77.8%
		Wikipedia	3	33.3%
		Other	3	33.3%
		Number of Respondents	9	100.0%
Small agency	Valid	Facebook	7	77.8%
		Google +	1	11.1%
		Twitter	6	66.7%
		Flickr	4	44.4%
		YouTube	5	55.6%
		Wikipedia	2	22.2%
		Other		
		Number of Respondents	9	100.0%
Medium agency	Valid	Facebook	11	84.6%
		Google +		
		Twitter	13	100.0%
		Flickr	3	23.1%
		YouTube	10	76.9%
		Wikipedia	2	15.4%
		Other	5	38.5%
		Number of Respondents	13	100.0%
Large agency	Valid	Facebook	13	81.3%
		Google +	3	18.8%
		Twitter	14	87.5%
		Flickr	5	31.3%
		YouTube	14	87.5%
		Wikipedia	4	25.0%
		Other	8	50.0%
		Number of Respondents	16	100.0%
Very large agency	Valid	Facebook	2	100.0%
		Google +		
		Twitter	2	100.0%
		Flickr	1	50.0%
		YouTube	1	50.0%
		Wikipedia		
		Other		
		Number of Respondents	2	100.0%

q49. Does your agency have a mechanism for identifying other information that could be published?

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Micro agency	Valid	Yes	23	45.1	45.1	45.1
		Under development	16	31.4	31.4	76.5
		No	12	23.5	23.5	100.0
		Total	51	100.0	100.0	
Small agency	Valid	Yes	8	32.0	32.0	32.0
		Under development	7	28.0	28.0	60.0
		No	10	40.0	40.0	100.0
		Total	25	100.0	100.0	
Medium agency	Valid	Yes	15	45.5	45.5	45.5
		Under development	9	27.3	27.3	72.7
		No	9	27.3	27.3	100.0
		Total	33	100.0	100.0	
Large agency	Valid	Yes	11	45.8	45.8	45.8
		Under development	9	37.5	37.5	83.3
		No	4	16.7	16.7	100.0
		Total	24	100.0	100.0	
Very large agency	Valid	Yes	1	25.0	25.0	25.0
		Under development	2	50.0	50.0	75.0
		No	1	25.0	25.0	100.0
		Total	4	100.0	100.0	

q50a. Does your agency have a mechanism for identifying additional information that is: Of interest to clients and industry stakeholders?

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Micro agency	Valid	Yes	32	62.7	82.1	82.1
		No	7	13.7	17.9	100.0
		Total	39	76.5	100.0	
	Missing	System	12	23.5		
	Total		51	100.0		
Small agency	Valid	Yes	11	44.0	73.3	73.3
		No	4	16.0	26.7	100.0
		Total	15	60.0	100.0	
	Missing	System	10	40.0		
	Total		25	100.0		
Medium agency	Valid	Yes	17	51.5	73.9	73.9
		No	6	18.2	26.1	100.0
		Total	23	69.7	100.0	
	Missing	System	10	30.3		
	Total		33	100.0		
Large agency	Valid	Yes	14	58.3	73.7	73.7
		No	5	20.8	26.3	100.0
		Total	19	79.2	100.0	
	Missing	System	5	20.8		
	Total		24	100.0		
Very large agency	Valid	Yes	3	75.0	100.0	100.0
	Missing	System	1	25.0		
	Total		4	100.0		

q50b. Does your agency have a mechanism for identifying additional information that is: Of interest to the general community?

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Micro agency	Valid	Yes	27	52.9	71.1	71.1
		No	11	21.6	28.9	100.0
		Total	38	74.5	100.0	
	Missing	System	13	25.5		
	Total	51	100.0			
Small agency	Valid	Yes	11	44.0	73.3	73.3
		No	4	16.0	26.7	100.0
		Total	15	60.0	100.0	
	Missing	System	10	40.0		
	Total	25	100.0			
Medium agency	Valid	Yes	16	48.5	69.6	69.6
		No	7	21.2	30.4	100.0
		Total	23	69.7	100.0	
	Missing	System	10	30.3		
	Total	33	100.0			
Large agency	Valid	Yes	15	62.5	78.9	78.9
		No	4	16.7	21.1	100.0
		Total	19	79.2	100.0	
	Missing	System	5	20.8		
	Total	24	100.0			
Very large agency	Valid	Yes	2	50.0	66.7	66.7
		No	1	25.0	33.3	100.0
		Total	3	75.0	100.0	
	Missing	System	1	25.0		
	Total	4	100.0			

q50c. Does your agency have a mechanism for identifying additional information that is: In public demand and held by your agency?

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Micro agency	Valid	Yes	24	47.1	63.2	63.2
		No	14	27.5	36.8	100.0
		Total	38	74.5	100.0	
	Missing	System	13	25.5		
		Total	51	100.0		
Small agency	Valid	Yes	10	40.0	66.7	66.7
		No	5	20.0	33.3	100.0
		Total	15	60.0	100.0	
	Missing	System	10	40.0		
		Total	25	100.0		
Medium agency	Valid	Yes	12	36.4	52.2	52.2
		No	11	33.3	47.8	100.0
		Total	23	69.7	100.0	
	Missing	System	10	30.3		
		Total	33	100.0		
Large agency	Valid	Yes	11	45.8	57.9	57.9
		No	8	33.3	42.1	100.0
		Total	19	79.2	100.0	
	Missing	System	5	20.8		
		Total	24	100.0		
Very large agency	Valid	Yes	3	75.0	100.0	100.0
	Missing	System	1	25.0		
	Total		4	100.0		

q51. Does your agency maintain an information asset register?

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Micro agency	Valid	Yes	12	23.5	23.5	23.5
		No	39	76.5	76.5	100.0
		Total	51	100.0	100.0	
Small agency	Valid	Yes	9	36.0	36.0	36.0
		No	16	64.0	64.0	100.0
		Total	25	100.0	100.0	
Medium agency	Valid	Yes	13	39.4	39.4	39.4
		No	20	60.6	60.6	100.0
		Total	33	100.0	100.0	
Large agency	Valid	Yes	7	29.2	29.2	29.2
		No	17	70.8	70.8	100.0
		Total	24	100.0	100.0	
Very large agency	Valid	No	4	100.0	100.0	100.0

q52. What kind of information assets does your information asset register cover?

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Micro agency	Valid	Information required to be published in the IPS	3	5.9	25.0	25.0
		Both	9	17.6	75.0	100.0
		Total	12	23.5	100.0	
	Missing	System	39	76.5		
		Total	51	100.0		
Small agency	Valid	Information required to be published in the IPS	3	12.0	33.3	33.3
		Both	6	24.0	66.7	100.0
		Total	9	36.0	100.0	
	Missing	System	16	64.0		
		Total	25	100.0		
Medium agency	Valid	Information required to be published in the IPS	9	27.3	69.2	69.2
		Other public sector information	1	3.0	7.7	76.9
		Both	3	9.1	23.1	100.0
		Total	13	39.4	100.0	
	Missing	System	20	60.6		
		Total	33	100.0		
		Large agency	Valid	Information required to be published in the IPS	3	12.5
Other public sector information	1			4.2	14.3	57.1
Both	3			12.5	42.9	100.0
Total	7			29.2	100.0	
Missing	System		17	70.8		
	Total	24	100.0			
Very large agency	Missing	System	4	100.0		

q53. Does your agency make this register available on your website?

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Micro agency	Valid	Yes	6	11.8	50.0	50.0
		No	6	11.8	50.0	100.0
		Total	12	23.5	100.0	
	Missing	System	39	76.5		
		Total	51	100.0		
Small agency	Valid	Yes	3	12.0	33.3	33.3
		No	6	24.0	66.7	100.0
		Total	9	36.0	100.0	
	Missing	System	16	64.0		
		Total	25	100.0		
Medium agency	Valid	Yes	5	15.2	38.5	38.5
		No	8	24.2	61.5	100.0
		Total	13	39.4	100.0	
	Missing	System	20	60.6		
		Total	33	100.0		
Large agency	Valid	Yes	3	12.5	42.9	42.9
		No	4	16.7	57.1	100.0
		Total	7	29.2	100.0	
	Missing	System	17	70.8		
		Total	24	100.0		
Very large agency	Missing	System	4	100.0		

q54. Does your agency intend to develop an information asset register in the next 12 months?

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Micro agency	Valid	Yes	16	31.4	41.0	41.0
		No	23	45.1	59.0	100.0
		Total	39	76.5	100.0	
	Missing	System	12	23.5		
		Total	51	100.0		
Small agency	Valid	Yes	11	44.0	68.8	68.8
		No	5	20.0	31.3	100.0
		Total	16	64.0	100.0	
	Missing	System	9	36.0		
		Total	25	100.0		
Medium agency	Valid	Yes	9	27.3	45.0	45.0
		No	11	33.3	55.0	100.0
		Total	20	60.6	100.0	
	Missing	System	13	39.4		
		Total	33	100.0		
Large agency	Valid	Yes	7	29.2	41.2	41.2
		No	10	41.7	58.8	100.0
		Total	17	70.8	100.0	
	Missing	System	7	29.2		
		Total	24	100.0		
Very large agency	Valid	Yes	2	50.0	50.0	50.0
		No	2	50.0	50.0	100.0
		Total	4	100.0	100.0	

q55. Over the last 12 months, how much of the public sector information that your agency has published has been in an open and standards-based format?

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Micro agency	Valid	All of the information	15	29.4	29.4	29.4
		Most of the information	10	19.6	19.6	49.0
		Some of the information	16	31.4	31.4	80.4
		None of the information	2	3.9	3.9	84.3
		Not sure / not applicable	8	15.7	15.7	100.0
		Total	51	100.0	100.0	
Small agency	Valid	All of the information	4	16.0	16.0	16.0
		Most of the information	9	36.0	36.0	52.0
		Some of the information	8	32.0	32.0	84.0
		Not sure / not applicable	4	16.0	16.0	100.0
		Total	25	100.0	100.0	
Medium agency	Valid	All of the information	5	15.2	15.6	15.6
		Most of the information	12	36.4	37.5	53.1
		Some of the information	10	30.3	31.3	84.4
		Not sure / not applicable	5	15.2	15.6	100.0
		Total	32	97.0	100.0	
	Missing	System	1	3.0		
Total		33	100.0			
Large agency	Valid	All of the information	3	12.5	13.0	13.0
		Most of the information	6	25.0	26.1	39.1
		Some of the information	10	41.7	43.5	82.6
		Not sure / not applicable	4	16.7	17.4	100.0
		Total	23	95.8	100.0	
	Missing	System	1	4.2		
Total		24	100.0			
Very large agency	Valid	Most of the information	1	25.0	25.0	25.0
		Some of the information	2	50.0	50.0	75.0
		Not sure / not applicable	1	25.0	25.0	100.0
		Total	4	100.0	100.0	

q56. Does your agency routinely apply metadata to the public sector information it publishes on the internet?

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Micro agency	Valid	Yes	21	41.2	41.2	41.2
		No	22	43.1	43.1	84.3
		Not applicable	8	15.7	15.7	100.0
		Total	51	100.0	100.0	
Small agency	Valid	Yes	14	56.0	56.0	56.0
		No	10	40.0	40.0	96.0
		Not applicable	1	4.0	4.0	100.0
		Total	25	100.0	100.0	
Medium agency	Valid	Yes	20	60.6	62.5	62.5
		No	9	27.3	28.1	90.6
		Not applicable	3	9.1	9.4	100.0
		Total	32	97.0	100.0	
	Missing	System	1	3.0		
Total		33	100.0			
Large agency	Valid	Yes	16	66.7	66.7	66.7
		No	6	25.0	25.0	91.7
		Not applicable	2	8.3	8.3	100.0
		Total	24	100.0	100.0	
Very large agency	Valid	Yes	1	25.0	25.0	25.0
		No	2	50.0	50.0	75.0
		Not applicable	1	25.0	25.0	100.0
		Total	4	100.0	100.0	

q57mr. If your agency routinely applies metadata, please indicate which of the following metadata standards your agency uses: (Multiple Response)

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	% of respondents
Micro agency	Valid	AGLS	16	76.2%
		ANZLIC	5	23.8%
		Other	3	14.3%
	Number of Respondents		21	100.0%
Small agency	Valid	AGLS	9	64.3%
		ANZLIC	1	7.1%
		Other	6	42.9%
	Number of Respondents		14	100.0%
Medium agency	Valid	AGLS	19	95.0%
		ANZLIC	4	20.0%
		Other	4	20.0%
	Number of Respondents		20	100.0%
Large agency	Valid	AGLS	11	73.3%
		ANZLIC	2	13.3%
		Other	8	53.3%
	Number of Respondents		15	100.0%
Very large agency	Valid	AGLS	1	100.0%
		ANZLIC		
		Other		
	Number of Respondents		1	100.0%

q58. Does your agency have a default position of releasing public sector information under the Creative Commons BY standard?

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Micro agency	Valid	Yes	16	31.4	31.4	31.4
		No	35	68.6	68.6	100.0
		Total	51	100.0	100.0	
Small agency	Valid	Yes	4	16.0	16.0	16.0
		No	21	84.0	84.0	100.0
		Total	25	100.0	100.0	
Medium agency	Valid	Yes	16	48.5	48.5	48.5
		No	17	51.5	51.5	100.0
		Total	33	100.0	100.0	
Large agency	Valid	Yes	7	29.2	29.2	29.2
		No	17	70.8	70.8	100.0
		Total	24	100.0	100.0	
Very large agency	Valid	Yes	2	50.0	50.0	50.0
		No	2	50.0	50.0	100.0
		Total	4	100.0	100.0	

q59. Does your agency have a default position of making public sector information available for re-use on open licensing terms?

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Micro agency	Valid	Yes	4	7.8	11.4	11.4
		No	31	60.8	88.6	100.0
		Total	35	68.6	100.0	
	Missing	16	31.4			
	Total	51	100.0			
Small agency	Valid	Yes	2	8.0	10.0	10.0
		No	18	72.0	90.0	100.0
		Total	20	80.0	100.0	
	Missing	5	20.0			
	Total	25	100.0			
Medium agency	Valid	Yes	1	3.0	6.7	6.7
		No	14	42.4	93.3	100.0
		Total	15	45.5	100.0	
	Missing	18	54.5			
	Total	33	100.0			
Large agency	Valid	Yes	1	4.2	5.9	5.9
		No	16	66.7	94.1	100.0
		Total	17	70.8	100.0	
	Missing	7	29.2			
	Total	24	100.0			
Very large agency	Valid	Yes	1	25.0	50.0	50.0
		No	1	25.0	50.0	100.0
		Total	2	50.0	100.0	
	Missing	2	50.0			
	Total	4	100.0			

q60. Does your agency intend to adopt a default position of releasing public sector information under the Creative Commons BY standard or other open licensing terms that facilitate re-use in the next 12 months?

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Micro agency	Valid	Yes	10	19.6	32.3	32.3
		No	21	41.2	67.7	100.0
		Total	31	60.8	100.0	
	Missing	System	20	39.2		
	Total		51	100.0		
Small agency	Valid	Yes	9	36.0	50.0	50.0
		No	9	36.0	50.0	100.0
		Total	18	72.0	100.0	
	Missing	System	7	28.0		
	Total		25	100.0		
Medium agency	Valid	Yes	6	18.2	42.9	42.9
		No	8	24.2	57.1	100.0
		Total	14	42.4	100.0	
	Missing	System	19	57.6		
	Total		33	100.0		
Large agency	Valid	Yes	7	29.2	43.8	43.8
		No	9	37.5	56.3	100.0
		Total	16	66.7	100.0	
	Missing	System	8	33.3		
	Total		24	100.0		
Very large agency	Valid	No	1	25.0	100.0	100.0
	Missing	System	3	75.0		
	Total		4	100.0		

Office of the Australian Information Commissioner K. Reuse rights

q61. In the last 12 months, approximately how much of the public sector information that your agency has published been under open licensing terms (including under the Creative Commons BY standard) that facilitate reuse?

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Micro agency	Valid	All of the information	8	15.7	15.7	15.7
		Most of the information	7	13.7	13.7	29.4
		Some of the information	11	21.6	21.6	51.0
		None of the information	12	23.5	23.5	74.5
		Not sure / not applicable	13	25.5	25.5	100.0
		Total	51	100.0	100.0	
Small agency	Valid	All of the information	1	4.0	4.0	4.0
		Most of the information	5	20.0	20.0	24.0
		Some of the information	6	24.0	24.0	48.0
		None of the information	5	20.0	20.0	68.0
		Not sure / not applicable	8	32.0	32.0	100.0
		Total	25	100.0	100.0	
Medium agency	Valid	All of the information	6	18.2	18.2	18.2
		Most of the information	7	21.2	21.2	39.4
		Some of the information	7	21.2	21.2	60.6
		None of the information	3	9.1	9.1	69.7
		Not sure / not applicable	10	30.3	30.3	100.0
		Total	33	100.0	100.0	
Large agency	Valid	All of the information	2	8.3	8.3	8.3
		Most of the information	5	20.8	20.8	29.2
		Some of the information	11	45.8	45.8	75.0
		None of the information	2	8.3	8.3	83.3
		Not sure / not applicable	4	16.7	16.7	100.0
		Total	24	100.0	100.0	
Very large agency	Valid	Most of the information	1	25.0	25.0	25.0
		Some of the information	1	25.0	25.0	50.0
		Not sure / not applicable	2	50.0	50.0	100.0
		Total	4	100.0	100.0	

Office of the Australian Information Commissioner L. Challenges publishing public sector information

q62. Which Principle does your agency find the most challenging to implement?

