



# Information Access and Privacy

Stakeholder Consultation Overview

*April – August 2021*



Ministry of  
Citizens' Services

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## | Executive Summary

British Columbia's Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FOIPPA) balances government's accountability to the public through access to information with a person's right to privacy.

The COVID-19 pandemic has shifted how government does business, with technology being used more than ever to provide safe and convenient services to people. The Ministry of Citizens' Services undertook engagement through spring and summer 2021 with a variety of stakeholders to understand how the pandemic and other shifts in society have impacted how people view government information access and privacy.

Through a combination of roundtable meetings and presentations to stakeholder groups, the ministry heard from representatives of the over 2,900 public bodies covered by FOIPPA on improvements that could be made to better support their operations while also maintaining government's commitment to increase access to information. In addition, public surveys were hosted to gain insight on how the public's perception of information access and protection of privacy may have changed since the last survey in 2018; especially in light of government expanding many services online in the last year.

Engagement and consultation focussed on two key themes:

- » Service modernization
- » Privacy enhancement

By gathering input from a wide range of individuals, businesses, Indigenous partners, and stakeholders, government will be well positioned to understand what is important to people as it considers ways to improve how people's information is protected while keeping the B.C. public sector accountable.



## | Background

The [Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act](#) (FOIPPA) was introduced in 1993 and keeps government accountable to the public and protects the privacy of British Columbians.

British Columbia has long been a leader in Canada with respect to privacy protection and access to information; however, FOIPPA has fallen out of step with similar statutes in other jurisdictions. Apart from the minor amendments made in 2019, the Act has not been substantially updated since 2011. As a result, it has been outpaced by considerable advancements in technology, significant changes in the way people access government services and evolving privacy protection expectations.

The Ministry of Citizens' Services is looking at opportunities to:

- » Enable service modernization across the public sector, which will allow government to provide better services to British Columbians.
- » Enhance public-sector privacy protections.
- » Demonstrate the Province's commitment to diversity, inclusion, reconciliation, and equity.

There are a large number of stakeholders who have an interest in FOIPPA, including the over 2,900 public bodies covered by the Act as well as professional associations, special interest groups, Indigenous partners, the Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner (OIPC) and the public.

From 2017 to 2019, there was substantial engagement completed on the topic of information access and privacy to understand stakeholder concerns and priority issue identification. Feedback from these stakeholder sessions, as well as recommendations from Special Committees of the Legislative Assembly that reviewed FOIPPA, and the OIPC, has informed opportunities to improve the way people's information is protected while keeping the Province accountable. These opportunities were presented to stakeholders through recent consultation.





## | Consultation Overview

Building on the productive 2017-2019 consultations, the ministry re-engaged with many of the same stakeholder groups to confirm their previous input and present policy options based on their feedback – including gaining an understanding of potential organizational impacts from the changes. Engagement was undertaken between April and August 2021 with B.C. broader public sector bodies, government ministries, Indigenous partners, the technology sector, and the general public.

Public sector feedback was received through roundtable meetings and presentations to representatives in key sectors of the broader public sector (such as post-secondary institutions, crown corporations and health authorities) as well as government ministries.

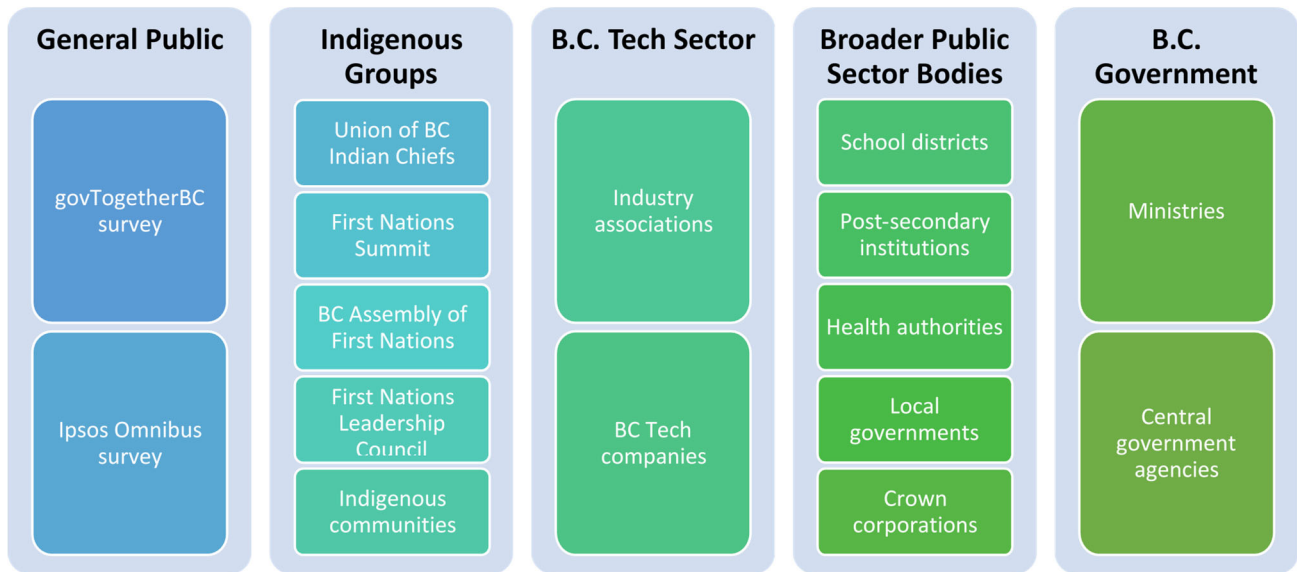
For the general public, a survey was hosted on [govTogetherBC](#) which followed-up on a similar survey from [spring 2018](#). The purpose of the survey was to understand if people's thoughts on access to government information and the protection of privacy has changed since that time – especially with the expansion of many government services online during the pandemic. The questions focused on how individuals access government information, data protection, the Freedom of Information (FOI) process, reporting privacy breaches, and offences and penalties. Over 1,700 individuals responded to the survey between June 15 and July 15. [Survey content and results can be found in Appendix 1]

