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| **G8 Category** | **Open Data Barometer** | **GODI** |
| **Health:**  Prescription data, performance data | **Health sector performance data:**  Statistics generated from administrative data that could be used to indicate performance of specific services, or the healthcare system as a whole. The performance of health services in a country has a significant impact on the welfare of citizens. Look for ongoing statistics generated from administrative data that could be used to indicate performance of specific services, or the healthcare system as a whole. Health performance data might include: Levels of vaccination; Levels of access to health care; Health care outcomes for particular groups; Patient satisfaction with health services. | **-** |
| **Statistics:**  National Statistics, Census, infrastructure, wealth, skills | **National statistics:**  Key national statistics such as demographic and economic indicators (GDP, unemployment, population, etc), often provided by a National Statistics Agency. Aggregate data (e.g. GDP for whole country at a quarterly level, or population at an annual level) is considered acceptable for this category. | **National Statistics:**  Key national statistics on demographic and economic indicators such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), or unemployment and population statistics. These statistics can be published as aggregates for the entire country. |
| **Crime and Justice:**  *Crime statistics, safety* | **Crime statistics data:**  Annual returns on levels of crime and/or detailed crime reports. Crime statistics can be provided at a variety of levels of granularity, from annual returns on levels of crime, to detailed real-time crime-by-crime reports published online and geolocated, allowing the creation of crime maps. | **-** |
| **Government Accountability and Democracy:**  Government contact points, election results, legislation and statutes, salaries (pay scales), hospitality/gifts | **Legislation data:**  The constitution and laws of a country, including national laws and statutes but excluding case-law and administrative regulations. | **National Laws:**  This data category requires all national laws and statutes to be available online, although it is not a requirement that information on legislative behaviour e.g. voting records is available. |
| **Draft Legislation:**  Data about the bills discussed within national parliament as well as votings on bills (not to mix with passed national law). Data on bills must be available for the current legislation period. Open data on the law-making process is crucial for parliamentary transparency: What does a bill text say and how does it change over time? Who introduces a bill? Who votes for and against it? Where is a bill discussed next, so the public can participate in debates? |
| **National election results data:**  Results by constituency / district for the most all national electoral contests over the last ten years. | **Election Results:**  This data category requires results by constituency / district for all major national electoral contests. Election data informs about voting outcomes and voting process. What are electoral majorities and minorities? How many votes are registered, invalid, or spoilt? To enable highest transparency, the Index assesses polling station data. Data for electoral zones does not suffice. The Index consulted the National Democratic Institute (NDI) to develop this data category. |
| **Finance and contracts:**  Transaction spend, contracts let, call for tender, future tenders, local budget, national budget (planned and spent) | **Public contracting data:**  Details of the contracts issued by the national government. | **Procurement:**  All tenders and awards of the national/federal government aggregated by office. It does not look into procurement planning or other procurement phases. Open procurement data may enable fairer competition among companies, allow to detect fraud, as well as deliver better services for governments and citizens. Monitoring tenders helps new groups to participate in tenders and to increase government compliance. |
| **Government spend data:**  Records of actual (past) national government spending at a detailed transactional level; at the level of month to month government expenditure on specific items (usually this means individual records of spending amounts under $1m or even under $100k). Note: A database of contracts awarded or similar is not sufficient for this category, which refers to detailed ongoing data on actual expenditure. | **Government Spending:**  Records of actual (past) national government spending at a detailed transactional level. Data must display ongoing expenditure, including transactions and subsidies. A database of contracts awarded or similar will not be considered sufficient. Open spending data shows whether public money is efficiently and effectively used. It helps to understand spending patterns, and to display corruption, misuse, and waste. |
