

# Open Data

# Inventory 2020/21

## Methodology Guide

Last Updated December 2, 2020

# INTRODUCTION

The Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2020/21 assesses the coverage and openness of statistics produced by national statistical systems as published on the official website of the national statistical office (NSO). Coverage refers to the availability of important statistical indicators in 22 categories of social, economic, and environmental statistics.

The purpose of ODIN is to provide an objective and reproducible measure of the public availability of national statistics, and their adherence to open data standards. ODIN evaluates openness on a spectrum, measuring the degree of openness rather than classifying datasets as open or closed.

Each data category is assessed on five elements of coverage and five elements of openness. Aggregate scores are computed across the categories and elements. The overall ODIN score is an index of how complete and open an NSO's data offerings are.

The terms "data," "statistics," and "indicators" are used interchangeably in this document. They all refer to numerical measures of some characteristic of people, the economy, or the natural or built environment. The agencies that produce these indicators under governmental authority are described collectively as the "national statistical system" or "NSS," and the lead agency is referred to as the "national statistical office" or "NSO."

This guide is intended to be used to understand:

- The ODIN research process
- The 22 ODIN data categories and 65 statistical indicators included in the assessment
- How coverage and openness are defined
- The scoring process

# FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

## **What is the Open Data Inventory (ODIN)?**

The Open Data Inventory (ODIN) is an evaluation of the coverage and openness of data provided on the websites maintained by national statistical offices (NSOs) and any official government website that is accessible from the NSO site. The overall ODIN score is an indicator of how complete and open an NSO's data offerings are. The summary scores for social, economic, and environmental statistics and summary scores for coverage and openness provide a picture of the national statistical systems' strengths and weaknesses.

## **What is ODIN's purpose?**

ODIN helps identify critical gaps, promote open data policies, improve data access, and encourages dialogue between NSOs and data users. NSOs and their development partners can use ODIN as part of a strategic planning process and as a measuring rod for the development of the statistical system.

ODIN provides valuable information to data users across the government, the private sector, and the public about the availability of important statistical series. In addition to the ratings of coverage and openness in over twenty topical categories, ODIN assessments record the online location of key indicators in each category, permitting quick access to over 50 indicators.

## **Why assess national statistical offices?**

ODIN assessments begin with the websites maintained by national statistical offices because, in most countries, the NSO is the lead agency of the national statistical system, coordinating its work with other governmental bodies that produce official statistics. If an official national data source can be accessed from the NSO's website, it is included in the ODIN assessment. NSOs, as producers and caretakers of official statistics, have a special obligation to maximize their public benefit.

NSOs can and should be the leading advocates for and providers of high quality, official statistics to government, the public, the private sector, and the international community.

## **How are open data defined?**

There is general agreement on the core meaning of open data. As summarized in the [Open Definition](#), version 2.1, "Knowledge is open if anyone is free to access, use, modify, and share it — subject, at most, to measures that preserve provenance and openness." This definition has been operationalized in the [International Open Data Charter](#). In practical terms, open data should be machine readable in non-proprietary formats, accompanied by descriptive metadata and export options that allow customization and bulk download, and should be free to be used and reused for any purpose without limitations other than acknowledgement of the original source. These requirements have been incorporated in the five elements of the ODIN openness assessment.

## **What data categories are included?**

ODIN assessments review published statistics in over twenty topical categories, grouped under social statistics, economic and financial statistics, and environmental statistics. In ODIN 2020/21, there are 22 categories. The default ODIN overall score weights the three groups equally. In each category, representative indicators were selected because they are frequently needed for public policies or private initiatives and

because they provide evidence of underlying statistical processes for which statistical offices are responsible. The data categories in ODIN 2020/21 are:

#### Social Statistics

1. Population and Vital Statistics
2. Education Facilities
3. Education Outcomes
4. Health Facilities
5. Health Outcomes
6. Reproductive Health
7. Food Security and Nutrition
8. Gender Statistics
9. Crime and Justice Statistics
10. Poverty and Income Statistics

#### Economic and Financial Statistics

11. National Accounts
12. Labor Statistics
13. Price Indexes
14. Government Finance
15. Money and Banking
16. International Trade
17. Balance of Payments

#### Environmental Statistics

18. Agriculture and Land Use
19. Resource Use
20. Energy
21. Pollution
22. Built Environment

More information about the indicators in each data category and how data categories were scored can be found on each of the category pages.

#### **What type of indicators are assessed in ODIN?**

ODIN indicators are meant to be representative of the types of data a national statistical system produces. Most indicators do not have strict definitions and related indicators can act as substitutes. The selection of indicators has been informed by many international agencies, as well as country practices and the Sustainable Development Goals. To see a list of each indicator, their definition, and accepted substitute indicators, please see [ANNEX I](#) and [ANNEX II](#).

#### **How many countries does ODIN 2020/21 cover?**

ODIN 2015 assessed 125 countries; ODIN 2016 assessed 173; ODIN 2017 assessed 180 countries; ODIN 2018/19 assessed 178 countries; and ODIN 2020/21 assessed 187 countries.

#### **When and how was ODIN 2020/21 conducted?**

The ODIN 2020/21 assessments were carried out between May 1 and August 15, 2020. To conduct these

assessments, Open Data Watch hired and trained a group of researchers skilled in various languages to complete the first round of assessments. Following the initial assessment, each country underwent two rounds of reviews. Data published after August 15, 2020 were not used in this assessment.

### **What is new in ODIN 2020/21?**

ODIN 2020/21 sees the addition of a new category, Food Security and Nutrition that includes three new indicators. A new indicator is included in the category Agriculture and Land Use and two new indicators are included in the category Built Environment.

### **Do NSOs participate in the ODIN research process?**

Open Data Watch invites all countries' NSOs to provide feedback on the datasets recorded in ODIN. Each NSO is contacted at least 3 times between March and May 2020 by email. If NSOs agree to participate, they are provided a spreadsheet with the datasets found by the ODIN team and given a month to provide feedback on those datasets. Their feedback is reviewed and incorporated into the final assessment.

### **What is the ODIN- Gender Data Index?**

ODIN assessments review 20 indicators in 8 statistical categories that require sex-disaggregated data or apply only to women. These 8 categories are included in the ODIN Gender Index along with two more categories whose data are not sex-disaggregated but have important consequences for women. These ten data categories are equally weighted in the ODIN gender index:

Sex-disaggregated

1. Population and vital statistics
2. Education outcomes
3. Health outcomes
4. Reproductive health
5. Food security and nutrition
6. Gender statistics
7. Crime statistics
8. Labor statistics

Not sex-disaggregated

9. Poverty statistics
10. Built environment

Users can construct similar measures by downloading data from the ODIN website.

# RESEARCH PROCESS

The following is outline of the research process:

**Stage One:** Initial Assessment

**Stage Two:** First Round Internal Review

**Stage Three:** NSO Review

**Stage Four:** Incorporation of NSO Feedback

**Stage Five:** Second Round Internal Review

**Stage Six:** Final Consistency Checks

## Stage One: Initial Assessment

**Time Frame:** May 1- August 15, 2020

**Conducted By:** ODIN Assessors: a team of 8-10 trained individuals with a background in development data and fluency in a range of languages.

During this stage, assessors search the NSO website (and any official governments sites or portals that are one click away from the NSO website) for data on the 65 ODIN indicators. If a portal or website is not linked from the NSO website, it is not used in the assessment. ODIN is meant to measure the openness of the national statistical systems. Consequently, only sources owned and maintained by official government sources are used.

Assessors begin with the version of the website in the native language and cross reference it with the English version, if applicable, for any additional data. In addition, data are not used if they are only available behind a paywall, require registration or downloading specialized software whose only purpose is to view data on a specific site.

Assessors record data via an online platform designed specifically for ODIN called the Assessment Input Module (AIM). Data recorded in ODIN must be available at the national level. In addition, indicators must be published with at least one of the required disaggregations, if applicable, to be considered in ODIN. Assessors do not record every dataset that is published for every indicator, but rather the fewest number of datasets needed to maximize coverage scores. Assessors also compare this information with the data found in the previous ODIN assessment to confirm their findings.

Assessors then assign 10 scores to each category based on the five coverage and five openness criteria. For more information, see the section [SCORING](#).

