Summary of Results

The Open Data Inventory (ODIN) measures how complete a country's statistical offerings are and whether their data meet international standards of openness. **United Kingdom ranks 65th in the Open Data Inventory 2020 with an overall score of 58.** The overall score is a combination of a data coverage subscore of 53 and a data openness subscore of 62.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category Scores</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
<th>Openness</th>
<th>Overall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population &amp; vital statistics</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education facilities</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education outcomes</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health facilities</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health outcomes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive health</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food security &amp; nutrition</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender statistics</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime &amp; justice</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty &amp; income</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Statistics subscore</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National accounts</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price indexes</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government finance</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money &amp; banking</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International trade</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of payments</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Statistics subscore</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Categories</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Last updated: July 21, 2021

Country Updates

No updates yet.

Want to submit an update or propose a correction? [Contact us](#)
Coverage

The Open Data Inventory (ODIN) assesses coverage based on five coverage elements described below. Each category receives a coverage score based on the amount of data available in that category. Average scores across all categories are shown in the chart below.

In general, coverage scores are based on the availability of indicators and disaggregations published, how many observations are available over the last 10 years, and if national and subnational data exist.

Coverage Element Scores, 2020

Understanding the Scores

Coverage scores are based on five coverage elements.* Overall coverage scores are an average of all criteria.

Score 100
Data in this category fulfill all ODIN coverage/openness criteria.

Scores 81-99
Data in this category fulfill most ODIN coverage/openness criteria.

Scores 61-80
Data in this category fulfill many ODIN coverage/openness criteria, but some important gaps remain.

Scores 41-60
Data in this category fulfill some ODIN coverage/openness criteria, but many important gaps remain.

Scores 21-40
Data in this category fulfill some ODIN coverage/openness criteria, but many important gaps remain.

Scores 1-20
Data in this category fulfill few ODIN coverage/openness criteria, and there are significant gaps.

Score 0
Not enough data were published to meet the minimum threshold to receive a score.

*Some categories are only scored on 3 or 4 coverage criteria. View the coverage tab for more information.

Indicators Not Published
Indicators are considered not published when no qualifying and disaggregated data are found. Not all indicators are required for full credit in every category.

Number of Categories That Score 0
Categories that score 0 do not publish the minimum amount of data to receive a score. For most categories, the minimum amount of data is one indicator. There are 22 categories.

Indicators Lacking Sex Disaggregation
Sex-disaggregated data are important to reflect the realities of men and women in various policy areas and narrow gender inequalities.
Openness

The Open Data Inventory (ODIN) assesses openness based on five coverage elements described below. Each category receives a coverage score based on the amount of data available in that category. Average scores across all categories are shown in the chart below.

In general, openness scores are based on the format and licensing of the datasets, the comprehensiveness of metadata, and what download options exist.

Data License/Terms of Use

The licensing or terms of use that govern the use and reuse of data assessed in ODIN are classified as Open, Some Restrictions, Not Open or Not Available (if no license is found). Below is licensing information for data from the national statistics office on their website and most prominent data portal, if applicable.

- **NSO Website**
  - Office of National Statistics: Open
- **NSO Data Portal**
  - Nomis: Open

Openness Element Scores, 2020

Understanding the Scores

Openness scores are based on five openness elements. Overall openness scores are an average of all criteria.

- **Score 100**
  - Data in this category fulfill all ODIN coverage/openness criteria.
- **Scores 81-99**
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- **Score 0**
  - Not enough data were published to meet the minimum threshold to receive a score.

*Some categories are only scored on 3 or 4 coverage criteria. View the coverage tab for more information.*
Country Context

To understand a country’s commitment to open data, it is important to look at ODIN scores in context. The information below includes assessments of the country’s statistical capacity, links to relevant laws, and comparative measures of the country’s performance on other measures of data coverage, openness, and government transparency.

Statistical Capacity Indicators

The World Bank’s Statistical Capacity Indicator is a composite score assessing the capacity of a country’s statistical system. It is based on a diagnostic framework assessing the following areas: methodology; data sources; and periodicity and timeliness. For more information, click the scores below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall Score</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodology Subscore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Data Subscore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodicity Subscore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scores are only available for low- to middle-income countries.

Legal Framework

To be sustainable, open data initiatives must be supported by a strong legal framework. Below are some of the more common national laws that should work in coordination with open data policies and data licenses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Law</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statistical Law</td>
<td>Statistics of Trade Act 1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right to Information Law</td>
<td>Freedom of Information Act [link]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Law</td>
<td>Copyright (Visually Impaired Persons) Act 2002 [link]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Commitments

National Data Strategy

National data strategies or National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) provide a country with a strategy for developing statistical capacity across the entire national statistical system (NSS). It presents the statistics office’s priorities for the next 5-10 years.

United Kingdom does not have a national data strategy.

IMF Standards for Data Dissemination

Data dissemination standards enhance the availability of timely and comprehensive statistics, which contributes to sound macroeconomic policies and the efficient functioning of financial markets.

United Kingdom is a SDDS Subscriber

Open Data Charter (ODC)

The ODC is a collaboration between over 100 governments and organisations working to open up data based on a shared set of seven principles.

United Kingdom is an adopter of the charter.

Open Government Partnership (OGP)

OGP is a multilateral initiative that aims to secure concrete commitments from national and subnational governments to promote open government, empower citizens, fight corruption, and harness new technologies to strengthen governance.

United Kingdom has been a member since 2011.
Index Comparison

All scores have been converted to a 100 point scale.