

There is growing awareness of the need to ensure the effective reuse of open government data (OGD) to secure long-term sustainability and continuity of open data initiatives and policies. When the government shares and promotes the reuse of data that benefits citizens' social and economic well-being, it fosters their trust in government. Moving from a focus on data publication to a collaborative, problem-solving and focused approach is a necessary step towards the achievement of value co-creation.

Governments can enable collaborative platforms and models such as datatons, competitions, funding programmes and multi-stakeholder partnerships to bring actors together and stimulate the data re-use inside and outside the public sector. For example, in Argentina, Panama and Paraguay the governments often organise conferences with civil society to promote the reuse of OGD. In Brazil, Guatemala and Honduras, the government often makes presentations on data reuse in events that are organised by third parties. Honduras and Paraguay are the only LAC countries whose governments often conduct focus groups and information sessions with civil society to understand their data needs and, along with Argentina, present the benefits of OGD reuse. Slightly over half of LAC countries have government programmes to support OGD literacy among civil society organisations. This is lower than in OECD countries, where 75% of governments have these programmes in place.

Examples of OGD can be given on the national data portal. Five countries display data visualisations and smartphone applications. These two ways of re-using data are also the most popular among OECD countries. Monitoring the uses and impact of data helps to understand which datasets have more value from the users' perspective.

Pillar 3 of the OURdata Index on *government support for data reuse* has three sub-pillars: *data promotion initiatives and partnerships*; *data literacy programmes in government*; and *monitoring impact*, each one scoring maximum of 0.33 points. The LAC average is below the OECD average (0.52), showing that more could be done to promote data reuse. In particular, countries could make more efforts to monitor the impact of OGD, since the LAC average score in this area is half that of the OECD.

Colombia, which has the highest score of the LAC region (0.90), has a successful project "Emprende con datos" that supports entrepreneurs who use OGD to solve public policy issues. The project offers mentoring and advice to develop sustainable business models and applications that address public policy issues.

Argentina, Colombia, the Dominican Republic and Guatemala perform relatively well in promoting *data literacy* among government employees. However, when it comes to *monitoring impact*, several countries that perform relatively well in the other two sub-indicators, obtain a score of 0, including the Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Paraguay. Brazil, however, scores better on *monitoring*

*impact* (0.26) than on *data promotion initiatives* (0.09) and *data literacy programmes* (0.07).

### Methodology and definitions

Government support for data re-use measures the extent to which governments play a proactive role in promoting the re-use of government data inside and outside government. It covers primarily principles 5 "Improved governance and citizen engagement" and 6 "Inclusive development and innovation" of the International Open Data Charter. It consists of three sub-indicators: *data promotion initiatives and partnerships*; *data literacy programmes in government*; and *monitoring impact*. The three sub-indicators have an equal weight of 0.33, as a result, each ranging from 0 to 0.33. The indicator ranges from 0 (minimum) to 1 (maximum). When aggregating to the final **OURData Index**, the score of *government support for data re-use* is transformed to range from 0 to 0.33 and with this it is assigned an equal weight as the other two indicators.

Data for the *OURdata Index* and for the indicator on *government support for data re-use* in the region is collected through the OECD Open Government Data Survey carried out in collaboration with the IDB. Survey respondents were predominantly senior government officials in charge of digital or open government policies. Responses represent countries' own assessments of current practices and procedures regarding OGD. Data refer only to central/federal governments and exclude practices at the state/local level. The composite *OURdata Index* is based on the OECD analytical methodology described by Lafortune and Ubaldi (2018), which also maps the principles of the International Open Data Charter.

For more information on the methodology and underlying data, see Annex D.

### Further reading

OECD (2019), *Digital Government Review of Argentina: Accelerating the Digitalisation of the Public Sector*, OECD Digital Government Studies, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/354732cc-en>.

OECD (2018), *Open Government Data Report: Enhancing Policy Maturity for Sustainable Impact*, OECD Digital Government Studies, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264305847-en>.

### Figure notes

Data for Argentina, Chile, Colombia and Mexico were collected through the 2018 OECD Open Government Data Survey. Honduras established a central OGD portal in mid-2019, after the survey was conducted. In Brazil, since July 2019, the office of the comptroller general is responsible for OGD policies, and therefore, there have been some changes in implementation.