## Stage Two: First Round Internal Review

**Time Frame:** May 15- September 30, 2020

**Conducted By:** ODIN Reviewers: a team of ODW staff and external consultants with at least 1 year experience completing ODIN assessments and fluency in a range of languages.

During this stage, reviewers meticulously review all the information provided by assessors for each indicator in stage one. They download and view all recorded datasets to confirm that the data meets ODIN criteria and review scores and adjust as necessary.

### **Stage Three: NSO Review**

**Time Frame:** June 1- September 30, 2020

**Conducted By:** NSO representatives from each country

Between March and early April, NSOs are contacted at least three times by email inviting them to sign up to participate in the NSO Review process. If they do so, they are sent results from their assessment (excluding scores). NSOs are then given one month to provide feedback on their assessment, including comments on datasets used, and are able to suggest new datasets, sources, or provide other information relevant to the assessment. However, NSOs will not receive additional credit for any datasets published after August 15th.

### **Stage Four: Incorporation of NSO Feedback**

**Time Frame:** July 1- October 1, 2020

**Conducted By:** ODIN Reviewers

For NSOs that participated in the NSO review process, their feedback is then reviewed and taken into consideration during this stage. Any adjustments to the assessment that result from the feedback received are completed.

### **Stage Five: Second Round Internal Review**

**Time Frame:** July 15- October 15, 2020

**Conducted By:** ODIN Reviewers

During this stage, a final review is conducted that primarily focuses on scores. Each country's scores will be reviewed for accuracy and adherence to the ODIN methodology.

### **Stage Six: Final Consistency Checks**

**Time Frame:** September 1- October 30, 2020

**Conducted By:** ODIN Reviewers

During this stage, a final review is conducted to ensure any new methodology changes have been implemented uniformly across countries. After this stage, scores are considered finalized.

# SOCIAL STATISTICS

## Population and Vital Statistics

Below is a list of the three representative indicators ODIN assesses in this category. Multiple datasets can be recorded for each indicator, so long as at least one dataset for the indicator shows national level data. All datasets must have at least one of the categorical disaggregations shown in the table below. Datasets are also given scores for the amount of data available at the geographic levels shown in the “Geographic Disaggregation” column.

In many cases, multiple related indicators can be used in substitute for ODIN indicators. You can see a full list of the ODIN indicators, their definitions, disaggregation definitions, and any accepted indicator substitutions in [ANNEX I](#) and [ANNEX II](#) or by clicking the name of the indicator in the table below.

Data Category	Representative Indicators	Categorical Disaggregation	Geographic Disaggregation
Population & vital statistics	<a href="#">(1.1) Population data</a>	sex; marital status; 5-year age groups	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> , <a href="#">Second administrative level</a>
	<a href="#">(1.2) Birth rate</a>	sex; marital status	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> , <a href="#">Second administrative level</a>
	<a href="#">(1.3) Death rate</a>	sex	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> , <a href="#">Second administrative level</a>

### Scoring Criteria for Coverage Element 1

**Coverage scores for this category are based on 5 coverage elements:**

- 1) The number of indicators published and their disaggregations
- 2) How much data are available between 2010-2019
- 3) How much data are available between 2015- 2019
- 4) How much data are available at the first administrative level
- 5) How much data are available at the second administrative level

The criteria below pertain to the first element. Other coverage elements cannot score higher than the first element.

**To receive full credit:** Must have all indicators disaggregated by sex and (1.1) by 5-year age groups.

**To receive half credit:** Must have (1.1) with two disaggregations or (1.2) and (1.3) with one disaggregation each.

*Note: Coverage element 1 scores are based on national level data only*



## Methodological Changes

- The indicator name has changed from *(1.1) Population by 5-year age groups* to *(1.1) Population data*.
- The Disaggregation *5-year age groups* has now been added for indicator 1.1.
- The scoring criteria to receive 1 point for coverage element 1 changed from *Must have all indicators disaggregated by sex* to *Must have all indicators disaggregated by sex and (1.1) by 5-year age groups*.
- The scoring criteria to receive .5 points for coverage element 1 changed from *Must have at (1.1) with one disaggregation, or (1.2) and (1.3) with one disaggregation each* to *Must have (1.1) with two disaggregations or (1.2) and (1.3) with one disaggregation each*.

## SDG Substitute Indicators

There are no substitute SDG indicators.

## Indicator Examples

- Population data by five-year age groups and by sex and 5-year age groups: Saint Lucia, [Table 2.3, Revised Estimated Mid-Year Population by Sex and Five Year Age Groups](#), page 18-19.
- Birth rate by sex: Saint Lucia, [Table 2.4, Population Estimates, Births, Deaths, Marriages and Divorce](#), page 21
- Death rate by sex: Saint Lucia, [Table 2.4, Population Estimates, Births, Deaths, Marriages and Divorce](#), page 21

## Education Facilities

Below is a list of the three representative indicators ODIN assesses in this category. Multiple datasets can be recorded for each indicator, so long as at least one dataset for the indicator shows national level data. All datasets must have at least one of the categorical disaggregations shown in the table below. Datasets are also given scores for the amount of data available at the geographic levels shown in the “Geographic Disaggregation” column.

In many cases, multiple related indicators can be used in substitute for ODIN indicators. You can see a full list of the ODIN indicators, their definitions, disaggregation definitions, and any accepted indicator substitutions in [ANNEX I](#) and [ANNEX II](#) or by clicking the name of the indicator in the table below.

Data Category	Representative Indicators	Categorical Disaggregation	Geographic Disaggregation
Education facilities	(2.1) Number of schools or classrooms	school stage; school type	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> , <a href="#">Second administrative level</a>
	(2.2) Number of teaching staff	school stage; school type	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> , <a href="#">Second administrative level</a>
	(2.3) Education expenditures	school stage; expenditure categories	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> defined leniently and does not need categorical disaggregation, <a href="#">Small Countries</a> exempt from first administrative level disaggregation

### Scoring Criteria for Coverage Element 1

**Coverage scores for this category are based on 5 coverage elements:**

- 1) The number of indicators published and their disaggregations
- 2) How much data are available between 2010-2019
- 3) How much data are available between 2015- 2019
- 4) How much data are available at the first administrative level
- 5) How much data are available at the second administrative level

The criteria below pertain to the first element. Other coverage elements cannot score higher than the first element.

**To receive full credit:** Must have all indicators disaggregated as follows: (2.1) and (2.2) with two disaggregations each and (2.3) with one disaggregation.

**To receive half credit:** Must have one indicator with two disaggregations or two indicators with one disaggregation each.

*Note: Coverage element 1 scores are based on national level data only*

### Methodological Changes

- The indicator name has changed from *(2.3) Education budget data* To *(2.3) Education expenditures*
- The disaggregation *functional categories* has been renamed to *expenditure categories*.

### SDG Substitute Indicators

The following indicators can be used to substitute ODIN indicators:

#### **(2.2) Number of teaching staff by school stage can be substituted with:**

4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country

### Indicator Examples

- Number of schools by school stage, Pakistan, [Table 6.1 Educational Institutions by Type, Level and Sex, page 126](#)
- Number of teaching staff by school stage, Pakistan, [Table 6.2 Teachers in Educational Institutions by Type, Level and Sex, page 127](#)
- Education expenditures by school stage, Pakistan, [Table 18.2 Expenditure Met from Federal Government, p. 359](#)

## Education Outcomes

Below is a list of the three representative indicators ODIN assesses in this category. Multiple datasets can be recorded for each indicator, so long as at least one dataset for the indicator shows national level data. All datasets must have at least one of the categorical disaggregations shown in the table below. Datasets are also given scores for the amount of data available at the geographic levels shown in the “Geographic Disaggregation” column.

In many cases, multiple related indicators can be used in substitute for ODIN indicators. You can see a full list of the ODIN indicators, their definitions, disaggregation definitions, and any accepted indicator substitutions in [ANNEX I](#) and [ANNEX II](#) or by clicking the name of the indicator in the table below.