To ensure a broad representation of respondents, a similar survey was conducted by Ipsos Omnibus with 800 adult British Columbians throughout the province. [Survey content and results can be found in Appendix 2]

In addition, special focus was placed on engaging with Indigenous partners to better understand how reconciliation efforts can be supported through improving access to information and privacy rules. This work is still underway and has included meetings with Indigenous organizations, discussions with Treaty First Nations representatives as well as a questionnaire that was sent to over 200 First Nations leaders in communities throughout the province.

## Summary of Participants

[See Appendix 3 for detail on sessions and participating organizations.]



## Findings

### Theme 1: Service Modernization

#### Current state

British Columbians are very active when it comes to using the Freedom of Information (FOI) process – the B.C. government receives more FOI requests every year than most other jurisdictions in Canada. While many general FOI requests (requests that are not for an individuals' own personal information) ensure that high-value government information is shared with the public, others are overly broad and directed at multiple public bodies. These requests do not typically result in responsive records and as such, do not increase transparency. Responding to these broad requests impacts the capacity for public bodies to effectively serve all FOI applicants and has the potential to negatively impact day-to-day operations.

In 2004, FOIPPA was updated to keep British Columbians' personal information in Canada; however, these changes have prevented the B.C. public sector from using modern tools and new or innovative technology to provide services to British Columbians. It has been almost twenty years since these requirements were implemented, and people's expectations have changed. British Columbians expect more and better online

services from the public sector – especially during public emergencies such as the COVID-19 pandemic. As well, technology has also evolved considerably since 2004, with many enhancements to the ways personal data can be protected.

To ensure government can continue providing services during the pandemic, a [ministerial order](#) was issued to enable the use of online tools such as virtual classrooms, health services, voter registration and others. People see benefit to these digital tools and government is considering how to continue improving online tools and technologies to help people access public services in the future.

### *Response from stakeholders*

Through consultations with public bodies, the ministry learned that the impact of increased FOI requests in the past several years have been felt across the public sector. In the health sector, there has been a substantial increase of general requests during the COVID-19 pandemic which is straining the capacity of an already busy health care system. Staff of local governments are balancing the day-to-day functions of running a municipality with responding to an increasing number of FOI requests, which is causing significant operational challenges. Discussions focussed on opportunities to improve the FOI process.

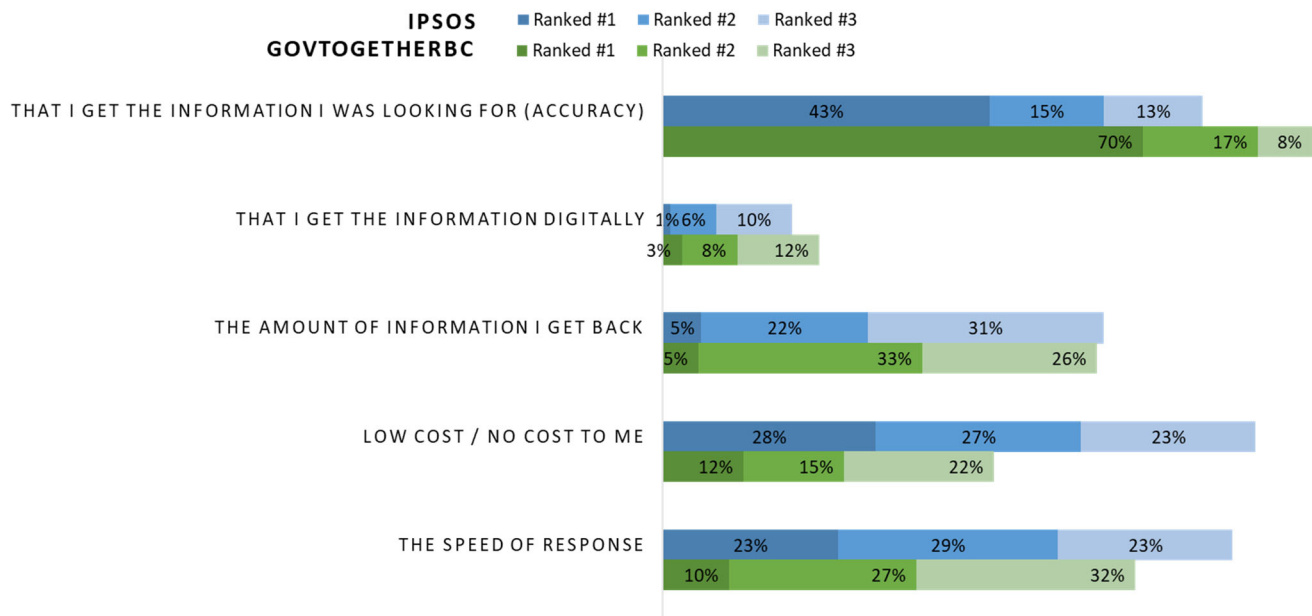
While public sector comments focussed on operational impacts related to FOI requests, the results of both the govTogetherBC and Ipsos surveys highlighted that the accuracy of the information the public receives from government through the FOI processes is paramount. The low/no cost and speed of response were secondary.