| **Detailed budget data:**  National government budget at a high level (e.g. spending by sector, department etc). Budgets are government plans for expenditure, (not details of actual expenditure in the past which is covered in the spend category). | **Government Budget:**  National government budget at a high level, that is the planned government expenditure for the upcoming year, and not the actual expenditure. Open budget data allows for well-informed publics: showing where money is spent on, how public funds develop over time, and why certain activities are funded. |
| **Geospatial:**  Topography, postcodes, national maps, local maps | **Mapping data:**  A detailed digital map of the country provided by a national mapping agency and kept updated with key features such as official administrative borders, roads and other important infrastructure. Please look for maps of at least a scale of 1:250,000 or better (1cm = 2.5km). | **Administrative Boundaries:**  Data on administrative units or areas defined for the purpose of administration by a (local) government. |
| **National Maps:**  A geographical map of the country including national traffic routes, stretches of water, and markings of heights. The map must at least be provided at a scale of 1:250,000 (1 cm = 2.5km). |
| **-** | **Locations:**  A database of postcodes/zipcodes and the corresponding spatial locations in terms of a latitude and a longitude (or similar coordinates in an openly published coordinate system). The data has to be available for the entire country. |
| **Companies:**  Company/business register | **Company registration data:**  A list of registered (limited liability) companies in the country including name, unique identifier and additional information such as address, registered activities. The data in this category does not need to include detailed financial data such as balance sheet etc. | **Company Register:**  List of registered (limited liability) companies. The submissions in this data category do not need to include detailed financial data such as balance sheet, etc. Open data from company registers may be used for many ends: e.g. enabling customers and businesses to see with whom they deal, or to see where a company has registered offices. |
| **Earth observation:**  Meteorological/weather, agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting | **-** | **Weather Forecast:**  3-day forecasts of temperature, precipitation and wind. Forecasts have to be provided for several regions in the country. Short-term weather forecasts are relevant for the general public to plan activities, while also being reliable. |
| **National environmental statistics data:**  Data on one or more of: carbon emissions, emission of pollutants (e.g. carbon monoxides, nitrogen oxides, particulate matter etc.), and deforestation. Please provide links to sources for each if available. | **-** |
| **Energy and Environment:**  Pollution levels, energy consumption | **Air Quality:**  Data about the daily mean concentration of air pollutants, especially those potentially harmful to human health. Data should be available for all air monitoring stations or air monitoring zones in a country. The Index focusses on key pollutants as defined by the World Health Organisation. |
| **-** | **Water Quality:**  Data, measured at the water source, on the quality of water is essential for both the delivery of services and the prevention of diseases. The Index either looks at the quality of designated drinking water sources, or of environmental water sources (if drinking water data is not available). |
| **Education:**  List of schools; performance of schools, digital skills | **Primary and secondary education performance data:**  Statistics from administrative data that could be used to indicate performance of specific services, or the education system as a whole. Performance data might include: Test scores for pupils in national examinations; School attendance rates; Teacher attendance rates. Simple lists of schools do not qualify as education performance data. | **-** |
| **Transport and Infrastructure:**  Public transport timetables, access points broadband penetration | **Public transport timetable data:**  Details of when and where public transport services such as buses and rail services are expected to run. Please provide details for both bus and rail services if applicable. | **-** |
| **Global Development:**  Aid, food security, extractives, land | **-** | **-** |
| **Science and Research:**  Genome data, research and educational activity, experiment results | **-** | **-** |
| **Social mobility and welfare:**  Housing, health insurance and unemployment benefits | **-** | **-** |
| **-** | **Land ownership data:**  A dataset that provides national level information on land ownership. This will usually be held by a land registration agency, and usually relies on the existence of a national land registration database. | **Land Ownership:**  Data should include maps of lands with parcel layer that displays boundaries in addition to a land registry with information on registered parcels of land. The Index focuses on assessing open land tenure data (describing the rules and processes of land property). Responsible use may enable tenure security and increase the transparency of land transactions**.** |
| **-** | **International trade data:**  *Details of the import and export of specific commodities and/or balance of trade data against other countries.* | **-** |