Data Category	Representative Indicators	Categorical Disaggregation	Geographic Disaggregation
Education outcomes	<a href="#">(3.1) Enrollment rate</a>	sex; age; school stage; school type	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> , <a href="#">Second administrative level</a>
	<a href="#">(3.2) Completion or graduation rate</a>	sex; age; school stage; school type	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> , <a href="#">Second administrative level</a>
	<a href="#">(3.3) Competency exam results</a>	sex; age; school stage	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> , <a href="#">Second administrative level</a>

### Scoring Criteria for Coverage Element 1

**Coverage scores for this category are based on 5 coverage elements:**

- 1) The number of indicators published and their disaggregations
- 2) How much data are available between 2010-2019
- 3) How much data are available between 2015- 2019
- 4) How much data are available at the first administrative level
- 5) How much data are available at the second administrative level

The criteria below pertain to the first element. Other coverage elements cannot score higher than the first element.

**To receive full credit:** Must have all indicators disaggregated as follows: (3.1) and (3.2) disaggregated by sex and one other disaggregation and (3.3) with one disaggregation.

**To receive half credit:** Must have one indicator with two disaggregations or two indicators with one disaggregation each.

*Note: Coverage element 1 scores are based on national level data only*

## Methodological Changes

- For Indicator *(3.3) Competency exam results*, the disaggregations *age and school stage* have been added.
- The scoring criteria to receive 1 point for coverage element 1 changed from *Must have (3.1) and (3.2) by sex and one other disaggregation, and (3.3) by sex* to *(3.1) and (3.2) with two disaggregations each and (3.3) with one disaggregation*.
- The scoring criteria to receive .5 points for coverage element 1 changed from *Must have (3.1) or (3.2) with two disaggregations, or (3.3) disaggregated by sex* to *Must have one indicator with two disaggregations or two indicators with one disaggregation each*.

### SDG Substitute Indicators

The following indicators can be used to substitute ODIN indicators:

#### **(3.2) Completion or graduation rate by school stage can be substituted with:**

4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education) as long as one figure is provided for each school stage

#### **(3.3) Competency exam results by school stage and sex can be substituted with:**

4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

#### **(3.3) Competency exam results by age and sex can be substituted with:**

4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

### Indicator Examples

- Number of schools or classrooms by sex and school stage, Canada: [Number of students in regular programs for youth, public elementary and secondary schools, by grade and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual \(Number\), 1997/1998 to 2014/2015](#)
- Enrollment rate, by age, sex, school stage, Denmark: [Educational activity by status, region, sex, education, age and time, 2009-2019](#)
- Completion or graduation rate by sex and age, Canada: [Number of graduates from regular programs for youth, public schools, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual \(Number\), 2002/2003 to 2014/2015](#)
- Competency exam results, by sex, Canada: [PCAP 2016, Table B. 10, B.11, B.12, B.15, B. 18, B.21, B.24, pg. 170-180](#)

## Health Facilities

Below is a list of the three representative indicators ODIN assesses in this category. Multiple datasets can be recorded for each indicator, so long as at least one dataset for the indicator shows national level data. All datasets must have at least one of the categorical disaggregations shown in the table below. Datasets are also given scores for the amount of data available at the geographic levels shown in the “Geographic Disaggregation” column.

In many cases, multiple related indicators can be used in substitute for ODIN indicators. You can see a full list of the ODIN indicators, their definitions, disaggregation definitions, and any accepted indicator substitutions in [ANNEX I](#) and [ANNEX II](#) or by clicking the name of the indicator in the table below.

Data Category	Representative Indicators	Categorical Disaggregation	Geographic Disaggregation
Health facilities	<a href="#">(4.1) Number of health facilities</a>	facility type	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> , <a href="#">Second administrative level</a>
	<a href="#">(4.2) Number of beds or data on health care staff</a>	facility type; department type; staff type	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> , <a href="#">Second administrative level</a>
	<a href="#">(4.3) Health expenditures</a>	expenditure categories	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> defined leniently and does not need categorical disaggregation, <a href="#">Small Countries</a> exempt from first administrative level disaggregation

### Scoring Criteria for Coverage Element 1

**Coverage scores for this category are based on 5 coverage elements:**

- 1) The number of indicators published and their disaggregations
- 2) How much data are available between 2010-2019
- 3) How much data are available between 2015- 2019
- 4) How much data are available at the first administrative level
- 5) How much data are available at the second administrative level

The criteria below pertain to the first element. Other coverage elements cannot score higher than the first element.

**To receive full credit:** Must have all indicators with one disaggregation each.

**To receive half credit:** Must have one indicator with one disaggregation

*Note: Coverage element 1 scores are based on national level data only*

## Methodological Changes

- The indicator name has changed from *(4.3) Health budget data* to *(4.3) Health expenditures*.
- The disaggregation *functional categories* has been renamed *expenditure categories*.
- The scoring criteria to receive 1 point for coverage element 1 changed from *Must have two indicators with one disaggregation each* to *Must have all indicators with one disaggregation each*.

## SDG Substitute Indicators

The following indicators can be used to substitute ODIN indicators:

### **(4.1) Number of health facilities by facility type can be substituted with:**

3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis

### **(4.2) Number of beds or data on health care staff by staff type can be substituted with:**

3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

## Indicator Examples

- Number of health facilities, by facility type, Hong Kong: [Table 13.21 Medical institutions with hospital beds by area and type of institution](#), page 393
- Number of beds or data on health care staff, by facility type and staff type, Hong Kong: [Table 13.20 Number of registered healthcare professionals](#), page 391
- Health expenditures, by expenditure categories, Hong Kong: [Table 13.22 Expenditure of Department of Health and Hospital Authority](#), page 395

## Health Outcomes

Below is a list of the two representative indicators ODIN assesses in this category. Multiple datasets can be recorded for each indicator, so long as at least one dataset for the indicator shows national level data. All datasets must have at least one of the categorical disaggregations shown in the table below. Datasets are also given scores for the amount of data available at the geographic levels shown in the “Geographic Disaggregation” column.

In many cases, multiple related indicators can be used in substitute for ODIN indicators. You can see a full list of the ODIN indicators, their definitions, disaggregation definitions, and any accepted indicator substitutions in [ANNEX I](#) and [ANNEX II](#) or by clicking the name of the indicator in the table below.

Data Category	Representative Indicators	Categorical Disaggregation	Geographic Disaggregation
Health outcomes	<a href="#">(5.1) Immunization rate</a>	age; sex	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> , <a href="#">Second administrative level</a>
	<a href="#">(5.2) Diseases prevalence</a>	age; sex; disease type	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> , <a href="#">Second administrative level</a>

### Scoring Criteria for Coverage Element 1

**Coverage scores for this category are based on 5 coverage elements:**

- 1) The number of indicators published and their disaggregations
- 2) How much data are available between 2010-2019
- 3) How much data are available between 2015- 2019
- 4) How much data are available at the first administrative level
- 5) How much data are available at the second administrative level

The criteria below pertain to the first element. Other coverage elements cannot score higher than the first element.

**To receive full credit:** Must have all indicators by sex and (5.2) also by disease type.

**To receive half credit:** Must have one indicator with one disaggregation.

*Note: Coverage element 1 scores are based on national level data only*

### Methodological Changes

- The indicator [\(5.3\) Stunting, wasting, or obesity rate](#) has been removed from the category and added as three separate indicators to the [Food Security and Nutrition](#) category.

### SDG Substitute Indicators



The following indicators can be used to substitute ODIN indicators:

**For (5.1) immunization rate by sex or age can be substituted with:**

3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme

**For (5.2) Diseases prevalence/incidence by sex or age can be substituted with:**

3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

### Indicator Examples

- Immunization rate, by age and sex, Vanuatu: [Table 10.3, Vaccinations by background characteristics](#), page 133
- Diseases prevalence, by age, sex, and disease type, Vanuatu: [Table 13.10 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections and their symptoms](#), page 198

## Reproductive Health

Below is a list of the six representative indicators ODIN assesses in this category. Only five are required for full credit. Multiple datasets can be recorded for each indicator, so long as at least one dataset for the indicator shows national level data. All datasets must have at least one of the categorical disaggregations shown in the table below. Datasets are also given scores for the amount of data available at the geographic levels shown in the “Geographic Disaggregation” column.

In many cases, multiple related indicators can be used in substitute for ODIN indicators. You can see a full list of the ODIN indicators, their definitions, disaggregation definitions, and any accepted indicator substitutions in [ANNEX I](#) and [ANNEX II](#) or by clicking the name of the indicator in the table below.