*"If I am seeking information, the most important thing is that the information is accurate. There's no point in low cost or speed if I cannot rely on that information."*

- Information Access and Privacy survey respondent



**Figure 1 – How would you rank these in order of importance when seeking government information or data (i.e. not your own information)?**



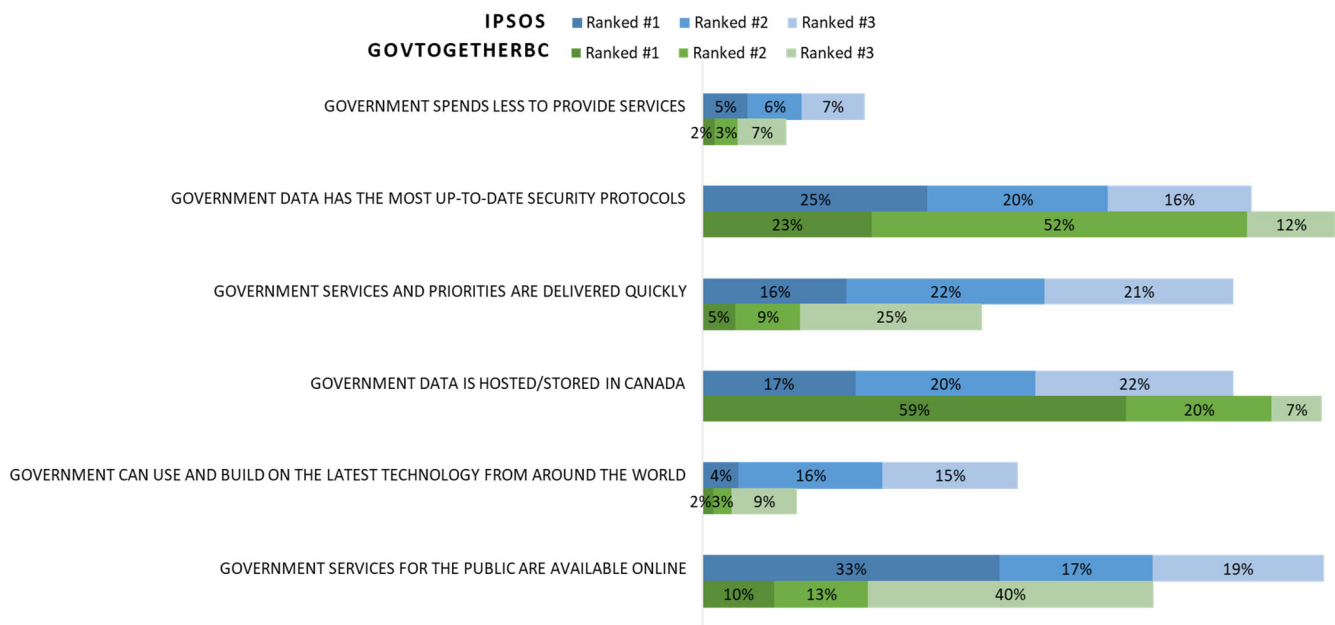
When discussing B.C.'s current requirements to keep British Columbians' personal information in Canada, most public bodies agreed that the current restrictions are slowing their ability to: provide necessary services to British Columbians, be innovative, collaborate with other jurisdictions, and compete in a world market. Health sector participants highlighted examples where cross-country and worldwide collaboration during COVID were impacted by the current restrictions. In the post-secondary sector, non-standard and out-of-date tools are being used in classrooms as instructors are unable to use the most effective tools available, which is negatively impacting post-secondary institution competitiveness. Smaller and rural organizations also highlighted a number of tools that are currently unavailable due to the restrictions and noted that developing alternatives can be cost prohibitive.

Similarly, during discussions with the B.C. tech sector, it was highlighted that being able to access modern technology (e.g., cloud computing) to support the public sector would improve service delivery. Sector representatives also noted that it would increase the competitiveness of small tech businesses by enabling them to use faster, more powerful, and often more economical international cloud technology when working with government.



