

The state of Open Government Data in OECD countries

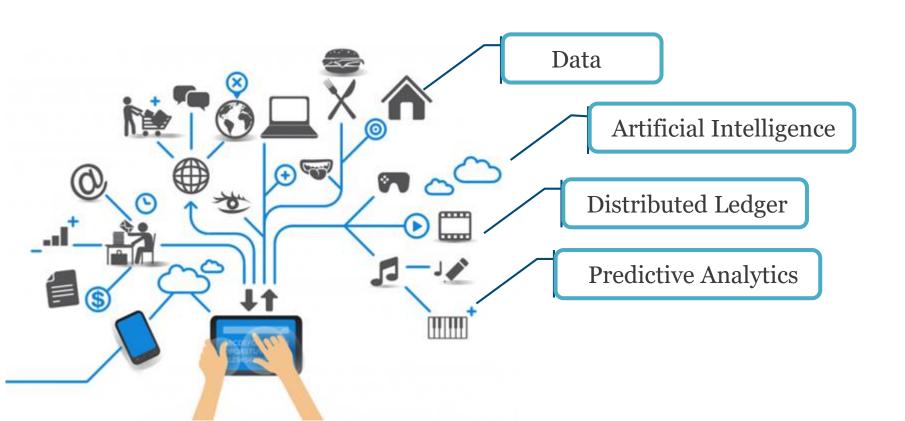
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The world is going digital and it needs a digital government



Disruptive technologies + wealth of **data** are rapidly transforming economies and societies' needs and behaviors



Digital Transformation of the Public Sector



Digital governments for digital economies and societies

Analogue Government

Closed operations and internal focus, analogue procedures

E-Government

Greater transparency and user-centred approaches, ICT-enabled procedures

Digital Government

Open and user-driven approaches, process and operational transformations

OECD Recommendation on Digital Government Strategies



What are the main characteristics of a Digital Government?







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OECD Concept Note "Digital Government Framework" (OECD, 2018 forthcoming) and OECD Digital Government Indicators (OECD, 2019 forthcoming)

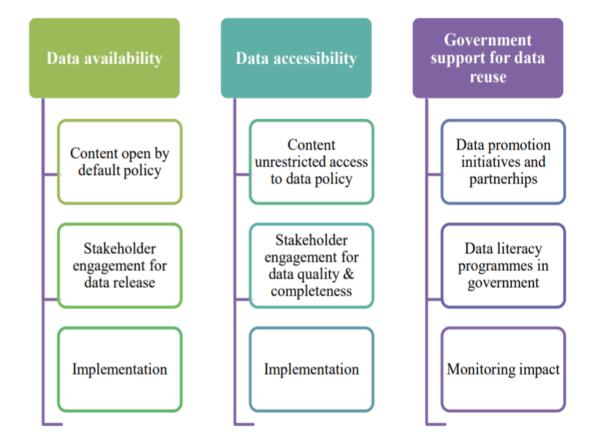


A policy framework for Open Government Data



The OECD OURdata Index

It highlights three important stages of the data value chain:





From Survey to Index

- OECD Open Government Data Survey 4.0 launched in October 2018
- **34 countries** responded (32 OECD members + Colombia and Argentina)
- 4 months of data cleaning to ensure data quality
- Final Index published in the **2019** *Government at a Glance* (14th of November 2019).