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Micro agency	Valid	- Open access to information - a default position	14	27.5	29.2	29.2
		- Engaging the community	2	3.9	4.2	33.3
		- Effective information governance	5	9.8	10.4	43.8
		- Robust information asset management	13	25.5	27.1	70.8
		- Discoverable and useable information	6	11.8	12.5	83.3
		- Clear reuse rights	4	7.8	8.3	91.7
		- Appropriate charging for access	1	2.0	2.1	93.8
		- Transparent enquiry and complaints processes	3	5.9	6.3	100.0
		Total	48	94.1	100.0	
	Missing	System	3	5.9		
Total		51	100.0			
Small agency	Valid	- Open access to information - a default position	7	28.0	28.0	28.0
		- Engaging the community	3	12.0	12.0	40.0
		- Effective information governance	2	8.0	8.0	48.0
		- Robust information asset management	4	16.0	16.0	64.0
		- Discoverable and useable information	4	16.0	16.0	80.0
		- Clear reuse rights	5	20.0	20.0	100.0
		Total	25	100.0	100.0	
Medium agency	Valid	- Open access to information - a default position	10	30.3	32.3	32.3
		- Engaging the community	4	12.1	12.9	45.2
		- Effective information governance	3	9.1	9.7	54.8
		- Robust information asset management	4	12.1	12.9	67.7
		- Discoverable and useable information	3	9.1	9.7	77.4
		- Clear reuse rights	6	18.2	19.4	96.8
		- Appropriate charging for access	1	3.0	3.2	100.0
		Total	31	93.9	100.0	
	Missing	System	2	6.1		
Total		33	100.0			
Large agency	Valid	- Open access to information - a default position	10	41.7	43.5	43.5
		- Engaging the community	1	4.2	4.3	47.8
		- Effective information governance	1	4.2	4.3	52.2
		- Robust information asset management	3	12.5	13.0	65.2
		- Discoverable and useable information	6	25.0	26.1	91.3
		- Clear reuse rights	1	4.2	4.3	95.7
		- Appropriate charging for access	1	4.2	4.3	100.0
		Total	23	95.8	100.0	
		Missing	System	1	4.2	
	Total		24	100.0		
Very large agency	Valid	- Open access to information - a default position	2	50.0	50.0	50.0
		- Effective information governance	1	25.0	25.0	75.0
		- Discoverable and useable information	1	25.0	25.0	100.0
		Total	4	100.0	100.0	

Office of the Australian Information Commissioner L. Challenges publishing public sector information

q62i. Principle 1 - Open access to information - a default position

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Micro agency	Valid	1.1 Obtaining sufficient budgetary resources to enable open access to public sector information	4	7.8	30.8	30.8
		1.2 Identifying information, in addition to the information required to be published in the IPS and Disclosure Log ...	2	3.9	15.4	46.2
		1.3 Transitioning to a culture of open access and proactive publication	2	3.9	15.4	61.5
		1.5 Ensuring compliance with privacy and secrecy requirements when publishing public sector information	3	5.9	23.1	84.6
		1.6 Other	2	3.9	15.4	100.0
		Total	13	25.5	100.0	
		Missing	38	74.5		
	Total	51	100.0			
Small agency	Valid	1.1 Obtaining sufficient budgetary resources to enable open access to public sector information	3	12.0	42.9	42.9
		1.2 Identifying information, in addition to the information required to be published in the IPS and Disclosure Log ...	2	8.0	28.6	71.4
		1.5 Ensuring compliance with privacy and secrecy requirements when publishing public sector information	1	4.0	14.3	85.7
		1.6 Other	1	4.0	14.3	100.0
		Total	7	28.0	100.0	
		Missing	18	72.0		
	Total	25	100.0			
Medium agency	Valid	1.1 Obtaining sufficient budgetary resources to enable open access to public sector information	3	9.1	30.0	30.0
		1.2 Identifying information, in addition to the information required to be published in the IPS and Disclosure Log ...	2	6.1	20.0	50.0
		1.3 Transitioning to a culture of open access and proactive publication	4	12.1	40.0	90.0
		1.5 Ensuring compliance with privacy and secrecy requirements when publishing public sector information	1	3.0	10.0	100.0
		Total	10	30.3	100.0	
		Missing	23	69.7		
	Total	33	100.0			
Large agency	Valid	1.1 Obtaining sufficient budgetary resources to enable open access to public sector information	2	8.3	22.2	22.2
		1.2 Identifying information, in addition to the information required to be published in the IPS and Disclosure Log ...	2	8.3	22.2	44.4
		1.3 Transitioning to a culture of open access and proactive publication	4	16.7	44.4	88.9
		1.5 Ensuring compliance with privacy and secrecy requirements when publishing public sector information	1	4.2	11.1	100.0
		Total	9	37.5	100.0	
		Missing	15	62.5		
	Total	24	100.0			
Very large agency	Valid	1.2 Identifying information, in addition to the information required to be published in the IPS and Disclosure Log ...	1	25.0	100.0	100.0
	Missing	System	3	75.0		
	Total	System	4	100.0		

q62ii. Principle 2 - Engaging the community

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Micro agency	Valid	2.1 Identifying reusers	1	2.0	50.0	50.0
		2.4 Establishing effective processes to consult the community regarding what information to publish	1	2.0	50.0	100.0
	Missing Total	Total	2	3.9	100.0	
		System	49	96.1		
Small agency	Valid	2.4 Establishing effective processes to consult the community regarding what information to publish	1	4.0	100.0	100.0
	Missing Total	System	24	96.0		
Medium agency	Valid	2.1 Identifying reusers	1	3.0	33.3	33.3
		2.4 Establishing effective processes to consult the community regarding what information to publish	1	3.0	33.3	66.7
		2.7 Other	1	3.0	33.3	100.0
	Missing Total	Total	3	9.1	100.0	
		System	30	90.9		
Large agency	Valid	2.1 Identifying reusers	1	4.2	100.0	100.0
	Missing Total	System	23	95.8		
		System	24	100.0		
Very large agency	Missing	System	4	100.0		

q62iii. Principle 3 - Effective information governance

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Micro agency	Valid	3.2 Instigating strategic planning on information resource management	3	5.9	75.0	75.0
		3.3 Other	1	2.0	25.0	100.0
		Total	4	7.8	100.0	
	Missing Total	System	47	92.2		
Small agency	Valid	3.2 Instigating strategic planning on information resource management	2	8.0	100.0	100.0
	Missing Total	System	23	92.0		
Medium agency	Valid	3.2 Instigating strategic planning on information resource management	3	9.1	100.0	100.0
	Missing Total	System	30	90.9		
Large agency	Valid	3.2 Instigating strategic planning on information resource management	1	4.2	100.0	100.0
	Missing Total	System	23	95.8		
		System	24	100.0		
Very large agency	Valid	3.3 Other	1	25.0	100.0	100.0
	Missing Total	System	3	75.0		
		System	4	100.0		

q62iv. Principle 4 - Robust information asset management

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Micro agency	Valid	4.1 Establishment and maintenance of an information asset register	12	23.5	92.3	92.3
		4.3 Establishing clear procedures and lines of authority for decisions on information release and publication	1	2.0	7.7	100.0
		Total	13	25.5	100.0	
	Missing	System	38	74.5		
	Total		51	100.0		
Small agency	Valid	4.1 Establishment and maintenance of an information asset register	4	16.0	100.0	100.0
	Missing	System	21	84.0		
	Total		25	100.0		
Medium agency	Valid	4.1 Establishment and maintenance of an information asset register	1	3.0	50.0	50.0
		4.3 Establishing clear procedures and lines of authority for decisions on information release and publication	1	3.0	50.0	100.0
		Total	2	6.1	100.0	
	Missing	System	31	93.9		
	Total		33	100.0		
Large agency	Valid	4.1 Establishment and maintenance of an information asset register	1	4.2	33.3	33.3
		4.2 Providing up-to-date staff training in information management	1	4.2	33.3	66.7
		4.4 Other	1	4.2	33.3	100.0
		Total	3	12.5	100.0	
	Missing	System	21	87.5		
Total		24	100.0			
Very large agency	Missing	System	4	100.0		

q62v. Principle 5 - Discoverable and useable information

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Micro agency	Valid	5.2 Attaching high-quality metadata to information for discoverability	1	2.0	16.7	16.7
		5.3 Ensuring compliance with the WCAG	4	7.8	66.7	83.3
		5.8 Agency costs (including staff time) associated with ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0	1	2.0	16.7	100.0
	Missing	Total	6	11.8	100.0	
		System	45	88.2		
Total		51	100.0			
Small agency	Valid	5.3 Ensuring compliance with the WCAG	3	12.0	75.0	75.0
		5.8 Agency costs (including staff time) associated with ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0	1	4.0	25.0	100.0
		Total	4	16.0	100.0	
	Missing	System	21	84.0		
		Total	25	100.0		
Medium agency	Valid	5.3 Ensuring compliance with the WCAG	2	6.1	66.7	66.7
		5.8 Agency costs (including staff time) associated with ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0	1	3.0	33.3	100.0
		Total	3	9.1	100.0	
	Missing	System	30	90.9		
		Total	33	100.0		
Large agency	Valid	5.3 Ensuring compliance with the WCAG	5	20.8	83.3	83.3
		5.4 Indexing or cataloguing information for discoverability	1	4.2	16.7	100.0
		Total	6	25.0	100.0	
	Missing	System	18	75.0		
		Total	24	100.0		
Very large agency	Missing	System	4	100.0		

q62vi. Principle 6 - Clear reuse rights

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Micro agency	Valid	6.1 Transitioning towards Creative Commons BY standard as a default position	2	3.9	50.0	50.0
		6.2 Determining appropriate open licences that will enable the reuse of information	1	2.0	25.0	75.0
		6.3 Determining whether public sector information is able to be released under open licensing conditions	1	2.0	25.0	100.0
		Total	4	7.8	100.0	
	Missing	System	47	92.2		
	Total		51	100.0		
Small agency	Valid	6.1 Transitioning towards Creative Commons BY standard as a default position	4	16.0	100.0	100.0
	Missing	System	21	84.0		
	Total		25	100.0		
Medium agency	Valid	6.1 Transitioning towards Creative Commons BY standard as a default position	2	6.1	33.3	33.3
		6.2 Determining appropriate open licences that will enable the reuse of information	1	3.0	16.7	50.0
		6.3 Determining whether public sector information is able to be released under open licensing conditions	1	3.0	16.7	66.7
		6.5 Other	2	6.1	33.3	100.0
	Total	6	18.2	100.0		
Missing	System	27	81.8			
	Total		33	100.0		
Large agency	Valid	6.2 Determining appropriate open licences that will enable the reuse of information	1	4.2	100.0	100.0
	Missing	System	23	95.8		
	Total		24	100.0		
Very large agency	Missing	System	4	100.0		

q62vii. Principle 7 - Appropriate charging for access

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Micro agency	Valid	7.1 Establishing an appropriate and transparent charging regime(s) for your agency	1	2.0	100.0	100.0
	Missing	System	50	98.0		
	Total		51	100.0		
Small agency	Missing	System	25	100.0		
Medium agency	Valid	7.2 Agency costs (including staff time) of administering charging regime	1	3.0	100.0	100.0
	Missing	System	32	97.0		
	Total		33	100.0		
Large agency	Valid	7.1 Establishing an appropriate and transparent charging regime(s) for your agency	1	4.2	100.0	100.0
	Missing	System	23	95.8		
	Total		24	100.0		
Very large agency	Missing	System	4	100.0		

q62viii. Principle 8 - Transparent enquiry and complaints processes

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Micro agency	Valid	8.2 Responding to enquiries and complaints	2	3.9	100.0	100.0
	Missing	System	49	96.1		
	Total		51	100.0		
Small agency	Missing	System	25	100.0		
Medium agency	Missing	System	33	100.0		
Large agency	Missing	System	24	100.0		
Very large agency	Missing	System	4	100.0		

q64mr. Using the list below, what are the other challenging issues your agency faces when publishing public sector information in addition to the information required to be published in the and ? (Multiple Response)

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?		Frequency	% of respondents
Micro agency	Valid	16	38.1%
	Obtaining sufficient budgetary resources to enable open access to public sector information	4	9.5%
	Identifying information, in addition to the information required to be published in the IPS and Disclosure Log, that can be published	4	9.5%
	Transitioning to a culture of open access and proactive publication	10	23.8%
	Producing a plan or strategies for increasing open access to public sector information	2	4.8%
	Ensuring compliance with privacy and secrecy requirements when publishing public sector information	2	4.8%
	Identifying reusers	8	19.0%
	Collaborating with reusers	1	2.4%
	Employing Web 2.0 tools to support community consultation	2	4.8%
	Establishing effective processes to consult the community regarding what information to publish	1	2.4%
	Establishing channels for re-users to provide feedback about the quality, completeness, usefulness and accuracy of published information	1	2.4%
	Establishing processes to respond in a timely manner to requests and feedback received from the community	4	9.5%
	Establishing an appropriate focal point, officer, or centralised department that is responsible for furthering open access to public sector information	11	26.2%
	Instigating strategic planning on information resource management	8	19.0%
	Establishment and maintenance of an information asset register	4	9.5%
	Providing up-to-date staff training in information management	2	4.8%
	Establishing clear procedures and lines of authority for decisions on information release and publication	1	2.4%
	Protecting information against inappropriate or unauthorised use, access or disclosure	8	19.0%
	Providing information in an open and standards based format	9	21.4%
	Attaching high-quality metadata to information for discoverability	10	23.8%
	Ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0	6	14.3%
	Indexing or cataloguing information for discoverability	2	4.8%
	Publishing information in Machine readable format	2	4.8%
	Maintaining structured data for publishing	6	14.3%
	Maintaining linked data for publishing	6	14.3%
	Agency costs (including staff time) associated with ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0	6	14.3%
	Transitioning towards Creative Commons BY standard as a default position	2	4.8%
	Determining appropriate open licences that will enable the reuse of information		

q64mr. Using the list below, what are the other challenging issues your agency faces when publishing public sector information in addition to the information required to be published in the and ? (Multiple Response)

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?		Frequency	% of respondents	
Micro agency	Valid	Determining whether public sector information is able to be released under open licensing conditions	5	11.9%
		Agency costs (including staff time) associated with administering licences	1	2.4%
		Establishing an appropriate and transparent charging regime(s) for your agency		
		Agency costs (including staff time) of administering charging regime		
		Establishing appropriate and transparent enquires and complaint processes		
		Responding to enquiries and complaints		
Number of Respondents		42	100.0%	
Small agency	Valid	Obtaining sufficient budgetary resources to enable open access to public sector information	8	33.3%
		Identifying information, in addition to the information required to be published in the IPS and Disclosure Log, that can be published	10	41.7%
		Transitioning to a culture of open access and proactive publication	5	20.8%
		Producing a plan or strategies for increasing open access to public sector information	6	25.0%
		Ensuring compliance with privacy and secrecy requirements when publishing public sector information	1	4.2%
		Identifying reusers	1	4.2%
		Collaborating with reusers	1	4.2%
		Employing Web 2.0 tools to support community consultation	2	8.3%
		Establishing effective processes to consult the community regarding what information to publish	4	16.7%
		Establishing channels for re-users to provide feedback about the quality, completeness, usefulness and accuracy of published information		
		Establishing processes to respond in a timely manner to requests and feedback received from the community		
		Establishing an appropriate focal point, officer, or centralised department that is responsible for furthering open access to public sector information		
		Instigating strategic planning on information resource management	6	25.0%
		Establishment and maintenance of an information asset register	2	8.3%
		Providing up-to-date staff training in information management	5	20.8%
		Establishing clear procedures and lines of authority for decisions on information release and publication	1	4.2%
		Protecting information against inappropriate or unauthorised use, access or disclosure	1	4.2%
		Providing information in an open and standards based format	2	8.3%
		Attaching high-quality metadata to information for discoverability		
		Ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0	4	16.7%
		Indexing or cataloguing information for discoverability		
		Publishing information in Machine readable format	1	4.2%
		Maintaining structured data for publishing		
Maintaining linked data for publishing				
Agency costs (including staff time) associated with ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0	6	25.0%		

q64mr. Using the list below, what are the other challenging issues your agency faces when publishing public sector information in addition to the information required to be published in the and ? (Multiple Response)

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	% of respondents
Small agency	Valid	Transitioning towards Creative Commons BY standard as a default position	3	12.5%
		Determining appropriate open licences that will enable the reuse of information	3	12.5%
		Determining whether public sector information is able to be released under open licensing conditions	1	4.2%
		Agency costs (including staff time) associated with administering licences	3	12.5%
		Establishing an appropriate and transparent charging regime(s) for your agency	1	4.2%
		Agency costs (including staff time) of administering charging regime		
		Establishing appropriate and transparent enquires and complaint processes		
		Responding to enquiries and complaints		
Number of Respondents			24	100.0%
Medium agency	Valid	Obtaining sufficient budgetary resources to enable open access to public sector information	8	26.7%
		Identifying information, in addition to the information required to be published in the IPS and Disclosure Log, that can be published	9	30.0%
		Transitioning to a culture of open access and proactive publication	5	16.7%
		Producing a plan or strategies for increasing open access to public sector information	7	23.3%
		Ensuring compliance with privacy and secrecy requirements when publishing public sector information	4	13.3%
		Identifying reusers		
		Collaborating with reusers	1	3.3%
		Employing Web 2.0 tools to support community consultation	4	13.3%
		Establishing effective processes to consult the community regarding what information to publish	1	3.3%
		Establishing channels for re-users to provide feedback about the quality, completeness, usefulness and accuracy of published information	2	6.7%
		Establishing processes to respond in a timely manner to requests and feedback received from the community		
		Establishing an appropriate focal point, officer, or centralised department that is responsible for furthering open access to public sector information	4	13.3%
		Instigating strategic planning on information resource management	8	26.7%
		Establishment and maintenance of an information asset register	9	30.0%
		Providing up-to-date staff training in information management	5	16.7%
		Establishing clear procedures and lines of authority for decisions on information release and publication	2	6.7%
		Protecting information against inappropriate or unauthorised use, access or disclosure	2	6.7%
		Providing information in an open and standards based format	2	6.7%
		Attaching high-quality metadata to information for discoverability	3	10.0%
		Ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0	4	13.3%
		Indexing or cataloguing information for discoverability	3	10.0%
		Publishing information in Machine readable format	2	6.7%
		Maintaining structured data for publishing		
Maintaining linked data for publishing				

q64mr. Using the list below, what are the other challenging issues your agency faces when publishing public sector information in addition to the information required to be published in the and ? (Multiple Response)

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	% of respondents
Medium agency	Valid	Agency costs (including staff time) associated with ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0	6	20.0%
		Transitioning towards Creative Commons BY standard as a default position	2	6.7%
		Determining appropriate open licences that will enable the reuse of information	3	10.0%
		Determining whether public sector information is able to be released under open licensing conditions	1	3.3%
		Agency costs (including staff time) associated with administering licences	1	3.3%
		Establishing an appropriate and transparent charging regime(s) for your agency		
		Agency costs (including staff time) of administering charging regime		
		Establishing appropriate and transparent enquires and complaint processes		
		Responding to enquiries and complaints	1	3.3%
		Number of Respondents		
Large agency	Valid	Obtaining sufficient budgetary resources to enable open access to public sector information	11	50.0%
		Identifying information, in addition to the information required to be published in the IPS and Disclosure Log, that can be published	3	13.6%
		Transitioning to a culture of open access and proactive publication	6	27.3%
		Producing a plan or strategies for increasing open access to public sector information	4	18.2%
		Ensuring compliance with privacy and secrecy requirements when publishing public sector information	1	4.5%
		Identifying reusers	2	9.1%
		Collaborating with reusers	1	4.5%
		Employing Web 2.0 tools to support community consultation	3	13.6%
		Establishing effective processes to consult the community regarding what information to publish	1	4.5%
		Establishing channels for re-users to provide feedback about the quality, completeness, usefulness and accuracy of published information		
		Establishing processes to respond in a timely manner to requests and feedback received from the community	1	4.5%
		Establishing an appropriate focal point, officer, or centralised department that is responsible for furthering open access to public sector information	3	13.6%
		Instigating strategic planning on information resource management	4	18.2%
		Establishment and maintenance of an information asset register	6	27.3%
		Providing up-to-date staff training in information management		
		Establishing clear procedures and lines of authority for decisions on information release and publication		
		Protecting information against inappropriate or unauthorised use, access or disclosure		
		Providing information in an open and standards based format	3	13.6%
		Attaching high-quality metadata to information for discoverability	4	18.2%
		Ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0	5	22.7%
		Indexing or cataloguing information for discoverability	3	13.6%
		Publishing information in Machine readable format		

q64mr. Using the list below, what are the other challenging issues your agency faces when publishing public sector information in addition to the information required to be published in the and ? (Multiple Response)

