OECD

OECD Working Papers on Public Governance

Digital Government Index and Open, Useful and Re-usable Data Index

2025 Results and Key Findings

No. 90

OECD Working Papers on Public Governance

Digital Government Index and Open, Useful and Re-usable Data Index

2025 Results and Key Findings

This work was approved and declassified by the Public Governance Committee on 12 February 2026.

This document, as well as any data and map included herein, are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

Photo credits (cover): © PeopleImages/Shutterstock.com

Abstract

Digital transformation is an imperative for modern governments. It enables better services, smarter decisions, and collaboration across siloes and borders, and is crucial for meeting citizens' expectations in a context of rapid change. To succeed, governments need a bold, balanced approach grounded in coherent and trustworthy systems and governance structures. This paper presents the 2025 results of the Digital Government Index (DGI), which benchmarks the efforts made by governments to establish the foundations necessary to achieve a coherent, human-centred digital transformation of the public sector; and of the Open, Useful and Re-usable Data Index (OURdata), which measures governments' efforts to design and implement national open government data policies. Data were collected in the first half of 2025, covering policies and initiatives from 01 January 2023 to 31 December 2024. A full analysis of the data, including drivers of change, major trends and country notes, will be included in the 2026 OECD Digital Government Outlook.

Acknowledgements

This paper was prepared by the OECD Directorate for Public Governance (GOV), under the leadership of Elsa Pilichowski, Director.

The paper was produced by the Innovative, Digital and Open Government Division (INDIGO), under the direction of Gillian Dorner, Acting Head of Division, and supervision of Marco Daglio, Head of the Digital Government Unit.

The paper was written by Felipe González-Zapata, Mario Restuccia, Ricardo Zapata and Marco Beltrán-Navarro in the Digital Government Unit. Support during the data collection and validation process of the Digital Government Index (DGI) was provided by Chloe Chadwick, Albert Rapha and María Stephania Guzmán; and for the Open, Useful and Re-usable Data (OURdata) Index by Felicia Aragão, Ferdinand Jouet, Vania Sari, and Jeanne Solofrizzo. The DGI was co-ordinated by Felipe González-Zapata with the support of Ricardo Zapata, Seong Ju Park, and Julian Olsen. The OURdata Index was co-ordinated by Cecilia Emilsson with the support of Arturo Rivera and Mario Restuccia. Marco Beltrán-Navarro provided data management, analysis and statistical support for both indices. Felipe González-Zapata served as project lead. Gillian Dorner, Marco Daglio, Seong Ju Park, Jamie Berryhill and Kenjiro Tanigushi provided substantive comments to this paper. Andrea Uhrhammer and Thibaut Gigou provided editorial assistance.

The paper benefitted from comments and inputs from delegates of the Public Governance Committee (PGC) and the Working Party of Senior Digital Government Officials (E-Leaders), including its Expert Group on Open Government Data.

The DGI and OURdata Index are based on the long-standing work of the OECD on digital government. It has benefitted from the continuous support and expertise of the OECD Working Party of Senior Digital Government Officials (E-Leaders) and its Expert Group on Open Government Data.

Table of contents

FIGURES

TABLES

Executive summary

Governments that leverage digital technologies and data for the benefit of citizens are now an imperative. Governments have become "stuck", unable to act as quickly and decisively as today's challenges demand. Internal processes have become layered and rigid. Rules designed to ensure fairness and transparency now often slow decision-making and make it harder to respond effectively. By modernising systems, connecting data, and adopting agile ways of working, governments can become faster, more efficient, and more responsive, without sacrificing accountability. Digital transformation enables better services, smarter decisions, and collaboration across siloes and borders. Such transformation has made digital technology itself a strategic asset that demands collective action: decisions about digital infrastructure, data architectures, and AI deployment are no longer merely technical choices, but strategic ones that shape governments' resilience, autonomy, and long-term capacity to act.

The OECD Digital Government Index (DGI) and the Open, Useful and Re-usable Data (OURdata) Index assess how governments are structuring, governing, and sustaining digital transformation across the public sector. They are a key instrument for digital government policy decision-making across OECD countries and beyond, used to benchmark national strategies, prioritise resources and political leadership, and identify key policy areas that require further attention. Furthermore, the DGI and OURdata Index contribute with selected data to ongoing OECD efforts to measure digital transformation across sectors, such as the forthcoming OECD.AI Index.

This paper presents the results of the 2025 DGI and OURdata Index. It provides an overview of OECD countries' performance in both indices, as well as high-level changes observed since the 2023 edition. Moreover, the **first OECD Digital Government Outlook,** expected in mid-2026, will present a full overview of digital government policies and country practices based on a detailed analysis of the DGI and OURdata results.

Key results

OECD Digital Government Index

- The results of the 2025 DGI show moderate progress towards full digital governments. OECD countries raised their performance to 0.70 (out of 1.0) compared to 0.61 in 2023, a 14% increase.
- Countries with the highest scores in the 2025 DGI are Korea, Australia, Portugal, United Kingdom, Norway, Estonia, Ireland and Denmark. The balanced performance of these countries across the six dimensions of the OECD Digital Government Policy Framework, as measured by the DGI, reflects their comprehensive efforts to implement digital government strategies and policies. Chile, Costa Rica, Portugal and Japan present the most pronounced score increase.
- OECD countries improved across all six DGI dimensions, with the largest gains in *Data-driven public sector*, *User-driven* and *Proactiveness*. Progress was driven by stronger data governance frameworks, digital public infrastructure (e.g. interoperability systems), the use and governance of AI in government, and the wider adoption of service standards.

- In contrast, progress has been more limited in foundational dimensions such as *Digital by design*, *Government as a platform* and *Open by default*. The comparatively modest gains in the first two dimensions largely reflect their already high levels of maturity, particularly in governance and cybersecurity. By contrast, areas such as digital investments and open data policies show comparatively low maturity levels and have not kept pace with progress observed elsewhere.
- Governance foundations for digital government have become stronger since 2023. Results in the *Digital by design* dimension show that OECD countries have reinforced institutional and legal frameworks for digital government, as well as expanded the scope of digital talent and skills strategies. However, bolder efforts could be taken to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of digital government strategies and investments.
- Data governance, sharing and use in governments are improving. Compared to 2023, the *Data-driven public sector* results show that OECD countries enhanced data leadership, with more countries now having governance structures and senior leadership dedicated to steering how data are managed and used. Countries have slightly expanded the coverage of data interoperability systems, helping public bodies share and connect data more efficiently. However, more decisive actions are needed to increase the use and application of these systems to enable integration across the public sector.
- OECD countries are improving their approach to cloud technologies and digital public infrastructure. Compared to 2023, the results in the dimension *Government as a platform* show that countries are reinforcing institutional frameworks for cloud technologies and coverage of digital identity, while there is room to improve the ability of digital identity systems to work across borders.
- Results in the dimension *User-driven* show that, compared to 2023, OECD countries have demonstrated higher use of methods to design services with users and test them before operation.
- Compared to 2023, the results of the dimension *Proactiveness* show that countries have continued moderately, increasing the use of AI across policy domains, as well as establishing strategic frameworks for its governance and use in government.

OECD Open, Useful and Re-usable Data Index

- In 2025, OECD countries slightly increased their overall performance to 0.53 (out of 1.0) compared to 0.48 in 2023, a 10% increase.
- Countries with highest scores in the 2025 OURdata Index are France, Korea, Poland, Estonia and Spain, reflecting comprehensive open government data policies and implementation efforts. Since the last edition, the most pronounced increases are observed in Chile, Japan, Czechia, Portugal and Latvia.
- OECD countries perform better in *Data availability* and *Data accessibility* compared to *Government support for data re-use.* This reflects continued challenges for governments to support public value creation from open government data, including actions for data re-use and impact measurement.
- Compared to 2023, the results of the pillar *Data availability* show wider availability of high-value datasets, especially in the fields of education, government finances and accountability, as well as crime and justice.
- Similar to 2023, the results of the pillar *Data accessibility* are the highest among the three pillars of the OURdata. The results are driven by more widespread requirements related to open government data publication, especially across EU member countries due to the EU Open Data directive.
- As observed in 2023, the results of the pillar *Government support for data re-use* still show significant room for improvement in equipping users within the public sector and beyond to fully exploit the value of open government data, with modest progress in the availability of research on the impact of open government data.

1 The OECD measurement work on digital government

Governments are operating under sustained structural pressure. Slowing productivity growth, tight fiscal space, demographic ageing, and rising expectations from citizens and businesses are converging with rapid technological advances, including artificial intelligence (AI) and data-driven tools. Recent global shocks exposed weaknesses in public sector coordination, service delivery, and operational resilience, underscoring that digital capacity has become a core condition for effective government. Digital capacity is now a strategic asset in its own right: the ability to build, maintain, and govern digital systems determines not only how well governments operate day by day, but also their resilience, autonomy, and readiness to respond to future crisis. However, experience across OECD countries shows that ad-hoc or crisis-driven digitalisation does not always translate into durable improvements. Lasting gains depend on policy coherence, institutional capability, and the ability to embed digital approaches into core government functions. In this context, policymakers need reliable comparative evidence to distinguish between superficial digital uptake and reforms that strengthen performance, resilience, and public value over time.

In this context, the **OECD Digital Government Index (DGI)** and the **Open, Useful and Re-usable Data (OURdata) Index** provide a strategic diagnostic for policymakers. These instruments assess how governments are structuring, governing, and sustaining digital transformation across the public sector. They move beyond technology adoption to examine policy foundations, governance arrangements, and implementation capacity. Used together, they allow governments to benchmark progress, identify structural gaps, and prioritise reforms with the highest potential public value. Furthermore, the DGI and OURdata Index contribute to wider OECD efforts to benchmark AI ecosystems across sectors, such as the forthcoming OECD.AI Index (OECD, 2025[1]).

The DGI measures performance across six policy dimensions derived from the OECD Digital Government Policy Framework: *Digital by design*, *Data-driven public sector*, *Government as a platform*, *Open by default*, *User-driven*, and *Proactiveness*. The OURdata Index complements this by assessing how effectively governments design and implement open data strategies across three pillars: *Data availability*, *Data accessibility*, and *Government support for data reuse*. Together, these indicators provide policymakers with a coherent evidence base to guide reform sequencing, allocate investment, and strengthen accountability for digital government outcomes.

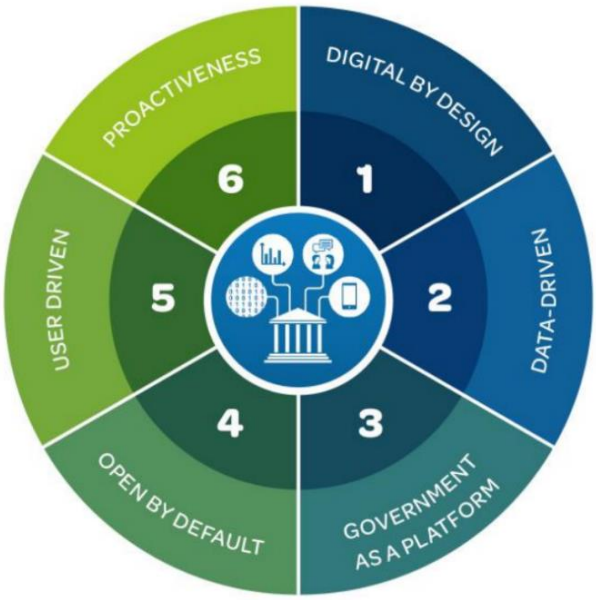
The OECD Digital Government Index (DGI)

The DGI assesses countries' digital government maturity by looking at the degree to which they have the necessary foundations in place to be able to leverage data and technology to deliver a whole-of-government and human-centric digital transformation of the public sector. These foundations are identified in the provisions of the OECD Recommendation of the Council on Digital Government Strategies (OECD,

2014[2]) and the six dimensions of the OECD Digital Government Policy Framework (OECD, 2020[3]) (Figure 1).

It is important to note that the DGI does not measure the level of digitalisation of specific government processes and services, nor the uptake of these services by the users, which is measured by other international benchmarks. Instead, the DGI focuses on policies and initiatives that enable the digital transformation across the public sector. By measuring these enabling foundations, the DGI serves as a key instrument to drive digital government policy design, decision-making and implementation by underlining strategies, levers, implementation actions and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms that, together, lead to more sustainable and impact-oriented digital government reforms.

Figure 1. The six dimensions of the OECD Digital Government Index



Source: OECD (2020[3]).

The composite score of the DGI is based on the same methodology that informed the 2023 edition (OECD, 2024[4]), and which enables longitudinal assessment to compare developments between 2023 and 2025. The DGI assesses digital government maturity along the six dimensions in Figure 1, namely:

- **Dimension 1 - Digital by design:** measures how digital government policies are designed to enable the public sector to use digital tools and data in a coherent way when formulating policies or transforming public services.
- **Dimension 2 - Data-driven:** measures government's advancements in developing the governance and enablers needed for data access, sharing and re-use across the public sector.
- **Dimension 3 – Government as a platform:** measures the deployment of common building blocks such as guidelines, tools, data, digital identity and software to equip teams to advance a coherent transformation of government processes and services across the public sector.
- **Dimension 4 - Open by default:** measures openness beyond the release of open data, including efforts to foster the use of technologies and data to communicate and engage with different actors.
- **Dimension 5 - User-driven:** measures governments' capacity to place user needs at the core of the design and delivery of public policies and services.

- **Dimension 6 - Proactiveness:** measures governments' capacity to anticipate the needs of users and service providers to deliver government services proactively.