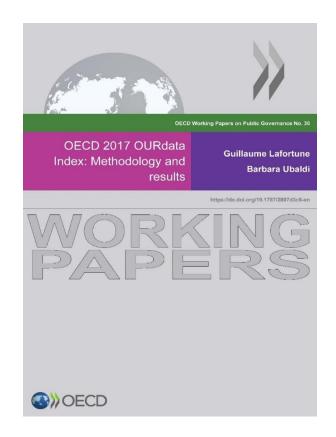


Methodology and Analytical Framework









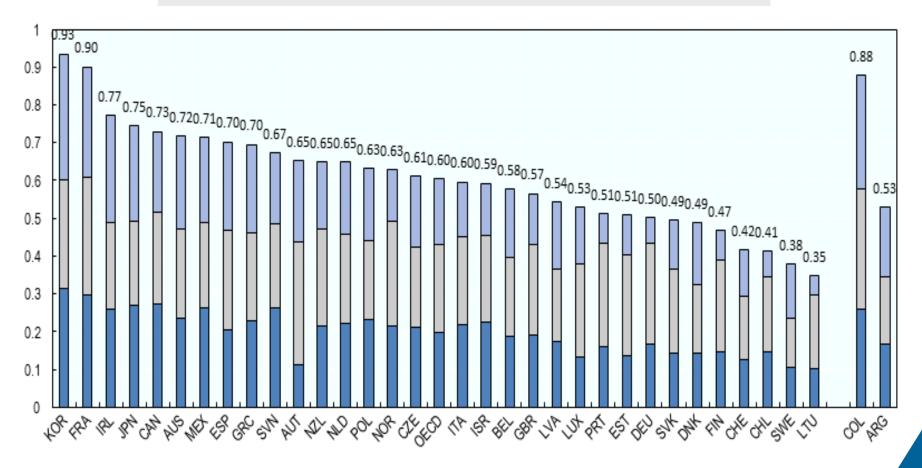


Results and Key Policy Findings



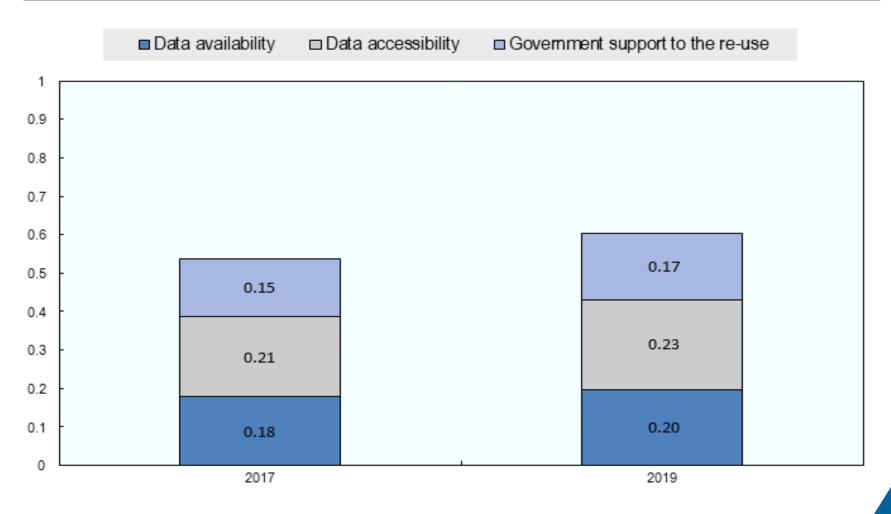
The OECD OURdata Index 2019

■ Data availability □ Data accessibility □ Government support to the re-use





OECD average 2017 vs 2019



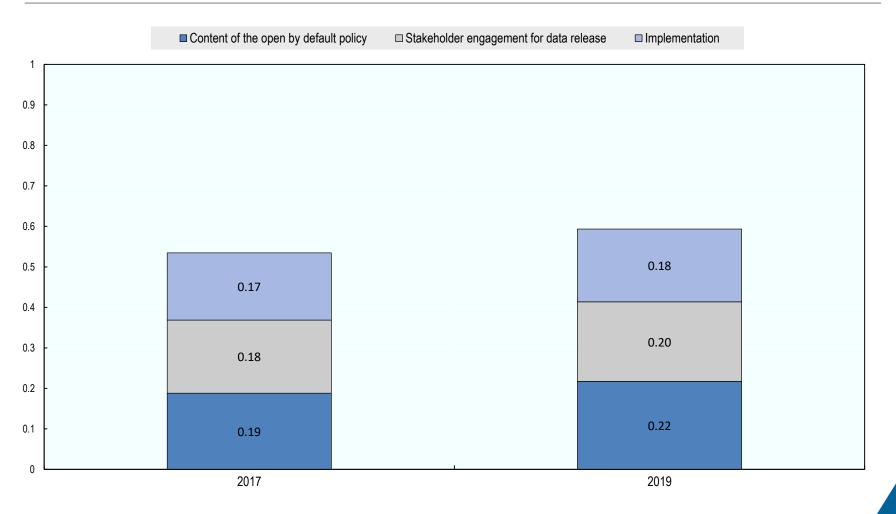


Key Policy Messages: OURdata Index 2019

- Most countries have either improved or sustained their performance since 2017
- Major improvements in Ireland thanks to the Open Data Strategy and Public Service Data Strategy
- Countries including Poland, Latvia, the Czech Republic and Greece are catching up due to new and improved policies enabled by strong political leadership and/or support from the EU. These countries still need to promote and accelerate data reuse