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?			Frequency	% of respondents	
Large agency	Valid	Maintaining structured data for publishing	1	4.5%	
		Maintaining linked data for publishing	1	4.5%	
		Agency costs (including staff time) associated with ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0	2	9.1%	
		Transitioning towards Creative Commons BY standard as a default position			
		Determining appropriate open licences that will enable the reuse of information	2	9.1%	
		Determining whether public sector information is able to be released under open licensing conditions			
		Agency costs (including staff time) associated with administering licences	1	4.5%	
		Establishing an appropriate and transparent charging regime(s) for your agency	1	4.5%	
		Agency costs (including staff time) of administering charging regime			
		Establishing appropriate and transparent enquires and complaint processes	1	4.5%	
		Responding to enquiries and complaints	1	4.5%	
		Number of Respondents		22	100.0%
		Very large agency	Valid	Obtaining sufficient budgetary resources to enable open access to public sector information	1
Identifying information, in addition to the information required to be published in the IPS and Disclosure Log, that can be published	1			25.0%	
Transitioning to a culture of open access and proactive publication	1			25.0%	
Producing a plan or strategies for increasing open access to public sector information	1			25.0%	
Ensuring compliance with privacy and secrecy requirements when publishing public sector information	1			25.0%	
Identifying reusers					
Collaborating with reusers					
Employing Web 2.0 tools to support community consultation					
Establishing effective processes to consult the community regarding what information to publish	1			25.0%	
Establishing channels for re-users to provide feedback about the quality, completeness, usefulness and accuracy of published information					
Establishing processes to respond in a timely manner to requests and feedback received from the community					
Establishing an appropriate focal point, officer, or centralised department that is responsible for furthering open access to public sector information					
Instigating strategic planning on information resource management					
Establishment and maintenance of an information asset register	1			25.0%	
Providing up-to-date staff training in information management					
Establishing clear procedures and lines of authority for decisions on information release and publication					
Protecting information against inappropriate or unauthorised use, access or disclosure	2			50.0%	
Providing information in an open and standards based format	1			25.0%	
Attaching high-quality metadata to information for discoverability					
Ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0	2			50.0%	

q64mr. Using the list below, what are the other challenging issues your agency faces when publishing public sector information in addition to the information required to be published in the and ? (Multiple Response)

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?		Frequency	% of respondents
Very large agency	Valid		
	Indexing or cataloguing information for discoverability		
	Publishing information in Machine readable format		
	Maintaining structured data for publishing		
	Maintaining linked data for publishing		
	Agency costs (including staff time) associated with ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0	1	25.0%
	Transitioning towards Creative Commons BY standard as a default position		
	Determining appropriate open licences that will enable the reuse of information		
	Determining whether public sector information is able to be released under open licensing conditions		
	Agency costs (including staff time) associated with administering licences	1	25.0%
	Establishing an appropriate and transparent charging regime(s) for your agency		
	Agency costs (including staff time) of administering charging regime		
	Establishing appropriate and transparent enquires and complaint processes		
	Responding to enquiries and complaints		
	Number of Respondents	4	100.0%

Appendix D: Survey Results by Volume of FOI Requests

Office of the Australian Information Commissioner A. Demographic Details

Duplicate. Duplicate

q2_\$. Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	Valid	Yes	39	48.8	48.8	48.8
		No	41	51.2	51.2	100.0
		Total	80	100.0	100.0	
Low	Valid	No	39	100.0	100.0	100.0
Medium	Valid	Yes	2	4.7	4.7	4.7
		No	41	95.3	95.3	100.0
		Total	43	100.0	100.0	
High	Valid	Yes	1	8.3	8.3	8.3
		No	11	91.7	91.7	100.0
		Total	12	100.0	100.0	
Very high	Valid	No	3	100.0	100.0	100.0

q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?

q2_\$. Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	Valid	Micro agency	31	38.8	77.5	77.5
		Small agency	7	8.8	17.5	95.0
		Medium agency	2	2.5	5.0	100.0
		Total	40	50.0	100.0	
		Missing	System	40	50.0	
	Total		80	100.0		
Low	Valid	Micro agency	14	35.9	35.9	35.9
		Small agency	12	30.8	30.8	66.7
		Medium agency	10	25.6	25.6	92.3
		Large agency	3	7.7	7.7	100.0
		Total	39	100.0	100.0	
Medium	Valid	Micro agency	3	7.0	7.3	7.3
		Small agency	5	11.6	12.2	19.5
		Medium agency	20	46.5	48.8	68.3
		Large agency	12	27.9	29.3	97.6
		Very large agency	1	2.3	2.4	100.0
		Total	41	95.3	100.0	
	Missing	System	2	4.7		
Total		43	100.0			
High	Valid	Medium agency	1	8.3	11.1	11.1
		Large agency	7	58.3	77.8	88.9
		Very large agency	1	8.3	11.1	100.0
		Total	9	75.0	100.0	
	Missing	System	3	25.0		
Total		12	100.0			
Very high	Valid	Large agency	1	33.3	33.3	33.3
		Very large agency	2	66.7	66.7	100.0
		Total	3	100.0	100.0	

Office of the Australian Information Commissioner A. Demographic Details

Portfolio. Which Portfolio does this agency fall under?

g2_\$. Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent		
None	Valid	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	7	8.8	8.8	8.8		
		Attorney-General's	6	7.5	7.5	16.3		
		Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy	1	1.3	1.3	17.5		
		Defence	10	12.5	12.5	30.0		
		Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	3	3.8	3.8	33.8		
		Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs	4	5.0	5.0	38.8		
		Finance and Deregulation	4	5.0	5.0	43.8		
		Foreign Affairs and Trade	2	2.5	2.5	46.3		
		Health and Ageing	16	20.0	20.0	66.3		
		Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	7	8.8	8.8	75.0		
		Prime Minister and Cabinet	2	2.5	2.5	77.5		
		Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities	6	7.5	7.5	85.0		
		Treasury	10	12.5	12.5	97.5		
		Veterans' Affairs	2	2.5	2.5	100.0		
		Total	80	100.0	100.0			
		Low	Valid	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	1	2.6	2.6	2.6
				Attorney-General's	5	12.8	12.8	15.4
Defence	1			2.6	2.6	17.9		
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	2			5.1	5.1	23.1		
Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs	3			7.7	7.7	30.8		
Finance and Deregulation	1			2.6	2.6	33.3		
Health and Ageing	3			7.7	7.7	41.0		
Human Services	1			2.6	2.6	43.6		
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	1			2.6	2.6	46.2		
Prime Minister and Cabinet	10			25.6	25.6	71.8		
Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities	6			15.4	15.4	87.2		
Treasury	3			7.7	7.7	94.9		
Veterans' Affairs	2			5.1	5.1	100.0		
Total	39			100.0	100.0			
Medium	Valid			Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	2	4.7	4.7	4.7
		Attorney-General's	7	16.3	16.3	20.9		
		Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy	5	11.6	11.6	32.6		
		Climate Change and Energy Efficiency	1	2.3	2.3	34.9		
		Defence	1	2.3	2.3	37.2		
		Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	4	9.3	9.3	46.5		
		Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs	1	2.3	2.3	48.8		
		Finance and Deregulation	2	4.7	4.7	53.5		
		Foreign Affairs and Trade	2	4.7	4.7	58.1		
		Health and Ageing	1	2.3	2.3	60.5		
		Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	3	7.0	7.0	67.4		
		Infrastructure and Transport	5	11.6	11.6	79.1		
		Prime Minister and Cabinet	1	2.3	2.3	81.4		
		Regional Australia, Regional Development and Local Government	1	2.3	2.3	83.7		
		Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities	4	9.3	9.3	93.0		
		Treasury	3	7.0	7.0	100.0		
		Total	43	100.0	100.0			

Office of the Australian Information Commissioner A. Demographic Details

Portfolio. Which Portfolio does this agency fall under?

q2_\$. Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
High	Valid	Attorney-General's	2	16.7	16.7	16.7
		Defence	1	8.3	8.3	25.0
		Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	1	8.3	8.3	33.3
		Finance and Deregulation	1	8.3	8.3	41.7
		Foreign Affairs and Trade	1	8.3	8.3	50.0
		Health and Ageing	1	8.3	8.3	58.3
		Immigration and Citizenship	1	8.3	8.3	66.7
		Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	1	8.3	8.3	75.0
		Prime Minister and Cabinet	1	8.3	8.3	83.3
		Treasury	2	16.7	16.7	100.0
		Total	12	100.0	100.0	
		Very high	Valid	Human Services	1	33.3
Immigration and Citizenship	1			33.3	33.3	66.7
Treasury	1			33.3	33.3	100.0
Total	3			100.0	100.0	

Descriptive Statistics

q2_\$. Total@. Volume of FOI requests		N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
None	q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?	40	1	890	86.50	163.642
	Valid N (listwise)	40				
Low	q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?	39	0	4116	381.49	709.806
	Valid N (listwise)	39				
Medium	q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?	41	87	33472	2066.41	5276.038
	Valid N (listwise)	41				
High	q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?	9	907	106102	14573.00	34395.834
	Valid N (listwise)	9				
Very high	q1_\$. How many staff were employed at your agency as at 30 June 2011?	3	8879	37579	23822.33	14386.752
	Valid N (listwise)	3				

Office of the Australian Information Commissioner A. Demographic Details

Descriptive Statistics^a

q2_\$.Total@. Volume of FOI requests	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	
None	q2_\$.Personal. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	80	0	0	.00	.000
	q2_\$.Other. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	80	0	0	.00	.000
	q2_\$.Total. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	80	0	0	.00	.000
	Valid N (listwise)	80				
Low	q2_\$.Personal. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	39	0	9	1.38	2.160
	q2_\$.Other. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	39	0	9	2.49	2.664
	q2_\$.Total. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	39	1	9	3.87	2.618
	Valid N (listwise)	39				
Medium	q2_\$.Personal. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	43	0	90	12.42	20.232
	q2_\$.Other. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	43	0	92	24.60	24.245
	q2_\$.Total. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	43	11	97	37.02	25.877
	Valid N (listwise)	43				
High	q2_\$.Personal. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	12	0	373	101.92	130.702
	q2_\$.Other. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	12	0	302	148.42	80.357
	q2_\$.Total. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	12	102	373	250.33	99.249
	Valid N (listwise)	12				
Very high	q2_\$.Personal. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	3	275	7783	2864.67	4261.400
	q2_\$.Other. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	3	6	577	285.67	285.679
	q2_\$.Total. How many FOI requests were received by your agency during the 2010-11 financial year?	3	542	8057	3150.33	4252.124
	Valid N (listwise)	3				

a. No statistics are computed for one or more split files because there are no valid cases.

Office of the Australian Information Commissioner A. Demographic Details

Descriptive Statistics^a

q2_\$. Total@. Volume of FOI requests	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
None q3_\$. What was your agency's total FOI expenditure for the 2010-11 financial year? Valid N (listwise)	8 8	\$54.00	\$28,073.00	\$4,670.1250	\$9,640.03273
Low q3_\$. What was your agency's total FOI expenditure for the 2010-11 financial year? Valid N (listwise)	39 39	\$0.00	\$59,623.00	\$8,093.8205	\$1.21577E4
Medium q3_\$. What was your agency's total FOI expenditure for the 2010-11 financial year? Valid N (listwise)	35 35	\$3,165.00	\$847,744.00	\$1.4474E5	\$1.88253E5
High q3_\$. What was your agency's total FOI expenditure for the 2010-11 financial year? Valid N (listwise)	12 12	\$25,776.00	\$4,319,755.00	\$1.0382E6	\$1.10717E6
Very high q3_\$. What was your agency's total FOI expenditure for the 2010-11 financial year? Valid N (listwise)	3 3	\$1,300,021.00	\$6,274,652.00	\$3.9527E6	\$2.50376E6

a. No statistics are computed for one or more split files because there are no valid cases.

Office of the Australian Information Commissioner G. Your agency's public sector information

q43. Which of the following categories of information best describes the main type of public sector information held by your agency?

q2_\$. Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	Valid	Geographic	2	2.5	2.9	2.9
		Meteorological and Environmental	4	5.0	5.9	8.8
		Economic and Business	16	20.0	23.5	32.4
		Social	17	21.3	25.0	57.4
		Agricultural, Farming, Forestry and Fisheries	1	1.3	1.5	58.8
		Natural Resources	1	1.3	1.5	60.3
		Legal System	14	17.5	20.6	80.9
		Scientific and Research	9	11.3	13.2	94.1
		Educational Content	2	2.5	2.9	97.1
		Cultural	2	2.5	2.9	100.0
		Total	68	85.0	100.0	
		Missing	System	12	15.0	
	Total		80	100.0		
Low	Valid	Geographic	2	5.1	5.4	5.4
		Meteorological and Environmental	3	7.7	8.1	13.5
		Economic and Business	8	20.5	21.6	35.1
		Social	1	2.6	2.7	37.8
		Tourist and Leisure	2	5.1	5.4	43.2
		Agricultural, Farming, Forestry and Fisheries	1	2.6	2.7	45.9
		Natural Resources	2	5.1	5.4	51.4
		Legal System	10	25.6	27.0	78.4
		Scientific and Research	1	2.6	2.7	81.1
		Cultural	7	17.9	18.9	100.0
		Total	37	94.9	100.0	
		Missing	System	2	5.1	
	Total		39	100.0		
Medium	Valid	Geographic	1	2.3	2.4	2.4
		Meteorological and Environmental	2	4.7	4.9	7.3
		Economic and Business	10	23.3	24.4	31.7
		Social	4	9.3	9.8	41.5
		Traffic and Transport	5	11.6	12.2	53.7
		Agricultural, Farming, Forestry and Fisheries	1	2.3	2.4	56.1
		Natural Resources	2	4.7	4.9	61.0
		Legal System	10	23.3	24.4	85.4
		Scientific and Research	4	9.3	9.8	95.1
		Political	1	2.3	2.4	97.6
		Cultural	1	2.3	2.4	100.0
		Total	41	95.3	100.0	
	Missing	System	2	4.7		
Total		43	100.0			
High	Valid	Economic and Business	4	33.3	36.4	36.4
		Social	1	8.3	9.1	45.5
		Legal System	4	33.3	36.4	81.8
		Political	2	16.7	18.2	100.0
		Total	11	91.7	100.0	
	Missing	System	1	8.3		
Total		12	100.0			
Very high	Valid	Economic and Business	1	33.3	33.3	33.3
		Social	2	66.7	66.7	100.0
		Total	3	100.0	100.0	

Office of the Australian Information Commissioner G. Your agency's public sector information

q44mr. What other types of public sector information does your agency also hold? (Multiple Response)

q2_\$. Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	% of respondents
None	Valid	No other types of public sector information.	10	13.2%
		Geographic	28	36.8%
		Meteorological and Environmental	15	19.7%
		Economic and Business	26	34.2%
		Social	12	15.8%
		Traffic and Transport		
		Tourist and Leisure	4	5.3%
		Agricultural, Farming, Forestry and Fisheries	8	10.5%
		Natural Resources	5	6.6%
		Legal System	22	28.9%
		Scientific and Research	22	28.9%
		Educational Content	12	15.8%
		Political	20	26.3%
		Cultural	8	10.5%
		Number of Respondents		76
Low	Valid	No other types of public sector information.	9	23.1%
		Geographic	9	23.1%
		Meteorological and Environmental	3	7.7%
		Economic and Business	13	33.3%
		Social	14	35.9%
		Traffic and Transport	4	10.3%
		Tourist and Leisure	8	20.5%
		Agricultural, Farming, Forestry and Fisheries	6	15.4%
		Natural Resources	9	23.1%
		Legal System	10	25.6%
		Scientific and Research	15	38.5%
		Educational Content	14	35.9%
		Political	11	28.2%
		Cultural	8	20.5%
		Number of Respondents		39
Medium	Valid	No other types of public sector information.	5	12.2%
		Geographic	13	31.7%
		Meteorological and Environmental	10	24.4%
		Economic and Business	22	53.7%
		Social	13	31.7%
		Traffic and Transport	3	7.3%
		Tourist and Leisure	4	9.8%
		Agricultural, Farming, Forestry and Fisheries	10	24.4%
		Natural Resources	11	26.8%
		Legal System	11	26.8%
		Scientific and Research	15	36.6%
		Educational Content	6	14.6%
		Political	12	29.3%
		Cultural	7	17.1%
		Number of Respondents		41

Office of the Australian Information Commissioner G. Your agency's public sector information

q44mr. What other types of public sector information does your agency also hold? (Multiple Response)

q2_\$. Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	% of respondents
High	Valid	No other types of public sector information.	2	16.7%
		Geographic	4	33.3%
		Meteorological and Environmental	2	16.7%
		Economic and Business	3	25.0%
		Social	4	33.3%
		Traffic and Transport	1	8.3%
		Tourist and Leisure	1	8.3%
		Agricultural, Farming, Forestry and Fisheries	1	8.3%
		Natural Resources	1	8.3%
		Legal System	4	33.3%
		Scientific and Research	3	25.0%
		Educational Content	2	16.7%
		Political	5	41.7%
		Cultural	1	8.3%
		Number of Respondents	12	100.0%
Very high	Valid	No other types of public sector information.	2	66.7%
		Geographic	1	33.3%
		Meteorological and Environmental	1	33.3%
		Economic and Business	2	66.7%
		Social	1	33.3%
		Traffic and Transport	1	33.3%
		Tourist and Leisure	1	33.3%
		Agricultural, Farming, Forestry and Fisheries	1	33.3%
		Natural Resources	1	33.3%
		Legal System	2	66.7%
		Scientific and Research		
		Educational Content		
		Political	2	66.7%
		Cultural	1	33.3%
		Number of Respondents	3	100.0%

q45. Has your agency adopted a strategy for increasing open access to public sector information held by your agency, in addition to the information required to be published in the IPS and Disclosure Log?