Data Category	Representative Indicators	Categorical Disaggregation	Geographic Disaggregation
Reproductive health	<a href="#">(6.1) Maternal mortality rate</a>	none	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> defined leniently and does not need categorical disaggregation, <a href="#">Small Countries</a> exempt from first administrative level disaggregation
	<a href="#">(6.2) Infant mortality rate or neonatal mortality rate</a>	sex	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> defined leniently and does not need categorical disaggregation, <a href="#">Small Countries</a> exempt from first administrative level disaggregation
	<a href="#">(6.3) Under-5 mortality rate</a>	sex	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> , <a href="#">Second administrative level</a>
	<a href="#">(6.4) Fertility rate</a>	none	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> , <a href="#">Second administrative level</a>
	<a href="#">(6.5) Contraceptive prevalence rate</a>	none	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> , <a href="#">Second administrative level</a>
	<a href="#">(6.6) Adolescent birth rate</a>	none	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> , <a href="#">Second administrative level</a>

### Scoring Criteria for Coverage Element 1

**Coverage scores for this category are based on 5 coverage elements:**

- 1) The number of indicators published and their disaggregations
- 2) How much data are available between 2010-2019
- 3) How much data are available between 2015- 2019
- 4) How much data are available at the first administrative level

5) How much data are available at the second administrative level

The criteria below pertain to the first element. Other coverage elements cannot score higher than the first element.

**To receive full credit:** Must have five indicators with one disaggregation each.

**To receive half credit:** Must have two indicators with one disaggregation each. One must be a mortality rate.

*Note: Coverage element 1 scores are based on national level data only*

## Methodological Changes

- For Indicator [\(6.5\) Contraceptive rate](#), data only on women who are married or in a union are accepted.

## SDG Substitute Indicators

The following indicators can be used to substitute ODIN indicators:

**For (6.1) Maternal mortality ratio/rate can be substituted with:**

3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio

**For (6.2) Infant mortality rate or neonatal mortality rate by sex can be substituted with:**

3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate by sex

**For (6.3) Under-5 mortality rate by sex can be substituted with:**

3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate by sex

**For (6.5) Contraceptive prevalence rate can be substituted with:**

3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

**For (6.6) Adolescent birth rate can be substituted with:**

3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

## Indicator Examples

- Maternal mortality rate, Tanzania: [Table 15.3 Maternal mortality](#), p. 265
- Infant mortality rate or neonatal mortality rate, by sex, Tanzania: [Table 8.4 Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics](#), p. 123
- Under-5 mortality rate, by sex, Tanzania: [Table 8.4 Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics](#), p. 123
- Fertility rate, Tanzania: [Table 4.1 Current fertility](#), p. 55
- Contraceptive prevalence rate, Tanzania: [Table 5.3 Current use of contraception by background characteristics](#), p. 71
- Adolescent birth rate, Tanzania: [Table 4.1 Current fertility](#), p. 55



## Food Security and Nutrition

Below is a list of the five representative indicators ODIN assesses in this category. Only three are required for full credit. Multiple datasets can be recorded for each indicator, so long as at least one dataset for the indicator shows national level data. All datasets must have at least one of the categorical disaggregations shown in the table below. Datasets are also given scores for the amount of data available at the geographic levels shown in the “Geographic Disaggregation” column.

In many cases, multiple related indicators can be used in substitute for ODIN indicators. You can see a full list of the ODIN indicators, their definitions, disaggregation definitions, and any accepted indicator substitutions in [ANNEX I](#) and [ANNEX II](#) or by clicking the name of the indicator in the table below.

Data Category	Representative Indicators	Categorical Disaggregation	Geographic Disaggregation
Food security & nutrition	<a href="#">(7.1) Prevalence of undernourishment</a>	none	National level
	<a href="#">(7.2) Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity</a>	none	National level
	<a href="#">(7.3) Prevalence of obesity</a>	sex; age	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> defined leniently and does not need categorical disaggregation, <a href="#">Small Countries</a> exempt from first administrative level disaggregation
	<a href="#">(7.4) Prevalence of stunting</a>	sex; age	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> defined leniently and does not need categorical disaggregation, <a href="#">Small Countries</a> exempt from first administrative level disaggregation
	<a href="#">(7.5) Prevalence of wasting</a>	sex; age	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> defined leniently and does not need categorical disaggregation, <a href="#">Small Countries</a> exempt from first administrative level disaggregation

### Scoring Criteria for Coverage Element 1

**Coverage scores for this category are based on 5 coverage elements:**

- 1) The number of indicators published and their disaggregations
- 2) How much data are available between 2010-2019
- 3) How much data are available between 2015- 2019
- 4) How much data are available at the first administrative level

5) How much data are available at the second administrative level

The criteria below pertain to the first element. Other coverage elements cannot score higher than the first element.

**To receive full credit:** Must have three indicators with one disaggregation each.

**To receive half credit:** Must have one indicator with one disaggregation.

*Note: Coverage element 1 scores are based on national level data only*

## Methodological Changes

- This is a new category.
- Indicators 7.3-7.6 were previously in the category *Health Outcomes*.

## SDG Substitute Indicators

The following indicators can be used to substitute ODIN indicators:

**For (7.1) prevalence of undernourishment can be substituted with:**

2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment

**For (7.2) prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity can be substituted with:**

2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

**For (7.3) prevalence of obesity by age can be substituted with:**

2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height  $>+2$  or  $<-2$  standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

**For (7.4) prevalence of stunting by age can be substituted with:**

2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age  $<-2$  standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

**For (7.5) prevalence of wasting by age can be substituted with:**

2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height  $>+2$  or  $<-2$  standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

## Indicator Examples

- Prevalence of undernourishment, Costa Rica: [Tab 2.1.2 Porcentaje de población en subalimentación \(Percentage of population undernourished\) 2006-2017](#)
- Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity, Rwanda: [Table 6: Percentage and number of food insecure households by province and district](#), p. 31
- Prevalence of obesity, by sex and age, Vanuatu: [Table 11.1: Nutritional status of children](#), p. 148
- Prevalence of stunting, by sex and age, Vanuatu: [Table 11.1: Nutritional status of children](#), p. 148
- Prevalence of wasting, by sex and age, Vanuatu: [Table 11.1: Nutritional status of children](#), p. 148



## Gender Statistics

Below is a list of the three representative indicators ODIN assesses in this category. Multiple datasets can be recorded for each indicator, so long as at least one dataset for the indicator shows national level data. All datasets must have at least one of the categorical disaggregations shown in the table below. Datasets are also given scores for the amount of data available at the geographic levels shown in the “Geographic Disaggregation” column.

In many cases, multiple related indicators can be used in substitute for ODIN indicators. You can see a full list of the ODIN indicators, their definitions, disaggregation definitions, and any accepted indicator substitutions in [ANNEX I](#) and [ANNEX II](#) or by clicking the name of the indicator in the table below.

Data Category	Representative Indicators	Categorical Disaggregation	Geographic Disaggregation
Gender statistics	<a href="#">(8.1) Proportion of women who are victims of physical, sexual, or psychological violence</a>	age; disability status; relationship to perpetrator	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> , <a href="#">Second administrative level</a>
	<a href="#">(8.2) Proportion of women in government, management or senior positions</a>	none	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> defined leniently and does not need categorical disaggregation, <a href="#">Small Countries</a> exempt from first administrative level disaggregation
	<a href="#">(8.3) Data on child marriages</a>	none	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> , <a href="#">Second administrative level</a>

### Scoring Criteria for Coverage Element 1

**Coverage scores for this category are based on 5 coverage elements:**

- 1) The number of indicators published and their disaggregations
- 2) How much data are available between 2010-2019
- 3) How much data are available between 2015- 2019
- 4) How much data are available at the first administrative level
- 5) How much data are available at the second administrative level

The criteria below pertain to the first element. Other coverage elements cannot score higher than the first



element.

**To receive full credit:** Must have all indicators with one disaggregation each.

**To receive half credit:** Must have at one indicator with one disaggregation.

*Note: Coverage element 1 scores are based on national level data only*

## Methodological Changes

None

## SDG Substitute Indicators

The following indicators can be used to substitute ODIN indicators:

**For (8.1) Proportion of women who are victims of physical, sexual, or psychological violence by age and relationship to perpetrator can be substituted with any of the following:**

5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence.

**For (8.1) Proportion of women who are victims of physical, sexual, or psychological violence by age can be substituted with any of the following:**

16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation.