- Some previous "top performers" have dropped signalling the need for sustainable data leadership



OECD average: Data availability 2017 vs 2019



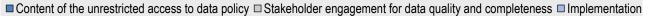


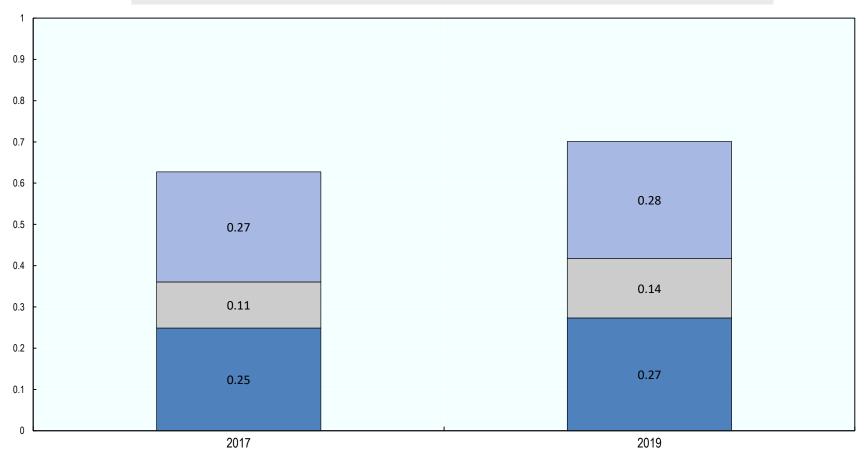
Key Policy Messages – Data availability

- **Top countries** remain those already considered mature in terms of open data policies. They:
 - Have a solid policy framework
 - Engage regularly with stakeholders from within, and outside, the public sector
 - Publish a majority of the high-value datasets on their OGD site
- Some countries have significantly strengthened their policy framework and stakeholder engagement (e.g. Australia, Ireland)
- Overall most countries have improved data availability, even those below the OECD average.