q2_\$.Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	Valid	Yes	24	30.0	30.0	30.0
		Under development	45	56.3	56.3	86.3
		No	11	13.8	13.8	100.0
		Total	80	100.0	100.0	
Low	Valid	Yes	9	23.1	23.7	23.7
		Under development	16	41.0	42.1	65.8
		No	13	33.3	34.2	100.0
		Total	38	97.4	100.0	
	Missing	System	1	2.6		
Total		39	100.0			
Medium	Valid	Yes	12	27.9	27.9	27.9
		Under development	14	32.6	32.6	60.5
		No	17	39.5	39.5	100.0
		Total	43	100.0	100.0	
High	Valid	Yes	3	25.0	25.0	25.0
		Under development	5	41.7	41.7	66.7
		No	4	33.3	33.3	100.0
		Total	12	100.0	100.0	
Very high	Valid	Yes	1	33.3	33.3	33.3
		Under development	2	66.7	66.7	100.0
		Total	3	100.0	100.0	

**q46mr. Where on the internet does your agency publish public sector information?
(Multiple Response)**

q2_\$.Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	% of respondents
None	Valid	Agency website(s)	78	97.5%
		Collection or catalogue	12	15.0%
		Social media sites	29	36.3%
		Other	12	15.0%
		Number of Respondents	80	100.0%
Low	Valid	Agency website(s)	39	100.0%
		Collection or catalogue	11	28.2%
		Social media sites	11	28.2%
		Other	7	17.9%
		Number of Respondents	39	100.0%
Medium	Valid	Agency website(s)	42	97.7%
		Collection or catalogue	15	34.9%
		Social media sites	24	55.8%
		Other	4	9.3%
		Number of Respondents	43	100.0%
High	Valid	Agency website(s)	12	100.0%
		Collection or catalogue	3	25.0%
		Social media sites	6	50.0%
		Other	3	25.0%
		Number of Respondents	12	100.0%
Very high	Valid	Agency website(s)	3	100.0%
		Collection or catalogue	2	66.7%
		Social media sites	2	66.7%
		Other		
		Number of Respondents	3	100.0%

q47mr. Which of the following collections or catalogues does your agency use to publish public sector information? (Multiple Response)

q2_\$.Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	% of respondents
None	Valid	Data.gov.au	8	66.7%
		Australian National Data Service	1	8.3%
		Australian Spatial Data Directory	3	25.0%
		Australian Institute of Health and Welfare	2	16.7%
		Australian Social Science Data Archive	1	8.3%
		Environmental Resources Information Network	2	16.7%
		Other	7	58.3%
		Number of Respondents	12	100.0%
Low	Valid	Data.gov.au	4	40.0%
		Australian National Data Service	2	20.0%
		Australian Spatial Data Directory	1	10.0%
		Australian Institute of Health and Welfare		
		Australian Social Science Data Archive		
		Environmental Resources Information Network	2	20.0%
		Other	9	90.0%
		Number of Respondents	10	100.0%
Medium	Valid	Data.gov.au	8	57.1%
		Australian National Data Service	2	14.3%
		Australian Spatial Data Directory	2	14.3%
		Australian Institute of Health and Welfare	1	7.1%
		Australian Social Science Data Archive	1	7.1%
		Environmental Resources Information Network	1	7.1%
		Other	8	57.1%
		Number of Respondents	14	100.0%
High	Valid	Data.gov.au	2	66.7%
		Australian National Data Service		
		Australian Spatial Data Directory		
		Australian Institute of Health and Welfare	1	33.3%
		Australian Social Science Data Archive		
		Environmental Resources Information Network		
Other	1	33.3%		
Number of Respondents	3	100.0%		
Very high	Valid	Data.gov.au	2	100.0%
		Australian National Data Service		
		Australian Spatial Data Directory		
		Australian Institute of Health and Welfare		
		Australian Social Science Data Archive		
		Environmental Resources Information Network		
		Other		
Number of Respondents	2	100.0%		

q48mr. Which of the following social media sites does your agency use to publish public sector information? (Multiple Response)

q2_\$.Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	% of respondents
None	Valid	Facebook	22	75.9%
		Google +	5	17.2%
		Twitter	23	79.3%
		Flickr	21	72.4%
		YouTube	24	82.8%
		Wikipedia	7	24.1%
		Other	10	34.5%
		Number of Respondents	29	100.0%
Low	Valid	Facebook	10	90.9%
		Google +		
		Twitter	7	63.6%
		Flickr	4	36.4%
		YouTube	9	81.8%
		Wikipedia	4	36.4%
		Other	4	36.4%
		Number of Respondents	11	100.0%
Medium	Valid	Facebook	19	79.2%
		Google +	1	4.2%
		Twitter	24	100.0%
		Flickr	7	29.2%
		YouTube	19	79.2%
		Wikipedia	3	12.5%
		Other	6	25.0%
		Number of Respondents	24	100.0%
High	Valid	Facebook	5	83.3%
		Google +	2	33.3%
		Twitter	5	83.3%
		Flickr	2	33.3%
		YouTube	5	83.3%
		Wikipedia	1	16.7%
		Other	4	66.7%
		Number of Respondents	6	100.0%
Very high	Valid	Facebook	2	100.0%
		Google +		
		Twitter	2	100.0%
		Flickr	1	50.0%
		YouTube	1	50.0%
		Wikipedia		
		Other	1	50.0%
		Number of Respondents	2	100.0%

q49. Does your agency have a mechanism for identifying other information that could be published?

q2_\$. Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	Valid	Yes	28	35.0	35.0	35.0
		Under development	36	45.0	45.0	80.0
		No	16	20.0	20.0	100.0
		Total	80	100.0	100.0	
Low	Valid	Yes	16	41.0	41.0	41.0
		Under development	11	28.2	28.2	69.2
		No	12	30.8	30.8	100.0
		Total	39	100.0	100.0	
Medium	Valid	Yes	16	37.2	37.2	37.2
		Under development	14	32.6	32.6	69.8
		No	13	30.2	30.2	100.0
		Total	43	100.0	100.0	
High	Valid	Yes	5	41.7	41.7	41.7
		Under development	3	25.0	25.0	66.7
		No	4	33.3	33.3	100.0
		Total	12	100.0	100.0	
Very high	Valid	Yes	2	66.7	66.7	66.7
		Under development	1	33.3	33.3	100.0
		Total	3	100.0	100.0	

q50a. Does your agency have a mechanism for identifying additional information that is: Of interest to clients and industry stakeholders?

q2_\$. Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	Valid	Yes	48	60.0	78.7	78.7
		No	13	16.3	21.3	100.0
		Total	61	76.3	100.0	
	Missing	System	19	23.8		
	Total		80	100.0		
Low	Valid	Yes	21	53.8	77.8	77.8
		No	6	15.4	22.2	100.0
		Total	27	69.2	100.0	
	Missing	System	12	30.8		
	Total		39	100.0		
Medium	Valid	Yes	24	55.8	82.8	82.8
		No	5	11.6	17.2	100.0
		Total	29	67.4	100.0	
	Missing	System	14	32.6		
	Total		43	100.0		
High	Valid	Yes	5	41.7	71.4	71.4
		No	2	16.7	28.6	100.0
		Total	7	58.3	100.0	
	Missing	System	5	41.7		
	Total		12	100.0		
Very high	Valid	Yes	3	100.0	100.0	100.0

Office of the Australian Information Commissioner I. Engaging the community

q50b. Does your agency have a mechanism for identifying additional information that is: Of interest to the general community?

q2_\$.Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	Valid	Yes	43	53.8	70.5	70.5
		No	18	22.5	29.5	100.0
		Total	61	76.3	100.0	
	Missing	System	19	23.8		
	Total		80	100.0		
Low	Valid	Yes	17	43.6	65.4	65.4
		No	9	23.1	34.6	100.0
		Total	26	66.7	100.0	
	Missing	System	13	33.3		
	Total		39	100.0		
Medium	Valid	Yes	24	55.8	82.8	82.8
		No	5	11.6	17.2	100.0
		Total	29	67.4	100.0	
	Missing	System	14	32.6		
	Total		43	100.0		
High	Valid	Yes	6	50.0	85.7	85.7
		No	1	8.3	14.3	100.0
		Total	7	58.3	100.0	
	Missing	System	5	41.7		
	Total		12	100.0		
Very high	Valid	Yes	2	66.7	66.7	66.7
		No	1	33.3	33.3	100.0
		Total	3	100.0	100.0	

Office of the Australian Information Commissioner I. Engaging the community

q50c. Does your agency have a mechanism for identifying additional information that is: In public demand and held by your agency?

q2_\$.Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	Valid	Yes	39	48.8	63.9	63.9
		No	22	27.5	36.1	100.0
		Total	61	76.3	100.0	
	Missing	System	19	23.8		
	Total		80	100.0		
Low	Valid	Yes	16	41.0	61.5	61.5
		No	10	25.6	38.5	100.0
		Total	26	66.7	100.0	
	Missing	System	13	33.3		
	Total		39	100.0		
Medium	Valid	Yes	19	44.2	65.5	65.5
		No	10	23.3	34.5	100.0
		Total	29	67.4	100.0	
	Missing	System	14	32.6		
	Total		43	100.0		
High	Valid	Yes	5	41.7	71.4	71.4
		No	2	16.7	28.6	100.0
		Total	7	58.3	100.0	
	Missing	System	5	41.7		
	Total		12	100.0		
Very high	Valid	Yes	2	66.7	66.7	66.7
		No	1	33.3	33.3	100.0
		Total	3	100.0	100.0	

q51. Does your agency maintain an information asset register?

q2_ \$ _Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	Valid	Yes	29	36.3	36.3	36.3
		No	51	63.7	63.7	100.0
		Total	80	100.0	100.0	
Low	Valid	Yes	12	30.8	30.8	30.8
		No	27	69.2	69.2	100.0
		Total	39	100.0	100.0	
Medium	Valid	Yes	15	34.9	34.9	34.9
		No	28	65.1	65.1	100.0
		Total	43	100.0	100.0	
High	Valid	Yes	4	33.3	33.3	33.3
		No	8	66.7	66.7	100.0
		Total	12	100.0	100.0	
Very high	Valid	No	3	100.0	100.0	100.0

q52. What kind of information assets does your information asset register cover?

q2_ \$ _Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
None	Valid	Information required to be published in the IPS	14	17.5	48.3	48.3	
		Other public sector information	5	6.3	17.2	65.5	
		Both	10	12.5	34.5	100.0	
		Total	29	36.3	100.0		
		Missing	System	51	63.7		
	Total	80	100.0				
Low	Valid	Information required to be published in the IPS	4	10.3	33.3	33.3	
		Other public sector information	1	2.6	8.3	41.7	
		Both	7	17.9	58.3	100.0	
		Total	12	30.8	100.0		
		Missing	System	27	69.2		
	Total	39	100.0				
Medium	Valid	Information required to be published in the IPS	10	23.3	66.7	66.7	
		Both	5	11.6	33.3	100.0	
		Total	15	34.9	100.0		
		Missing	System	28	65.1		
		Total	43	100.0			
High	Valid	Information required to be published in the IPS	3	25.0	75.0	75.0	
		Other public sector information	1	8.3	25.0	100.0	
		Total	4	33.3	100.0		
		Missing	System	8	66.7		
		Total	12	100.0			
Very high	Missing	System	3	100.0			

q53. Does your agency make this register available on your website?

q2_\$. Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	Valid	Yes	6	7.5	20.7	20.7
		No	23	28.7	79.3	100.0
		Total	29	36.3	100.0	
	Missing	System	51	63.7		
		Total	80	100.0		
Low	Valid	Yes	6	15.4	50.0	50.0
		No	6	15.4	50.0	100.0
		Total	12	30.8	100.0	
	Missing	System	27	69.2		
		Total	39	100.0		
Medium	Valid	Yes	7	16.3	46.7	46.7
		No	8	18.6	53.3	100.0
		Total	15	34.9	100.0	
	Missing	System	28	65.1		
		Total	43	100.0		
High	Valid	Yes	1	8.3	25.0	25.0
		No	3	25.0	75.0	100.0
		Total	4	33.3	100.0	
	Missing	System	8	66.7		
		Total	12	100.0		
Very high	Missing	System	3	100.0		

q54. Does your agency intend to develop an information asset register in the next 12 months?

q2_\$. Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	Valid	Yes	29	36.3	56.9	56.9
		No	22	27.5	43.1	100.0
		Total	51	63.7	100.0	
	Missing	System	29	36.3		
		Total	80	100.0		
Low	Valid	Yes	16	41.0	59.3	59.3
		No	11	28.2	40.7	100.0
		Total	27	69.2	100.0	
	Missing	System	12	30.8		
		Total	39	100.0		
Medium	Valid	Yes	12	27.9	42.9	42.9
		No	16	37.2	57.1	100.0
		Total	28	65.1	100.0	
	Missing	System	15	34.9		
		Total	43	100.0		
High	Valid	Yes	4	33.3	50.0	50.0
		No	4	33.3	50.0	100.0
		Total	8	66.7	100.0	
	Missing	System	4	33.3		
		Total	12	100.0		
Very high	Valid	Yes	1	33.3	33.3	33.3
		No	2	66.7	66.7	100.0
		Total	3	100.0	100.0	

Office of the Australian Information Commissioner J. Discoverability

q55. Over the last 12 months, how much of the public sector information that your agency has published has been in an open and standards-based format?

q2_\$.Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	Valid	All of the information	13	16.3	16.3	16.3
		Most of the information	13	16.3	16.3	32.5
		Some of the information	36	45.0	45.0	77.5
		None of the information	1	1.3	1.3	78.8
		Not sure / not applicable	17	21.3	21.3	100.0
		Total	80	100.0	100.0	
Low	Valid	All of the information	7	17.9	17.9	17.9
		Most of the information	13	33.3	33.3	51.3
		Some of the information	13	33.3	33.3	84.6
		Not sure / not applicable	6	15.4	15.4	100.0
		Total	39	100.0	100.0	
Medium	Valid	All of the information	4	9.3	9.8	9.8
		Most of the information	15	34.9	36.6	46.3
		Some of the information	15	34.9	36.6	82.9
		Not sure / not applicable	7	16.3	17.1	100.0
		Total	41	95.3	100.0	
	Missing	System	2	4.7		
Total	43	100.0				
High	Valid	All of the information	2	16.7	18.2	18.2
		Most of the information	2	16.7	18.2	36.4
		Some of the information	5	41.7	45.5	81.8
		Not sure / not applicable	2	16.7	18.2	100.0
		Total	11	91.7	100.0	
	Missing	System	1	8.3		
Total	12	100.0				
Very high	Valid	Most of the information	1	33.3	33.3	33.3
		Some of the information	2	66.7	66.7	100.0
		Total	3	100.0	100.0	

q56. Does your agency routinely apply metadata to the public sector information it publishes on the internet?

q2_\$.Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	Valid	Yes	36	45.0	45.0	45.0
		No	37	46.3	46.3	91.3
		Not applicable	7	8.8	8.8	100.0
		Total	80	100.0	100.0	
Low	Valid	Yes	23	59.0	59.0	59.0
		No	13	33.3	33.3	92.3
		Not applicable	3	7.7	7.7	100.0
		Total	39	100.0	100.0	
Medium	Valid	Yes	23	53.5	54.8	54.8
		No	16	37.2	38.1	92.9
		Not applicable	3	7.0	7.1	100.0
		Total	42	97.7	100.0	
	Missing	System	1	2.3		
Total		43	100.0			
High	Valid	Yes	8	66.7	66.7	66.7
		No	2	16.7	16.7	83.3
		Not applicable	2	16.7	16.7	100.0
		Total	12	100.0	100.0	
Very high	Valid	Yes	1	33.3	33.3	33.3
		No	2	66.7	66.7	100.0
		Total	3	100.0	100.0	

q57mr. If your agency routinely applies metadata, please indicate which of the following metadata standards your agency uses: (Multiple Response)

q2_\$.Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	% of respondents
None	Valid	AGLS	31	86.1%
		ANZLIC	6	16.7%
		Other	10	27.8%
	Number of Respondents		36	100.0%
Low	Valid	AGLS	16	69.6%
		ANZLIC	5	21.7%
		Other	8	34.8%
	Number of Respondents		23	100.0%
Medium	Valid	AGLS	19	86.4%
		ANZLIC	3	13.6%
		Other	7	31.8%
	Number of Respondents		22	100.0%
High	Valid	AGLS	6	85.7%
		ANZLIC		
		Other	2	28.6%
	Number of Respondents		7	100.0%
Very high	Valid	AGLS	1	100.0%
		ANZLIC		
		Other		
	Number of Respondents		1	100.0%

q58. Does your agency have a default position of releasing public sector information under the Creative Commons BY standard?

q2_\$.Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	Valid	Yes	19	23.8	23.8	23.8
		No	61	76.3	76.3	100.0
		Total	80	100.0	100.0	
Low	Valid	Yes	12	30.8	30.8	30.8
		No	27	69.2	69.2	100.0
		Total	39	100.0	100.0	
Medium	Valid	Yes	16	37.2	37.2	37.2
		No	27	62.8	62.8	100.0
		Total	43	100.0	100.0	
High	Valid	Yes	3	25.0	25.0	25.0
		No	9	75.0	75.0	100.0
		Total	12	100.0	100.0	
Very high	Valid	Yes	1	33.3	33.3	33.3
		No	2	66.7	66.7	100.0
		Total	3	100.0	100.0	

q59. Does your agency have a default position of making public sector information available for re-use on open licensing terms?

q2_\$.Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	Valid	Yes	1	1.3	1.7	1.7
		No	59	73.8	98.3	100.0
		Total	60	75.0	100.0	
	Missing	System	20	25.0		
	Total		80	100.0		
Low	Valid	Yes	5	12.8	19.2	19.2
		No	21	53.8	80.8	100.0
		Total	26	66.7	100.0	
	Missing	System	13	33.3		
	Total		39	100.0		
Medium	Valid	Yes	1	2.3	3.7	3.7
		No	26	60.5	96.3	100.0
		Total	27	62.8	100.0	
	Missing	System	16	37.2		
	Total		43	100.0		
High	Valid	No	8	66.7	100.0	100.0
	Missing	System	4	33.3		
	Total		12	100.0		
Very high	Valid	Yes	1	33.3	50.0	50.0
		No	1	33.3	50.0	100.0
		Total	2	66.7	100.0	
	Missing	System	1	33.3		
	Total		3	100.0		

q60. Does your agency intend to adopt a default position of releasing public sector information under the Creative Commons BY standard or other open licensing terms that facilitate re-use in the next 12 months?