**For (8.1) Proportion of women who are victims of physical, sexual, or psychological violence by age, relationship to perpetrator, and disability status can be substituted with:**

11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months.

**For (8.2) Proportion of women in government or management/senior positions can be substituted with:**

5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

**For (8.3) Data on child marriages can be substituted with:**

5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

## Indicator Examples

- Proportion of women who are victims of physical, sexual, or psychological violence, by age, Uganda: [Tables 16.1.1-16.4.2](#), pp. 243-250
- Proportion of women in government, management or senior positions, Uganda: [Table 5.3: Distribution of Members of Parliament by sex](#), pp. 35-36
- Proportion of women in government, management or senior positions, Oman: [Gender statistics of women in government and senior management, 2010-2018](#)

- Data on child marriages, Uganda: [Table 4.3 Age at first marriage, p.78](#)
- Child marriages, by age, Finland: [Table 121m Newly married by age \(1-year\) and previous marital status, 2006-2018](#)

## Crime Statistics

Below is a list of the three representative indicators ODIN assesses in this category. Multiple datasets can be recorded for each indicator, so long as at least one dataset for the indicator shows national level data. All datasets must have at least one of the categorical disaggregations shown in the table below. Datasets are also given scores for the amount of data available at the geographic levels shown in the “Geographic Disaggregation” column.

In many cases, multiple related indicators can be used in substitute for ODIN indicators. You can see a full list of the ODIN indicators, their definitions, disaggregation definitions, and any accepted indicator substitutions in [ANNEX I](#) and [ANNEX II](#).

Data Category	Representative Indicators	Categorical Disaggregation	Geographic Disaggregation
Crime & justice	(9.1) Homicide rate	sex of victim; age of victim; sex of perpetrator; age of perpetrator; victim/perpetrator relationship	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> , <a href="#">Second administrative level</a>
	(9.2) Crime rate	crime type; sex of victim; age of victim; sex of perpetrator; age of perpetrator; victim/perpetrator relationship	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> , <a href="#">Second administrative level</a>
	(9.3) Data on prison population	age; sex; sentencing status	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> defined leniently and does not need categorical disaggregation, <a href="#">Small Countries</a> exempt from first administrative level disaggregation

### Scoring Criteria for Coverage Element 1

Coverage scores for this category are based on 5 coverage elements:

- 1) The number of indicators published and their disaggregations
- 2) How much data are available between 2010-2019
- 3) How much data are available between 2015- 2019
- 4) How much data are available at the first administrative level
- 5) How much data are available at the second administrative level

The criteria below pertain to the first element. Other coverage elements cannot score higher than the first element.

**To receive full credit:** Must have all three indicators with one disaggregation each or two indicators with two disaggregations each. (9.2) must be disaggregated by crime type.

**To receive half credit:** Must have one indicator with two disaggregations or two indicators with one disaggregation each.

*Note: Coverage element 1 scores are based on national level data only*

## Methodological Changes

- The indicator name has changed from [\(8.3\) Persons in prison or incarceration rate](#) to [\(9.3\) Data on prison population](#).

## SDG Substitute Indicators

The following indicators can be used to substitute ODIN indicators:

### For (9.1) Homicide rate/count by sex and age can be substituted with:

16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

### For (9.2) Crime rate/count by sex and age can be substituted with:

11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months, by sex or age

16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months, by sex or age

### For (9.3) Prison population/count by sex or age can be substituted with:

16.3.2 Unsensented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

## Indicator Examples

- Homicide rate, by sex of victim, Norway: [Table: 08638: Victims \(persons\) of offences reported, by type of principal offence and sex. Absolute figures, \(See murder\)](#)
- Crime rate, by sex of victim, Norway: [Table: 08638: Victims \(persons\) of offences reported, by type of principal offence and sex. Absolute figures](#)
- Data on prison population, by age, sex, and sentencing status, Norway: [Table: 10530: Prison population, by type of imprisonment, age and sex. Per 1 January. Absolute figures](#)



## Poverty and Income Statistics

Below is a list of the two representative indicators ODIN assesses in this category. Multiple datasets can be recorded for each indicator, so long as at least one dataset for the indicator shows national level data. All datasets must have at least one of the categorical disaggregations shown in the table below. Datasets are also given scores for the amount of data available at the geographic levels shown in the “Geographic Disaggregation” column.

In many cases, multiple related indicators can be used in substitute for ODIN indicators. You can see a full list of the ODIN indicators, their definitions, disaggregation definitions, and any accepted indicator substitutions in [ANNEX I](#) and [ANNEX II](#) or by clicking the name of the indicator in the table below.

Data Category	Representative Indicators	Categorical Disaggregation	Geographic Disaggregation
Poverty & income	(10.1) Poverty rate	none	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> , <a href="#">Second administrative level</a>
	(10.2) Distribution of income by deciles or Gini coefficient	none	National level

### Scoring Criteria for Coverage Element 1

**Coverage scores for this category are based on 5 coverage elements:**

- 1) The number of indicators published and their disaggregations
- 2) How much data are available between 2010-2019
- 3) How much data are available between 2015- 2019
- 4) How much data are available at the first administrative level
- 5) How much data are available at the second administrative level

The criteria below pertain to the first element. Other coverage elements cannot score higher than the first element.

**To receive full credit:** Must have two indicators.

**To receive half credit:** Must have one indicator.

*Note: Coverage element 1 scores are based on national level data only*

### Methodological Changes

None

### SDG Substitute Indicators

The following indicators can be used to substitute ODIN indicators:

**For (10.1) Poverty rate can be substituted with:**

- 1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
- 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
- 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

**Indicator Examples**

- Poverty rate, Rwanda: [Table 1.1.1, Enquête Integrale sur les Conditions de Vie \(EICV\) Indicators, page 2](#)
- Gini coefficient, Rwanda: [Table 1.1.1, Enquête Integrale sur les Conditions de Vie \(EICV\) Indicators, page 2](#)

# ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS

## National Accounts

Below is a list of the three representative indicators ODIN assesses in this category. Only two are required for full credit. Multiple datasets can be recorded for each indicator, so long as at least one dataset for the indicator shows national level data. All datasets must have at least one of the categorical disaggregations shown in the table below. Datasets are also given scores for the amount of data available at the geographic levels shown in the “Geographic Disaggregation” column.

In many cases, multiple related indicators can be used in substitute for ODIN indicators. You can see a full list of the ODIN indicators, their definitions, disaggregation definitions, and any accepted indicator substitutions in [ANNEX I](#) and [ANNEX II](#) or by clicking the name of the indicator in the table below.

Data Category	Representative Indicators	Categorical Disaggregation	Geographic Disaggregation
National accounts	(11.1) <a href="#">Gross domestic product (production approach)</a>	industry	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> defined leniently and does not need categorical disaggregation, <a href="#">Small Countries</a> exempt from first administrative level disaggregation
	(11.2) <a href="#">Gross domestic product (expenditure approach)</a>	expenditure categories	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> defined leniently and does not need categorical disaggregation, <a href="#">Small Countries</a> exempt from first administrative level disaggregation
	(11.3) <a href="#">Gross domestic product (income approach)</a>	income components	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> defined leniently and does not need categorical disaggregation, <a href="#">Small Countries</a> exempt from first administrative level disaggregation

### Scoring Criteria for Coverage Element 1

Coverage scores for this category are based on 4 coverage elements:

- 1) The number of indicators published and their disaggregations
- 2) How much data are available between 2010-2019
- 3) How much data are available between 2015- 2019
- 4) How much data are available at the first administrative level



The criteria below pertain to the first element. Other coverage elements cannot score higher than the first element.

**To receive full credit:** Must have two indicators with one disaggregation each. Any data in the most recent 5 years must be presented on a monthly or quarterly basis.

**To receive half credit:** Must have at least one indicator with one disaggregation.

*Note: Coverage element 1 scores are based on national level data only*

### Methodological Changes

- The indicator, [\(11.3\) Gross domestic product \(income approach\)](#), has been added to the category.

### SDG Substitute Indicators

There are no substitute SDG indicators.