OECD average: Data accessibility 2017 vs 2019





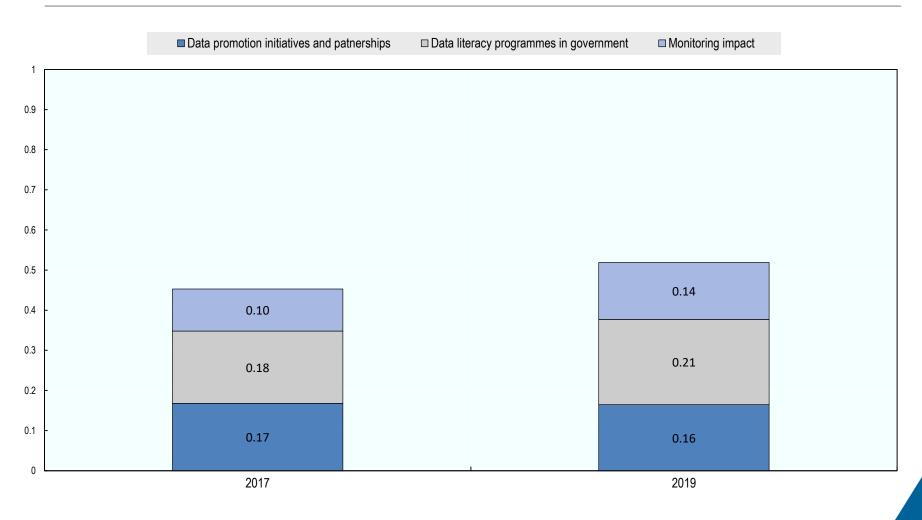


Key Policy Messages – Data accessibility

- Improvements to the unrestricted access to data policy
 - Germany's open data law of 2017 mandated the release of government data in re-usable formats
- OECD countries are beginning to transform their OGD portals into user-driven and collaborative platforms that support innovation and stakeholder engagement for enhanced data quality
- However, several countries could do a lot more to improve the user experience of their OGD portals



OECD average: Government support to re-use 2017 vs 2019





Key Policy Messages – Government support to re-use

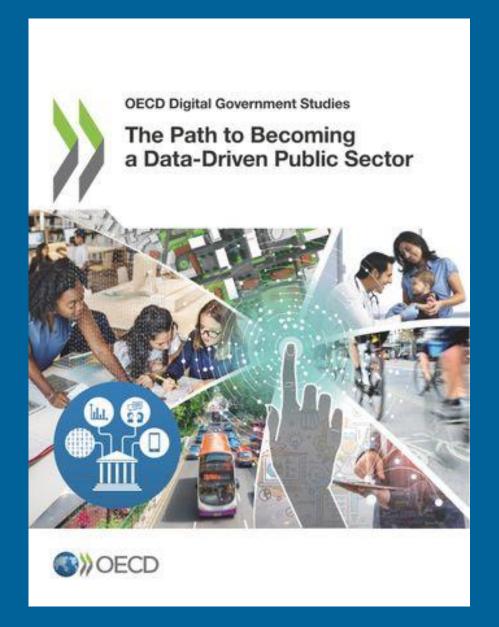
- There has been a shift towards working with data literacy programs and data re-use within the public sector.
- The focus has slightly reduced in terms of engaging external users (e.g. through hackathons & open data conferences)
- Countries are increasingly monitoring the impact of open government data by research. There are particularly strong examples in Denmark and Japan
- The collection and showcasing of re-use examples have increased in line with improvements to OGD portals



How to secure sustainable Open Government Data policies?



How to secure sustainable Data policies?



https://oe.cd/data-driven-public-sector

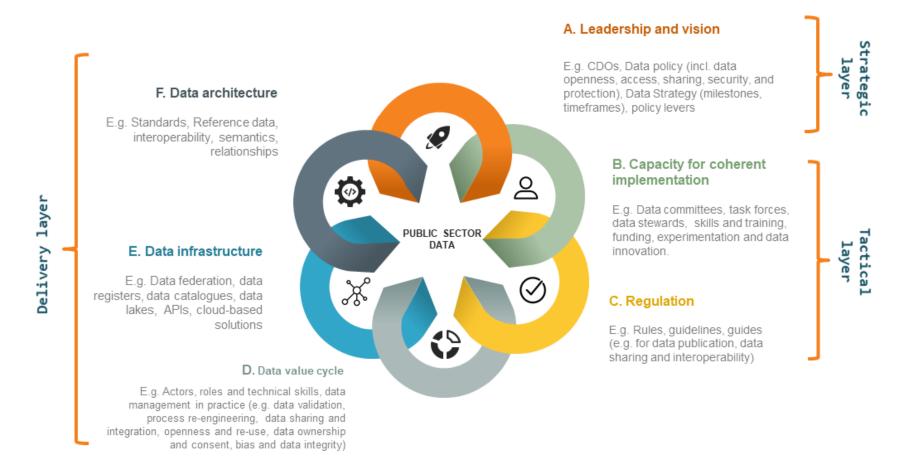


Characteristics of a data-driven public sector

- Recognises data as a key strategic asset, defines its value and measures its impact
- Reflects active efforts to remove barriers to managing, sharing and reusing data
- Applies data to transform the design, delivery and monitoring of public policies and services
- Values efforts to publish data openly and its use between and within public sector organisations
- Understands the data rights of citizens in terms of ethical behaviours, transparency of usage, protection of privacy and security