The DGI assessment focuses on both the strategic and operational levels. For each dimension, the Index looks at four *transversal facets* representing the policy cycle. Therefore, for each dimension the DGI assesses the:

- **Strategic approach**, i.e., overarching strategies, policy frameworks and goals for digital government.
- **Policy levers**, i.e., resources and tools to enable the implementation of the strategic approach.
- **Implementation**, i.e., practices to execute the strategic approach into a concrete action.
- **Monitoring**, i.e., resources and tools to track progress or evaluate the implementation.

Data for the 2025 DGI were collected through the OECD Survey on Digital Government 3.0 in 2025. The survey covers the period comprised between 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2024. Policies or practices implemented after this period are not captured by the results.

Data collected through the OECD Survey on Digital Government 3.0 contributes to other OECD measurement efforts, notably the OECD.AI Index (OECD, 2025[1]). Through a composite measurement framework, the OECD.AI Index combines existing AI-specific indicators from the OECD.AI Policy Observatory with newly developed metrics to provide a holistic view of national AI ecosystems, serving as a tool to monitor the OECD AI Recommendation. Two datapoints are included in the OECD.AI Index:

- Strategic approach to cloud infrastructure.
- Use of AI by the central/federal government to improve public sector internal processes, public service design and delivery, and policymaking.

The OECD Open, Useful and Re-usable Data Index (OURdata Index)

The OURdata Index supports policymakers in monitoring the design and implementation of national open government data policies. The goal is to encourage alignment with OECD standards and good practices outlined in the OECD Recommendations on Digital Government Strategies (OECD, 2014[2]) and Enhancing Access to and Sharing of Data (OECD, 2021[5]).

The OECD definition of open data is "non-discriminatory data access and sharing arrangements where data is machine-readable and can be accessed and shared free of charge and used by anyone for any purpose, subject at most to requirements that preserve integrity, provenance, attribution and openness" (OECD, 2021[5]). The OURdata Index assesses policies for open government data, *i.e.* government data made available as open data. Government data refers to any data produced and held by public bodies at the central/federal level of government, and in some cases, depending on national context, data aggregated by and collected from local and regional levels, for example mobility data. The index does not measure the impact of open government data but rather focuses on assessing governments' efforts to create the conditions necessary for making open data available and enable and encourage its reuse.

The composite OURdata Index is based on the methodology described in previous OECD work (OECD, 2023[6]) and consists of three pillars and nine sub-pillars (Table 1). The three main pillars of the OURdata Index are:

- **Pillar 1: Data availability**: Measures the extent to which governments have adopted and implemented formal requirements to publish open government data. It also assesses stakeholder engagement for identifying data demand and the availability of high-value datasets as open data.
- **Pillar 2: Data accessibility**: Measures the availability of requirements to provide open data in re-usable formats, and the extent to which high-value government datasets are provided in open,

timely and reusable formats, with good metadata quality, and through Application Programming Interfaces (APIs). It also assesses stakeholder engagement on the central open data portal and to improve data quality.

- **Pillar 3: Government support to data re-use**: Measures the extent to which governments play a proactive role in promoting the re-use of open government data inside and outside government.

Table 1. Structure of the OURdata Index

Composite	OURdata Index		
3 pillars	1. Data availability	2. Data accessibility	3. Government support to data re-use
9 sub-pillars	1.1. Content of the open by default policy	2.1. Content of the free and open access to data policy	3.1. Data promotion initiatives and partnerships
	1.2. Stakeholder engagement for data release	2.2. Stakeholder engagement for data quality and completeness	3.2. Data literacy programmes in government
	1.3. Implementation (Availability of high-value datasets)	2.3. Implementation (Accessibility of high value datasets)	3.3. Monitoring impact

Source: OECD (2023[6]).

Data for the 2025 OURdata Index were collected through the OECD Survey on Open Government Data 6.0 in 2025. The survey covers the period comprised between 01 January 2023 and 31 December 2024. Policies or practices implemented after this period are not captured by the results.

Data collected through the OECD Survey on Open Government Data 6.0 also contributes to the calculation of the OECD.AI Index (OECD, 2025[1]). Selected data are:

- Availability of high-value datasets.
- Accessibility of high-value datasets.
- Availability of an open government data strategy.

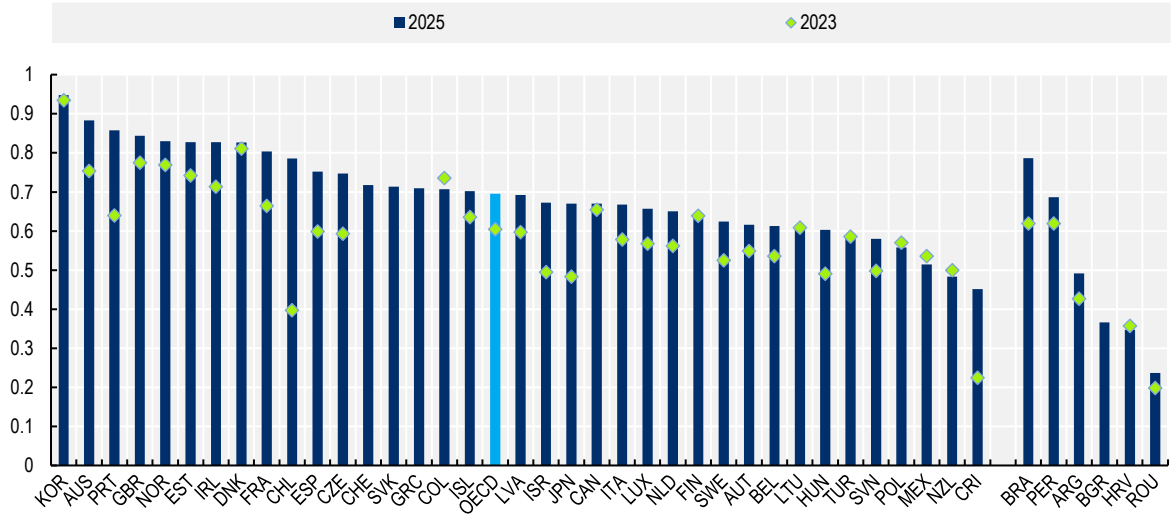
2 Results of the 2025 Digital Government Index

Composite results

The 2025 edition of the Digital Government Index (DGI) assesses countries' digital government maturity by looking at the degree to which they have the necessary foundations in place to be able to leverage data and technology to deliver a whole-of-government and human-centric digital transformation of the public sector during the period between 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2024. The overall results of the DGI reflect the developments made by governments to advance the digitalisation of the public sector during the assessment period.

The DGI OECD average increased by 0.08, from 0.61 in 2023 to 0.70 in 2025, representing an overall increase of 14%. Nearly all governments scored above the 0.50 mark, with 17 of them situated above the OECD average (Figure 2). This reflects that, on a scale from 0 to 1, where 1 indicates the highest level of efforts in establishing the enabling foundations for a digital transformation of the public sector that is coherent and human-centred, most countries are closer to this level than away from it.

Figure 2. 2025 Digital Government Index, results by country



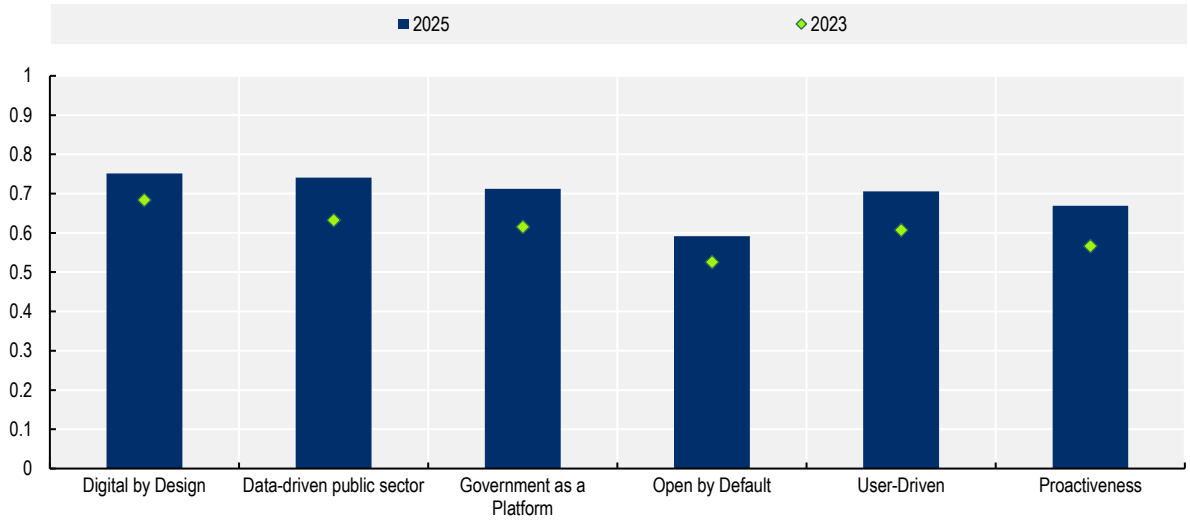
Note: 2025 data is not available for Germany and the United States. 2025 data cover the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2024. 2023 data is not available for Germany, Greece, Slovakia, Switzerland, and the United States. Refer to the methodological note in Annex C.
Source: OECD Survey on Digital Government 3.0 (2025) and OECD (2024[4]).

The 10 countries with highest scores in the 2025 DGI are Korea (0.95), Australia (0.88), Portugal (0.86), United Kingdom (0.84), Norway (0.83), Estonia (0.83), Ireland (0.83), Denmark (0.83), France (0.80) and Chile (0.79). The balanced performance of these countries across the six dimensions reflects their comprehensive efforts in the implementation of digital government policies. Chile, Costa Rica, Portugal and Japan present the most pronounced score increase in this edition, which can be interpreted as a significant effort to strengthen digital government policies during the assessment period.

While countries have progressed compared to 2023, the 2025 results still show room to increase the pace and depth of change of digital government policies (Table 2 and Figure 3). As in 2023, the 2025 results show that OECD countries perform strongest in the *Digital by design*, *Data-driven public sector*, *Government as a platform and User-driven* dimensions, with most countries improving their scores. Higher scores in these dimensions are explained by progress in data governance and data use, the development of digital public infrastructure—such as digital identity systems and service platforms—, the reinforcement of digital talent and skills within public administrations and the wider adoption of service standards. Although progress in the governance of digital government was slightly lower than in 2023, countries were already performing at comparatively high level in this area.

In contrast, OECD countries still show lower performance in the *Proactiveness* and *Open by default* dimensions, similar to the 2023 edition. This performance is explained by comparatively weaker results in the use and governance of artificial intelligence (AI) in government, in service design and delivery practices, and in open data. Nonetheless, performance improved in several areas, including the availability of governance instruments for the trustworthy use of AI in government, and the expansion of tools to test and monitor whether services and policies adapt to user needs. A notable stagnation is observed in open data, particularly due to minor improvements in the availability and accessibility of high-value open datasets, as well as lack of progress in measuring the impact of open data policies. Composite and dimension-level results by country are provided in Table A.1. A deeper focus on open data is provided by the OURdata index, as discussed in the next section of this paper.

Figure 3. DGI dimensions, OECD average, 2025 and 2023



Note: 2025 data is not available for Germany and the United States. 2025 data cover the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2024. 2023 data is not available for Germany, Greece, Slovakia, Switzerland, and the United States. Refer to the methodological note in Annex C.
Source: OECD Survey on Digital Government 3.0 (2025) and OECD (2024[4]).

Table 2. Summary statistics for the DGI results by dimension, 2025

	Digital by design	Data-driven public sector	Government as a platform	Open by default	User-driven	Proactiveness
OECD average	0.75	0.74	0.71	0.59	0.71	0.67
Maximum value	1.00	1.00	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.94
Minimum value	0.58	0.43	0.38	0.25	0.34	0.38
Standard deviation	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.16	0.14	0.16

Note: 2025 data is not available for Germany and the United States. 2025 data cover the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2024. Refer to methodological note in Annex C
Source: OECD Survey on Digital Government 3.0 (2025).

Results by dimension

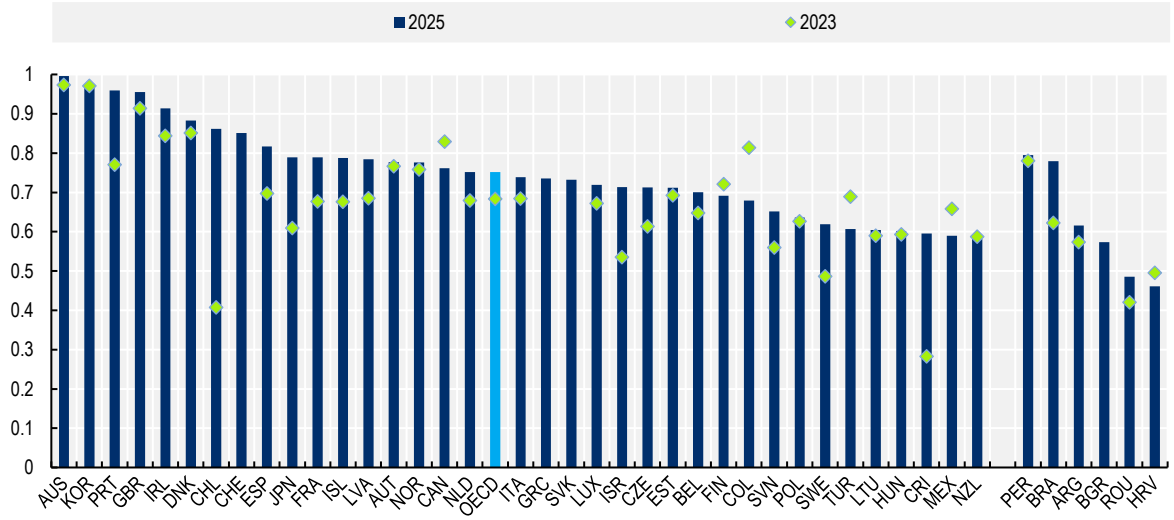
Digital by design

The dimension *Digital by design* measures the degree to which governments have integrated digital governance within the machinery of government, establishing clear institutional arrangements, strategic priorities, and accountability mechanisms that enable public sector organisations to coherently deploy digital tools and data in transforming processes and services. This dimension encompasses government-wide digital strategies, the mandate and authority of central coordinating bodies, mechanisms for inter-agency coordination, investment governance frameworks, digital skills development, and the integration of digital principles into public service design and delivery. Strong performance on this dimension indicates a government's capacity to provide strategic direction and coherent oversight across disparate digital initiatives.