### Indicator Examples

- Gross domestic product (production approach), by industry, Botswana: [Table 1: Value Added by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices \(P million\)](#), pp. 16-17
- Gross domestic product (expenditure approach), by expenditure categories, Botswana: [Table 5: Gross Domestic Product by Type of Expenditure at Current Prices \(P million\)](#), pp. 24-25
- Gross domestic product (income approach), income components, Botswana: [Table 3. GDP identity from the income side by period](#), p. 4
- Gross domestic product (Income approach), Botswana: [Table 37 Gross Domestic Product by Type Income \(Current Price\)](#), p. 110
- Gross domestic product (Income approach), Malta: [Table 3. GDP Identity from the income side by period](#), p. 7

## Labor Statistics

Below is a list of the three representative indicators ODIN assesses in this category. Only two are required for full credit. Multiple datasets can be recorded for each indicator, so long as at least one dataset for the indicator shows national level data. All datasets must have at least one of the categorical disaggregations shown in the table below. Datasets are also given scores for the amount of data available at the geographic levels shown in the “Geographic Disaggregation” column.

In many cases, multiple related indicators can be used in substitute for ODIN indicators. You can see a full list of the ODIN indicators, their definitions, disaggregation definitions, and any accepted indicator substitutions in [ANNEX I](#) and [ANNEX II](#) or by clicking the name of the indicator in the table below.

Data Category	Representative Indicators	Categorical Disaggregation	Geographic Disaggregation
Labor	(12.1) <a href="#">Employment rate</a>	sex; age	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> , <a href="#">Second administrative level</a>
	(12.2) <a href="#">Employment distribution</a>	industry; occupation; sex	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> , <a href="#">Second administrative level</a>
	(12.3) <a href="#">Unemployment rate</a>	sex; age	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> , <a href="#">Second administrative level</a>

### Scoring Criteria for Coverage Element 1

**Coverage scores for this category are based on 5 coverage elements:**

- 1) The number of indicators published and their disaggregations
- 2) How much data are available between 2010-2019
- 3) How much data are available between 2015- 2019
- 4) How much data are available at the first administrative level
- 5) How much data are available at the second administrative level

The criteria below pertain to the first element. Other coverage elements cannot score higher than the first element.

**To receive full credit:** Must have (12.1) and (12.3) by sex or (12.2) and (12.3) by sex and (12.2) with one other disaggregation.

**To receive half credit:** Must have one indicator with one disaggregation.

*Note: Coverage element 1 scores are based on national level data only*

### Methodological Changes

None

## SDG Substitute Indicators

The following indicators can be used to substitute ODIN indicators:

### For (12.3) Unemployment rate by sex and age can be substituted with:

8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age

### Indicator Examples

- Employment rate, by sex and age, Montenegro: [Table 5-14 Additional LFS Indicators](#), page 59
- Employment distribution, by industry and sex, Montenegro: [Table, 5-4 Persons in Employment by Sectors of activity and Sex, Montenegro 2016](#), page 55
- Unemployment rate, by sex and age, Botswana: [Table 25: Economically Active population by Age Group and Sex](#), page 72

## Price Indexes

Below is a list of the two representative indicators ODIN assesses in this category. Multiple datasets can be recorded for each indicator, so long as at least one dataset for the indicator shows national level data. All datasets must have at least one of the categorical disaggregations shown in the table below. Datasets are also given scores for the amount of data available at the geographic levels shown in the “Geographic Disaggregation” column.

In many cases, multiple related indicators can be used in substitute for ODIN indicators. You can see a full list of the ODIN indicators, their definitions, disaggregation definitions, and any accepted indicator substitutions in [ANNEX I](#) and [ANNEX II](#) or by clicking the name of the indicator in the table below.

Data Category	Representative Indicators	Categorical Disaggregation	Geographic Disaggregation
Price indexes	<a href="#">(13.1) Consumer price index</a>	none	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> defined leniently and does not need categorical disaggregation, <a href="#">Small Countries</a> exempt from first administrative level disaggregation
	<a href="#">(13.2) Producers price index</a>	none	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> defined leniently and does not need categorical disaggregation, <a href="#">Small Countries</a> exempt from first administrative level disaggregation

### Scoring Criteria for Coverage Element 1

Coverage scores for this category are based on 4 coverage elements:

- 1) The number of indicators published and their disaggregations

- 2) How much data are available between 2010-2019
- 3) How much data are available between 2015- 2019
- 4) How much data are available at the first administrative level

The criteria below pertain to the first element. Other coverage elements cannot score higher than the first element.

**To receive full credit:** Must have all indicators. Any data in the most recent 5 years must be presented on a monthly or quarterly basis.

**To receive half credit:** Must have at least one indicator.

*Note: Coverage element 1 scores are based on national level data only*

### Methodological Changes

None

### SDG Substitute Indicators

There are no substitute SDG indicators.

### Indicator Examples

- Consumer price index, Tanzania: [Summary of National Consumer Price Index \(NCPI\) Jan-May 2018](#)
- Producer price index, Tanzania: [Producer Price Index \(PPI\) for June 2017, page 2](#)

## Government Finance

Below is a list of the two representative indicators ODIN assesses in this category. Multiple datasets can be recorded for each indicator, so long as at least one dataset for the indicator shows national level data. All datasets must have at least one of the categorical disaggregations shown in the table below. Datasets are also given scores for the amount of data available at the geographic levels shown in the “Geographic Disaggregation” column.

In many cases, multiple related indicators can be used in substitute for ODIN indicators. You can see a full list of the ODIN indicators, their definitions, disaggregation definitions, and any accepted indicator substitutions in [ANNEX I](#) and [ANNEX II](#) or by clicking the name of the indicator in the table below.

Data Category	Representative Indicators	Categorical Disaggregation	Geographic Disaggregation
Government finance	<a href="#">(14.1) Actual revenues</a>	revenue source	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> defined leniently and does not need categorical disaggregation, <a href="#">Small Countries</a> exempt from first administrative level disaggregation
	<a href="#">(14.2) Actual expenditures</a>	administrative classification; economic classification; functional classification	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> defined leniently and does not need categorical disaggregation, <a href="#">Small Countries</a> exempt from first administrative level disaggregation

### Scoring Criteria for Coverage Element 1

**Coverage scores for this category are based on 4 coverage elements:**

- 1) The number of indicators published and their disaggregations
- 2) How much data are available between 2010-2019
- 3) How much data are available between 2015- 2019
- 4) How much data are available at the first administrative level

The criteria below pertain to the first element. Other coverage elements cannot score higher than the first element.

**To receive full credit:** Must have all indicators with one disaggregation each.

**To receive half credit:** Must have one indicator with one disaggregation.

*Note: Coverage element 1 scores are based on national level data only*

## Methodological Changes

None

### **SDG Substitute Indicators**

The following indicators can be used to substitute ODIN indicators:

#### **For (14.2) Actual expenditures by economic classification can be substituted with:**

16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

#### **Indicator Examples**

- Actual revenues, by revenue source, Anguilla: [2018-2020 Estimates of Recurrent Revenue, Expenditure and Capital Budget Summary by Type and Standard Object](#), Page 60
- Actual expenditures, by administrative classification, Anguilla: [2018 Estimates of Recurrent Revenue, Expenditure and Capital Summary of Recurrent Expenditure by Department](#), page 67

## Money and Banking

Below is a list of the two representative indicators ODIN assesses in this category. Multiple datasets can be recorded for each indicator, so long as at least one dataset for the indicator shows national level data. All datasets must have at least one of the categorical disaggregations shown in the table below. Datasets are also given scores for the amount of data available at the geographic levels shown in the “Geographic Disaggregation” column.

In many cases, multiple related indicators can be used in substitute for ODIN indicators. You can see a full list of the ODIN indicators, their definitions, disaggregation definitions, and any accepted indicator substitutions in [ANNEX I](#) and [ANNEX II](#) or by clicking the name of the indicator in the table below.

Data Category	Representative Indicators	Categorical Disaggregation	Geographic Disaggregation
Money & banking	<a href="#">(15.1) Money supply</a>	money aggregates	National level
	<a href="#">(15.2) Interest rates</a>	rate type	National level

### Scoring Criteria for Coverage Element 1

**Coverage scores for this category are based on 3 coverage elements:**

- 1) The number of indicators published and their disaggregations
- 2) How much data are available between 2010-2019
- 3) How much data are available between 2015- 2019

The criteria below pertain to the first element. Other coverage elements cannot score higher than the first element.

**To receive full credit:** Must have all indicators with one disaggregation. Must have at least three rate types.

**To receive half credit:** Must have one disaggregated indicator.

*Note: Coverage element 1 scores are based on national level data only*

### Methodological Changes

None

### SDG Substitute Indicators

There are no substitute SDG indicators.

