

## ANNEX E

## *OUR Data Index: Open, Useful, Reusable Government Data*

This annex provides data for each responding country on the efforts made by government to proactively disclose and support re-use of Open Government Data. The data underlie the summary of data presented in Figure 10.8.

Data used for the construction of the composite are derived from the 2014 OECD Survey on Open Government Data. Survey respondents were predominantly Chief Data Officers (CIO) in the Central/Federal government.

The narrowly defined composite indexes presented in *Government at a Glance* represent the best way of summarising discrete, qualitative information on key aspects of Open Government Data. “Composite indexes are much easier to interpret than trying to find a common trend in many separate indicators” (Nardo et al., 2004). However, their development and use can be controversial. These indexes are easily and often misinterpreted by users due to a lack of transparency as to how they are generated and the resulting difficulty to truly unpack what they are actually measuring.

The OECD has taken several steps to avoid or address common problems associated with composite indexes. The composites presented in this publication adhere to the steps identified in the Handbook on Constructing Composite Indicators (Nardo et al., 2008) that are necessary for the meaningful construction of composite or synthetic indexes.

Each composite index is based on a theoretical framework representing an agreed upon concept in the area it covers. For this index, the only international agreement available – the G8 Open data Charter – was used as the main theoretical ground in combination to Working Papers produced by the Secretariat and approved by country delegates from the Public Governance Committee. The variables comprising the indexes were selected based on their relevance to the concept by a group of experts within the OECD. Further consultations with country delegates and relevant working parties will allow to further expand and improve the relevance of the index in future years.

In addition:

Various statistical tools, such as factor analysis, were employed to establish that the variables comprising each index are correlated and represent the same underlying concept.

Different methods for imputing missing values have been explored.

All sub-indicators and variables were normalised for comparability.

To build the composites, all sub-indicators were aggregated using a linear method according to the accepted methodology.

Sensitivity analysis using Monte Carlo simulations was carried out to establish the robustness of the indicators to different weighting options. Considering that this index is a pilot version equal weighting was provided for each variables and pillars.

The composite indexes presented in *Government at a Glance* are descriptive in nature, and have been given titles to reflect this. The survey questions used to create the indexes are the same across countries, ensuring that the indexes are comparable.

The OGD index does not purport to measure the overall quality of Open Government Data results in each country (to do so would require a much stronger conceptual foundation and normative assumptions) but rather the level of government efforts to implement some of the good principles internationally agreed in terms of data availability, accessibility and re-use support. The impact dimension is for instance not captured at all in the index.

While the composite index was based on best practices and/or theory developed in co-operation with member countries, the variables comprising the composites and their weights are offered for debate and, consequently, may evolve over time.

The composites were built according to the following methodology: From the G8 Open Data Charter and *OECD Working Paper on Open Government Data* (Ubaldi, 2013), three core dimensions of good Open Data practices were identified:

1. Data availability: Providing a wide range of data produced by the public sector in open format.
2. Data accessibility: Providing those data in a user-friendly way which includes the provision of metadata and machine readable format (e.g. CSV).
3. Pro-active support from the government to foster innovative re-use of the data and stakeholder's engagement.

To narrow-down the universe the focus for the 2 first pillars (availability and accessibility) is only on the Central/Federal Open Data Portal. Equal weights were given to the three dimensions as well as to the underlying variables. Principal Component Factor analysis was carried out to examine how a set of underlying variables (survey questions) are associated and whether they are correlated with each other in order to select those which capture the most of the underlying concept. Some variables were also kept based on experts' judgement. Some estimation was made on the missing values for Norway, Sweden, Spain, Ireland, the United States and Greece; All sub dimensions are weighted at 1/3 (33.3%). All variables constructing the sub-dimensions are equally weighted. Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Open Government Data Cronbach Alpha testing was done to ensure high correlation among underlying variables in each dimension: Overall Cronbach Alpha = 0.81.

Table E.1. Data availability on the national portal

	AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CHL	DNK	EST	FIN	FRA	DEU	GRC	IRL	ITA	JPN	KOR	MEX	NLD	NZL	NOR	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	ESP	SWE	CHE	GBR	USA	COL	
National elections results	●	●	●	●	○	●	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	○	●	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
National public expenditures	●	○	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Local public expenditures	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
The most recent national census	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Applications re-using public data	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

- Yes.
- No.
- .. Missing answer.

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Table E.2. Data accessibility on the national portal

	AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CHL	DNK	EST	FIN	FRA	DEU	GRC	IRL	ITA	JPN	KOR	MEX	NLD	NZL	NOR	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	ESP	SWE	CHE	GBR	USA	COL	
Use of CSV format (machine readable) never (○), rarely (◐), generally (●)	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Systematic provision of metadata	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Features available: Geospatial tools	●	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Ranking of most popular datasets	●	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Voting button for visitors	●	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Receive notifications when datasets are added	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○


- Yes.
- No.
- .. Missing answer.

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Table E.3. Government support to the reuse of data and stakeholders' engagement

	AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CHL	DNK	EST	FIN	FRA	DEU	GRC	IRL	ITA	JPN	KOR	MEX	NLD	NZL	NOR	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	ESP	SWE	CHE	GBR	USA	COL	
Regular consultations for the types of data released	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Software development contests/prize (e.g. for apps, widgets, etc.)	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐
Info sessions for citizens and businesses	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐
Release of data and implementation of OGD policies considered part of performance indicators of organisations	◐	◐	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Organisation of co-creation type events (e.g. hackathons)	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐
Data promotion to journalists	◐	◐	◐	◐	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Data analytics teams in government	◐	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Training for civil servants to build capacities	●	◐	◐	◐	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

- Often.
- ◐ Sometimes.
- Never.
- .. Missing answer.

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