Country results for *Digital by design* are presented in Figure 4. Countries with the highest scores in this dimension are Australia (1.00), Korea (0.98), Portugal (0.96), United Kingdom (0.96) and Ireland (0.91). Countries showing the largest increases in score include Chile (from 0.41 to 0.86) and Costa Rica (from 0.28 to 0.60). In contrast, five OECD countries recorded lower scores compared to the 2023 edition: Colombia (from 0.81 to 0.68), Türkiye (from 0.69 to 0.61), Canada (from 0.83 to 0.76), Mexico (from 0.66 to 0.59), and Finland (from 0.72 to 0.69).

The OECD average of *Digital by design* increased from 0.68 to 0.75, seen in Table 3. Improvement is driven primarily by progress in governance-related levers such as the reinforcement of institutional structures responsible for digital government policies and related legal frameworks (*policy levers* facet). The dimension’s progress is also explained by concrete measures to strengthen digital talent within public sector organisations (*implementation* facet). Advances at strategy level are more modest, with lower improvements in the alignment of national digital government strategies with broader national policy frameworks, and the expanded scope of public sector digital talent and skills strategies (*strategic approach* facet). By contrast, monitoring practices within this dimension recorded the least improvement over the period (*monitoring* facet). The limited progress was partly due to only small improvements in specific areas such as conducting needs assessments to identify digital skills gaps and evaluating the performance of digital government policies and services in line with existing legal frameworks.

Figure 4. Digital by design, results by country, 2025 and 2023



Note: 2025 data is not available for Germany and the United States. 2025 data cover the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2024. 2023 data is not available for Germany, Greece, Slovakia, Switzerland, and the United States. Refer to the methodological note in Annex C.
Source: OECD Survey on Digital Government 3.0 (2025) and OECD (2024[4]).

Table 3. Digital by design, OECD average by transversal facet, 2025 and 2023

Year	Strategic Approach	Policy levers	Implementation	Monitoring	Digital by Design
2023	0.73	0.71	0.69	0.53	0.68
2025	0.79	0.80	0.78	0.55	0.75

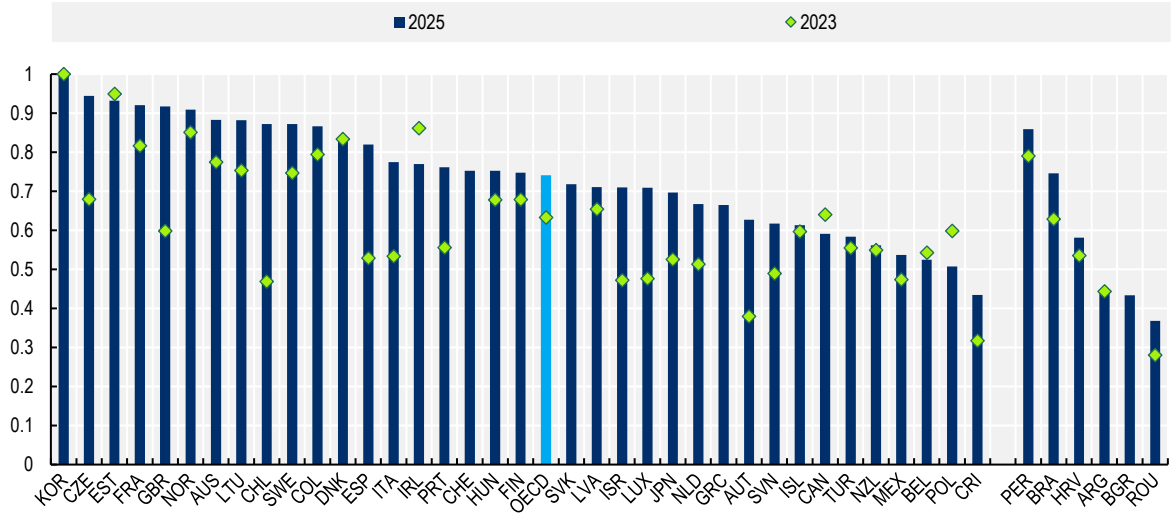
Note: The four transversal facets reflect the different stages of the policy cycle for each dimension. The percentages denote normalised scores, indicating the proportion of points obtained from the total available points on each column. For further details refer to the Methodological note in Annex C.
Source: OECD Survey on Digital Government 3.0 (2025) and OECD (2024[4]).

Data-driven public sector

The dimension *Data-driven public sector* assesses governments' capacity to govern, access, share and re-use data as a strategic asset across the public administration. It captures the presence and quality of data strategies and leadership; the legal, organisational and technical enablers for data access and interoperability; safeguards for data protection, ethics and rights; and the extent to which data are operationalised to inform policy design, service delivery and evaluation. As with the overall DGI, the dimension focuses on foundations and governance maturity and not on isolated projects by examining performance across the policy cycle (strategic approach, policy levers, implementation and monitoring).

Country results for the dimension *Data-driven public sector* are presented in Figure 5. Korea remains the global leader (1.00), joined at the top by Czechia (0.94), Estonia (0.93), France (0.92) and the United Kingdom (0.92). The largest increases in scores since 2023 are observed in Chile (from 0.47 to 0.87), the UK (from 0.60 to 0.92), Spain (from 0.53 to 0.82) Czechia (from 0.68 to 0.94), and Austria (from 0.38 to 0.63). Finally, countries recording lower scores relative to the previous edition include Ireland (from 0.86 to 0.77), Poland (from 0.60 to 0.51) and Canada (from 0.64 to 0.59).

Figure 5. Data-driven public sector, results by country, 2025 and 2023



Note: 2025 data is not available for Germany and the United States. 2025 data cover the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2024. 2023 data is not available for Germany, Greece, Slovakia, Switzerland, and the United States. Refer to the methodological note in Annex C.
Source: OECD Survey on Digital Government 3.0 (2025) and OECD (2024[4]).

The average score for the dimension *Data-driven public sector* increased from 0.63 in 2023 to 0.74 in 2025, representing the largest improvement across all DGI dimensions (Table 4). These results are driven primarily by strengthened data leadership within public sector organisations and the slightly expanded coverage of data interoperability systems (*implementation* facet). Broader availability of data management standards and more robust requirements for data governance and the development of data inventories contribute to these better results (*policy levers* facet). Comparatively more moderate improvements are observed in the alignment and substantive content of public sector data strategies (*strategic approach* facet). By contrast, oversight efforts remain largely unchanged (*monitoring* facet). While some progress is observed in the existence of data inventories across public organisations, this is offset by a decrease in the assessment practices used to evaluate their quality and completeness.

Table 4. Data-driven public sector, OECD average by transversal facet, 2025 and 2023

Year	Strategic Approach	Policy levers	Implementation	Monitoring	Data-driven public sector
2023	0.71	0.62	0.65	0.44	0.63
2025	0.80	0.74	0.78	0.45	0.74

Note: The four transversal facets reflect the different stages of the policy cycle for each dimension. The percentages denote normalised scores, indicating the proportion of points obtained from the total available points on each column. Refer to the Methodological note in Annex C.
Source: OECD Survey on Digital Government 3.0 (2025) and OECD (2024[4]).

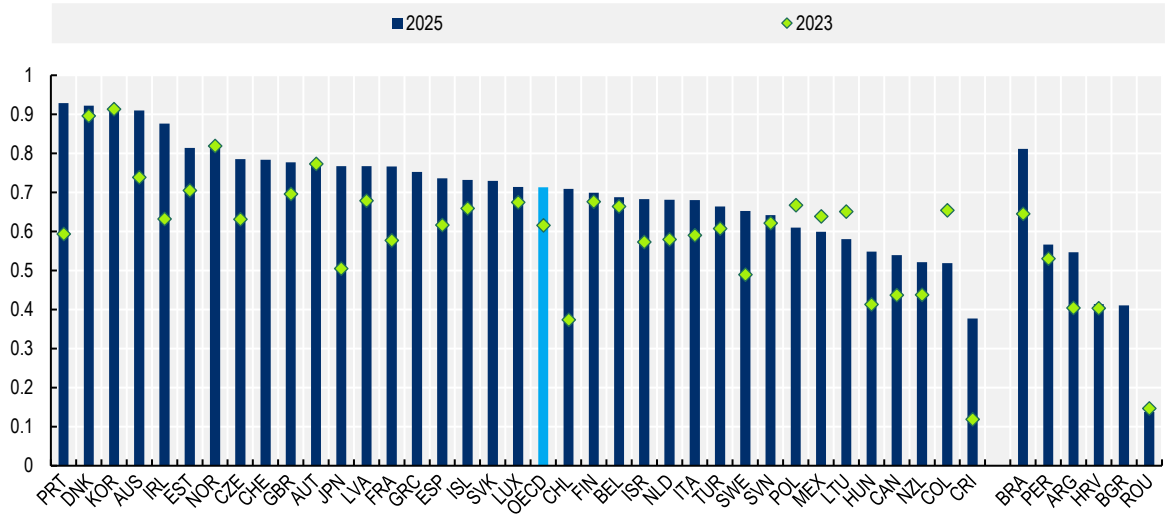
Government as a platform

The *Government as a platform* dimension assesses the extent to which governments provide shared digital building blocks, such as digital identity, data-sharing and interoperability systems, common service platforms, cloud infrastructure, standards, tools and reusable components, that enable public institutions to design and deliver services in a coherent, scalable and cost-effective manner. The dimension focuses on the availability, governance and reuse of these common capabilities across government, including

investment approval mechanisms, procurement practices (e.g. GovTech), and technical and organisational standards that reduce duplication and fragmentation. The dimension measures foundations and enablers, not the uptake of individual services.

Country results for the dimension *Government as a platform* are presented in Figure 6. Countries with the highest scores in this dimension are Portugal (0.93), Denmark (0.92), Korea (0.92), Australia (0.91) and Ireland (0.88). The largest gains since 2023 are observed in Portugal (from 0.59 to 0.93), Chile (from 0.37 to 0.71), and Japan (from 0.50 to 0.77). By contrast, a small group of countries recorded lower scores compared to 2023, such as Colombia (from 0.65 to 0.52), Lithuania (from 0.65 to 0.58), Poland (from 0.67 to 0.61) and Mexico (from 0.64 to 0.60).

Figure 6. Government as a platform, results by country, 2025 and 2023



Note: 2025 data is not available for Germany and the United States. 2025 data cover the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2024. 2023 data is not available for Germany, Greece, Slovakia, Switzerland, and the United States. Refer to the methodological note in Annex C.
Source: OECD Survey on Digital Government 3.0 (2025) and OECD (2024[4]).

The average score for the dimension *Government as a platform* increased from 0.62 in 2023 to 0.71 in 2025 (Table 5). This improvement was driven primarily by progress strengthening strategic frameworks for cloud technologies, digital identity, and GovTech (*strategic approach* facet). Implementation efforts also contributed substantially to the dimension's overall improvement, supported by reinforced investment mechanisms—particularly in GovTech—and by advances in the availability and coverage of key digital public infrastructures, including digital identity systems (*implementation* facet). Progress in the deployment of policy tools was comparatively moderate and stemmed mainly from broader availability of standards for public services and enhanced mechanisms to support their application across the public sector (*policy levers* facet). By contrast, monitoring efforts showed a slight decline, largely due to reduced implementation of ex-post cost-benefit analyses of digital and ICT projects (*monitoring* facet).