### Indicator Examples

- Money Supply, by money aggregates, Japan: [Money Stock \(2014 to 2016\)](#)
- Interest Rates, by rate type, Myanmar: [Domestic Interest Rate](#)





## International Trade

Below is a list of the two representative indicators ODIN assesses in this category. Multiple datasets can be recorded for each indicator, so long as at least one dataset for the indicator shows national level data. All datasets must have at least one of the categorical disaggregations shown in the table below. Datasets are also given scores for the amount of data available at the geographic levels shown in the “Geographic Disaggregation” column.

In many cases, multiple related indicators can be used in substitute for ODIN indicators. You can see a full list of the ODIN indicators, their definitions, disaggregation definitions, and any accepted indicator substitutions in [ANNEX I](#) and [ANNEX II](#) or by clicking the name of the indicator in the table below.

Data Category	Representative Indicators	Categorical Disaggregation	Geographic Disaggregation
International trade	<a href="#">(16.1) Merchandise exports</a>	product categories	National level
	<a href="#">(16.2) Merchandise imports</a>	product categories	National level

### Scoring Criteria for Coverage Element 1

**Coverage scores for this category are based on 3 coverage elements:**

- 1) The number of indicators published and their disaggregations
- 2) How much data are available between 2010-2019
- 3) How much data are available between 2015- 2019

The criteria below pertain to the first element. Other coverage elements cannot score higher than the first element.

**To receive full credit:** Must have all indicators. Any data in the most recent 5 years must be presented on a monthly or quarterly basis.

**To receive half credit:** Must have one disaggregated indicator.

*Note: Coverage element 1 scores are based on national level data only*

### Methodological Changes

None

### SDG Substitute Indicators

There are no substitute SDG indicators.

## Indicator Examples

- Merchandise exports, by product categories, Lesotho: Foreign Trade Statistics Report 2013, [Table 6: Values of Merchandise Exports \(Million Maloti\) by SITC Rev.3 Categories, 2009–2013](#), pp. 9-11
- Merchandise exports, by product categories, Korea, Rep.: [Exports and Imports](#)
- Merchandise imports, by product categories, Korea, Rep.: [Exports and Imports](#)
- Merchandise imports, by product categories, Lesotho: Foreign Trade Statistics Report 2013, [Table 1: Merchandise Imports by SITC \(Rev. 3\) Categories-Million Maloti](#), pp. 3-4

## Balance of Payments

Below is a list of the two representative indicators ODIN assesses in this category. Multiple datasets can be recorded for each indicator, so long as at least one dataset for the indicator shows national level data. All datasets must have at least one of the categorical disaggregations shown in the table below. Datasets are also given scores for the amount of data available at the geographic levels shown in the “Geographic Disaggregation” column.

In many cases, multiple related indicators can be used in substitute for ODIN indicators. You can see a full list of the ODIN indicators, their definitions, disaggregation definitions, and any accepted indicator substitutions in [ANNEX I](#) and [ANNEX II](#) or by clicking the name of the indicator in the table below.

Data Category	Representative Indicators	Categorical Disaggregation	Geographic Disaggregation
Balance of payments	<a href="#">(17.1) Current account</a>	account components	National level
	<a href="#">(17.2) Capital and financial account</a>	account components	National level

### Scoring Criteria for Coverage Element 1

**Coverage scores for this category are based on 3 coverage elements:**

- 1) The number of indicators published and their disaggregations
- 2) How much data are available between 2010-2019
- 3) How much data are available between 2015- 2019

The criteria below pertain to the first element. Other coverage elements cannot score higher than the first element.

**To receive full credit:** Must have all indicators.

**To receive half credit:** Must have one disaggregated indicator.

*Note: Coverage element 1 scores are based on national level data only*

### Methodological Changes

None

### SDG Substitute Indicators

There are no substitute SDG indicators.

### Indicator Examples

- Current account, by account components, Rwanda: [Table 10.1 9: Balance of Payment in USD Million](#), page 134,

- Capital and financial account, by account components, Rwanda: [Table 10.1 9: Balance of Payment in USD Million](#), pages 134-135
- Capital/Financial Account, by account components, Korea, Rep.: [Balance of Payments](#)

# ENVIRONMENTAL STATISTICS

## Agriculture and Land Use

Below is a list of the three representative indicators ODIN assesses in this category. Multiple datasets can be recorded for each indicator, so long as at least one dataset for the indicator shows national level data. All datasets must have at least one of the categorical disaggregations shown in the table below. Datasets are also given scores for the amount of data available at the geographic levels shown in the “Geographic Disaggregation” column.

In many cases, multiple related indicators can be used in substitute for ODIN indicators. You can see a full list of the ODIN indicators, their definitions, disaggregation definitions, and any accepted indicator substitutions in [ANNEX I](#) and [ANNEX II](#) or by clicking the name of the indicator in the table below.

Data Category	Representative Indicators	Categorical Disaggregation	Geographic Disaggregation
Agriculture & Land Use	<a href="#">(18.1) Data on land use or land cover</a>	crop type; environmental zones; irrigation status	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> , <a href="#">Second administrative level</a>
	<a href="#">(18.2) Data on protected lands</a>	none	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> defined leniently and does not need categorical disaggregation, <a href="#">Small Countries</a> exempt from first administrative level disaggregation
	<a href="#">(18.3) Commodity production</a>	commodity type	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> , <a href="#">Second administrative level</a>

### Scoring Criteria for Coverage Element 1

**Coverage scores for this category are based on 5 coverage elements:**

- 1) The number of indicators published and their disaggregations
- 2) How much data are available between 2010-2019
- 3) How much data are available between 2015- 2019
- 4) How much data are available at the first administrative level
- 5) How much data are available at the second administrative level

The criteria below pertain to the first element. Other coverage elements cannot score higher than the first element.

**To receive full credit:** Must have all indicators. (18.1) must have two disaggregations.

**To receive half credit:** Must have one indicator with one disaggregation.

*Note: Coverage element 1 scores are based on national level data only*

## Methodological Changes

- The category name has changed from *Land Use* to *Agriculture and Land Use*.
- The indicator, *(18.3) Commodity production*, has been added to the category.
- The disaggregation *urban/rural* has been removed for indicator 18.1.
- The disaggregation *irrigation status* has been added for indicator 18.1.

## SDG Substitute Indicators

The following indicators can be used to substitute ODIN indicators:

### **(18.1) Data on land use or land cover by crop type or environmental zone can be substituted with:**

2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index

### **(18.2) Data on protected lands can be substituted with:**

15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

### **(18.3) Commodity production by commodity type can be substituted with:**

2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size

## Indicator Examples

- Data on land use by crop type and data on land cover by environmental zones, Tanzania: [Table 2.6a: Small Scale Farming, pp. 31-34 and Table 3.1 Distribution of Forest Area by Category, page. 48, PDF](#)
- Data on protected lands, Belarus: [Protected Areas, Area of designated protected natural areas \(square kilometers\)](#), XLS
- Commodity production, by commodity type, Norway: [StatBank, 07479: Total production \(1 000 tonnes\), by contents and year](#), XLSX

## Resource Use

Below is a list of the four representative indicators ODIN assesses in this category. Only three are required for full credit. Multiple datasets can be recorded for each indicator, so long as at least one dataset for the indicator shows national level data. All datasets must have at least one of the categorical disaggregations shown in the table below. Datasets are also given scores for the amount of data available at the geographic levels shown in the “Geographic Disaggregation” column.

In many cases, multiple related indicators can be used in substitute for ODIN indicators. You can see a full list of the ODIN indicators, their definitions, disaggregation definitions, and any accepted indicator substitutions in [ANNEX I](#) and [ANNEX II](#) or by clicking the name of the indicator in the table below.