While survey respondents were divided on whether or not the storage of personal information inside of Canada was important to them, there was a general consensus that government needs to be able to provide quality modernized services to citizens and needs to ensure that B.C.'s information is kept safe and secure.

**Figure 2 – When thinking about accessing government services and information, what is most important to you?**



*"Data security is paramount. I trust government to ensure our most-sensitive data is being handled using world-leading information security best practices. This must be balanced with the need to provide services to the public promptly and accessibly which demands an approach to information security that scales with the potential damage of the information being improperly accessed."*

*"Data is important and needs to be protected from bad actors. It would be preferable that Canadian data stays in Canada."*

- Information Access and Privacy survey respondents



## Theme 2: Privacy Enhancement

### *Current state*

The B.C. public sector has one of the most rigorous privacy regimes in all of Canada. Protecting the privacy of British Columbians is a top priority for government and broader public sector bodies. As stated above, British Columbians' expectations of privacy are ever evolving. The Province is committed to continuously improving its privacy framework in response to these expectations with input from stakeholders.

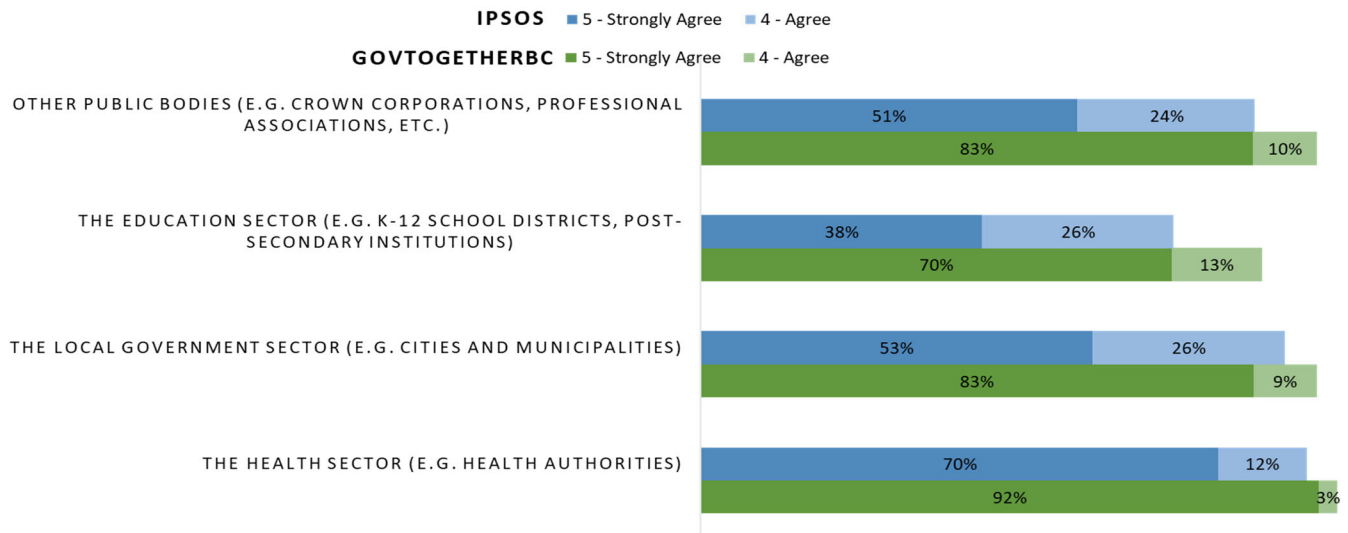
### *Response from stakeholders*

Discussions with stakeholders focussed on opportunities to ensure B.C. remains at the forefront of privacy protection in Canada and all participants agreed that protecting the privacy of British Columbians is imperative.

In discussions with broader public sector bodies, all sectors acknowledged that while privacy-enhanced practices— such as reporting privacy breaches, conducting privacy impact assessments (PIAs), and having a framework in place to manage privacy—can often be time consuming, they are vital. Smaller public bodies have limited capacity, and participants highlighted the need for any privacy protections to be proportionate to the sensitivity of the personal information held, while also providing appropriate supports and training.

Participants in the govTogetherBC public survey and Ipsos Omnibus survey strongly indicated that they agree that broader public sector bodies should notify the affected person or the OIPC if their private information was breached. Below is a comparison of responses across both surveys.

**Figure 3 – How strongly do you feel the following public bodies should be legally required to notify you and/or the Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner if your private information is breached?**



Written comments in both surveys had a common theme of “security and privacy”. Respondents made it clear that ensuring that personal information is secure is critical. Several respondents noted that government should be held to higher data protection standards compared to other organizations and should have increased security protections in place to protect people’s personal information.