q2_\$.Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	Valid	Yes	22	27.5	37.3	37.3
		No	37	46.3	62.7	100.0
		Total	59	73.8	100.0	
	Missing	System	21	26.3		
	Total		80	100.0		
Low	Valid	Yes	9	23.1	42.9	42.9
		No	12	30.8	57.1	100.0
		Total	21	53.8	100.0	
	Missing	System	18	46.2		
	Total		39	100.0		
Medium	Valid	Yes	10	23.3	38.5	38.5
		No	16	37.2	61.5	100.0
		Total	26	60.5	100.0	
	Missing	System	17	39.5		
	Total		43	100.0		
High	Valid	Yes	4	33.3	50.0	50.0
		No	4	33.3	50.0	100.0
		Total	8	66.7	100.0	
	Missing	System	4	33.3		
	Total		12	100.0		
Very high	Valid	No	1	33.3	100.0	100.0
	Missing	System	2	66.7		
	Total		3	100.0		

Office of the Australian Information Commissioner K. Reuse rights

q61. In the last 12 months, approximately how much of the public sector information that your agency has published been under open licensing terms (including under the Creative Commons BY standard) that facilitate reuse?

q2_\$.Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	Valid	All of the information	5	6.3	6.3	6.3
		Most of the information	12	15.0	15.0	21.3
		Some of the information	15	18.8	18.8	40.0
		None of the information	14	17.5	17.5	57.5
		Not sure / not applicable	34	42.5	42.5	100.0
		Total	80	100.0	100.0	
Low	Valid	All of the information	5	12.8	12.8	12.8
		Most of the information	7	17.9	17.9	30.8
		Some of the information	10	25.6	25.6	56.4
		None of the information	8	20.5	20.5	76.9
		Not sure / not applicable	9	23.1	23.1	100.0
		Total	39	100.0	100.0	
Medium	Valid	All of the information	6	14.0	14.0	14.0
		Most of the information	8	18.6	18.6	32.6
		Some of the information	11	25.6	25.6	58.1
		None of the information	5	11.6	11.6	69.8
		Not sure / not applicable	13	30.2	30.2	100.0
		Total	43	100.0	100.0	
High	Valid	Most of the information	1	8.3	8.3	8.3
		Some of the information	4	33.3	33.3	41.7
		None of the information	3	25.0	25.0	66.7
		Not sure / not applicable	4	33.3	33.3	100.0
		Total	12	100.0	100.0	
Very high	Valid	Most of the information	1	33.3	33.3	33.3
		Some of the information	2	66.7	66.7	100.0
		Total	3	100.0	100.0	

Office of the Australian Information Commissioner L. Challenges publishing public sector information

q62. Which Principle does your agency find the most challenging to implement?

q2. \$ Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	Valid	- Open access to information - a default position	16	20.0	20.8	20.8
		- Engaging the community	3	3.8	3.9	24.7
		- Effective information governance	5	6.3	6.5	31.2
		- Robust information asset management	20	25.0	26.0	57.1
		- Discoverable and useable information	28	35.0	36.4	93.5
		- Clear reuse rights	2	2.5	2.6	96.1
		- Appropriate charging for access	1	1.3	1.3	97.4
		- Transparent enquiry and complaints processes	2	2.5	2.6	100.0
		Total	77	96.3	100.0	
	Missing	System	3	3.8		
Total		80	100.0			
Low	Valid	- Open access to information - a default position	12	30.8	31.6	31.6
		- Engaging the community	2	5.1	5.3	36.8
		- Effective information governance	2	5.1	5.3	42.1
		- Robust information asset management	5	12.8	13.2	55.3
		- Discoverable and useable information	6	15.4	15.8	71.1
		- Clear reuse rights	9	23.1	23.7	94.7
		- Appropriate charging for access	1	2.6	2.6	97.4
		- Transparent enquiry and complaints processes	1	2.6	2.6	100.0
		Total	38	97.4	100.0	
	Missing	System	1	2.6		
Total		39	100.0			
Medium	Valid	- Open access to information - a default position	18	41.9	42.9	42.9
		- Engaging the community	4	9.3	9.5	52.4
		- Effective information governance	2	4.7	4.8	57.1
		- Robust information asset management	4	9.3	9.5	66.7
		- Discoverable and useable information	8	18.6	19.0	85.7
		- Clear reuse rights	5	11.6	11.9	97.6
		- Appropriate charging for access	1	2.3	2.4	100.0
		Total	42	97.7	100.0	
		Missing	System	1	2.3	
	Total		43	100.0		
High	Valid	- Open access to information - a default position	3	25.0	30.0	30.0
		- Engaging the community	1	8.3	10.0	40.0
		- Effective information governance	2	16.7	20.0	60.0
		- Robust information asset management	1	8.3	10.0	70.0
		- Discoverable and useable information	3	25.0	30.0	100.0
		Total	10	83.3	100.0	
	Missing	System	2	16.7		
Total		12	100.0			
Very high	Valid	- Open access to information - a default position	2	66.7	66.7	66.7
		- Discoverable and useable information	1	33.3	33.3	100.0
		Total	3	100.0	100.0	

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q62i. Principle 1 - Open access to information - a default position

q2_\$. Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent		
None	Valid	1.1 Obtaining sufficient budgetary resources to enable open access to public sector information	4	5.0	26.7	26.7		
		1.2 Identifying information, in addition to the information required to be published in the IPS and Disclosure Log ...	2	2.5	13.3	40.0		
		1.3 Transitioning to a culture of open access and proactive publication	6	7.5	40.0	80.0		
		1.5 Ensuring compliance with privacy and secrecy requirements when publishing public sector information	2	2.5	13.3	93.3		
		1.6 Other	1	1.3	6.7	100.0		
		Total	15	18.8	100.0			
		Missing	65	81.3				
		Total	80	100.0				
		Low	Valid	1.1 Obtaining sufficient budgetary resources to enable open access to public sector information	7	17.9	58.3	58.3
	1.2 Identifying information, in addition to the information required to be published in the IPS and Disclosure Log ...			2	5.1	16.7	75.0	
1.3 Transitioning to a culture of open access and proactive publication	1			2.6	8.3	83.3		
1.5 Ensuring compliance with privacy and secrecy requirements when publishing public sector information	2			5.1	16.7	100.0		
Total	12			30.8	100.0			
Missing	27			69.2				
Total	39			100.0				
Medium	Valid			1.1 Obtaining sufficient budgetary resources to enable open access to public sector information	3	7.0	17.6	17.6
				1.2 Identifying information, in addition to the information required to be published in the IPS and Disclosure Log ...	5	11.6	29.4	47.1
			1.3 Transitioning to a culture of open access and proactive publication	6	14.0	35.3	82.4	
		1.5 Ensuring compliance with privacy and secrecy requirements when publishing public sector information	1	2.3	5.9	88.2		
		1.6 Other	2	4.7	11.8	100.0		
		Total	17	39.5	100.0			
		Missing	26	60.5				
		Total	43	100.0				
		High	Valid	1.3 Transitioning to a culture of open access and proactive publication	1	8.3	33.3	33.3
	1.5 Ensuring compliance with privacy and secrecy requirements when publishing public sector information			1	8.3	33.3	66.7	
1.6 Other	1			8.3	33.3	100.0		
Total	3			25.0	100.0			
Missing	9			75.0				
Total	12		100.0					
Very high	Valid	1.2 Identifying information, in addition to the information required to be published in the IPS and Disclosure Log ...	1	33.3	100.0	100.0		
		Missing	2	66.7				
	Total	3	100.0					

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q62ii. Principle 2 - Engaging the community

q2_\$. Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	Valid	2.1 Identifying reusers	1	1.3	33.3	33.3
		2.4 Establishing effective processes to consult the community regarding what information to publish	2	2.5	66.7	100.0
		Total	3	3.8	100.0	
	Missing	System	77	96.3		
	Total		80	100.0		
Low	Missing	System	39	100.0		
Medium	Valid	2.1 Identifying reusers	1	2.3	33.3	33.3
		2.4 Establishing effective processes to consult the community regarding what information to publish	1	2.3	33.3	66.7
		2.7 Other	1	2.3	33.3	100.0
		Total	3	7.0	100.0	
	Missing	System	40	93.0		
	Total		43	100.0		
High	Valid	2.1 Identifying reusers	1	8.3	100.0	100.0
	Missing	System	11	91.7		
	Total		12	100.0		
Very high	Missing	System	3	100.0		

q62iii. Principle 3 - Effective information governance

q2_\$. Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	Valid	3.2 Instigating strategic planning on information resource management	4	5.0	80.0	80.0
		3.3 Other	1	1.3	20.0	100.0
		Total	5	6.3	100.0	
	Missing	System	75	93.8		
	Total		80	100.0		
Low	Valid	3.2 Instigating strategic planning on information resource management	2	5.1	100.0	100.0
	Missing	System	37	94.9		
	Total		39	100.0		
Medium	Valid	3.2 Instigating strategic planning on information resource management	1	2.3	50.0	50.0
		3.3 Other	1	2.3	50.0	100.0
		Total	2	4.7	100.0	
		Missing	System	41	95.3	
		Total		43	100.0	
High	Valid	3.2 Instigating strategic planning on information resource management	2	16.7	100.0	100.0
	Missing	System	10	83.3		
	Total		12	100.0		
Very high	Missing	System	3	100.0		

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q62iv. Principle 4 - Robust information asset management

q2_\$. Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	Valid	4.1 Establishment and maintenance of an information asset register	15	18.8	83.3	83.3
		4.2 Providing up-to-date staff training in information management	2	2.5	11.1	94.4
		4.3 Establishing clear procedures and lines of authority for decisions on information release and publication	1	1.3	5.6	100.0
		Total	18	22.5	100.0	
	Missing System	62	77.5			
	Total	80	100.0			
Low	Valid	4.1 Establishment and maintenance of an information asset register	3	7.7	75.0	75.0
		4.4 Other	1	2.6	25.0	100.0
		Total	4	10.3	100.0	
	Missing System	35	89.7			
	Total	39	100.0			
Medium	Valid	4.1 Establishment and maintenance of an information asset register	2	4.7	66.7	66.7
		4.3 Establishing clear procedures and lines of authority for decisions on information release and publication	1	2.3	33.3	100.0
		Total	3	7.0	100.0	
	Missing System	40	93.0			
	Total	43	100.0			
High	Valid	4.2 Providing up-to-date staff training in information management	1	8.3	100.0	100.0
	Missing System	11	91.7			
	Total	12	100.0			
Very high	Missing System	3	100.0			

q62v. Principle 5 - Discoverable and useable information

q2_\$. Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	Valid	5.2 Attaching high-quality metadata to information for discoverability	1	1.3	5.9	5.9
		5.3 Ensuring compliance with the WCAG	16	20.0	94.1	100.0
	Total	17	21.3	100.0		
	Missing	System	63	78.8		
		Total	80	100.0		
Low	Valid	5.3 Ensuring compliance with the WCAG	3	7.7	50.0	50.0
		5.4 Indexing or cataloguing information for discoverability	1	2.6	16.7	66.7
		5.8 Agency costs (including staff time) associated with ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0	2	5.1	33.3	100.0
		Total	6	15.4	100.0	
	Missing	System	33	84.6		
		Total	39	100.0		
Medium	Valid	5.3 Ensuring compliance with the WCAG	5	11.6	83.3	83.3
		5.8 Agency costs (including staff time) associated with ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0	1	2.3	16.7	100.0
		Total	6	14.0	100.0	
	Missing	System	37	86.0		
Total	43	100.0				
High	Valid	5.3 Ensuring compliance with the WCAG	2	16.7	100.0	100.0
	Missing	System	10	83.3		
	Total	12	100.0			
Very high	Valid	5.3 Ensuring compliance with the WCAG	1	33.3	100.0	100.0
	Missing	System	2	66.7		
	Total	3	100.0			

q62vi. Principle 6 - Clear reuse rights

q2_ \$ _Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	Valid	6.1 Transitioning towards Creative Commons BY standard as a default position	2	2.5	100.0	100.0
	Missing	System	78	97.5		
	Total		80	100.0		
Low	Valid	6.1 Transitioning towards Creative Commons BY standard as a default position	5	12.8	62.5	62.5
		6.2 Determining appropriate open licences that will enable the reuse of information	1	2.6	12.5	75.0
		6.3 Determining whether public sector information is able to be released under open licensing conditions	2	5.1	25.0	100.0
	Total	8	20.5	100.0		
	Missing	System	31	79.5		
Total		39	100.0			
Medium	Valid	6.1 Transitioning towards Creative Commons BY standard as a default position	1	2.3	20.0	20.0
		6.2 Determining appropriate open licences that will enable the reuse of information	2	4.7	40.0	60.0
		6.5 Other	2	4.7	40.0	100.0
		Total	5	11.6	100.0	
	Missing	System	38	88.4		
Total		43	100.0			
High	Missing	System	12	100.0		
Very high	Missing	System	3	100.0		

q62vii. Principle 7 - Appropriate charging for access

q2_ \$ _Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	Valid	7.1 Establishing an appropriate and transparent charging regime(s) for your agency	1	1.3	100.0	100.0
	Missing	System	79	98.8		
	Total		80	100.0		
Low	Valid	7.2 Agency costs (including staff time) of administering charging regime	1	2.6	100.0	100.0
	Missing	System	38	97.4		
	Total		39	100.0		
Medium	Valid	7.1 Establishing an appropriate and transparent charging regime(s) for your agency	1	2.3	100.0	100.0
	Missing	System	42	97.7		
	Total		43	100.0		
High	Missing	System	12	100.0		
Very high	Missing	System	3	100.0		

q62viii. Principle 8 - Transparent enquiry and complaints processes

q2_ \$ _Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	Valid	8.2 Responding to enquiries and complaints	1	1.3	100.0	100.0
	Missing	System	79	98.8		
	Total		80	100.0		
Low	Valid	8.2 Responding to enquiries and complaints	1	2.6	100.0	100.0
	Missing	System	38	97.4		
	Total		39	100.0		
Medium	Missing	System	43	100.0		
High	Missing	System	12	100.0		
Very high	Missing	System	3	100.0		

q64mr. Using the list below, what are the other challenging issues your agency faces when publishing public sector information in addition to the information required to be published in the and ? (Multiple Response)

q2_\$.Total@. Volume of FOI requests		Frequency	% of respondents
None	Valid	31	41.9%
	Obtaining sufficient budgetary resources to enable open access to public sector information	9	12.2%
	Identifying information, in addition to the information required to be published in the IPS and Disclosure Log, that can be published	15	20.3%
	Transitioning to a culture of open access and proactive publication	12	16.2%
	Producing a plan or strategies for increasing open access to public sector information	7	9.5%
	Ensuring compliance with privacy and secrecy requirements when publishing public sector information	3	4.1%
	Identifying reusers	1	1.4%
	Collaborating with reusers	9	12.2%
	Employing Web 2.0 tools to support community consultation	10	13.5%
	Establishing effective processes to consult the community regarding what information to publish	3	4.1%
	Establishing channels for re-users to provide feedback about the quality, completeness, usefulness and accuracy of published information	1	1.4%
	Establishing processes to respond in a timely manner to requests and feedback received from the community	8	10.8%
	Establishing an appropriate focal point, officer, or centralised department that is responsible for furthering open access to public sector information	18	24.3%
	Instigating strategic planning on information resource management	4	5.4%
	Establishment and maintenance of an information asset register	8	10.8%
	Providing up-to-date staff training in information management	6	8.1%
	Establishing clear procedures and lines of authority for decisions on information release and publication	13	17.6%
	Protecting information against inappropriate or unauthorised use, access or disclosure	10	13.5%
	Providing information in an open and standards based format	14	18.9%
	Attaching high-quality metadata to information for discoverability	23	31.1%
	Ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0	7	9.5%
	Indexing or cataloguing information for discoverability	1	1.4%
	Publishing information in Machine readable format	1	1.4%
	Maintaining structured data for publishing	6	8.1%
	Maintaining linked data for publishing	4	5.4%
	Agency costs (including staff time) associated with ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0	4	5.4%
	Transitioning towards Creative Commons BY standard as a default position	8	10.8%
	Determining appropriate open licences that will enable the reuse of information		

q64mr. Using the list below, what are the other challenging issues your agency faces when publishing public sector information in addition to the information required to be published in the and ? (Multiple Response)

q2_\$.Total@. Volume of FOI requests		Frequency	% of respondents	
None	Valid	Determining whether public sector information is able to be released under open licensing conditions	3	4.1%
		Agency costs (including staff time) associated with administering licences	3	4.1%
		Establishing an appropriate and transparent charging regime(s) for your agency		
		Agency costs (including staff time) of administering charging regime		
		Establishing appropriate and transparent enquires and complaint processes	9	12.2%
		Responding to enquiries and complaints	1	1.4%
		Number of Respondents	74	100.0%
Low	Valid	Obtaining sufficient budgetary resources to enable open access to public sector information	14	41.2%
		Identifying information, in addition to the information required to be published in the IPS and Disclosure Log, that can be published	8	23.5%
		Transitioning to a culture of open access and proactive publication	8	23.5%
		Producing a plan or strategies for increasing open access to public sector information	8	23.5%
		Ensuring compliance with privacy and secrecy requirements when publishing public sector information	3	8.8%
		Identifying reusers	2	5.9%
		Collaborating with reusers		
		Employing Web 2.0 tools to support community consultation	4	11.8%
		Establishing effective processes to consult the community regarding what information to publish	1	2.9%
		Establishing channels for re-users to provide feedback about the quality, completeness, usefulness and accuracy of published information	1	2.9%
		Establishing processes to respond in a timely manner to requests and feedback received from the community		
		Establishing an appropriate focal point, officer, or centralised department that is responsible for furthering open access to public sector information	1	2.9%
		Instigating strategic planning on information resource management	8	23.5%
		Establishment and maintenance of an information asset register	7	20.6%
		Providing up-to-date staff training in information management	5	14.7%
		Establishing clear procedures and lines of authority for decisions on information release and publication		
		Protecting information against inappropriate or unauthorised use, access or disclosure	1	2.9%
		Providing information in an open and standards based format	3	8.8%
		Attaching high-quality metadata to information for discoverability	6	17.6%
		Ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0	7	20.6%
		Indexing or cataloguing information for discoverability	2	5.9%
		Publishing information in Machine readable format	3	8.8%
		Maintaining structured data for publishing	1	2.9%
		Maintaining linked data for publishing		
		Agency costs (including staff time) associated with ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0	8	23.5%

q64mr. Using the list below, what are the other challenging issues your agency faces when publishing public sector information in addition to the information required to be published in the and ? (Multiple Response)