Table 5. Government as a platform, OECD average by transversal facet, 2025 and 2023

Year	Strategic Approach	Policy levers	Implementation	Monitoring	Government as a platform
2023	0.70	0.58	0.60	0.56	0.62
2025	0.82	0.67	0.71	0.56	0.71

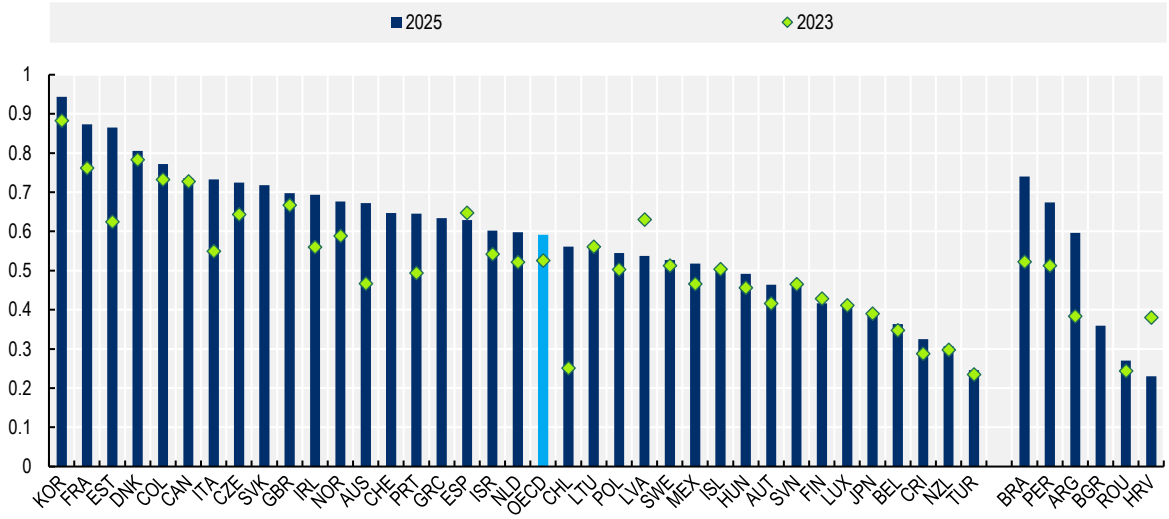
Note: The four transversal facets reflect the different stages of the policy cycle for each dimension. The percentages denote normalised scores, indicating the proportion of points obtained from the total available points on each column. Refer to the Methodological note in Annex C.
Source: OECD Survey on Digital Government 3.0 (2025) and OECD (2024[4]).

Open by default

The dimension *Open by default* assesses governments' capacity to promote openness, transparency and accountability through the proactive use of digital technologies and data. It goes beyond the publication of open data to examine the existence of legal and policy frameworks that mandate openness, the availability and quality of open government data portals and service catalogues, and the mechanisms that enable reuse, engagement and trust. The dimension also captures efforts to foster transparency in the use of digital technologies, such as algorithms and AI, alongside the adoption of open-source solutions and collaboration within digital ecosystems.

Country results for the dimension *Open by default* are presented in Figure 7. Countries with the highest scores in this dimension are Korea (0.94), France (0.87), Estonia (0.87), Denmark (0.81) and Colombia (0.77). Countries showing the largest score increase compared to 2023 are Chile (from 0.25 to 0.56), Estonia (from 0.62 to 0.87), Australia (from 0.47 to 0.67), Italy (from 0.55 to 0.73) and Portugal (from 0.49 to 0.65). Countries recording lower scores relative to the previous edition include Latvia (from 0.63 to 0.54), Spain (from 0.65 to 0.63), and Finland (from 0.43 to 0.42)

Figure 7. Open by default, results by country, 2025 and 2023



Note: 2025 data is not available for Germany and the United States. 2025 data cover the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2024. 2023 data is not available for Germany, Greece, Slovakia, Switzerland, and the United States. Refer to the methodological note in Annex C.
Source: OECD Survey on Digital Government 3.0 (2025) and OECD (2024[4]).

The average score for the dimension *Open by default* increased from 0.53 in 2023 to 0.59 in 2025, representing the lowest improvement across all DGI dimensions (Table 6). This change was driven primarily by modest progress in the availability of policy levers, notably due to the slightly increased availability of guidelines supporting the use of open-source software and the introduction or strengthening of algorithmic transparency laws, standards, or guidelines (*policy levers* facet). Progress at strategic level was also notable, stemming mainly from the development of policies promoting the adoption and use of open-source software across the public sector (*strategic approach* facet). Implementation efforts contributed more modestly to the overall improvement. Although the availability and accessibility of

high-value open data sets (elements with the greatest weights in this dimension) slightly improved, advances occurred through stronger actions to expand the use of open-source software and through increased availability of information on the progress of digital and ICT projects (*implementation* facet). By contrast, oversight actions recorded only minimal change, with limited improvements in the public availability of key performance indicators related to national digital government strategies and in the development of economic impact assessments of open government data (*monitoring* facet).

Table 6. Open by default, OECD average by transversal facet, 2025 and 2023

Year	Strategic Approach	Policy levers	Implementation	Monitoring	Open by Default
2023	0.71	0.53	0.53	0.39	0.53
2025	0.78	0.64	0.59	0.41	0.59

Note: The four transversal facets reflect the different stages of the policy cycle for each dimension. The percentages denote normalised scores, indicating the proportion of points obtained from the total available points on each column. Refer to the Methodological note in Annex C.
Source: OECD Survey on Digital Government 3.0 (2025) and OECD (2024[4]).

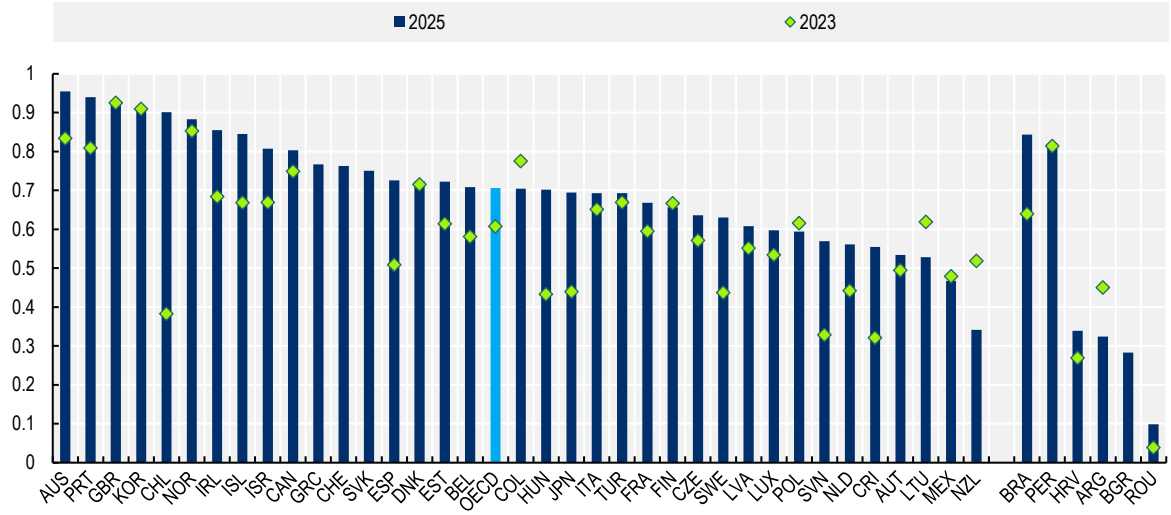
User-driven

The dimension *User-driven* assesses governments' capacity to place users' needs, expectations and experiences at the centre of policy design and service delivery. It captures whether public administrations systematically engage users in co-design processes; apply service design standards, user testing and feedback mechanisms; and deploy digital tools to personalise services and reduce administrative burden. The dimension also examines strategic and operational measures to address the digital divide, ensuring inclusive access to services for different population groups.

Country results for the dimension *User-driven* are presented in Figure 8. Countries exhibiting the highest scores are Australia (0.95), Portugal (0.94), the United Kingdom (0.93), Korea (0.91) and Chile (0.90). Among OECD members, Chile stands out as the country with the highest score increase (from 0.38 to 0.90), followed by Hungary (from 0.43 to 0.70), Japan (from 0.44 to 0.69), Slovenia (from 0.33 to 0.57) and Costa Rica (from 0.32 to 0.55). Countries showing a score decrease compared to 2023 are New Zealand (from 0.52 to 0.34), Lithuania (from 0.62 to 0.53), Colombia (from 0.78 to 0.70), and Poland (from 0.62 to 0.59).

The average score for the dimension *User-driven* increased from 0.61 in 2023 to 0.71 in 2025, reflecting a notably even progression across all transversal facets (Table 7). Improvements were driven by stronger enablers supporting the implementation of digital divides action plans and by increased participation in external consultation bodies on digital government (*policy levers* facet). Implementation efforts contributed similarly, with most progress stemming from a higher use of methods to test digital government services and from enhanced involvement of users in policy design through digital tools (*implementation* facet). Advances on monitoring were also significant and occurred across several fronts related to the tracking of user needs, including mechanisms to identify barriers to co-designing digital government services, the monitoring of digital divides action plans, and the broader measurement of user needs throughout the service design and delivery cycle (*monitoring* facet). Progress at the strategic level complemented these developments, largely due to a broader set of issues addressed by digital divides action plans and a stronger presence of operational goals in national digital government strategies related to user-driven approaches (*strategic approach* facet).

Figure 8. User-driven, results by country, 2025 and 2023



Note: 2025 data is not available for Germany and the United States. 2025 data cover the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2024. 2023 data is not available for Germany, Greece, Slovakia, Switzerland, and the United States. Refer to the methodological note in Annex C.
Source: OECD Survey on Digital Government 3.0 (2025) and OECD (2024[4]).

Table 7. User-driven, OECD average by transversal facet, 2025 and 2023

Year	Strategic Approach	Policy levers	Implementation	Monitoring	User-driven
2023	0.78	0.53	0.60	0.55	0.61
2025	0.87	0.64	0.70	0.65	0.71

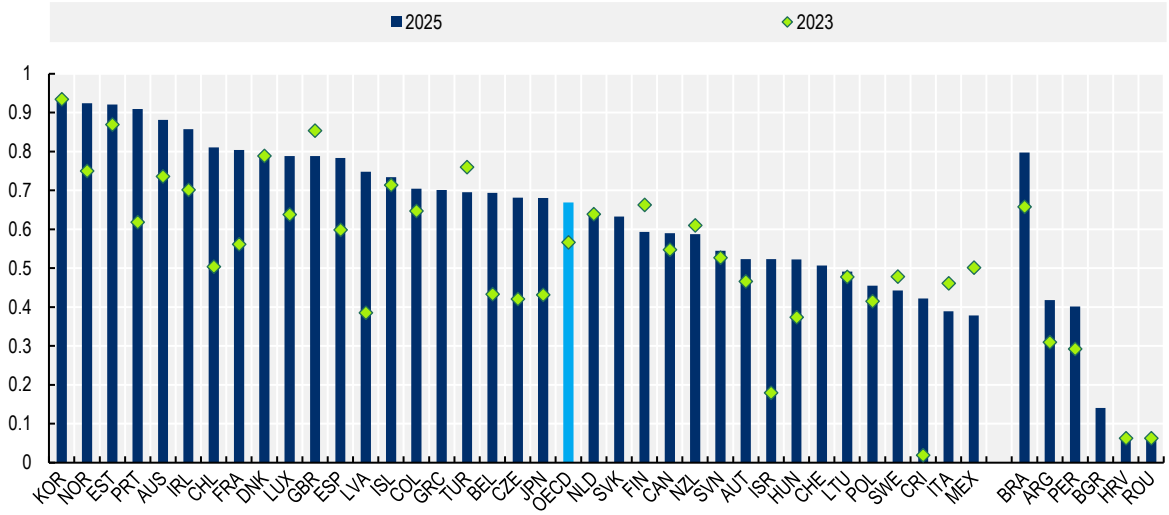
Note: The four transversal facets reflect the different stages of the policy cycle for each dimension. The percentages denote normalised scores, indicating the proportion of points obtained from the total available points on each column. Refer to the Methodological note in Annex C.
Source: OECD Survey on Digital Government 3.0 (2025) and OECD (2024[4]).

Proactiveness

The *Proactiveness* dimension assesses governments' capacity to anticipate users' needs and deliver services before they are explicitly requested, using data and digital technologies, including AI. It captures whether public administrations have in place strategic approaches and policy levers to enable proactive service delivery; the availability and use of data analytics to predict needs and risks; strategies and frameworks for the trustworthy use of AI and algorithms; the use of AI in government processes, policies and services, and mechanisms to manage ethical, legal and societal implications.

Country performance in the dimension *Proactiveness* is presented in Figure 9. Countries with the highest scores are Korea (0.94), Norway (0.92), Estonia (0.92), Portugal (0.91) and Australia (0.88). Countries showing the largest score increase since 2023 are Costa Rica (from 0.02 to 0.42), Latvia (from 0.38 to 0.75), Israel (from 0.18 to 0.52), Chile (from 0.50 to 0.81 and Portugal (from 0.62 to 0.91). By contrast, countries exhibiting lower scores compared to 2023 are Mexico (from 0.50 to 0.38) Italy (from 0.46 to 0.39), Finland (from 0.66 to 0.59), Türkiye (from 0.76 to 0.69) and the United Kingdom (from 0.85 to 0.79).

Figure 9. Proactiveness, results by country, 2025 and 2023



Note: 2025 data is not available for Germany and the United States. 2025 data cover the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2024. 2023 data is not available for Germany, Greece, Slovakia, Switzerland, and the United States. Refer to the methodological note in Annex C.
Source: OECD Survey on Digital Government 3.0 (2025) and OECD (2024[4]).

The average score for the dimension *Proactiveness* increased from 0.57 in 2023 to 0.67 in 2025 (Table 8). Progress in this dimension was driven primarily by enhanced policy levers, such as wider availability of instruments ensuring the ethical management and use of algorithms by public sector institutions, now present across all OECD countries (*policy levers* facet). Implementation efforts also contributed substantially to the overall improvement, supported by a higher number of initiatives using data to strengthen policy monitoring, anticipate and plan government interventions, and support the design and delivery of more responsive public services (*implementation* facet). Further, a slight increase in the use of AI at the central or federal level is observed as well. Advances in monitoring actions were similarly significant, mainly reflecting the reinforced presence and functions of bodies responsible for oversight or ethical advice on AI in the public sector, as well as improvements in the conduction of risk assessments for digital and ICT projects at the central or federal level (*monitoring* facet). Finally, progress at the strategic level complemented these developments, largely due to a stronger articulation of operational goals related to proactiveness in national digital government strategies, and increased availability of national strategies for the use of AI in government, often shaped with more substantial involvement of external actors (*strategic approach* facet).

