UN E-Government Survey
E-Participation & Open Data

UNPAN Management Unit (UMU)

www.unpan.org
United Nations E-Government Survey


http://www.unpan.org/dpadm/
United Nations E-Government Survey

http://www.unpan.org/dpadm/
## World E-Government Development 2012 Leaders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>E-government development index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>0.9283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>0.9125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>0.8960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>0.8889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>0.8687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>France</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>0.8593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>0.8505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>0.8474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Australia</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>0.8134</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>0.8100</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>0.8079</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>0.8019</td>
</tr>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>0.8014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>0.7987</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UN E-Government Index

E-Government Index

Web Measure Index

E-Infrastructure Index

Human Capital Index
# E-Participation Index

## Citizen participation/interconnectedness

- E-participation policy or mission statement
- Calendar listings of upcoming e-participation activities
- Archived information about e-participation activities
- E-participation tools to obtain public opinion (polls, surveys, bulletin boards, chat room, blogs, web casting, and discussion forums, etc.)
- Citizen feedback on the national strategy, policies and e-services
- Provision for publishing the results of citizen feedback
- Existence of features to enable access for people with disabilities
- Set turnaround time for government to respond to submitted forms/e-mails
- Archive on responses by government to citizen’s questions, queries and inputs
E-Participation – Some stats

E-Participation Outcomes

- Listservs or newsgroups: 14
- Blogs: 48
- Chat rooms or IM: 14
- Online surveys or feedback forms: 87
- Online polls: 54
- Calendar listing of upcoming activities: 8

Number of Countries
## E-Participation – Some Stats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Number of Countries</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Can citizens tag, assess and rank content on the website</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sections for vulnerable groups such as the poor, illiterate, blind, old, young, immigrants, women, etc</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide e- services through or in partnership with third parties such as civil society or the private sector</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gateway to local or regional government</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What about Open Government Data???
Overview of Mentions to OGD in Official Websites

- Africa: 11
- Americas: 17
- Asia: 30
- Europe: 49
- Oceania: 14
- World: 25

Percentage of countries per region
Legal Framework for OGD (I)

http://www.unpan.org/dpadm/
### Research Background Questions

- **Q1:** What are the information needs of the society in UN Member States?
- **Q2:** Are these needs being met?
- **Q3:** If not, what should we do about it?
Q1: What are the Information Needs?

- Access to Data/Information
- Personal Data/Information Privacy
- Access to Bulk Data due to Recent Technological Innovations (Open Data, Linked Data)
- .......among many others
Open Government Data: What is it?
“Open” Government Data

A piece of content or data is open if anyone is free to use, reuse, and redistribute it — subject only, at most, to the requirement to attribute and share-alike.
Background Questions

- Q1: What are the information needs of the society in UN Member States?
- Q2: Are these needs being met?
- Q3: If not, what should we do about it?
Q2: Are the information needs being met?

1. Policies and Regulatory Framework
   - Freedom of Information Acts
   - Legislation on Open Data
   - Data Protection Acts
   - ...

2. Organizational Framework
   - Information (Privacy) Commissioners
   - Institution responsible for National Open Data Catalogues
   - ...

3. Channels and Modalities
   - Open Government Data Catalogues
   - ...

4. Case Studies
   - Open Government Data Applications
   - ...

Bloomberg signs NYC 'Open Data Policy' into law, plans web portal for 2018

By Joe Pollicino posted Mar 12th 2012 9:31AM

Live in Manhattan and wish that your local government would be more transparent about its data and make it more easily accessible? Well, consider the request granted by a little bill dubbed as Introductory Number 29-A, which Mayor Bloomberg signed into law this past week. Apparently following in the steps of the White House's Data.Gov initiative, the legislation lays out three ways the city will be “jumpstarting a comprehensive citywide open data policy.” The Department of Information Technology Telecommunications will be in charge of creating a technical standards manual and posting it online to begin, serving as guide for the city's agencies on how to handle and list any data that's considered public domain. Bloomberg also has his eyes on developers, as part two involves getting any info stored online in "locked formats" released over the next year so that it can be used for creating applications. As InformationWeek points out, this is something the city has been fond of, as showcased by its ongoing BigApps program. The third task will require the DoITT to make compliance plans with all of the city's agencies to help them list all of their public data, with the end goal of listing it to "a single web portal by 2018." Want to hear it from the man himself? Make your way to the press release just past the break.
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Q3: If not, what should we do about it?

- **Indicators** (for raising awareness);
- **Online Training Courses** (for capacity building);
- **Open Data Toolkit** (for policy advice)
Indicators for OGD Index

Policy & Regulatory Framework
- **PR1**: Provision in Constitution on Access to Information
- **PR2**: Legislation on Access to Information
- **PR3**: Provision in Constitution on Data Privacy
- **PR4**: Legislation on Data Privacy
- **PR5**: Legislation on Open Data
- **PR6**: Ratification of International Treaties on Access to Information & Data Privacy

Organizational Framework
- **OF1**: Existence of Information (Privacy) Commissioner
- **OF2**: Information Commissioner or equiv. is independent of the Executive
Indicators for OGD Index (II)

- Channels and Modalities
  - Existence of National Open Data Catalogue

**Box 7.1 The four stages of online service development**

- e-Government Interoperability
  - Emerging
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Policy and Regulatory Framework</strong></th>
<th>Brazil</th>
<th>Turkey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PR1 - Provision in Constitution on Access to Information</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR2 - Legislation on Access to Information</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR3 - Provision in Constitution on Data Privacy</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR4 - Legislation on Data Privacy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Legal Openness of the Catalogue</strong></th>
<th>Brazil</th>
<th>Turkey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LO1 - Is it Free to Use the Data?</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LO2 - There are no limitations except 'Attribute' and 'Share-Alike'?</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Technical Openness of the Catalogue</strong></th>
<th>Brazil</th>
<th>Turkey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TO1 - Available on the web (whatever format) but with an open license, to be open data</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO2 - Available as machine-readable structured data</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO3 - All the above plus non-proprietary format</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO4 - All the above plus use open standards from W3C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO5 - All the above plus linked data</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Limitations

- No detailed analysis of legislation/constitution
  - Language, Internal Resources, Ambiguity

- No clear idea if legislations function efficiently
  - Difficult to measure if institutions are working efficiently/effectively

- Quantity of content in data catalogues
  - Size of population, size of public sector

- Quality of content in data catalogues
  - Difficult to measure public value
To Ponder: an OGD Index

- What indicators should be considered for a future OGD Index?

- How to address through an Index:
  - Policy Framework
  - Technical Aspects
  - Institutional Framework
  - Civil Society Readiness and Responsiveness
  - Sustainable Development Perspective
Thank you!