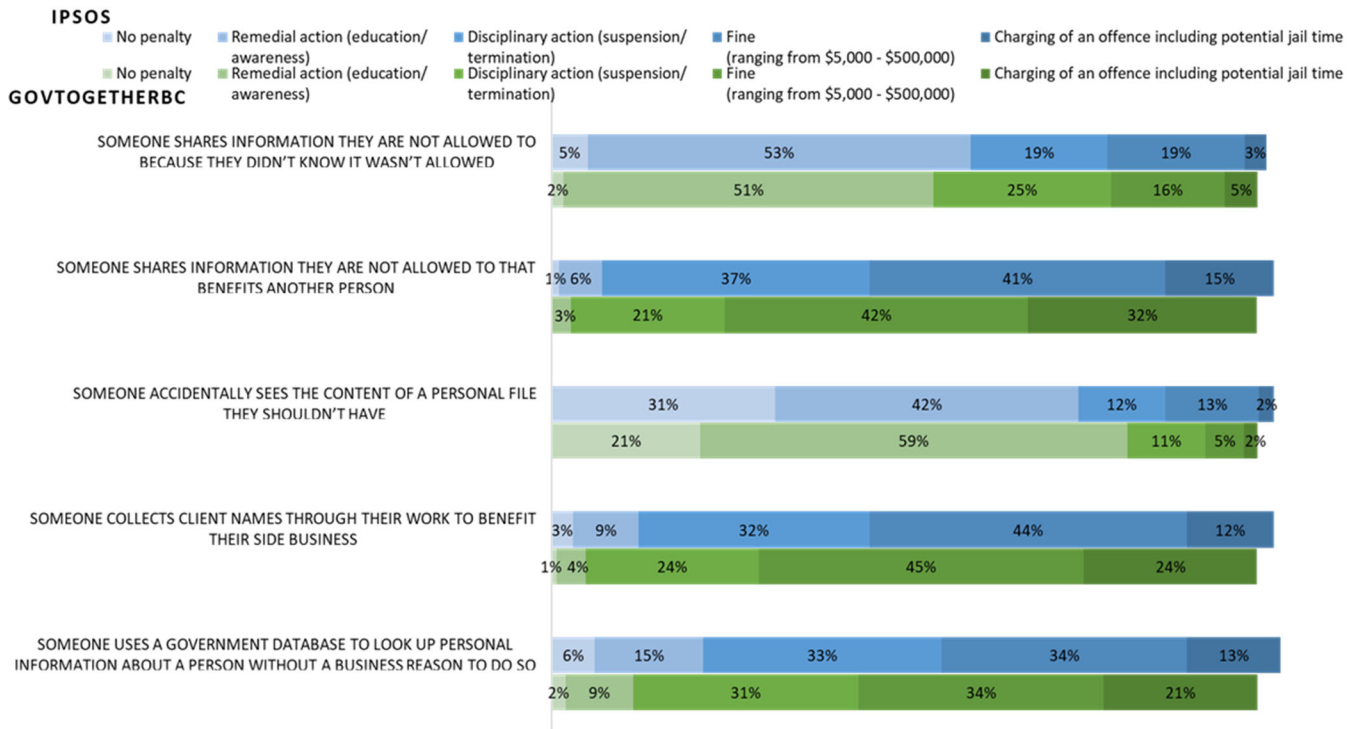
Additionally, respondents emphasized the consequences of privacy breaches and called for a strengthening of laws relating to privacy and security. Many comments also stressed the increasing significance of personal data as the world becomes more digital.

*“When accessing government services, people are required to provide personal information. I believe it is of utmost importance that the citizens of BC can trust that their personal information will not be compromised.”*

- Information Access and Privacy survey respondent



**Figure 4 – For each of the scenarios below, which penalty seems most appropriate for the offence?**



## Conclusion

It is clear from stakeholder feedback that individuals, businesses, and public bodies in British Columbia are interested and engaged on how the Province enables transparency through access to information and protects privacy. This summary provides a snapshot of major items raised during the recent discussions and surveys on privacy and access. All feedback received will inform next steps as the ministry reviews FOIPPA.





## | Appendix 1: govTogetherBC survey content and results

### Minister's Welcome

In Spring 2018, we asked for your ideas to improve the rules that govern both access to information and the protection of your personal information. A summary of the results can be found [here](#).

We recognize a lot has changed since those discussions took place. The COVID-19 pandemic has shifted how government does business, with technology being used more than ever to provide safe and convenient services to people.

The Ministry of Citizens' Services wants your thoughts on access to government information and the protection of privacy. Your input will help us improve our services in the future. Thank you for taking part!

Hon. Lisa Beare  
Minister of Citizens' Services

### Section 1 – Accessing government information

1. Currently, what is your primary source for information from government?
  - 43.39% Government websites
  - 11.37% Newspapers
  - 6.38% Government social media channels (e.g., Facebook, Instagram, Twitter etc.)
  - 10.08% Other social media channels (e.g., Facebook, Instagram, Twitter etc.)
  - 11.65% TV
  - 16.63% Other
2. Has where you get government information changed during the pandemic?
  - 14.50% Yes
  - 84.66% No
- 2b. If yes, how?