Table 8. Proactiveness, OECD average by transversal facet, 2025 and 2023

Year	Strategic Approach	Policy levers	Implementation	Monitoring	Proactiveness
2023	0.70	0.63	0.53	0.45	0.57
2025	0.77	0.77	0.63	0.53	0.67

Note: The four transversal facets reflect the different stages of the policy cycle for each dimension. The percentages denote normalised scores, indicating the proportion of points obtained from the total available points on each column. Refer to the Methodological note in Annex C.
Source: OECD Survey on Digital Government 3.0 (2025) and OECD (2024[4]).

3 Results of the 2025 Open, Useful and Re-usable Data Index

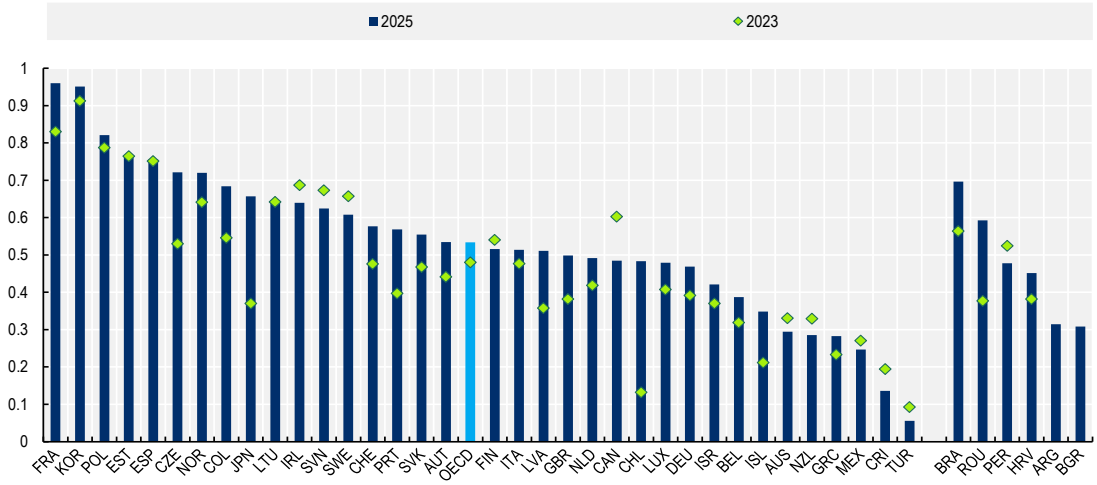
Composite results

The Open, Useful and Re-usable Data (OURdata) Index supports policymakers in monitoring the design and implementation of national open government data policies during the period between 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2024. The overall results of the OURdata Index reflect the developments made by governments during this assessment period.

The OURdata Index OECD average increased by 0.05, from 0.48 in 2023 to 0.53 in 2025, with each score ranging from 0 to 1. Nearly 60% of countries scored above the 0.5 mark, with 17 of them placed above the OECD average (Figure 10).

France is the country with the highest score in the 2025 OURdata Index (0.96), closely followed by Korea (0.95). Poland (0.82), Estonia (0.76), and Spain (0.76). Czechia (0.72), Norway (0.72), Colombia (0.68), Japan (0.66) and Lithuania (0.64) complete the 10 countries with highest composite scores. Since the last edition, countries showing the largest increases in score are Chile (from 0.13 to 0.48), Japan (from 0.37 to 0.66), Czechia (from 0.53 to 0.72), Portugal (from 0.40 to 0.57), and Latvia (from 0.36 to 0.51). Compared to 2023, countries recording lower scores are Canada (from 0.60 to 0.48), Costa Rica (from 0.19 to 0.14), Sweden (from 0.66 to 0.61), Slovenia (from 0.67 to 0.62), and Ireland (from 0.69 to 0.64).

Figure 10. 2025 OURdata Index, results by country



Note: 2025 data is not available for Denmark, Hungary, and the United States. 2023 data is not available for Hungary and the United States, while for Denmark it is not included in this comparative chart. 2025 data cover the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2024. Refer to methodological note in Annex C.
Source: OECD Survey on Open Government Data 6.0 (2025) and OECD (2023[6])

In line with previous editions, OECD countries perform better in *Data availability* (*Pillar 1*) and *Data accessibility* (*Pillar 2*) compared to *Government support for data re-use* (*Pillar 3*), with averages of 0.53, 0.67, and 0.40 respectively. This reflects continued challenges for governments to effectively support public value creation from open government data, including actions for data re-use and measure impact.

Table 9. Summary statistics for the OURdata results, 2025

	Pillar 1	Pillar 2	Pillar 3
OECD average	0.53	0.67	0.40
Maximum value	0.90	0.98	1.00
Minimum value	0.07	0.00	0.00
Standard deviation	0.19	0.21	0.27

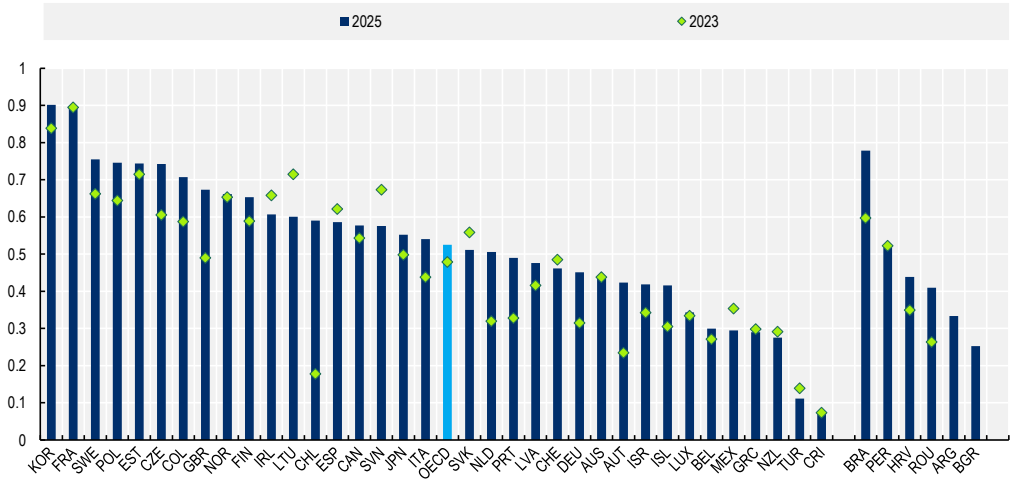
Note: 2025 data is not available for Denmark, Hungary, and the United States. Refer to Methodological note in Annex C.
Source: OECD Survey on Open Government Data 6.0 (2025).

Results by pillar

Data availability

The first pillar under assessment is *Data availability*. This pillar measures the adoption of formal requirements, strategies, and guidelines to publish open government data (*Sub-pillar 1.1*), stakeholder engagement for identifying data demand (*Sub-pillar 1.2*), and the availability of a set of high-value datasets as open data (*Sub-pillar 1.3*). Country scores for the pillar *Data availability* are presented in Figure 11.

Figure 11. Data availability, results by country, 2025 and 2023



Note: 2025 data is not available for Denmark, Hungary, and the United States. 2023 data is not available for Hungary and the United States, while for Denmark it is not included in this comparative chart. 2025 data cover the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2024. Refer to methodological note in Annex C.
Source: OECD Survey on Open Government Data 6.0 (2025) and OECD (2023[6]),

Korea and France are the countries with the highest scores in *Data availability*, both scoring 0.9. They are followed by Sweden (0.75), Poland (0.75), Estonia (0.74), Czechia (0.74), Colombia (0.71), the United Kingdom (0.67), Norway (0.66), and Finland (0.65). Countries with the largest increases in score compared

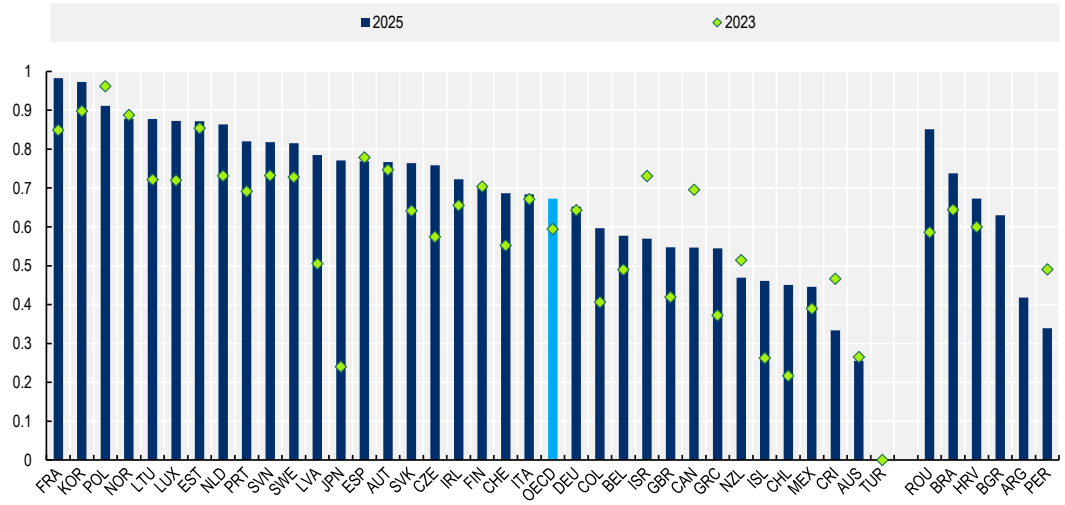
to 2023 include Chile (from 0.18 to 0.59), Austria (from 0.23 to 0.42), the Netherlands (from 0.32 to 0.51), the United Kingdom (from 0.49 to 0.67), and Portugal (from 0.33 to 0.49). By contrast, countries recording lower scores compared to the previous edition are Lithuania (from 0.71 to 0.60), Slovenia (from 0.67 to 0.58), the Slovak Republic (from 0.56 to 0.49), Mexico (from 0.35 to 0.29), and Ireland (from 0.66 to 0.61).

The average score across OECD countries increased from 0.48 in 2023 to 0.53 in 2025, driven by a wider availability of high-value datasets especially in the fields of education, government finances and accountability, as well as crime and justice. A large adoption of open by default requirements and clearer justifications for not releasing data also contributed to the rise in the average score for this pillar.

Data accessibility

The pillar *Data accessibility* measures the existence of requirements (*Sub-pillar 2.1*) and stakeholder engagement on the central open data portal and to improve data quality (*Sub-pillar 2.2*). It also assesses the extent to which high-value government datasets are provided in a timely manner, in open formats, with standardised and detailed metadata, and through Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) (*Sub-pillar 2.3*). Country results for *Data accessibility* are presented in Figure 12.

Figure 12. Data accessibility, results by country, 2025 and 2023



Note: 2025 data is not available for Denmark, Hungary, and the United States. 2023 data is not available for Hungary and the United States, while for Denmark it is not included in this comparative chart. 2025 data cover the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2024. Refer to methodological note in Annex C.
Source: OECD Survey on Open Government Data 6.0 (2025) and OECD (2023[6]),

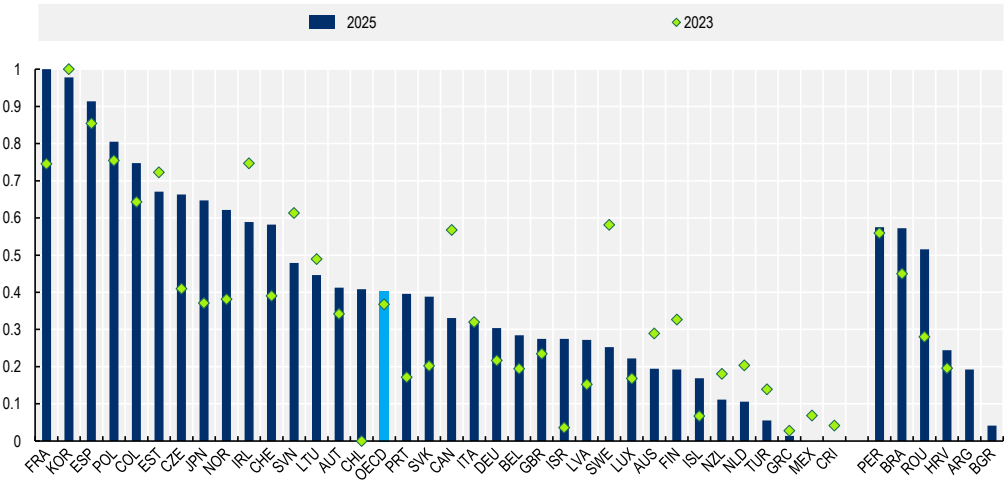
France (0.98), Korea (0.97), Poland (0.91), Norway (0.88), Lithuania (0.88), Luxembourg (0.87), Estonia (0.87), the Netherlands (0.86), Portugal (0.82), and Slovenia (0.82) are the countries with the highest scores in *Data accessibility*. The largest gains in score since 2023 are observed in Japan (from 0.24 to 0.77), Latvia (from 0.51 to 0.78), Chile (from 0.22 to 0.45), Iceland (from 0.26 to 0.46), and Colombia (from 0.41 to 0.60). Notable score reductions are recorded for Israel (from 0.73 to 0.57), Canada (from 0.70 to 0.55), Costa Rica (from 0.47 to 0.33), Poland (from 0.96 to 0.91), and New Zealand (from 0.51 to 0.47).