q2_\$.Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	% of respondents
Low	Valid	Transitioning towards Creative Commons BY standard as a default position	3	8.8%
		Determining appropriate open licences that will enable the reuse of information	3	8.8%
		Determining whether public sector information is able to be released under open licensing conditions	2	5.9%
		Agency costs (including staff time) associated with administering licences	3	8.8%
		Establishing an appropriate and transparent charging regime(s) for your agency		
		Agency costs (including staff time) of administering charging regime		
		Establishing appropriate and transparent enquires and complaint processes		
		Responding to enquiries and complaints		
		Number of Respondents	34	100.0%
		Medium	Valid	Obtaining sufficient budgetary resources to enable open access to public sector information
		Identifying information, in addition to the information required to be published in the IPS and Disclosure Log, that can be published	10	25.6%
		Transitioning to a culture of open access and proactive publication	8	20.5%
		Producing a plan or strategies for increasing open access to public sector information	8	20.5%
		Ensuring compliance with privacy and secrecy requirements when publishing public sector information	4	10.3%
		Identifying reusers	1	2.6%
		Collaborating with reusers	1	2.6%
		Employing Web 2.0 tools to support community consultation	5	12.8%
		Establishing effective processes to consult the community regarding what information to publish	2	5.1%
		Establishing channels for re-users to provide feedback about the quality, completeness, usefulness and accuracy of published information		
		Establishing processes to respond in a timely manner to requests and feedback received from the community	2	5.1%
		Establishing an appropriate focal point, officer, or centralised department that is responsible for furthering open access to public sector information	5	12.8%
		Instigating strategic planning on information resource management	7	17.9%
		Establishment and maintenance of an information asset register	10	25.6%
		Providing up-to-date staff training in information management	5	12.8%
		Establishing clear procedures and lines of authority for decisions on information release and publication	1	2.6%
		Protecting information against inappropriate or unauthorised use, access or disclosure	3	7.7%
		Providing information in an open and standards based format	3	7.7%
		Attaching high-quality metadata to information for discoverability	4	10.3%
		Ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0	10	25.6%
		Indexing or cataloguing information for discoverability	5	12.8%
		Publishing information in Machine readable format	1	2.6%
		Maintaining structured data for publishing	1	2.6%
		Maintaining linked data for publishing	1	2.6%

q64mr. Using the list below, what are the other challenging issues your agency faces when publishing public sector information in addition to the information required to be published in the and ? (Multiple Response)

q2_\$.Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	% of respondents
Medium	Valid	Agency costs (including staff time) associated with ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0	5	12.8%
		Transitioning towards Creative Commons BY standard as a default position	2	5.1%
		Determining appropriate open licences that will enable the reuse of information	3	7.7%
		Determining whether public sector information is able to be released under open licensing conditions	2	5.1%
		Agency costs (including staff time) associated with administering licences	1	2.6%
		Establishing an appropriate and transparent charging regime(s) for your agency	1	2.6%
		Agency costs (including staff time) of administering charging regime		
		Establishing appropriate and transparent enquires and complaint processes		
		Responding to enquiries and complaints		
		Number of Respondents		
High	Valid	Obtaining sufficient budgetary resources to enable open access to public sector information	5	45.5%
		Identifying information, in addition to the information required to be published in the IPS and Disclosure Log, that can be published	2	18.2%
		Transitioning to a culture of open access and proactive publication	4	36.4%
		Producing a plan or strategies for increasing open access to public sector information	2	18.2%
		Ensuring compliance with privacy and secrecy requirements when publishing public sector information	2	18.2%
		Identifying reusers	1	9.1%
		Collaborating with reusers	1	9.1%
		Employing Web 2.0 tools to support community consultation	2	18.2%
		Establishing effective processes to consult the community regarding what information to publish	1	9.1%
		Establishing channels for re-users to provide feedback about the quality, completeness, usefulness and accuracy of published information		
		Establishing processes to respond in a timely manner to requests and feedback received from the community		
		Establishing an appropriate focal point, officer, or centralised department that is responsible for furthering open access to public sector information	2	18.2%
		Instigating strategic planning on information resource management	1	9.1%
		Establishment and maintenance of an information asset register	2	18.2%
		Providing up-to-date staff training in information management		
		Establishing clear procedures and lines of authority for decisions on information release and publication		
		Protecting information against inappropriate or unauthorised use, access or disclosure	1	9.1%
		Providing information in an open and standards based format	2	18.2%
		Attaching high-quality metadata to information for discoverability	1	9.1%
		Ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0	1	9.1%
		Indexing or cataloguing information for discoverability		
		Publishing information in Machine readable format		

q64mr. Using the list below, what are the other challenging issues your agency faces when publishing public sector information in addition to the information required to be published in the and ? (Multiple Response)

q2_\$.Total@. Volume of FOI requests			Frequency	% of respondents
High	Valid	Maintaining structured data for publishing		
		Maintaining linked data for publishing		
		Agency costs (including staff time) associated with ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0		
		Transitioning towards Creative Commons BY standard as a default position		
		Determining appropriate open licences that will enable the reuse of information	1	9.1%
		Determining whether public sector information is able to be released under open licensing conditions		
		Agency costs (including staff time) associated with administering licences	1	9.1%
		Establishing an appropriate and transparent charging regime(s) for your agency	1	9.1%
		Agency costs (including staff time) of administering charging regime		
		Establishing appropriate and transparent enquires and complaint processes	1	9.1%
		Responding to enquiries and complaints	1	9.1%
		Number of Respondents	11	100.0%
Very high	Valid	Obtaining sufficient budgetary resources to enable open access to public sector information	1	33.3%
		Identifying information, in addition to the information required to be published in the IPS and Disclosure Log, that can be published		
		Transitioning to a culture of open access and proactive publication	1	33.3%
		Producing a plan or strategies for increasing open access to public sector information		
		Ensuring compliance with privacy and secrecy requirements when publishing public sector information		
		Identifying reusers		
		Collaborating with reusers		
		Employing Web 2.0 tools to support community consultation		
		Establishing effective processes to consult the community regarding what information to publish	1	33.3%
		Establishing channels for re-users to provide feedback about the quality, completeness, usefulness and accuracy of published information		
		Establishing processes to respond in a timely manner to requests and feedback received from the community		
		Establishing an appropriate focal point, officer, or centralised department that is responsible for furthering open access to public sector information		
		Instigating strategic planning on information resource management	1	33.3%
		Establishment and maintenance of an information asset register	2	66.7%
		Providing up-to-date staff training in information management		
		Establishing clear procedures and lines of authority for decisions on information release and publication		
		Protecting information against inappropriate or unauthorised use, access or disclosure	1	33.3%
		Providing information in an open and standards based format	1	33.3%
		Attaching high-quality metadata to information for discoverability		
		Ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0	1	33.3%

q64mr. Using the list below, what are the other challenging issues your agency faces when publishing public sector information in addition to the information required to be published in the and ? (Multiple Response)

q2_\$.Total@. Volume of FOI requests		Frequency	% of respondents
Very high	Valid		
	Indexing or cataloguing information for discoverability		
	Publishing information in Machine readable format		
	Maintaining structured data for publishing		
	Maintaining linked data for publishing		
	Agency costs (including staff time) associated with ensuring compliance with the WCAG 2.0	1	33.3%
	Transitioning towards Creative Commons BY standard as a default position		
	Determining appropriate open licences that will enable the reuse of information		
	Determining whether public sector information is able to be released under open licensing conditions		
	Agency costs (including staff time) associated with administering licences	1	33.3%
	Establishing an appropriate and transparent charging regime(s) for your agency		
	Agency costs (including staff time) of administering charging regime		
	Establishing appropriate and transparent enquires and complaint processes		
	Responding to enquiries and complaints		
	Number of Respondents	3	100.0%

**Appendix E: List of agencies where their responses
were covered by overarching agencies**

Agency	Covered by
Australian Energy Regulator	Australian Competition and Consumer Commission
Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission	Comcare
Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation (Seacare) Authority	Comcare
Australian Defence Force Academy Consultative Council	Department of Defence
Australian Defence Human Research Ethics Committee	Department of Defence
Australian Military Forces Relief Trust Fund	Department of Defence
Defence Families of Australia	Department of Defence
Defence Force Remuneration Tribunal	Department of Defence
Defence Force Retirement and Death Benefits Authority	Department of Defence
Defence Reserves Support Council	Department of Defence
Frontline Defence Services	Department of Defence
Military Superannuation and Benefits Board of Trustees No. 1	Department of Defence
Royal Australian Air Force Veterans' Residences Trust Fund	Department of Defence
Royal Australian Air Force Welfare Trust Fund	Department of Defence
Royal Australian Navy Central Canteens Fund	Department of Defence
Royal Australian Navy Relief Trust Fund	Department of Defence
Australian Children's Education and Care Quality Authority (ACEQUA)	Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations
Coal Mining Industry (Long Service Leave Funding) Corporation	Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations
Aboriginal Benefit Account Advisory Committee	Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
Australian Political Exchange Council	Department of Finance and Deregulation
Parliamentary Retiring Allowances Trust	Department of Finance and Deregulation
Secretaries' Committee on ICT	Department of Finance and Deregulation
Advisory Committee on Chemicals Scheduling	Department of Health and Ageing
Advisory Committee on Complementary Medicines	Department of Health and Ageing
Advisory Committee on Medical Devices	Department of Health and Ageing
Advisory Committee on Medicines Scheduling	Department of Health and Ageing
Advisory Committee on Non-prescription Medicines	Department of Health and Ageing
Advisory Committee on Prescription Medicines	Department of Health and Ageing
Australian Commission on Safety Quality in	Department of Health and Ageing

Agency	Covered by
Health Care	
Australian Community Pharmacy Authority	Department of Health and Ageing
Complaints Resolution Panel	Department of Health and Ageing
Gene Technology Ethics & Community Consultative Committee	Department of Health and Ageing
Gene Technology Technical Advisory Committee	Department of Health and Ageing
Medical Training Review Panel	Department of Health and Ageing
Pathology Services Table Committee	Department of Health and Ageing
Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Committee	Department of Health and Ageing
Therapeutic Goods Advertising Code Council	Department of Health and Ageing
Therapeutic Goods Committee	Department of Health and Ageing
Offshore Minerals Joint Authority	Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism
Australian Office of Financial Management	Department of the Treasury
Companies Auditors and Liquidators Disciplinary Board	Department of the Treasury
Copyright Tribunal of Australia	Federal Court of Australia
Defence Force Discipline Appeal Tribunal	Federal Court of Australia
Designs Office	IP Australia
Patent and Trade Marks Attorneys Disciplinary Tribunal	IP Australia
Patent Office	IP Australia
Plant Breeder's Rights Advisory Committee	IP Australia
Professional Standards Board for Patent and Trade Marks Attorneys	IP Australia
Trade Marks Office	IP Australia
National Environment Protection Council	National Environment Protection Council Service Corporation
Director of National Parks	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities

Appendix F: Verbatim Comments

ID	q46_4. Where on the internet does your agency publish public sector information? Other - Please specify
10	Information regarding the Australian Community Pharmacy Authority can be found on the Department of Health and Ageing's website.
12	www.apsjobs.gov.au http://www.smartygrants.com.au/
16	HealthInSite.gov.au
40	Collaborator websites(eg., IMOS, national websites(eg., AODN),international portals(eg., IBIS) and national libraries for deposit of specimens (eg., QCL).
46	Tribunal determinations are published on Austlii legal database - www.austlii.edu.au/databases
63	Geoscience Australia, Australasian Legal Information Institute (AustLII)
66	ComLaw website
85	Notice via email and mail to 'Client Register'
86	Small amount on cloud services
95	Hard copies circulated to stakeholders.
97	IP Australia makes available on a subscription basis bulk data extracts of information otherwise available through IP Australia's electronic channels. Subscription customers use this information for their own reference and in some cases, such as European Patent Office and Thomson Reuters, IP Right bibliographic information including inventor and applicant names, with previously published address for service may be made available through their publicly or privately available search systems.
105	FTTP sites
112	Stakeholder Electronic Newsletter
116	Online media sites
119	specialist sites
122	Youtube and Twitter
125	Hardcopy publications for purchase
133	AGIMO has a specific policy role in regards to Collections or Catalogues and Social Media, see note from Item 42 above. Note: The department does not have a global policy in relation to identification and publication of PSI.
135	Links from National Library's Trove to selected ABC content on ABC webpages.
142	data.gov.au; australia.gov.au myregion.gov.au
146	DAFF website
151	The Registrar is responsible for maintaining the Register of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Corporations, and providing access to it.
152	Specific data reports

ID	q47_7. Which of the following collections or catalogues does your agency use to publish public sector information? Other - Please specify
13	Reef Permits, Libraries Australia, National Library, Commonwealth Parliamentary Library, Qld Parliamentary Library, Pandora Initiative
19	RecordSearch
22	JV Barry Library
24	Australian Public Service Employment Database Internet Interface (APSEDII)

ID	q47_7. Which of the following collections or catalogues does your agency use to publish public sector information? Other - Please specify
27	Trove
33	Search The Collection, australianscreen online, Trove, Non-Theatrical Lending Collection, Film Australia Collection
40	OBIS and AODN
45	www.gold.gov.au; www.collectionsaustralia.net
48	Current: Data Access Portal http://data.csiro.au Will be launched in August 2012: 'Research Publications Repository'.
62	digitalcollections.anu.edu.au
63	Geoscience Australia, Australasian Legal Information Institute (AustLII)
72	TROVE
80	GOLD (Government Online Directory
93	govspace websites
94	Australian Public Service Employment Database Internet Interface (APSEDII)
105	National Archives of Australia RecordSearch database (for data transferred to NAA custody)
114	PS News
119	- Museum metadata exchange project - Picture Australia
126	Australian Government Directory, Govdex, Govspace, AustLII
129	Bureau of Meteorology Water Information Site
133	AGIMO has a specific policy role in regards to Collections or Catalogues and Social Media, see note from Item 42 above. Note: The department does not have a global policy in relation to identification and publication of PSI

ID	q48_7. Which of the following social media sites does your agency use to publish public sector information? Other - Please specify
12	Various foreign language social media sites: * Sina Microblog: a Twitter-style microblog account, for message posts of up to 140 characters, photos and video http://blog.sina.com.cn/imagineaustralia * Sina Blog: for longer messages, photos and video http://t.sina.com.cn/imagineaustralia * Youku account (similar to YouTube) for uploading of video material http://u.youku.com/user_show/id_UMzI4MzYzODk2.html * Blog: http://blog.naver.com/australia50 as part of the 2011 Year of Friendship
15	MyRegion.gov.au
19	Word press
22	RSS alerts for specific categories of research
48	LinkedIn. CSIRO also publish three blogs on the Wordpress blogging platform.
52	Migration Blog web page - www.migrationblog.immi.gov.au
72	Blip TV
80	Govspace.gov.au
86	Whirlpool
97	LinkedIn
98	Govdex, Livechat, Radian6 Trial, Govspace
116	Input into blogs

ID	q48_7. Which of the following social media sites does your agency use to publish public sector information? Other - Please specify
119	Wordpress blogs
129	MDBA govspace blog (freeflow.mdba.gov.au)
133	AGIMO has a specific policy role in regards to Collections or Catalogues and Social Media, see note from Item 42 above. Note: The department does not have a global policy in relation to identification and publication of PSI
134	Slideshare, Blog
135	Selected ABC content appears on some of these sites. Data and information is primarily published on the ABC's own website.

ID	q53_1. Does your agency make this register available on your website? Yes - Please specify
4	http://www.amsa.gov.au/About_AMSA/Freedom_of_Information/IPS.asp
7	http://www.abcc.gov.au/Aboutus/FOI/Pages/IPS.aspx
12	http://www.dfat.gov.au/foi/ips.html#operational
13	http://www.gbrmpa.gov.au/home/ips/ips-document-register
22	www.aic.gov.au
26	http://agedcarecommissioner.net.au/Information%20Publication%20Scheme.php
39	http://www.aasb.gov.au/About-the-AASB/Government-compliance-reports/Harradine-Reports.aspx
85	http://www.ogtr.gov.au/internet/ogtr/publishing.nsf/Content/gmorec-index-1 , http://www.ogtr.gov.au/internet/ogtr/publishing.nsf/Content/map , and http://www.ogtr.gov.au/internet/ogtr/publishing.nsf/Content/publications-index-1
86	http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/web+pages/statistics?opendocument#from-banner=LN
93	fahcsia.gov.au/about/foi/IPS/operational_information [then go to relevant links]
100	www.ret.gov.au
113	http://catalogue.ausport.gov.au/
114	http://www.ombudsman.gov.au/pages/about-us/government-accountability/information-publication-scheme/ AND http://www.ombudsman.gov.au/pages/about-us/government-accountability/freedom-of-information/disclosure-log.php
117	http://www.auasb.gov.au/About-the-AUASB/Government-compliance-reports/Harradine-Reports.aspx
129	www.mdba.gov.au
130	http://www.casa.gov.au/scripts/nc.dll?WCMS:STANDARD::pc=PC_100468
135	http://www.abc.net.au/corp/pubs/documents/ABC%20Published%20Information%20(May%202011).pdf

ID	q57_3. If your agency routinely applies metadata, please indicate which of the following metadata standards your agency uses: Other - Please specify
13	Not known
15	Dublin Core (library); Go Network

ID	q57_3. If your agency routinely applies metadata, please indicate which of the following metadata standards your agency uses: Other - Please specify
16	HealthInSite
25	TA uses metadata to facilitate consumer searching on its websites - whilst it reflects AGLS standards it does not strictly comply with the AGLS.
40	ISO 19115 Marine Community Profile(similar to ANZLIC)
46	Search engine friendly descriptions and keywords
48	Other Schema as appropriate for specific science domain.
62	Dublin core
63	Australian Govt Record Keeping Metadata Standard (National Archives)
69	not a specified standard. Internal process only
73	WCAG 2.0
84	The research outputs comply with ANZLIC data standards.
86	All types of statistical metadata
97	DUBLINCORE
98	Basic metadata is applied. Future development will include metadata and a taxonomy.
105	Including ISO19115 - Marine Community Profile, WMO Profile and ANZLIC Profile; ISO 19136; ANDS.
111	DUBLIN CORE - (National Library Standard)
129	Murray-Darling Basin Authority specific metadata
140	AGRkMS
147	Australian Government Recordkeeping Metadata Standard (AGRkMS)

ID	q62i_6. 1.6 Which Principle does your agency find the most challenging to implement? Principle 1 – Open access to information – a default position - Other - Please specify
12	This default position appears to be inappropriate in relation to a significant proportion of the agency's public sector information.
43	Much of the data that ACARA holds is sensitive education data provided by States and Territories. Our Standing Council has endorsed Data Access Protocols (published on our website) which enable members of the public to apply for data access. If successful, applicants must sign an agreement which restricts the ways in which they can use the data.
154	Legislative/legal impediments to publishing information collected for specific regulatory purposes.

ID	q62ii_7. 2.7 Principle 2 – Engaging the community - Other - Please specify
99	Gauging demand for information over and above what is already available by the Department.

ID	q62iii_3. 3.3 Principle 3 – Effective information governance - Other - Please specify
36	FOI does not apply to our commercial activities and therefore whilst still complying with IPS requirements we have to be diligent when determining what to publish and ensuring it relates to our reserved services and not our commercial activities, even though this is not necessarily obvious to the public.
60	Resources required in a small agency to comply are limited.