*[Written responses not shown to protect the privacy of respondents]*

3. In the past year, which of the following have you accessed or used?

- 55.82% Virtual doctor's appointment
- 20.88% Video conferencing with government staff (e.g., Zoom, MS Teams, GoToMeeting, etc.)
- 23.85% BC Services Card mobile app
- 11.42% Virtual Schools (e.g., K-12, post-secondary)
- 75.25% Booking an appointment online for government services (e.g., COVID vaccination, ICBC)
- 46.98% Online laboratory test results
- 49.55% Paying government bills online
- 37.79% Applying for COVID-19 benefits or supports
- 42.39% Online voter registration and/or vote-by-mail package request (Elections BC)

## Section 2 – Data residency

In 2004, the [Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act](#) (FOIPPA) was updated to keep British Columbians' personal information in Canada; however, these rules have left B.C. falling behind other provinces. It has also made it more difficult and often more expensive for government to use new or innovative technology.

It's been almost 20 years since these requirements were implemented. Since then, there have been big advances in technology and information security. People's expectations have also changed; they expect more and better online services from their governments today than ever before – especially during the pandemic.

To ensure government can continue providing services during the pandemic, a [ministerial order](#) was issued to enable the use of online tools such as virtual classrooms, online health services, voter registration and others. People have told us they see benefit to these digital tools and government is considering how these new and innovative technologies can help people to access services in the future.

4. When thinking about accessing government services and information, what is most important to you?

- 9.96% Government services for the public are available online
- 1.53% Government can use and build on the latest technology from around the world
- 58.80% Government data is hosted/stored in Canada

- 4.53% Government services and priorities are delivered quickly
- 23.49% Government data has the most up-to-date security protocols
- 1.70% Government spends less to provide services

5. Provide some detail why the option(s) you chose in the previous question are so important.

*[Written responses not shown to protect the privacy of respondents]*

6. How concerned are you about the following information security risks?

- 31.41% Hackers stealing my personal information and/or committing identity theft
- 27.57% Government using my personal information in ways I have not consented
- 11.58% Organizations selling my personal information
- 1.53% Accidental information loss, such as misdirected mail
- 27.91% Unauthorized monitoring by other governments

7. When it comes to security, the more sensitive a piece of information or data is, the more strongly we should protect it. Reflecting on what is most important to you, how would you rank the sensitivity of the following personal information or data types?

- 34.79% Health (e.g., lab results, immunization history, prescriptions)
- 46.90% Financial (e.g., student loan balances, social insurance number, personal tax history)
- 1.02% Employment / business (e.g., employment history, business permits, contracts)
- 0.06% Education (e.g., GPA, exam results, evaluations from instructors)
- 0.91% Natural resources (e.g., land use permits, water rights applications, hunting/fishing licenses)
- 5.57% Personal demographics (e.g., gender, race, religion)
- 4.21% Justice (e.g., court documents, offences)
- 6.54% Social services (e.g., child protection records, income assistance, child support information)

## Section 3 – The FOI Process

The [Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act](#) (FOIPPA) makes public bodies more accountable by giving you the right to access most government records as well as giving individuals a right of access to, and a right to request correction of personal information about themselves. For more information about the Freedom of Information

request process, please see <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/governments/about-the-bc-government/open-government/open-information/freedom-of-information>.

Government is very committed to providing this service; however, requests for government information (e.g. reports, emails, audits, etc.) costs government an average of \$3,000 to process each request and only about \$5 per request is recouped through fees. There is currently no fee to make an application, but you can be charged for time preparing information, making copies, for shipping, etc.

8. Which (if any) freedom of information (FOI) requests have you made?

I have made a request for:

- 14.84% My own information
- 10.30% Other government information
- 78.61% None of the above

9. How would you rank these in order of importance when seeking government information or data (i.e. not your own information)?

- 9.69% The speed of response
- 11.85% Low cost / no cost to me
- 5.19% The amount of information I get back
- 2.79% That I get the information digitally
- 70.48% That I get the information I was looking for (accuracy)

10. Provide some detail why the option(s) you chose in the previous question are so important.

*[Written responses not shown to protect the privacy of respondents]*

## Section 4 – Reporting privacy breaches

Government holds a lot of information about British Columbians. While every reasonable effort is taken to keep your personal information safe and secure, privacy breaches do happen.

A privacy breach occurs when personal information is accidentally or deliberately accessed, used, or shared in a way that is not authorized by the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FOIPPA). If a privacy breach does occur in a government ministry, a formal [breach management process](#) is followed to ensure that the breach is quickly contained and resolved to minimize the impact as much as possible.

While many of the 2,900 public bodies covered by FOIPPA such as Crown corporations, universities, health authorities and municipalities have a similar process in place, they have no legal requirement to report privacy breaches to the Information and Privacy Commissioner or notify affected individuals.

11. How strongly do you feel the following public bodies should be legally required to notify you and/or the Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner if your private information is breached?

