

Summary of barriers, potential solutions and recommendations (with recommended approaches shaded)

| | Topic | Barrier | Fix A | Fix B | Fix C | Fix D |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|
| 1 | Data sharing processes | Lack of guidance or standardisation of processes inhibits publication of open data. Focus on government agencies. | (1A) Work with a small number of large agencies on an in-depth assessment of the state of their processes and progress in publishing open data. Develop a detailed view of the most helpful assistance to accelerate progress. Focus: More data publishing by the most important agencies | (1B) Encourage forming of clusters of agencies that are more advanced in their domain with those that are less advanced. Focus: Lift the number of agencies publishing open data, and coordinate data publishing within sectors | (1C) Encourage and support agencies to develop something like a fixed-asset register but for core data holdings, showing their extent and their quality. Focus: Lifting visibility of what data is collected (whether it is available openly or not) | (1D) A single specialist agency made responsible for data publication (discussed further under barrier 4 below) Focus: Faster progress in availability and usability of open data |
| 2 | Data sharing standards | Different datasets use different classification systems creating extra costs for everyone. Focus on geographic data. | (2A) Ensure that all primary data with geographic characteristics records locations at particular points from which aggregated statistics for any area can be calculated. Focus: An enduring but costly and potentially infeasible fix | (2B) Encourage government agencies and private sector operators to adopt Statistics NZs geographic standards. Focus: A practical way forward | | |
| 3 | Government agency business models | Some government agencies have control of important datasets and business models based on restricting access. Focus on residential property data. | (3A) Require TAs to provide property market data they collect to another government agency and allow this data to be made public. Focus: Fixing the issue at point of aggregation | (3B) Require conveyancing lawyers to provide data about property market transactions to a central government agency. Focus: Fixing the issue at the point of collection | (3C) Investigate this issue more fully, generating data on options, and the costs and benefits of change, and raise awareness of the barriers created by business models in general Focus: Building a case for change in how value is derived from residential property data | |
| 4 | Another way forward | An alternative approach to resolve all three barriers (plus others) at the same time, for some particularly valuable datasets | Assign a single organisation to assemble and publish specific high-value datasets for government agencies and the public to use (in addition to the existing agency-by-agency approach). Focus: An alternative to the agency by agency approach to data release | | | |