ID	q62iv_4. 4.4 Principle 4 – Robust information asset management - Other - Please specify
105	Governance and Policy; Infrastructure and Investment.

ID	q62vi_5. 6.5 Principle 6 – Clear reuse rights - Other - Please specify
130	Other Agency's information
132	As a GBE, NBN Co operates as a commercial entity - as such, much or most of the information held is, by its nature, commercial. As such, it is subject to third party/supplier restrictions in relation to use of data/information/etc. As such, it would be inappropriate for NBN Co to adopt many of the 're-use' and 'creative commons' standards as our information assets are not strictly speaking 'public sector' information. Where relevant, we make great efforts to provide information to the public regarding the design, building and planning of the network.

ID	q63_. Why does your agency find this Principle and its component the most challenging to implement?
2	n/a
3	Organisational growth has created a number of record and information management challenges for the organisation. Currently a process is underway to appoint a dedicated record manager to address these challenges.
5	Not really applicable to this committee
7	Nature of information produced
8	The Private Health Insurance Ombudsman is a complaints organisation and unfortunately FOI is a way for a complainant to continue with a complaint after it has been handled.
11	The options outlined in question 62 did not appear. Unable to answer this particular question or question 62 for this reason.
12	A significant amount of the agency's information is not able to be published without eroding or eliminating its value, or impairing the capacity to gather such information in future. The assumption that public sector information increases in value through publication does not appear valid in relation to much of the agency's information.
13	The agency has not yet formulated a policy to transition forwards creative commons and does not yet have necessary documentation in place.
14	No Information Assets Register to draw from.
16	Time consuming Requires effective cross agency communication and participation
17	The AEC is a small agency that has felt the impact of the efficiency dividend.

ID	q63_ . Why does your agency find this Principle and its component the most challenging to implement?
18	We have licensing agreements with third parties (normally State Government Agencies) for raw data that prevents the ILC from being able to provide open access to our location information.
20	Not having had an approach to this subject in the past.
22	The IP is shared between researchers, often partners, and the AIC and we are working with AGS regarding categories of licensing. The AIC has up until now received a quantum of funding from its Royalties which is a challenge.
23	The volume of information produced makes it difficult to identify additional information that can be published
24	Agencies are facing major budgetary constraints and are having to rationalise programs and activities. This is particularly relevant to small/medium sized agencies.
25	Due to the agency's role and purpose in marketing Australia as a tourism destination. TA provides access to images, video and other content for use by the Australian tourism industry and the wider community but it must be used in the promotion of Australia and not for other purposes, commercial or non-commercial. TA retains the intellectual property of all content it creates or has commissioned as it is used across interantional jurisdictions and is subject to different IP and copyright regimes.
26	Although the OACC invites comment from consumers, very rarely do we receive any feedback in regard to information published/information that should be published.
27	Currently in the process of moving towards this standard.
29	Because of limited resources and budget with which to comply with WCAG 2.0.
30	Cost benefit, available resources.
31	Competing priorities to establish and maintain an information asset register.
33	The NFSA is a statutory authority with limited resources to extensively implement open access to public sector information in a fully-fledged manner. The NFSA also holds third party material which we are unable to license without permission.
36	FOI does not apply to our commercial activities and therefore whilst still complying with IPS requirements we have to be diligent when determining what to publish and ensuring it relates to our reserved services and not our commercial activities, even though this is not necessarily obvious to the public.
37	The nature of the information held by PSR is based on Medical Records which contains personal and private clinical information and are used to assess the appropriateness of a medical practitioner. This compliance case focus involving sensitive information poses many information management challenges. This information and its associated use is deemed to be not for publication as it could expose a persons private medical information and a doctors reputational rights.
38	Small agency, resources dramatically slashed, unable to maintain outputs let alone additional imposts

ID	q63_ . Why does your agency find this Principle and its component the most challenging to implement?
40	1.AIMS has limited resources to enable it to publish data (ie., create data in the first place,collate and organise it for effective re-use and/or archival and disseminate it in useful ways to end-users) let alone establish and maintain an information asset register. 2.Same problem exists in relation to determining whether a particular dataset can be released under creative commons(+legal). 3.AIMS' functions and activities do not align with the capture of information in this way .AIMS is well linked to its stakeholders including the community who have access to structured research findings, reports and data holdings which it enables re-use of in the broader research community in readily accesible formats. 4. As a CAC Act agency AIMS owns any IP its cretaes which it is obligated to protect , maintain and where appropriate commercially exploit. These obligations and AIMS' mechanisims for assessing IP rights can be inconsistent with an information asset register . 5.Any requirement to add to the current publication regime and practices at AIMS and/or to refit the information would result in resource impacts that AIMS' simply could not accommodate. 6. Refer to our comments at question 42.
42	Resourcing required to monitor position given IGT's micro-agency size.
43	See response above.
44	The Corporation has commercial dealings with purchasers of Corporation land.
45	In an FOI context, providing versions of old and/or paper based documents is difficult in relation to WCAG 2.0. By necessity, many of these releases are scanned into pdf as a commonly used format, but pdf does not conform with WCAG 2.0
46	The SCT is a very small agency with scarce resources. FOI and related matters are just one part of Legal Counsel's role.
47	As a micro Agency, simply learning the requirements for what can, and should be published.
48	Resources constrant and cost is very prohibitive.
49	The NCC publishes all operational information associated with its legislative functions apart from information that it agrees is commercial in confidence. Given this the NCC has not developed an information asset register. The challenge is to determine how the NCC might do efficiently this to achieve a net benefit.
50	Our default position is protecting the community while at the same time being open and accountable. Hence our information is subjected to scrutiny through the FOI Act to ensure the integrity of the information is upheld while not revealing our methodologies, comprising ongoing investigations or comprising relationships with the community, state and territory authorities and foriegn partners.
51	DHA operates in a commercial space with competing priorities, an open information culture does not necessarily exist in all parts of the organisation
52	The type of data often produced by the department does not always lend itself to publishing in a reasonably accessible format. As a consequence, compliance with WCAG 2.0 will prove the most challenging component for DIAC.
54	We are a small agency and need guidance on how to develop an information asset register that is fit for purpose.
55	Because we are a small agency and limited resources outside of the core business of the Bureau.

ID	q63_ . Why does your agency find this Principle and its component the most challenging to implement?
56	It does not appear to fit with our specialist agency. Our response may, however, change as we develop our expertise in this area.
57	Because of difficulties in balancing principles of open access with our legislative duty of secrecy and the need for confidentiality in order to perform our functions.
58	Getting the senior management to understand the culture of open access and changing their behavior towards it.
59	ComSuper has no real involvement with policy design, so there is no opportunity to consult the community regarding this activity. Our audience is our members - a relatively small percentage of the Australian community - and engaging them to ascertain what information to publish on the IPS has not been a priority in the midst of more pressing concerns for the organisation.
60	Resources required in a small agency to comply are limited.
61	Most APVMA documents are produced in hard copy, therefore it is resource intensive to re-produce them in multiple formats in order to comply with publication requirements.
62	The information is held by individual academics and departments.
63	WCAG compliance requires significant resources.
64	-Legislative restrictions on providing some ASIC psi on open access terms (ASIC is required to charge for this psi) . -Outdated website functionality and architecture impedes development and delivery of highly discoverable transformable psi.
65	Implementing open access to information as a default requires a cultural shift. For example, some of the information and historical documents produced by the Department were not originally designed for the general public's use.
66	In the most part AUSTRAC operates under the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006, as a regulator of businesses that must comply with obligations established in legislation, including the reporting of sensitive personal information. The information obtained by AUSTRAC is analysed through its role as Australia's Financial Intelligence Unit and where appropriate this analysis is disseminated to law enforcement and other agencies for investigation. The Secrecy and Access provisions of the legislation are extremely strict in respect to the allowances and restrictions permitted for any release of information.
67	We do not have the inhouse skills required.
68	The prohibitive IT/compliance cost of converting Departmental information only stored on hardcopy files to HTML/other machine readable/searchable formats. This is not presently possible without a considerable upgrade of IT, which would have considerable cost.
69	as a small agency we find the implementation of WCAG2.0 principles the most challenging due to limited resources and the technical nature of this work. It is challenging to produce compliant content in a timely and technically correct manner.
70	Resource limitations - mainly time.
72	As a small agency, we find all of the principles challenging to implement. While achieving compliance with the mandatory elements of the scheme is manageable, the full range of activities suggested in the scheme is challenging for a small agency with limited resources.

ID	q63_ . Why does your agency find this Principle and its component the most challenging to implement?
73	Each principle has its own challenges particularly as AH operates in a competitive marketplace for the provision of hearing services. As we work through the IPS compliance steps we will be able to form a more definitive view about the most challenging of these principles.
74	Lack of uniform Commonwealth policy
75	Resource constraints and training for content authors.
76	Due to the fact the vast majority of our information is not in electronic form.
77	The majority of information held by CrimTrac is not appropriate for general public use and access (i.e. it is law enforcement data and intelligence).
78	The nature of the organisation is that we operate as a participant in financial markets. As we are not an Agency involved in either service delivery or policy advice we tend not to fit neatly within the frameworks and definitions that typically apply to such Departments and agencies.
80	Embedding cultural change is always difficult.
81	Unfunded requirement. Budgetary resources constraints. Cultural shift change.
82	Limited resources
83	In an environment of limited and reducing resources and in view of the limited amount of relevant information held, resources for this purpose are a very low priority
84	Reusers are difficult to identify.
85	The Office of the Gene Technology Regulator always operated in a very transparent and manner, making detailed information widely available as required by the Gene Technology legislation. Budgeting / resourcing pressures are from converting a large number of previously published documents (~ 1000 or more) to fit the format and requirements of the IPS.
86	This is very difficult for statistical information, sister statistical agencies around the world are finding the same issue.
87	Addressing IPS compliance issues with limited staff and resources
88	Establishing policies and procedures for the reuse rights attached to existing and future published material is a challenge. Guidance material made available to date has been of limited assistance and reviewing existing materials requires the use of resources that are required to undertake a range of other tasks.
89	Unfunded requirement. Budgetary Resources constraints. Cultural shift change.
90	Unfunded requirement. Budgetary resources constraints. Cultural shift change.
91	Unfunded requirement. Budgetary resources constraints. Cultural shift change.
92	Lack of time and resources
93	FaHCSIA finds this challenging to implement because it is often difficult to reconcile the move to more open government with the need to protect the privacy of individuals and to comply with confidentiality obligations.
94	All agencies are facing major budgetary constraints and are having to rationalise programs and activities. This is particularly relevant to small/medium agencies.
95	Limited resources.

ID	q63_ . Why does your agency find this Principle and its component the most challenging to implement?
96	Austrade purchases a significant amount of proprietary information for use in educating the business sector. Ensuring that we can publish documents created by staff (without breaching third party IP) is a key consideration we currently have. This is factored into our position on CC BY licencing.
97	IP Australia holds vast quantities of historical data in formats not compatible with modern technology.
99	The Department already proactively publishes a large volume of information other than that required under the IPS. At this time, there does not appear to be a large demand for further information by our stakeholder groups or the broader community. There may not be a great benefit in directing resources to the task of identifying further information which is not already published for either the Department or the general community.
100	As a small Department with only limited staffing resources, responsibility for identifying information to be published outside the IPS and Disclosure Log has been de-centralised to the various Divisions. Furthermore, the Department is not in a position to publish this information until it has finalised updates and improvements to its website, which for a number of reasons, has been subject to delays.
101	is hard to specify what charges we need to identify as the administrative process is handled by our portfolio department
102	It is a challenge to move from a focus on protecting confidential information to a more open release of data and information.
103	Issues associated with the ongoing oversight of this requirement have been identified and are being addressed as part of the transition to an information management framework.
104	ANPHA is a small agency and is still a relatively new agency (established in January 2011) and resourcing is a challenge to fulfil this principle.
105	While data is essential to what the Bureau does, it has been difficult to develop the required policy framework due to: * rapid evolution of the Bureau's role; * large number of data domains we operate in; * volumes of data being generated and pushed out to the community; * technological change; * limited available resources; and * internal cultural issues.
106	Because we are a dispute resolution body we receive complaints that are irrelevant to our business, often by email. Dealing with them can be a challenge.

ID	q63_ . Why does your agency find this Principle and its component the most challenging to implement?
107	Creative Commons licences don't have the flexibility necessary for all of the licensing issues government agencies such as the NWC face. Because Principle 6 states an that agency's default condition on providing public sector information should be the Creative Commons BY standard, challenges arise from issues relating to that licence. These include the irrevocability of the licence, potential for users to charge on-users for the licensed information, inability to include extra terms on use that may be necessary in light of the NWC's position as an independent statutory body, and disincentives to commercial use arising from exclusion of the NWC's liability. The NWC would support a Commonwealth-designed open access licence that government agencies can tailor according to the results of their due diligence processes. We are aware that work was done towards such a licence, and are interested to know whether this work will continue. If Principle 6 was to set out open access licences generally as a default position, rather than the Creative Commons BY Licence, the NWC would consider this more appropriate for its needs.
109	Due to the size and the complexity of the organisation and the number of websites and amount of material available.
110	Again this is a difficult task for a micro agency, which has very little spare staff capacity.
111	CRDC is a small agency, with limited resources and staff. It is difficult to calculate the costs of providing information to FOI requestees.
112	HWA is a newly evolving agency, therefore limited agency information is available for publication at this stage.
113	Engagement with the community crosses many organisation branches and requires a defined set of achievable goals. Establishing what part or all of the community we wish to engage with and the means to do that is complex.
114	Resourcing limitations
115	At the same time as introducing the new FOI and IPS information on our website, we were moving over to a new redesigned website which involved a substantial amount of time and effort.
116	Given the FWO's compliance function, much of the information held by the FWO contains personal and business information which is not appropriate for publication.
118	We're yet to fully implement the IPS across the entire agency, so are unable to understand the future resources required to manage requests.
119	Much of our information holdings are subject to copyright and other restrictions; our collection material, collection databases and documentation and the nature of our business as a national collecting institution raise various issues (Commercial/privacy/copyright)which are dinstinct from 'mainstream' public sector/governmental information (e.g. information created by or on behalf of government and/or relating to government programs, or public/individual rights, entitlements, benefits etc)
120	Level of staffing to implement this principle.
122	Difficult due to copyright issues

ID	q63_ . Why does your agency find this Principle and its component the most challenging to implement?
126	It can be very resource intensive and impracticable to make all information accessible and compliant with WCAG 2.0 standards. For example, different types of content have different requirements e.g. videos require a transcript, text should be made available in html, not just in pdf format.
127	We have very limited resources, and a very contained and focussed set of responsibilities.
128	The agency has a very large data holding, with high need to keep client information confidential. Determining data that can be released is a continuing challenge.
129	System limitation and providing compliant forms due to the volume and type of documents held, e.g. graphs, tables, etc.
130	Use of some other Agency's information causes occasional problems due to their inferred sensitivity.
131	The Commission has a very small budget and to enable open access would be determined by cost
132	As outlined at question 62.
134	Issues around IP, ownership and peer reviewing of content. Cost of setting up systems and procedures and maintaining these in a small agency.
135	A significant amount of the ABC's Public Sector Information is content (rather than data or informatin about the ABC). The ABC does not own the rights to all of its content. There are also limited resources available to the ABC to prepare content (particularly archival content) for digital publication.
136	* understanding what information includes and finding the capacity within limited resources to focus on the scheme. * balance between what should be free and at what quality versus value added product for which charging is appropriate.
138	We are still assessing the implications of Creative Commons BY Standard in terms of potential misuse of material.
139	1 - Principle 1-open access to information-a default position Human Services is responsible for information that has been collected under a range of legislative instruments. These legislative instruments have specified privacy and secrecy provisions. There is some complexity in managing the significant amounts of information in accordance with the various pieces of legislation and their differing provisions. In recognition of the large amount of sensitive personal data that is managed within the department there is a corresponding emphasis on protecting of the privacy of individuals. The information that the department publishes is statistical, however, with the large volume of varied datasets that are available there is an inherent risk of identification of an individual. The department implements mitigating strategies to manage this risk. Additionally, there is a shared responsibility between Human Services and partner policy agencies in regard to information management. In this context, the department works closely with partner policy agencies to ensure appropriate consideration and clearance processes are carried out in regard to publishing public sector information.

ID	q63_ . Why does your agency find this Principle and its component the most challenging to implement?
140	One of the ACC's core functions is to collect criminal information and intelligence. Intelligence is not a type of information that would generally be open access of proactively published. Due to the role of the ACC there is an internal perception that ACC's information should not be open access. The inherent nature of the ACC's work means that transitioning to a culture of open access will be challenging.
141	limited resources
142	Because line areas do not necessarily understand licencing or intellectual property rights of information/products being used
143	We are a small statutory agency with very limited resources that can be dedicated to the implementation of these Principles.
144	The difficulty of getting 'buy in' from all areas of the organisation
145	Our Current Website will be replaced by the end of 2012. In the meantime the existing website limits our ability to provide discoverable and useable information.
146	The council is very small. The council's secretariat is working with DAFF's Freedom of Information team to better comply with IPS requirements.
147	As a small/medium size agency whose primary audience is commercial entities, rather than the general public, APRA's resources devoted to compliance with the standard are limited.
148	Resource constraints. Wine Australia is a small agency funded primarily by wine producers and exporters and our mission is deliver a range of services (marketing, intelligence, market access and compliance) to assist to build a more profitable sector. Every \$ spend on administrative costs means reduced services to industry and given challenging economic conditions we are compelled to minimise overheads wherever possible.
149	Limited staff and resources, and issues relating to being a court rather than a govt dept
150	Small agency with limited resources and limited data applicable to this criteria.
151	As a small portfolio body we are dependent on the IT platform provided by the department, including its IT policies and priorities.
152	2 reasons: 1 - breadth and complexity of the information we handle 2 - operating within multi-jurisdictional and multi-stakeholder environment increases complexity of governance decision making
153	it still operates a paper based records management system
154	Difficult to change legislation; industry opposition to release of potentially commercially sensitive information.