	1 – Strongly Disagree	2	3	4	5 – Strongly Agree	Prefer not to answer
The health sector (e.g. health authorities)	3.30%	0.06%	0.62%	2.69%	92.44%	0.39%
The education sector (e.g. K-12 school districts and post-secondary institutions)	2.58%	2.02%	9.07%	13.49%	70.44%	1.62%
The local government sector (e.g. cities and municipalities)	2.80%	1.01%	2.97%	9.41%	82.70%	0.62%
Other public bodies (e.g. Crown corporations, professional associations, etc.)	2.97%	0.67%	3.02%	9.63%	82.59%	0.45%

## Section 5 – Offences and penalties

There are penalties in place to deter anyone from breaking the access and privacy laws set out in FOIPPA. Currently, a person who misleads an Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner investigation can be fined up to \$5,000, while any individual committing a privacy protection offence could be fined up to \$2,000. Service providers who break these rules can be fined up to \$25,000 and corporations can face penalties of up to \$500,000.

Recognizing not all offenses are worthy of large fines, government is looking at alternative penalties for FOIPPA offences.



12. For each of the scenarios below, which penalty seems most appropriate for the offense? Note: Severity of penalty increases from left to right.

	No penalty	Remedial action (education/awareness)	Disciplinary action (suspension/termination)	Fines less than \$5,000	Fines up to \$5,001 and \$50,000	Fines up to \$50,001 and \$500,000	Charging of an offence including potential jail time
Someone uses a government database to look up personal information about a celebrity, neighbour, or family member without a business reason to do so	1.96%	9.35%	31.19%	9.97%	15.90%	8.12%	21.28%
Someone collects client names through their work to benefit their side business	0.73%	3.98%	23.96%	7.17%	24.52%	13.38%	23.96%
Someone accidentally sees the content of a personal file they shouldn't have	20.55%	59.18%	10.86%	2.30%	2.13%	0.95%	1.79%

Someone shares information they are not allowed to that benefits another person	0.11%	2.52%	21.33%	9.46%	21.00%	11.53%	31.69%
Someone shares information they are not allowed to because they didn't know it wasn't allowed.	1.62%	51.29%	24.58%	7.05%	6.16%	2.52%	4.54%

## Section 6 – General

If you have any further comments about access to government information and protection of privacy, please let us know below.

*[Written responses not shown to protect the privacy of respondents]*

## Section 7 – Tell us about yourself

To get a better understanding about who is responding to this questionnaire, please provide a bit of detail about yourself. These questions, like the other questions in this questionnaire, are optional.

13. What best describes how you are responding to this questionnaire? I am responding as a:

- 2.07% Representative of a commercial or non-profit organization
- 89.08% Interested member of the public
- 2.35% Representative from a local government
- 0.11% Representative of an Indigenous organization
- 0.11% Representative of a First Nations government
- 4.70% Other

14. Which [region](#) of the province do you reside in?

36.62%	Vancouver Island / Coast
44.57%	Mainland / Southwest
8.96%	Thompson / Okanagan
3.36%	Kootenay
1.51%	Cariboo
1.01%	North Coast
1.12%	Nechako
0.78%	Northeast
0.22%	I live outside of B.C.

## Appendix 2: Ipsos survey results

1. In which of the following B.C. regions do you live?

- 53% Greater (Metro) Vancouver
- 17% Vancouver Island
- 30% Somewhere else (North, Interior, Okanagan, Fraser Valley, Kootenays, etc.)

2. In the past year, which of the following have you accessed or used?

- 63% Booking an appointment online for government services (e.g., COVID vaccination, ICBC)
- 48% Virtual doctor's appointment
- 35% Online laboratory test results
- 35% Paying government bills online
- 32% Applying for COVID-19 benefits or supports
- 23% Online voter registration and/or vote-by-mail package request (Elections BC)
- 22% BC Services Card mobile app
- 14% Video conferencing with government staff (e.g., Zoom, MS Teams, GoToMeeting, etc.)
- 13% Virtual Schools (e.g., K-12, post-secondary)
- 9% None of these

3. When thinking about accessing government services and information, what is most important to you? Please rank the following elements from greatest to least importance.

*Top Rank % / Average Rank*

- 33% / 2.7 Government services for the public are available online
- 25% / 3.0 Government data has the most up-to-date security protocols
- 17% / 3.2 Government data is hosted/stored in Canada
- 16% / 3.1 Government services and priorities are delivered quickly
- 4% / 4.1 Government can use and build on the latest technology from around the world
- 5% / 4.9 Government spends less to provide services

4. How concerned are you about the following information security risks? Please rank the following elements from greatest concern to least concern.

*Top Rank % / Average Rank*

- 62% / 1.8 Hackers stealing my personal information and/or committing identity theft
- 15% / 2.7 Government using my personal information in ways I have not consented
- 12% / 3.0 Organizations selling my personal information
- 8% / 3.6 Unauthorized monitoring by other governments
- 4% / 3.9 Accidental information loss, such as misdirected mail

5. When it comes to security, the more sensitive a piece of information or data is, the more strongly we should protect it. Reflecting on what is most important to you, how would you rank the sensitivity of the following personal information or data types?