Data accessibility shows the highest score across the three pillars of the OURdata Index, with an average across OECD countries of 0.67, in compared to 0.59 in 2023. The increase is led by more widespread requirements related to open government data publication, especially across EU member countries due to the EU Open Data directive (European Union, 2019[7]). A stronger involvement of users through central/federal open government data portals can also be observed.

Government support for data re-use

The third and final pillar is the most time-sensitive one, as it measures governments' initiatives to engage in partnerships and events to raise awareness about open government data and foster its re-use (*Sub-pillar 3.1*), and to involve civil servants in open data publication and data analytics and re-use (*Sub-pillar 3.2*). It also measures efforts to conduct impact evaluations of open government data and the showcasing of re-use examples (*Sub-pillar 3.3*). Country results for this pillar are presented in Figure 13.

Figure 13. Government support for data re-use, results by country, 2025 and 2023



Note: 2025 data is not available for Denmark, Hungary, and the United States. 2023 data is not available for Hungary and the United States, while for Denmark it is not included in this comparative chart. 2025 data cover the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2024. Refer to methodological note in Annex C.
Source: OECD Survey on Open Government Data 6.0 (2025) and OECD (2023[6]),

The 10 countries with the highest scores in this pillar are France (1.00), Korea (0.98), Spain (0.91), Poland (0.81), Colombia (0.75), Estonia (0.67), Czechia (0.66), Japan (0.65), Norway (0.62), and Ireland (0.59). Countries with the largest score increases since the 2023 edition are Chile (from 0.00 to 0.41), Japan (from 0.37 to 0.65), France (from 0.75 to 1.00), Czechia (from 0.41 to 0.66), and Norway (from 0.38 to 0.62). Countries with lower scores relative to the 2023 edition are Sweden (from 0.58 to 0.25), Canada (from 0.57 to 0.33), Ireland (from 0.75 to 0.59), Finland (from 0.33 to 0.19), and Slovenia (from 0.61 to 0.48).

Due to the nature of the pillar, in line with previous editions of the Index, countries show on average more limited performance in this pillar compared to pillars on *Data availability* and *Data accessibility*. Nonetheless, the average score across OECD countries increased from 0.37 in 2023 to 0.40 in 2025, thanks to slightly more availability of research on the impact of open government data.

References

Arndt, C. et al. (2015), "2015 Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance: Design, Methodology and Key Results", *OECD Regulatory Policy Working Papers*, No. 1, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/5jrnwqm3zp43-en. [18]

European Union (2019), *Directive (EU) 2019/1024 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on open data and the re-use of public sector information*, Official Journal of the European Union, http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2019/1024/oj. [7]

Lafortune, G. and B. Ubaldi (2018), "OECD 2017 OURdata Index: Methodology and results", *OECD Working Papers on Public Governance*, No. 30, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/2807d3c8-en. [19]

OECD (2025), "Effectively Managing Investments in Digital Government: An OECD Policy Framework", *OECD Public Governance Policy Papers*, No. 76, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/5c324e91-en. [14]

OECD (2025), *Governing with Artificial Intelligence: The State of Play and Way Forward in Core Government Functions*, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/795de142-en. [16]

OECD (2025), *The OECD.AI Index*. [1]

OECD (2024), "2023 OECD Digital Government Index: Results and key findings", *OECD Public Governance Policy Papers, No. 44, OECD Publishing, Paris*, https://doi.org/10.1787/1a89ed5e-en. [4]

OECD (2024), "Digital public infrastructure for digital governments", *OECD Public Governance Policy Papers*, No. 68, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/ff525dc8-en. [13]

OECD (2024), *Enabling Digital Innovation in Government: The OECD GovTech Policy Framework*, OECD Digital Government Studies, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/a51eb9b2-en. [15]

OECD (2023), "2023 OECD Open, Useful and Re-usable data (OURdata) Index: Results and key findings", *OECD Public Governance Policy Papers*, No. 43, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/a37f51c3-en. [6]

OECD (2022), "OECD Good Practice Principles for Public Service Design and Delivery in the Digital Age", *OECD Public Governance Policy Papers*, No. 23, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/2ade500b-en. [11]

OECD (2021), *Recommendation of the Council on Enhancing Access to and Sharing of Data*, https://legalinstruments.oecd.org/en/instruments/OECD-LEGAL-0463. [5]

OECD (2021), *The E-Leaders Handbook on the Governance of Digital Government*, OECD Digital Government Studies, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/ac7f2531-en. [9]

OECD (2021), "The OECD Framework for digital talent and skills in the public sector", *OECD Working Papers on Public Governance*, No. 45, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/4e7c3f58-en. [10]

OECD (2020), *"The OECD Digital Government Policy Framework: Six dimensions of a digital government"*, OECD Public Governance Policy Papers, No. 2, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/f64fed2a-en. [3]

OECD (2020), *Digital Government Index: 2019 results*, OECD Public Governance Policy Papers, No. 03, OECD Publishing, Paris,, https://doi.org/10.1787/4de9f5bb-en. [8]

OECD (2020), *Open, Useful and Re-usable data (OURdata) Index: 2019 results*, OECD Public Governance Policy Papers No.1, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/45f6de2d-en. [20]

OECD (2019), *The Path to Becoming a Data-Driven Public Sector*, OECD Digital Government Studies, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/059814a7-en. [12]

OECD (2014), *Recommendation of the Council on Digital Government Strategies*, https://legalinstruments.oecd.org/en/instruments/OECD-LEGAL-0406. [2]

Ubaldi, B. and T. Okubo (2020), *OECD Digital Government Index (DGI) : Methodology and 2019 results*, OECD Working Papers on Public Governance, No. 41, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/b00142a4-en. [17]

Annex A. Scores of the 2025 DGI

Table A.1. 2025 OECD Digital Government Index composite scores

Country	Digital by Design	Data-driven public sector	Government as a Platform	Open by Default	User-Driven	Proactiveness	Composite score
OECD	0.75	0.74	0.71	0.59	0.71	0.67	0.70
AUS	1.00	0.88	0.91	0.67	0.95	0.88	0.88
AUT	0.78	0.63	0.77	0.46	0.53	0.52	0.62
BEL	0.70	0.52	0.69	0.36	0.71	0.69	0.61
CAN	0.76	0.59	0.54	0.74	0.80	0.59	0.67
CHE	0.85	0.75	0.78	0.65	0.76	0.51	0.72
CHL	0.86	0.87	0.71	0.56	0.90	0.81	0.79
COL	0.68	0.87	0.52	0.77	0.70	0.70	0.71
CRI	0.60	0.43	0.38	0.32	0.55	0.42	0.45
CZE	0.71	0.94	0.78	0.72	0.64	0.68	0.75
DNK	0.88	0.83	0.92	0.81	0.72	0.79	0.83
ESP	0.82	0.82	0.74	0.63	0.73	0.78	0.75
EST	0.71	0.93	0.81	0.87	0.72	0.92	0.83
FIN	0.69	0.75	0.70	0.42	0.66	0.59	0.63
FRA	0.79	0.92	0.77	0.87	0.67	0.80	0.80
GBR	0.96	0.92	0.78	0.70	0.93	0.79	0.84
GRC	0.74	0.66	0.75	0.63	0.77	0.70	0.71
HUN	0.60	0.75	0.55	0.49	0.70	0.52	0.60
IRL	0.91	0.77	0.88	0.69	0.85	0.86	0.83
ISL	0.79	0.61	0.73	0.50	0.85	0.73	0.70
ISR	0.71	0.71	0.68	0.60	0.81	0.52	0.67
ITA	0.74	0.77	0.68	0.73	0.69	0.39	0.67
JPN	0.79	0.70	0.77	0.39	0.69	0.68	0.67
KOR	0.98	1.00	0.92	0.94	0.91	0.94	0.95
LTU	0.60	0.88	0.58	0.56	0.53	0.49	0.61
LUX	0.72	0.71	0.71	0.41	0.60	0.79	0.66
LVA	0.78	0.71	0.77	0.54	0.61	0.75	0.69
MEX	0.59	0.54	0.60	0.52	0.47	0.38	0.51
NLD	0.75	0.67	0.68	0.60	0.56	0.64	0.65
NOR	0.78	0.91	0.81	0.68	0.88	0.92	0.83
NZL	0.58	0.56	0.52	0.31	0.34	0.59	0.48
POL	0.64	0.51	0.61	0.54	0.59	0.46	0.56
PRT	0.96	0.76	0.93	0.65	0.94	0.91	0.86
SVK	0.73	0.72	0.73	0.7269	0.75	0.63	0.71
SVN	0.65	0.62	0.64	0.46	0.57	0.54	0.58
SWE	0.62	0.87	0.65	0.53	0.63	0.44	0.62
TUR	0.61	0.58	0.66	0.25	0.69	0.69	0.58
ARG	0.62	0.45	0.55	0.60	0.32	0.42	0.49
BGR	0.57	0.43	0.41	0.36	0.28	0.14	0.37
BRA	0.78	0.75	0.81	0.74	0.84	0.80	0.79
HRV	0.46	0.58	0.41	0.23	0.34	0.06	0.35
PER	0.79	0.86	0.57	0.67	0.82	0.40	0.69
ROU	0.49	0.37	0.14	0.27	0.1	0.06	0.24

Note: 2025 data is not available for Germany and the United States. It covers the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2024.
Source: OECD Survey on Digital Government 3.0 (2025).

Annex B. Scores of the 2025 OURdata Index

Table B.1. 2025 OECD OURdata Index composite scores

	Pillar 1. Data availability	Pillar 2. Data accessibility	Pillar 3. Government support to data re-use	Composite score
OECD	0.53	0.67	0.40	0.53
AUS	0.43	0.26	0.19	0.29
AUT	0.42	0.77	0.41	0.53
BEL	0.30	0.58	0.28	0.39
CAN	0.58	0.55	0.33	0.48
CHE	0.46	0.69	0.58	0.58
CHL	0.59	0.45	0.41	0.48
COL	0.71	0.60	0.75	0.68
CRI	0.07	0.33	0.00	0.14
CZE	0.74	0.76	0.66	0.72
DEU	0.45	0.65	0.30	0.47
ESP	0.59	0.77	0.91	0.76
EST	0.74	0.87	0.67	0.76
FIN	0.65	0.70	0.19	0.52
FRA	0.90	0.98	1.00	0.96
GBR	0.67	0.55	0.28	0.50
GRC	0.29	0.54	0.01	0.28
IRL	0.61	0.72	0.59	0.64
ISL	0.42	0.46	0.17	0.35
ISR	0.42	0.57	0.28	0.42
ITA	0.54	0.68	0.32	0.51
JPN	0.55	0.77	0.65	0.66
KOR	0.90	0.97	0.98	0.95
LTU	0.60	0.88	0.45	0.64
LUX	0.34	0.87	0.22	0.48
LVA	0.48	0.78	0.27	0.51
MEX	0.29	0.45	0.00	0.25
NLD	0.51	0.86	0.11	0.49
NOR	0.66	0.88	0.62	0.72
NZL	0.28	0.47	0.11	0.29
POL	0.75	0.91	0.81	0.82
PRT	0.49	0.82	0.40	0.57
SVK	0.51	0.76	0.39	0.55
SVN	0.58	0.82	0.48	0.62
SWE	0.75	0.82	0.25	0.61
TUR	0.11	0.00	0.06	0.06
ARG	0.33	0.42	0.19	0.31
BGR	0.25	0.63	0.04	0.31
BRA	0.78	0.74	0.57	0.70
HRV	0.44	0.67	0.24	0.45
PER	0.52	0.34	0.58	0.48
ROU	0.41	0.85	0.52	0.59

Note: 2025 data is not available for Denmark, Hungary, and the United States. It covers the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2024.
Source: OECD Survey on Open Government Data 6.0 (2025).

Annex C. Methodological note

Data collection and calculation of the DGI

Data collection and validation

The methodology of the OECD Digital Government Index was developed with the delegates of the OECD Working Party of Senior Digital Government Officials (E-Leaders), and approved by the OECD Public Governance Committee (OECD, 2020[8]). The *OECD Survey on Digital Government 3.0* served as the data collection instrument of the 2025 DGI. It is composed of 94 questions covering each of the six dimensions of the DGPF (*Digital by design, Data-driven public sector, Government as a platform, Open by default, User-driven,* and *Proactiveness*) together with four transversal facets that reflect the different stages of the policy cycle (*strategic approach, policy levers, implementation,* and *monitoring*). It includes questions designed to capture the evolving landscape of digital government, aligning this instrument with the priorities of the OECD Working Party of Senior Digital Government Officials (E-Leaders) and the conceptual policy work advanced by the Secretariat. These developments encompass governance of digital government (OECD, 2021[9]), digital talent and skills in the public sector (OECD, 2021[10]), service design and delivery in the digital age (OECD, 2022[11]), data-driven public sector (OECD, 2019[12]), digital public infrastructure and digital identity (OECD, 2024[13]), digital government investments (OECD, 2025[14]), impact measurement, GovTech (OECD, 2024[15]), AI in the public sector (OECD, 2025[16]) (see also https://oecd.ai/gov), and open government data, based on the data collected through the *OECD Survey on Open Government Data 6.0*.

The Survey collected evidence from the central/federal level of government, covering all ministries and agencies, spanning the period from January 2023 through December 2024. Survey respondents comprised high-level digital government officials of 36 OECD member countries and six accession countries. Data collection for the Survey ran in the first half of 2025. A glossary of terms was sent to respondents to provide guidance on specific terminology.