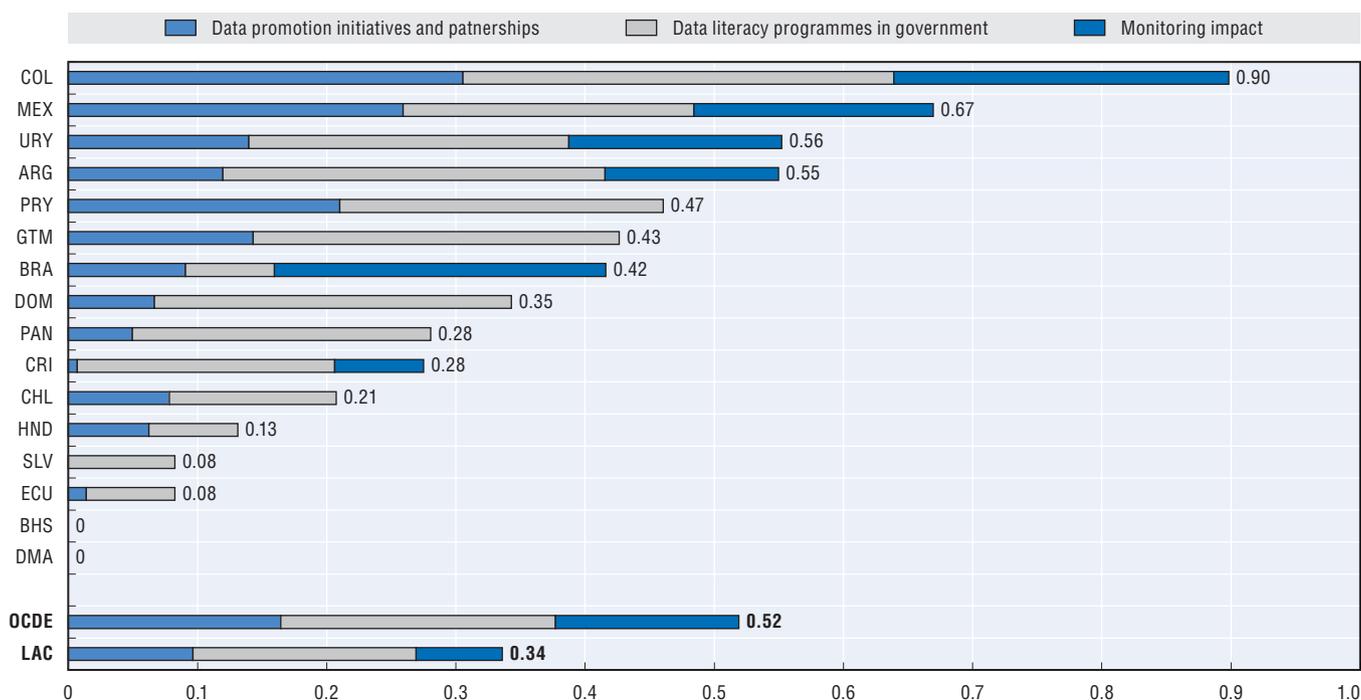
## 8.8. Efforts to promote re-use of OGD since 2017, 2019

Country	Conferences with civil society to promote reuse of OGD...		Government conducts focus groups/information sessions with civil society to...		Government programme to support OGD literacy among civil society organisations	Examples of re-use of OGD displayed on central/federal data portal...			
	Government organises	Government presents in events organised by third parties	Understand data needs	Present benefits/opportunities of OGD re-use		Data visualisations	Applications ("apps")	Press articles	Academic papers
Argentina	■	□	□	■	●	●	○	○	
Bahamas	□	□	□	□	○	...	...	...	
Brazil	□	■	□	□	○	●	●	●	
Chile	⊗	□	□	□	○	○	○	○	
Colombia	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	●	●	●	●	
Costa Rica	□	□	□	□	●	○	○	○	
Dominica	□	□	□	□	○	...	...	...	
Dominican Republic	□	□	□	□	●	...	...	...	
Ecuador	□	□	□	□	○	...	...	...	
El Salvador	□	□	□	□	○	...	...	...	
Guatemala	□	■	□	□	●	...	...	...	
Honduras	□	■	■	■	○	...	...	...	
Mexico	□	□	□	□	●	●	○	○	
Panama	■	⊗	□	□	●	...	...	...	
Paraguay	■	■	■	■	●	...	...	...	
Uruguay	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	●	●	●	○	
<b>LAC total</b>									
■ Often / ● Yes	3	4	2	3	7	5	5	3	
⊗ Sometimes / ◐ Some public sector organisations	3	3	2	2	2				
□ Rarely	6	5	6	6					
□ Never / ○ No	4	4	6	5	7	2	2	4	
<b>OECD total</b>									
■ Often / ● Yes	8	13	6	8	20	21	24	11	
⊗ Sometimes / ◐ Some public sector organisations	3	5	7	4	4				
□ Rarely	11	11	10	11					
□ Never / ○ No	10	3	9	9	8	11	8	21	

Source: OECD – IDB (2019), "Open Government Data Survey", OECD (2018) "Open Government Data Survey".

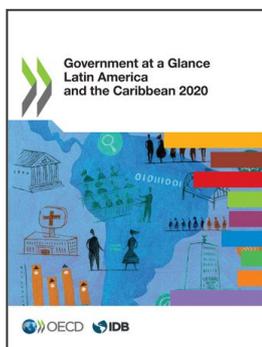
StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934092873>

## 8.9. Government support for data re-use, 2019



Source: OECD - IDB (2019), "Open Government Data Survey", OECD (2018) "Open Government Data Survey".

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934092892>



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