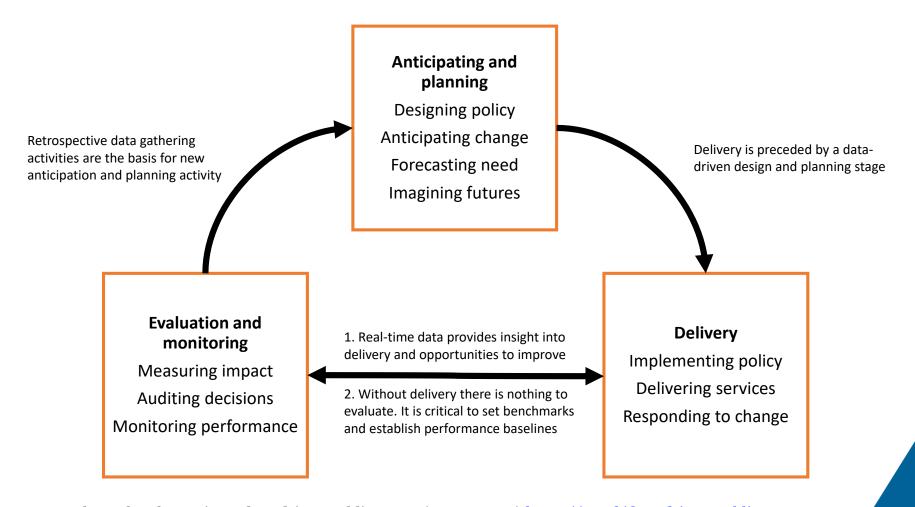
Public sector data governance



Source: OECD (2019), Digital Government Review of Argentina.



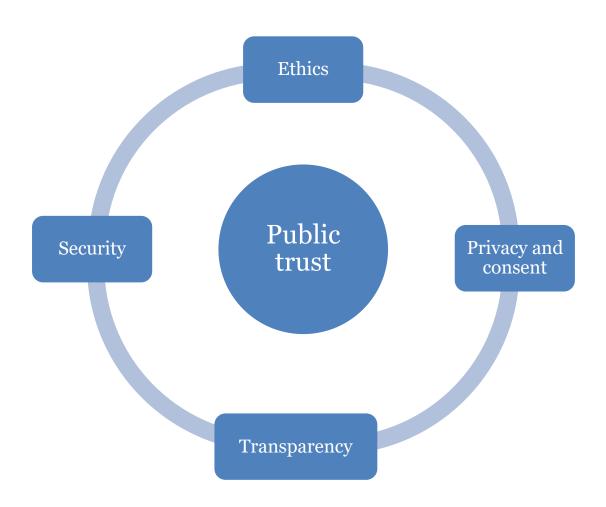
Generating value through applying data



The path to becoming a data-driven public sector (OECD, 2019) https://oe.cd/data-driven-public-sector



Data and public trust



The path to becoming a data-driven public sector (OECD, 2019) https://oe.cd/data-driven-public-sector



Looking ahead to holistic approaches for data in the public sector

- The focus will be less on technical issues and more on strategic questions of leadership and coordination
- Data policies will become data strategies and resolve fragmented data policies and initiatives
- Effective data architecture and infrastructure will enable Government as a Platform
- Organisations will take ownership and develop their own strategies and capabilities
- The boring normality of continuity and sustainability



Thank you!

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http://oe.cd/diggov



- @bmwelby
- @OECDgov
- #digitalgov
- #opendata
- #digitaltransformation