Once the period of data collection was completed, country responses underwent a detailed data validation process designed to ensure the highest standards in data quality and accuracy. Country responses were reviewed to ensure internal consistency and to verify systematically that responses and supporting evidence corresponded to the respective question. A second round of data validation was conducted to ensure transversal consistency across survey sections and themes. For non-validated answers, countries were asked to provide clarification and further evidence, if applicable. The OECD Secretariat assessed the updated responses and evidence, validating or amending the responses with the underlying rationale and explanation. After this final round, each country officially approved their final responses for calculation and preparation of the results.

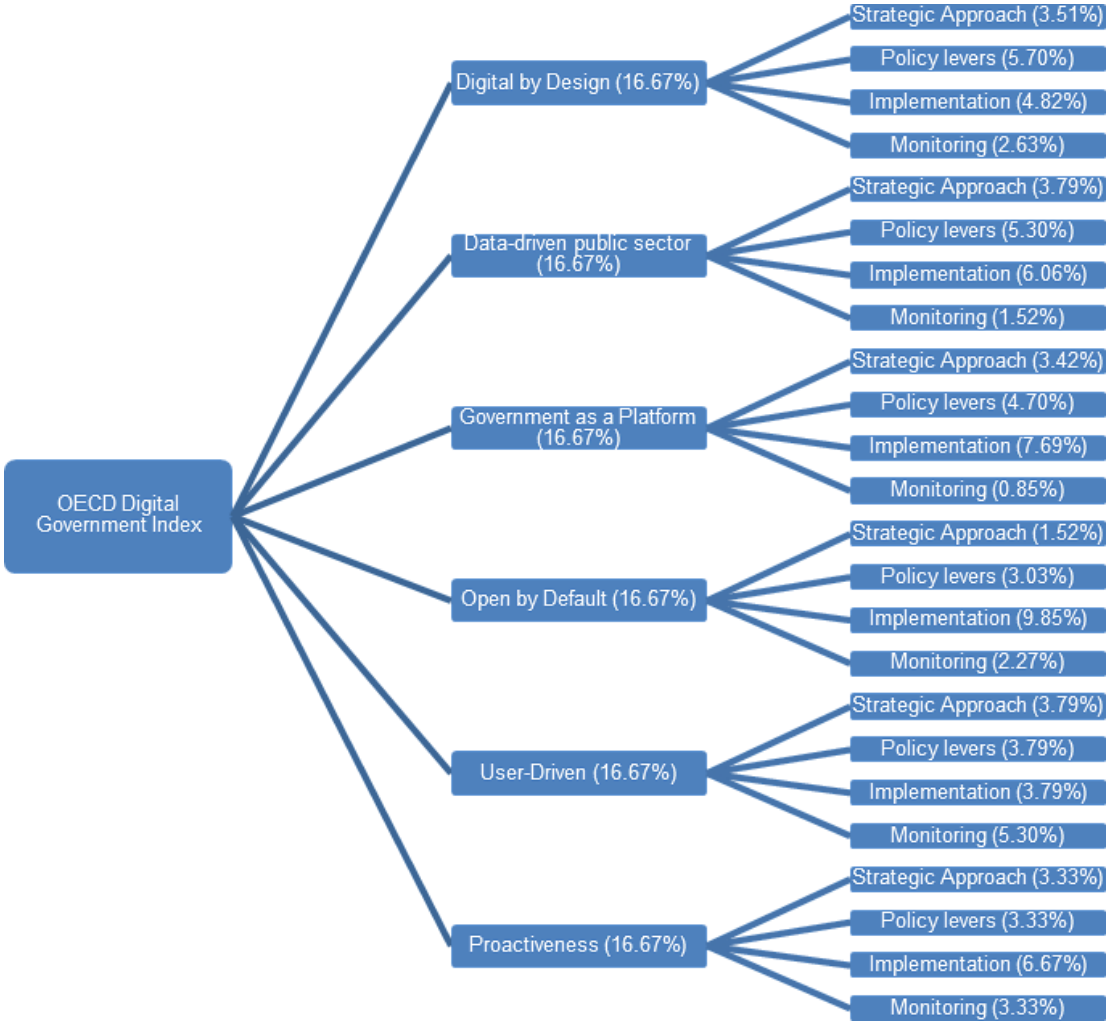
Weighting and aggregation

The DGI is a composite index consisting of six equally weighted dimensions, corresponding to the six dimensions of the DGPF (Ubaldi and Okubo, 2020[17]; OECD, 2020[3]; OECD, 2024[4]). Data points from the Survey (i.e., response options to specific questions) are used to populate these dimensions based on

their thematic alignment with each dimension's definition. The distribution of data points also ensures coverage across four transversal facets that reflect the stages of the policy cycle.

Each data point contributes a maximum number of points according to predefined maturity benchmarks, which are grounded in the OECD's thematic conceptual frameworks. Dimension scores are calculated as the weighted average of all relevant data points within each dimension. The DGI composite score, representing overall digital government performance, is calculated by averaging the scores of all six dimensions. Figure C.1 shows the weights of each dimension and their associated transversal facets, which are also detailed in the methodological annex of the 2023 DGI (OECD, 2024[4]).

Figure C.1. OECD Digital Government Index: Dimensions, transversal facets and their corresponding weights



Source: OECD

Statistical validation

Several statistical tests have been implemented to test the robustness and validity of the updated DGI methodology. Similar to the previous editions (OECD, 2024[4]; Ubaldi and Okubo, 2020[17]), these statistical tests aim to demonstrate the DGI's reliability in measuring one underlying, unobservable concept (*digital government maturity*), as well as the validity of the choice of individual parameters and variables.

Correlation analysis

All six DGI dimensions are strongly correlated with the overall index (0.8), which brings to validate the constructs of the measurement framework. As shown in Table C.1, dimensions also exhibit high positive correlations among themselves (≥ 0.6), suggesting that they measure the same underlying concept and serve as valid parameters for the DGI.

Table C.1. Correlation between DGI dimensions

	Digital by Design	Data-driven public sector	Government as a platform	Open by default	User-Driven	Proactiveness	DGI
Digital by Design	1.0						
Data-driven public sector	0.6	1.0					
Government as a platform	0.8	0.7	1.0				
Open by default	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.0			
User-Driven	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0		
Proactiveness	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.0	
DGI	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0

Note: The table shows the correlation among dimensions. All values are above 0.6, showing positive correlation.
Source: Authors' elaboration.

Cronbach's Alpha

Cronbach's Alpha is a coefficient of reliability based on the correlations between indicators. This statistical test is generally used to investigate the degree of correlation among a set of variables and to check the internal reliability of items in a model or survey. A Cronbach's Alpha coefficient equal to zero means that the variables are independent (e.g., the selection is not correlated and therefore is statistically not relevant), while a coefficient equal to one means that the variables are perfectly correlated. A Cronbach's Alpha close to or above 0.7 indicates a high degree of correlation among a set of variables.

At the question level, results for the Cronbach's Alpha test indicate that all dimensions show a coefficient above 0.7. This result indicates that the variables are measuring the same underlying construct (see Table C.2).

Table C.2. Cronbach's Alfa results at the question level

	# of items	Cronbach's Alpha	Interpretation
Digital by Design	38	0.86	$0.8 \leq \alpha < 0.9$ Good consistency
Data-driven public sector	22	0.80	$0.8 \leq \alpha < 0.9$ Good consistency
Government as a platform	35	0.85	$0.8 \leq \alpha < 0.9$ Good consistency
Open by default	20	0.80	$0.8 \leq \alpha < 0.9$ Good consistency
User-Driven	22	0.89	$0.8 \leq \alpha < 0.9$ Good consistency
Proactiveness	18	0.88	$0.8 \leq \alpha < 0.9$ Good consistency

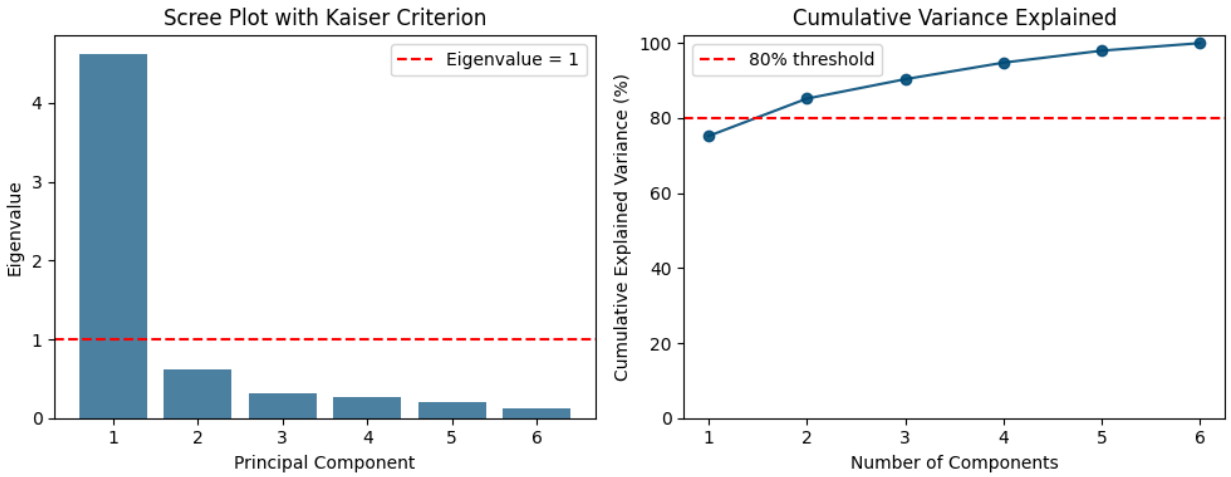
Note: Table presents the Cronbach's Alpha results at the question level, showing results equal or above 0.8.

Source: Authors' elaboration.

Principal component analysis (PCA)

PCA verification of the construct framework reveals that, at the overall DGI level, all dimensions converge to a single factor explaining the majority of variance (75.2%), with an Eigenvalue of 4.62 (Figure C.2). The results confirm the validity of the DGI construct.

Figure C.2. PCA Scree plot and cumulative variance



Source: Authors' elaboration.

Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity analysis evaluates how robust the DGI scores are to changes in the weights assigned to each dimension. Using Monte Carlo simulations with 10,000 weight combinations, the 5th and 95th percentiles of possible scores for each country were calculated. Countries with larger intervals between these percentiles are more sensitive to weight changes.

The results from the sensitivity analyses show that, for most countries, total scores are not particularly sensitive to the choice of values assigned to the categories (Figure C.3). However, the total scores of Croatia, Peru and Türkiye appear to be more sensitive to the applied weightings. It is important to note that not all weights combinations used to create these intervals can be viewed as realistic outcomes (Arndt et al., 2015[18]).

One possible practical application of analysing the upper and lower bounds of these intervals is to assess how countries can be grouped together with a strong degree of confidence. The group of countries represented with blue diamonds on the left-hand side of Figure C.3 not only have composite scores above the average (indicated by the horizontal dotted line) but also scores above the average for 90% of random weight combinations (fifteen countries meet this criterion). Furthermore, twenty-one countries on the right-hand side of the figure, also marked with blue diamonds, score below the average for 90% of random combinations. These two groups of countries can therefore be considered to have indicator values which are significantly different from each other, regardless of the weighting scheme.

Figure C.3. Sensitivity Analysis of the DGI

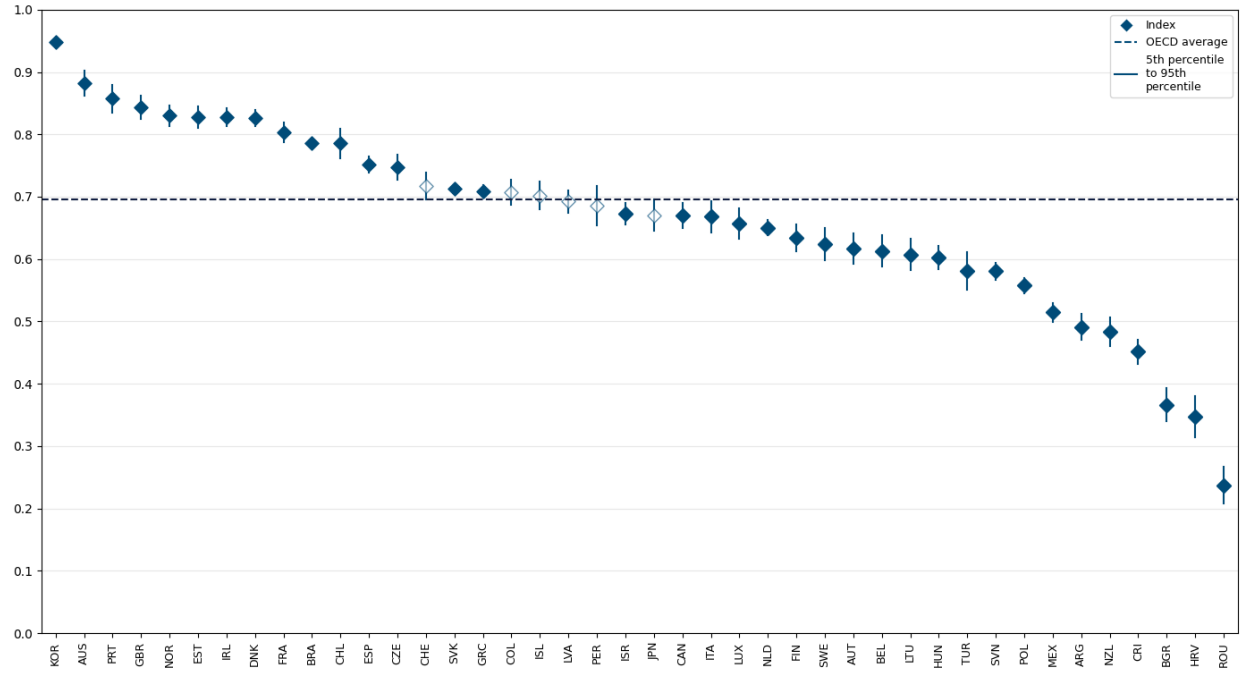


Figure presents the sensitivity of the Index to various weighting assumptions (results from the Monte Carlo simulation where 10,000 different weights were assigned). Diamonds represent the indicator scores and vertical lines represent the 90% confidence intervals derived from the random weights analysis.
Source: Authors' elaboration.