ID	q65_ . Do you have any other comments regarding challenges or impediments to publication of public sector information?
3	Change in executive officer due to staff turn over and the lack of a dedicated Record / Information manager have delayed the review of our IPS and FOI requirements.
8	As an Ombudsman's office we have a long history of providing consumers and others with ready access to information. The challenge for us is really to understand the very complex requirements that are now required and comply with all the administrative requests. The amount of time we spend responding to surveys and administrative requests from government greatly exceeds the amount of time we spend responding to members of the public with requests for information.
10	Applications by pharmacists to open a pharmacy, that are considered by the Australian Community Pharmacy Authority, are protected by the secrecy provisions under section 135A of the National Health Act.
12	* The approach to publication of public sector information by the OAIC does not appear to be sufficiently nuanced to take account of the variety of agencies, or of the variety of functions within agencies. Numerous agencies hold information on behalf of the public which only has value by virtue of its limited distribution - for example, diplomatic and defence information. The public's investment in the gathering of such information would be wasted if it were released publicly, and the capacity to continue to gather it would be impaired. * The work on information policy appears to require significant additional work before implementation of any additional regulation. * The work on information policy should start from a position of detailed knowledge as regards the public sector information already published by agencies, and the substantial increase in that publication which is happening independently of any regulatory efforts by the OAIC or other bodies. This increase is a result of the technological capacity to publish in a cost-effective way. There is also a general cultural shift towards publication of any information which can be published without undermining its value and purpose. * One important element of further developing information policy would be developing a clear list of types of public sector information which are exempt from the default position of open access.
23	The answers to this survey apply to Comcare, The SRCC and Seacare.
24	Under Q1 we reported zero staff because the MP Commissioner is a statutory office holder with no staff. Staff are made available to the MPC by the Public Service Commissioner.
25	In relation to Q3 resources allocated to FOI - TA conducts its FOI requirements within existing corporate services budget. There is no specific allocation to FOI expenditure.
29	We have very limited resources (staff - no dedicated resource working on IPS. Role is covered in part by IT/KM Manager) and limited budget with which to comply with IPS and will need time to prepare our plan.
30	No
33	In reference to Q3, this does not reflect the cost of internal resources.
40	A number of the other items listed in question 64 also present challenges for AIMS .These are 1.4, 1.5,2.5, 2.6, 3.2 , 4.4, 5.8 and 6.3.
44	The Corporation is a small organisation in its winding-up phase and appropriate segregation of duties can be difficult to achieve.

ID	q65_. Do you have any other comments regarding challenges or impediments to publication of public sector information?
47	As a relatively new (micro) Agency, the Organ and Tissue Authority is only now beginning to get across this issue. This survey will be beneficial in highlighting the areas of public sector information publication that need to be implemented.
48	Cost and resources.
51	No.
52	The type of information and the size of the agency makes some of the requirements listed counter productive to how DIAC operates. There is an aim to maintain and improve efficiency in our core business, which may be impacted by seeking compliance with certain components of the IPS.
60	No.
64	Th scale and complexity of ASC's published regulatory information makes application of consistent metadata and the transition to open ,standards based format a very large task. Current resources and budget are focussed on publishing new and updated regulatory psi to cover expanding regulatory responsibilities, leaving little capacity for improving delivery channels or formats.
66	AUSTRAC, as a medium-sized agency since 2006, has not yet procured an integrated enterprise content management system and developed its information architecture based on such a platform. Therefore, disparate systems are used to house information outside the agency's main recordkeeping system. These systems have different metadata standards, compliance with recordkeeping standards, and access controls, which introduces a risk that information relevant to the IPS may be missed.
72	If allowed, we would have selected 19 challenging issues from the list above.
73	The tasks around website will be a challenge as the current website platform is due to be updated and brought back in house which will allow easier and cost efficient maintenane and updating for FOI requirements.
77	For most of the information held by CrimTrac it is not appropriate to adopt a default position of open public access. This is because it is predominantly law enforcement data and for use in operational policing and related activities.
80	No.
81	During 2011-12 the DSEWPaC embarked on a range of improvements to its information management and governance. A departmental Information Strategy has been prepared and is being considered by the department's Executive Board. The strategy incorporates the Principles on Open Public Sector Information. Improvements to the associated policies, planning, procedures and supporting technologies have been identified and will be implemented progressively over the coming years, as resources permit.

ID	q65_. Do you have any other comments regarding challenges or impediments to publication of public sector information?
82	The GRDC has a number of processes internally to manage public information. We currently utilise a mixture of delivery channels including a customer relationship management system that has a subscriber base of approximately 41,000 which is regularly used to draw customers to web based content. GRDC follows a Quality Assurance program internally for the publication of all web content thereby ensuring web accessibility requirements. We use a workflow process to maintain and publish web content and part of this process includes the insertion of appropriate metadata for improved accessibility of GRDC information. GRDC is in the process of digitising historical content to improve the accessibility of information. We are also in the process of finalising a social media strategy. Our biggest challenges exist in the provision of information for multimedia formats (e.g. scripting processes) to ensure machine readability and previous licensing arrangements with suppliers of content (particularly imagery) for creative commons.
83	As noted at question 42, the responses to this Part of the survey are on behalf of the Federal Court and each of the Tribunals it supports
84	No
85	Additional response to questions: Refer to 51 and 53 - Although OGTR has not formally established an information asset register, we have a range of registers, e.g. GMO record (with regulatory decisions on Genetically modified organisms and supporting documents), maps of field trial sites, publications and reports on our website - most of which are required by the Gene Technology legislation. Refer to 55 - We have an active /ongoing program to to convert all relevant information on OGTR web site to HTML format for improving accessibility. Refer to 58-60 - Note that the OGTR web site is governed by the Department of Health and Ageing (DoHA) in relation to reuse on open licensing terms or adopt a default position of releasing public sector information under the Creative Commons BY standard. Therefore, OGTR adoption of such approach is dependent on the DoHA. As such DoHA including OGTR allows reuse of information release under FOI in accordance with OAIC. Refer to 62 - There seems to be 8 options under this question but the 'words' describing the options are not visible (this may be a technical/IT issue relating to the formatting of questions or the capability of our internet browser)!
86	The sheer volume of information the ABS publishes make discoverability difficult. Users expectations are growing all the time and the resources needed to ensure up to date systems is not available in the current climate.
87	I note that the Court has limited holdings that can be described as belonging to the public sector. The majority of the information we hold is judicial in nature and not part of the open access regime.
89	During 2011-12 the DSEWPac embarked on a range of improvements to its information management and governance. A departmental Information Strategy has been prepared and is being considered by the department's Executive Board. The strategy incorporates the Principles on Open Public Sector Information. Improvements to the associated policies, planning, procedures and supporting technologies have been identified and will be implemented progressively over the coming years, as resources permit.

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93	The Department finds it challenging to minimise the risk of breaching legislative requirements covering personal privacy and confidentiality while aiming towards achieving more open and accessible means of providing information.
94	Please note: the number of staff reported at question 1 does not include 60 employees engaged on a casual and intermittent basis.
98	No. Please note: This survey is completed on behalf of: Australian Children's Education and Care Quality Authority (ACEQUA) and Coal Mining Industry (Long Service Leave Funding) Corporation. No information has been entered into other surveys for these agencies.
101	no
103	The gaps in mechanisms impacting on IPS-related and other information management issues as well as remediation tasks have been identified and are in train; they will be addressed as components of the information strategy.
105	The Bureau of Meteorology appreciates the value of ensuring that public sector information is made available to the community as openly as possible and that it is both discoverable and reusable. In support of our public service obligations to the community, we already make large volumes of information available, including as raw and processed data, real-time and historical data, and as derived and integrated products and services. International arrangements and significant collaborations globally and locally with scientific/educational /research entities and other state and local Governments, many of whom contribute to the collection of and production of Bureau of Meteorology information, make ownership and access issues more complex. Rights in research, software or equipment producing data or value-added information can affect access issues to that PSI. Some information has security issues restricting use. While the Bureau's current copyright terms pose minimal risks to the Agency and are managed appropriately, defining what is PSI in this context and assessing the legal issues of the PSI being released more generously will require a significant effort. We welcome the opportunity to provide our views on the OAIC Issues Paper 2. Issue 1.1 - that the ideas presented in the issues paper propose a workable approach for mapping the PSI landscape and developing a methodology for valuing PSI The proposed approach is focussed on establishing a more complete

ID	q65_ . Do you have any other comments regarding challenges or impediments to publication of public sector information?
	<p>understanding of what the PSI landscape actually looks like - the scope, scale and diversity of information potentially accessible and reusable by the community. This is an important first step and will be valuable both for the OAIC and for the agencies concerned. It highlights the need to understand, document and value, economically or otherwise, the Agency's own relationship with the information. The definition of PSI is very sweeping and embraces all manner of information held and generated by public sector agencies. The diversity of agencies themselves, from central policy agencies through to service delivery agencies, will impact on the diversity of PSI. In some cases, the PSI will be more of an administrative nature while in others, such as the Bureau of Meteorology and other scientific and research agencies, the PSI will include complex scientific data, requiring a degree of interpretation to use effectively and, importantly, to avoid misuse. In some instances, misuse or uneducated use could potentially lead to significant economic costs to the community. In some instances, the information is concise and unique, while in others, such as the Bureau of Meteorology and other operational service provision agencies, information is gathered from multiple point and spatially distributed sources routinely and often continuously. It may be processed in real time and integrated with complex models to deliver not just continuous and voluminous data streams but value-added and value-adding services. Increased open access will have substantial implications on data management and communications costs. The process of mapping the PSI landscape will serve to demonstrate this diversity and complexity, and will inform the challenges both of efficiently and effectively meeting the objectives of openly available PSI and of valuing PSI. The paper presents and critiques a range of PSI valuation methodologies from the published literature, demonstrating varying degrees of success and in a range of situations, but does not draw any conclusions as to the merits or applicability of them to the Australian situation. We agree that it would be premature to make such an assessment. We have no basis at this stage of commenting on whether the PSI landscape, once mapped as proposed in the paper, will support the development of a methodology. However, we again point to the diversity of PSI that we expect to be revealed and await further discussion on this topic, but we suspect that several different approaches will be required for valuing the various types of PSI. Intellectual Property reuse poses complex issues such as legal liability, arrangements with collaborators, the value of the Agency retaining ownership and limiting access for public good/confidentiality/security/commercial purposes. The valuation methodology for reuse will need to consider these issues. The Bureau of Meteorology, as part of a global collaborative scientific and services community, operates under well-established intergovernmental protocols for access to and exchange of meteorological data and products. Effective methodologies for valuing observational data and the services that are derived from them, as well as the value associated with reuse by the community, has long been sought and the Bureau of Meteorology would welcome further dialogue on the approaches to be explored by the OAIC. Issue 1.2 - that the survey form is appropriately framed to address the right issues and gather useful information. The survey questions are based on the principles for open PSI and, as such and as far as they currently go, are appropriate to the proposed mapping. However, many of the questions are very open-ended and</p>

ID	q65_ . Do you have any other comments regarding challenges or impediments to publication of public sector information?
	<p>the quality, length, depth and detail provided in the responses may vary considerably. For example, the Bureau of Meteorology's response to Question 1 could entail, in addition to the administrative and other PSI common to most agencies, identifying practically all of the observations, analyses, forecasts and warning services delivered by the Bureau to the Australian community via various electronic and other media. €€ It may be helpful, both to the responders and those attempting to collate and analyse the material, to provide some guidelines about the nature and scope of the responses sought. Are you asking for the type of information published or descriptions of the specific information? - this should be made clear. The relationship between the type of data and the nature of the access and/or the potential reuse or perceived reusers will be difficult to derive from the survey. €€ Requesting such information through the survey would both enable a better alignment between the information provided by surveyed reusers and surveyed agencies (and test perceptions) and give a more traceable measure of the value of the data. €€ A more structured format that includes the ability to cross-reference responses might assist in gathering and collating the responses more effectively to assist the final analysis. Also, in order to minimise the risk of double counting when it comes to mapping PSI and linking it to valuation methodologies, it may be helpful to request information on internal agency re-use and publication. For example, the Bureau of Meteorology makes observational data broadly available to the community for their direct use but also, arguably principally, applies that data internally in the development of analysis and forecast products, which are also then made available to the community. There is also significant reuse of Bureau information within other agencies of government, across Commonwealth, state and local. €€ The OAIC could consider the value of gathering information through the survey on reuse within government itself, within the original agency and others, and seek to understand interdependencies of services-related PSI on availability of other PSI. Some agencies, while making information broadly available, might have restrictions on how the information can be reused if in doing so the re-user poses risks, inter alia, to the safety and/or security of the community. Again, for example, information openly available on the Bureau's website is used by the Bureau to develop and issue warnings of impending high impact weather events, such as tropical cyclones and severe thunderstorms. Such warnings should only be issued by one mandated authority to avoid risks of misinformation and to ensure appropriate targeting. €€ Hence, it may be helpful to enquire about the extent of agency mandates, acts etc that place restrictions on how PSI can be reused. Other areas that would yield useful information to inform the mapping of the PSI landscape would include: €€ Any international obligations, conventions, protocols or agreements (legally-binding or otherwise) that the agency operates under that infer a direct or indirect obligation with respect to exchange, access and ownership of the information held by the agency and that might come under the PSI definition; €€ Any bilateral or multilateral Memoranda of Understanding or other treaty-level agreements that impose specific obligations in relation to information that might come under the PSI definition. The overall approach of the survey and mapping appears to be tightly focussed on individual agency perspectives, but this also</p>

ID	q65_ . Do you have any other comments regarding challenges or impediments to publication of public sector information?
	<p>provides an opportunity to understand what elements might best be captured within a whole-of-government approach. Those countries that have been most successful in open public sector information (EU, UK, US, NZ to some extent) have taken a strong central policy direction. It may be helpful, given the potential for increasing the total value of PSI to re-users, to ask agencies: €€ what kind of supporting infrastructure is required from central government to enable agency PSI delivery. Issue 1.3 - does the literature survey adequately covers the field and are their gaps or limitations in the existing research? From the perspective of an agency with the potential to generate very large volumes of highly complex scientific data and products under the umbrella of PSI, the literature cited does not appear to cover the range or breadth of potential PSI and its availability and reuse scenarios. It may address the situations of agencies with more coherent and lower volume/less complex PSI, but it is not clear that the existing research (as highlighted in the studies outlined in the paper) has addressed the reuse of complex and high volume scientific PSI. We note that two of the studies do at least include some consideration of meteorological information. Some relevant papers that address spatial data, and which may already be known to the OAIC team, include: €€ Economic Assessment of Spatial Data Pricing and Access. PricewaterhouseCoopers (November 2010) http://www.anzlic.org.au/Publications/Economic+Assessment+of+Spatial+Data/default.aspx €€ This report is by the head of the UK Ordnance survey (Vanessa Lawrence) and appears to be not yet published: Dr Vanessa Lawrence CB (July 2011), Investigation into the Spatial Capability of Australia, Office of Spatial Policy => http://www.ret.gov.au/Department/osp/Pages/OfficeSpatialPolicy.aspx €€ The Value of Spatial Information. ACIL Tasman Report (March 2008) http://www.anzlic.org.au/Publications/Industry/251.aspx The development of methodologies would benefit from an investigation of valuation studies focussed on PSI from agencies engaged in operational (scientific and other) information-based service delivery. There is a body of international work on the economic value of meteorological information which the Bureau would be pleased to direct the OAIC to. Some relevant Australian publications include: €€ Economic issues related to meteorological services provisions, Gunasekera, D. 2004 BMRC Research Report No. 102, Bur. Met. Australia €€ Economic value of fire weather services, Gunasekera, D. 2005. BMRC Research Report No. 112, Bur. Met. Australia €€ A more comprehensive list of Australian and international publications can be provided. In order to inform the overall net value assessment and the setting of future policy, research should also be directed at the cost-benefit impacts of making data available in accordance with the principles and appropriate open licensing arrangements (Creative Commons and alternatives, as appropriate to the agency-specific risks and responsibilities), with reference to data management and communications costs in particular. The Bureau is a knowledge-based agency, and many of the issues around open access to PSI reflect those around open access to research outputs, including data (for instance the Muir Russell inquiry into the UK 'Climategate' affair noted a 'transformation in the need for (data) openness in the culture of publicly-funded science'). There is a growing body of work, especially in Europe (e.g. through projects like www.openaire.eu), around open access to publicly funded research. The issues</p>

ID	q65_ . Do you have any other comments regarding challenges or impediments to publication of public sector information?
	raised above with respect to IP and collaborative arrangements also need to be taken into consideration in the context of such research.
107	The NWC's comments about the challenges it faces in implementing the Principles on Open Public Sector Information are noted at our response to question 63, as they mainly relate to Creative Commons licences being established as a default, instead of other open access licences. Should you require any further information about these challenges, we are happy to provide it.
109	This is a large responsibility due to the size and the complexity as well as the portfolio responsibilities of the organisation. There may be issues related to National Security and defence of the Nation to be considered before any information is released.
110	No
114	Nil
115	1. Our website is kept up to date through regular amendments and all AHL publications are available online in pdf and/or pdf format. 2. In regards to Question 27 f) AHL is small Government company and does not routinely supply information to clients for FOI requests.
116	The FWO has endeavoured to provide open access to information and is currently considering options to increase the level of information it publishes. The FWO's recent review of its FOI and IPS functions has identified further improvements that the FWO intends to implement following its imminent strategic redirection and associated restructure.
119	Concerns about the applicability (or otherwise) of definition of 'PSI' to include items in the National Historical Collection and other material (eg. third party copyright material licensed for use in exhibitions/public oprograms)
126	Implementing these principles can be challenging to a small agency
127	Much of the above is of limited relevance to this agency. We have very limited resources, and a very contained and focussed set of responsibilities.
128	The agency has a very high disclosure rate with information holdings. Finding additional data holdings to release is a continuing challenge.
133	There are a number of competing challenges and priorities in relation to PSI including the link between the IPS obligations to publish certain information and moving to a pro-disclosure model. In addition to resourcing, the cultural challenges to publish proactively without exposing agencies to risk will take time.
135	Given that the ABC's Public Sector Information includes a significant volume of content, which is very different to the data and information it holds about the agency, it was difficult to complete this survey in a way which accurately represents our position in relation to each of those components.
136	Due to limited resources many of these are challenges.
139	Human Services has been formed by bringing together a range of former agencies. Each of these agencies had processes and practices in place in regard to managing information. Human Services is going through a process of aligning this range of processes and practices. Many of the challenges identified relate to the process of alignment across the agency.

ID	q65_. Do you have any other comments regarding challenges or impediments to publication of public sector information?
140	No.
143	Implementing the requirements of the IPS framework has not increased the detail or level of information that NHMRC routinely makes publicly available through our website. It has resulted in additional work within a small statutory agency to implement the framework, to in some respects requiring us to duplicate access pathways to existing publicly available information.
146	The council is working with DAFF to better comply with IPS requirements into the future.
147	Most documents and the majority of information held by APRA is subject to secrecy provisions and can only be published in aggregated and de-identified form.
148	I reiterate that Wine Australia is a small business - we don't have the dedicated resources that larger agencies enjoy. A key part of our business is provide up to date and commercial useful wine sector intelligence to the industry to assist with business planning. We produce a range of publications which we make generally available to our levy-payers as they fund us. Such material is often not made available to the general public.
149	The Court has limited holdings that can be described as belonging to the public sector. The majority of the information we hold is judicial in nature and therefore not subject to administrative law considerations.