*Top Rank % / Average Rank*

- 49% / 2.2 Financial (e.g., student loan balances, social insurance number, personal tax history)
- 28% / 2.7 Health (e.g., lab results, immunization history, prescriptions)
- 9% / 4.6 Social services (e.g., child protection records, income aid, child support information)
- 4% / 4.9 Justice (e.g., court documents, offences)
- 3% / 4.4 Employment / business (e.g., employment history, business permits, contracts)
- 3% / 5.5 Personal demographics (e.g., gender, race, religion)
- 2% / 5.5 Education (e.g., GPA, exam results, evaluations from instructors)
- 1% / 6.2 Natural resources (e.g., land use permits, water rights applications, hunting/fishing licenses)

6. Which (if any) freedom of information (FOI) requests have you made?

- 14% I have made a request for my own information
- 6% I have made a request for other government information
- 82% None of the above



7. How would you rank these in order of importance when seeking government information or data (i.e., not your own information)? Please rank from most important to least important.

*Top Rank % / Average Rank*

43% / 2.4 That I get the information I was looking for (accuracy)

28% / 2.5 Low cost / no cost to me

23% / 2.6 The speed of response

5% / 3.2 The amount of information I get back

1% / 4.3 That I get the information digitally

8. How strongly do you feel the following public bodies should be legally required to notify you and/or the Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner if your private information is breached?

*Agree (4,5) %*

82% The health sector (e.g., health authorities)

78% The local government sector (e.g., cities and municipalities)

75% Other public bodies (e.g., Crown corporations, professional associations, etc.)

64% The education sector (e.g., K-12 school districts and postsecondary institutions)

9. For each of the scenarios below, which penalty seems most appropriate for the offense? (No penalty, Remedial action (education/awareness), Disciplinary action (suspension/termination), Fine less than \$5,000, Fine between \$5,001 and \$50,000, Fine between \$50,001 and \$500,000, Charging of an offence including potential jail time)

*NET Discipline / Fine /Charge %*

94% Someone shares information they are not allowed to that benefits another person

89% Someone collects client names through their work to benefit their side business

79% Someone uses a government database to look up personal information about a celebrity, neighbour, or family member without a business reason to do so

42% Someone shares information they are not allowed to because they didn't know it wasn't allowed.

27% Someone accidentally sees the content of a personal file they shouldn't have

10. Do you have any other comments regarding B.C. Government Information Access and Privacy?

*[Written responses not shown to protect the privacy of respondents.]*

## Appendix 3: Stakeholder consultation session details

Date	Method	Audience	Participating organizations
2021-05-28	ADM Roundtable	K-12 School Districts	Comox Valley School District Coquitlam School District Greater Victoria School District Maple Ridge - Pitt Meadows School District MyED BC Service Management Council Ministry of Education
2021-06-03	Minister Roundtable	Health Authorities and other representatives	Doctors of BC First Nations Health Fraser Health Island Health Northern Health Provincial Health Services Authority Vancouver Coastal Health Ministry of Health
2021-06-08	Minister Roundtable	BC Tech sector	Charitable Impact CoPilot AI Flawless Inbound Medimap Omnae Technologies Inc. Planetary Remote Sensing PressReader ReadyMode Riipen Networks Inc. SkyHive Sophos Streamline Athletes Ministry of Jobs, Economic Recovery and Innovation

2021-06-15	Stakeholder committee presentation	Ministry Privacy Officers	All government ministries
2021-06-15	Public survey on Information Access and Privacy	General public	Engagement occurred from June 15 <sup>th</sup> to July 15 <sup>th</sup> , 2021. 1786 responses were received.
2021-06-17	Stakeholder committee presentation	Information Security Advisory Council	All government ministries
2021-06-17	Stakeholder committee presentation	Ministry Chief Information Officers	All government ministries
2021-06-17	Minister Roundtable	Post-secondary Institutions	BC Institute of Technology College of New Caledonia Kwantlen Polytechnic University Research Universities' Council of BC University of British Columbia Thompson Rivers University University of Victoria Vancouver Community College Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Training
2021-06-24	ADM Roundtable	Local governments	Capital Regional District City of Coquitlam City of Kamloops City of Langford City of Nanaimo City of New Westminster City of Surrey Cowichan Valley Regional District District of Fort St. James District of Highlands District of Sooke District of Tofino Local Government Management Association

			Regional District of Fraser-Fort George Regional District of Central Okanagan Regional District of East Kootenay Regional District of Kootenay Boundary Town of Qualicum Beach
2021-07-08	Stakeholder committee presentation	Broader Public Sector Chief Information Officers	Interior Health Authority BC Pension Corp Ministry of Health WorkSafeBC Ministry of Education BC Ferries ICBC Fraser Health VIHA CITZ OCIO Northern Health Authority BC Hydro TransLink BC Lottery Corporation PHSA FNHA
2021-07-21	Ipsos Omnibus survey on Information Access and Privacy	General public	Online survey of 800 adult (aged 18+) British Columbians fielded July 21 to 27, 2021.