Data collection and calculation of the OURdata Index

Data collection and validation

The methodology of the OECD OURdata Index was developed with the delegates of the Expert Group of Open Government Data and of the Working Party of Senior Digital Government Officials (E-Leaders), as well as approved by the OECD Public Governance Committee (Lafortune and Ubaldi, 2018[19]; OECD, 2020[20]). The *OECD Survey on Open Government Data 6.0* serves as the data collection instrument of the 2025 OURdata Index. The Survey collected evidence from the central/federal level of government, covering all ministries and agencies, spanning the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2024. Survey respondents comprised government officials responsible for data or open government policies of 35 OECD member countries and 6 accession countries. Data collection for the Survey ran in the first half of 2025. Data from for Denmark, Hungary, and the United States is not available as these countries did not complete the survey. A glossary of terms was sent to respondents to provide guidance on specific terminology.

While the overall methodological approach used to calculate the OURdata Index remains the same as in its first versions (Lafortune and Ubaldi, 2018[19]), several variables and parameters within sub-pillars have been modified prior to the 2023 edition of the survey (OECD, 2024[4]). For this reason, a comparison can only be provided with the 2023 results, and scores from earlier editions cannot be compared.

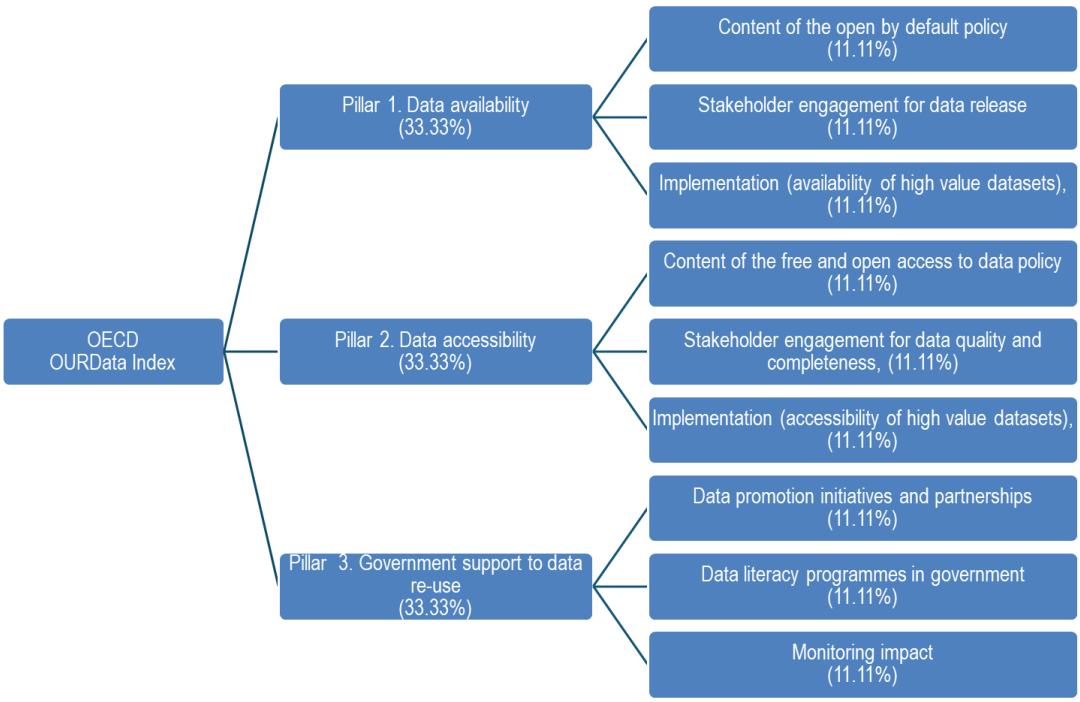
Once the period of data collection was completed, country responses underwent a detailed data validation process designed to ensure the highest standards in data quality and accuracy. Country responses were reviewed to ensure internal consistency and to verify systematically that responses and supporting

evidence corresponded to the respective question. A second round of data validation was conducted to ensure transversal consistency across survey sections and themes. For non-validated answers, countries were asked to provide clarification and further evidence, if applicable. The OECD Secretariat assessed the updated responses and evidence, validating or amending the responses with the underlying rationale and explanation. After this final round, each country officially approved their final responses for calculation and preparation of the results.

Weighting and aggregation

The OURdata composite score, which represents the overall open government data performance, is the unweighted average of the scores of all three pillars, which ranges from 0 to 1. Each pillar score is calculated as an unweighted average of all corresponding sub-pillars. The score for each sub-pillar is calculated by averaging the corresponding parameter and variable scores. The relative weight of each variable and parameter is determined by the number of variables and parameters within a sub-pillar. Figure C.4 presents a detailed description of the parameters, variables and scores feeding into each sub- pillar of the OURdata Index, and the implicit weight of each variable and parameter because of the number of parameters/variables included. Further details are available in the methodological annex of the 2023 OURdata Index (OECD, 2023[6]).

Figure C.4. OECD Open Useful and Reusable Data Index: Pillars, sub-pillars, parameters and their corresponding weights



Source: OECD

Statistical validation

Several statistical tests have been implemented to test the robustness and validity of the OURdata Index methodology. Similar to previous editions, these tests aim to demonstrate how reliable the OURdata Index is in measuring one underlying, unobservable concept (*open government data maturity*), as well as the validity of the choice of individual parameters and variables.

Correlation analysis

All 3 pillars are strongly correlated with the overall index (0.8), which validates the constructs of the measurement framework. As shown in Table C.3, the pillars also show high positive correlations among themselves (≥ 0.6), suggesting that they measure the same underlying concept and serve as valid parameters for the Index.

Table C.3. Correlation between OURdata Index pillars

	Pillar 1	Pillar 2	Pillar 3	OURData Index
Pillar 1	1.0			
Pillar 2	0.6	1.0		
Pillar 3	0.8	0.6	1.0	
OURData Index	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0

Note: The table shows the correlation among pillars. All values are above 0.6, showing positive correlation.
Source: Authors' elaboration.

Cronbach's Alpha

At the question level, results for the Cronbach's Alpha test indicate that all pillars show a coefficient above 0.8. This result indicates that the variables are measuring the same underlying construct (see Table C.4).

Table C.4. Cronbach's Alfa results at the question level

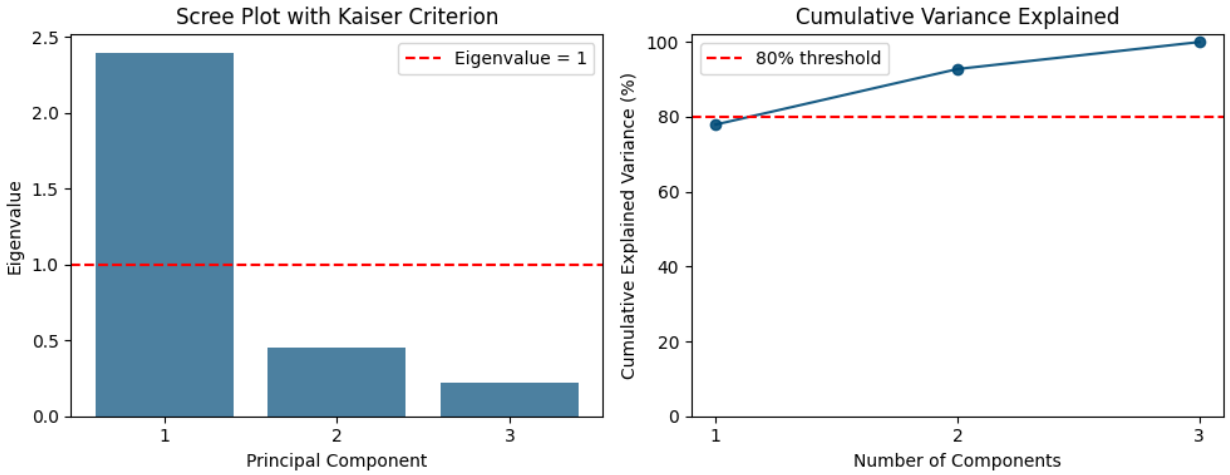
	# of items	Cronbach's Alpha	Interpretation
Data availability	110	0.96	$\alpha \geq 0.9$ Excellent
Data accessibility	13	0.86	$0.8 \leq \alpha < 0.9$ Good
Government support to data re-use	23	0.91	$\alpha \geq 0.9$ Excellent

Note: Table presents the Cronbach's Alpha results at the question level, showing results equal or above 0.8.
Source: Authors' elaboration.

Principal component analysis (PCA)

PCA verification of the construct framework reveals that, at the overall OURData level, all pillars converge to a single factor explaining the majority of variance (77.9%), with an Eigenvalue of 2.4 (Figure C.5). The results confirm the validity of the OURdata construct.

Figure C.5. PCA Scree plot and cumulative variance



Source: Authors' elaboration.

Sensitivity Analysis

Using Monte Carlo simulations with 10,000 weight combinations, the 5th and 95th percentiles of possible scores for each country were calculated. Countries with larger intervals between these percentiles are more sensitive to weight changes.

The results show that, for most countries, total scores are not particularly sensitive to the choice of values assigned to the categories (Figure C.6). However, the total scores of the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Sweden appear to be more sensitive to the applied weightings.

Similar to the DGI statistical validation, an analysis of how countries can be grouped together with a strong degree of confidence was conducted. The group of countries with blue diamonds on the left-hand have a composite score above the average (horizontal dotted line) and have scores above the average for 90% of random combinations (sixteen evaluated countries meet this criterion). Furthermore, sixteen countries on the right-hand side of the figure score below the average for 90% of random combinations. These two groups of countries can therefore be said to have indicator values which are significantly different from each other independent of the weighting scheme.

Figure C.6. Sensitivity Analysis of the OURData Index

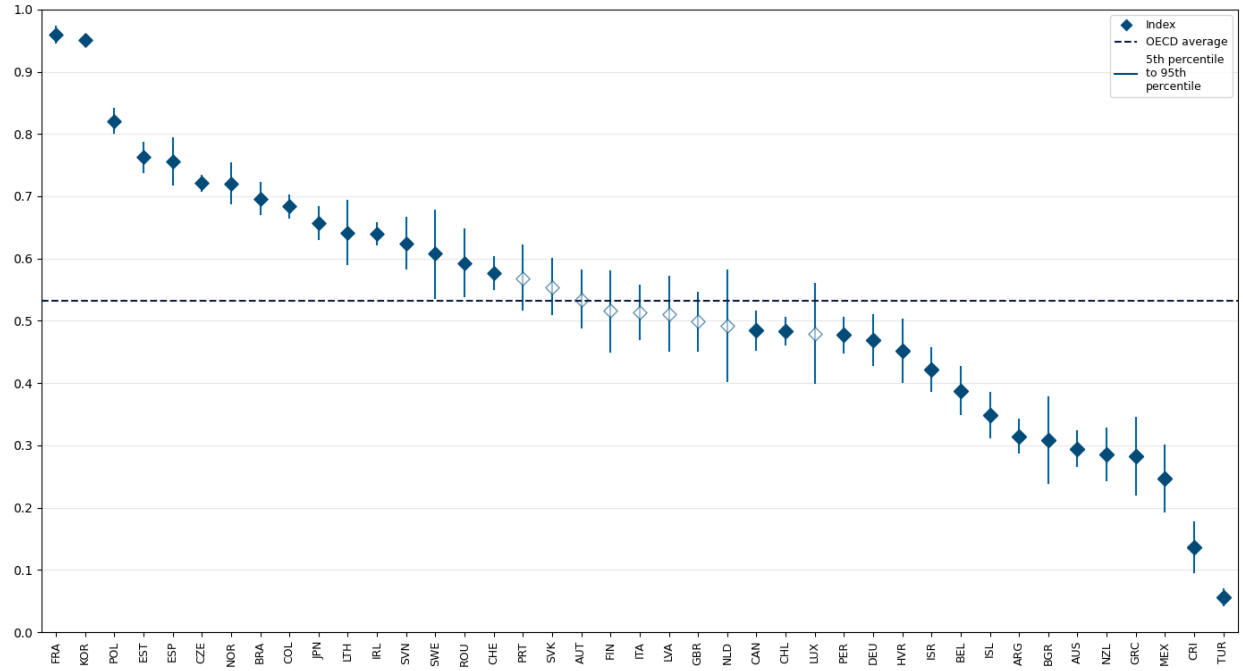


Figure presents the sensitivity of the Index to various weighting assumptions (results from the Monte Carlo simulation where 10,000 different weights were assigned). Diamonds represent the indicator scores and vertical lines represent the 90% confidence intervals derived from the random weights analysis.
Source: Authors' elaboration.