Data Category	Representative Indicators	Categorical Disaggregation	Geographic Disaggregation
Resource use	<a href="#">(19.1) Data on fishery harvests</a>	none	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> defined leniently and does not need categorical disaggregation, <a href="#">Small Countries</a> exempt from first administrative level disaggregation
	<a href="#">(19.2) Data on timber harvests or deforestation</a>	none	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> defined leniently and does not need categorical disaggregation, <a href="#">Small Countries</a> exempt from first administrative level disaggregation
	<a href="#">(19.3) Data on mining or extractive activities</a>	activity type	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> defined leniently and does not need categorical disaggregation, <a href="#">Small Countries</a> exempt from first administrative level disaggregation
	<a href="#">(19.4) Water consumption</a>	sector	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> defined leniently and does not need categorical disaggregation, <a href="#">Small Countries</a> exempt from first administrative level disaggregation

### Scoring Criteria for Coverage Element 1

Coverage scores for this category are based on 4 coverage elements:

- 1) The number of indicators published and their disaggregations
- 2) How much data are available between 2010-2019
- 3) How much data are available between 2015- 2019
- 4) How much data are available at the first administrative level

The criteria below pertain to the first element. Other coverage elements cannot score higher than the first element.

**To receive full credit:** Must have three indicators.

**To receive half credit:** Must have one indicator.

*Note: Coverage element 1 scores are based on national level data only*

## Methodological Changes

- The indicator, [\(18.4\) Water supply/consumption](#), has been changed to [\(19.4\) Water consumption](#).
- The disaggregation sector has been added to the indicator, [\(19.4\) Water consumption](#).
- The scoring criteria to receive .5 points for coverage element 1 changed from *Must have two indicators* to *Must have one indicator*.

## SDG Substitute Indicators

The following indicators can be used to substitute ODIN indicators:

### **(19.1) Data on fishery harvests can be substituted with:**

14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries

## Indicator Examples

- Data on fishery harvests, Rwanda: [Table 6.1.13: Fishery Statistics \(in Tones\)](#), page 90, PDF.
- Data on timber harvests or deforestation, Rwanda: [Table 5.4. 1: Natural forest coverage \(area in ha\)](#) and [Table 5.4. 2: Forest plantation \(Area in ha\)](#), page 73, PDF
- Data on mining or extractive activities, Rwanda: [Table 5.3.2: Value of minerals in USD by quarter](#), page 60, PDF
- Data on mining or extractive activities, by activity type, Denmark: [Extraction of raw materials](#)
- Water consumption, by sector, Denmark: [Consumption of water](#)



## Energy

Below is a list of the two representative indicators ODIN assesses in this category. Multiple datasets can be recorded for each indicator, so long as at least one dataset for the indicator shows national level data. All datasets must have at least one of the categorical disaggregations shown in the table below. Datasets are also given scores for the amount of data available at the geographic levels shown in the “Geographic Disaggregation” column.

In many cases, multiple related indicators can be used in substitute for ODIN indicators. You can see a full list of the ODIN indicators, their definitions, disaggregation definitions, and any accepted indicator substitutions in [ANNEX I](#) and [ANNEX II](#) or by clicking the name of the indicator in the table below.

Data Category	Representative Indicators	Categorical Disaggregation	Geographic Disaggregation
Energy	<a href="#">(20.1) Energy consumption</a>	energy commodity; sector	National level
	<a href="#">(20.2) Energy supply</a>	energy commodity	National level

### Scoring Criteria for Coverage Element 1

**Coverage scores for this category are based on 3 coverage elements:**

- 1) The number of indicators published and their disaggregations
- 2) How much data are available between 2010-2019
- 3) How much data are available between 2015- 2019

The criteria below pertain to the first element. Other coverage elements cannot score higher than the first element.

**To receive full credit:** Must have all indicators by energy commodity and also (20.1) by sector.

**To receive half credit:** Must have one disaggregated indicator.

*Note: Coverage element 1 scores are based on national level data only*

### Methodological Changes

- The category name has changed from *Energy Use* to *Energy*.
- The indicator, [\(20.2\) Energy supply](#), has been added to the category.
- The disaggregation *industrial sector* has been removed for indicator (20.1).

### SDG Substitute Indicators

The following indicators can be used to substitute ODIN indicators:

**(20.1) Energy consumption by energy commodity can be substituted with:**

7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

## Indicator Examples

- Energy consumption, by sector and energy commodity, Estonia: [FE023: ENERGY BALANCE SHEET BY TYPE OF FUEL OR ENERGY](#), XLSX
- Energy supply, by energy commodity, Estonia: [FE023: ENERGY BALANCE SHEET BY TYPE OF FUEL OR ENERGY](#), XLSX

## Pollution

Below is a list of the two representative indicators ODIN assesses in this category. Multiple datasets can be recorded for each indicator, so long as at least one dataset for the indicator shows national level data. All datasets must have at least one of the categorical disaggregations shown in the table below. Datasets are also given scores for the amount of data available at the geographic levels shown in the “Geographic Disaggregation” column.

In many cases, multiple related indicators can be used in substitute for ODIN indicators. You can see a full list of the ODIN indicators, their definitions, disaggregation definitions, and any accepted indicator substitutions in [ANNEX I](#) and [ANNEX II](#) or by clicking the name of the indicator in the table below.

Data Category	Representative Indicators	Categorical Disaggregation	Geographic Disaggregation
Pollution	<a href="#">(21.1) Greenhouse gas emissions</a>	gas type	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> defined leniently and does not need categorical disaggregation, <a href="#">Small Countries</a> exempt from first administrative level disaggregation
	<a href="#">(21.2) Emissions of air or water pollutants</a>	pollutant type	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> defined leniently and does not need categorical disaggregation, <a href="#">Small Countries</a> exempt from first administrative level disaggregation

### Scoring Criteria for Coverage Element 1

**Coverage scores for this category are based on 4 coverage elements:**

- 1) The number of indicators published and their disaggregations
- 2) How much data are available between 2010-2019
- 3) How much data are available between 2015- 2019
- 4) How much data are available at the first administrative level

The criteria below pertain to the first element. Other coverage elements cannot score higher than the first element.

**To receive full credit:** Must have all indicators. A distinct value for CO2 must exist.

**To receive half credit:** Must have one indicator.

*Note: Coverage element 1 scores are based on national level data only*

## Methodological Changes

- The disaggregation *gas type* has been added for indicator (21.1).
- The disaggregation *pollutant type* has been added for indicator (21.2).
- For Indicator (21.1), data on only CO2 emissions is now accepted.

## SDG Substitute Indicators

The following indicators can be used to substitute ODIN indicators:

### **(21.1) Greenhouse gas emissions by gas type can be substituted with:**

9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added

### **(21.2) Emissions of air or water pollutants by pollutant type can be substituted with:**

11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter) in cities (population weighted)

14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density

## Indicator Examples

- Greenhouse gas emissions, by gas type, Israel: [27.7 Emissions of Greenhouse Gases, by Source](#), XLS
- Emissions of air or water pollutants, by pollutant type, Israel: [27.4 Emissions from Fuel Combustion](#), XLS

## Built Environment

Below is a list of the five representative indicators ODIN assesses in this category. Only three are required for full credit. Multiple datasets can be recorded for each indicator, so long as at least one dataset for the indicator shows national level data. All datasets must have at least one of the categorical disaggregations shown in the table below. Datasets are also given scores for the amount of data available at the geographic levels shown in the “Geographic Disaggregation” column.

In many cases, multiple related indicators can be used in substitute for ODIN indicators. You can see a full list of the ODIN indicators, their definitions, disaggregation definitions, and any accepted indicator substitutions in [ANNEX I](#) and [ANNEX II](#) or by clicking the name of the indicator in the table below.

Data Category	Representative Indicators	Categorical Disaggregation	Geographic Disaggregation
Built environment	<a href="#">(22.1) Proportion of households with access to water</a>	water supply type	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> , <a href="#">Second administrative level</a>
	<a href="#">(22.2) Proportion of households with access to sanitation</a>	sanitation facility type	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> , <a href="#">Second administrative level</a>
	<a href="#">(22.3) Number of rooms or bedrooms</a>	none	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> , <a href="#">Second administrative level</a>
	<a href="#">(22.4) Access to electricity</a>	access type	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> , <a href="#">Second administrative level</a>
	<a href="#">(22.5) Data on housing construction materials</a>	material type	National level, <a href="#">First administrative level</a> , <a href="#">Second administrative level</a>

### Scoring Criteria for Coverage Element 1

**Coverage scores for this category are based on 5 coverage elements:**

- 1) The number of indicators published and their disaggregations
- 2) How much data are available between 2010-2019
- 3) How much data are available between 2015- 2019
- 4) How much data are available at the first administrative level
- 5) How much data are available at the second administrative level

The criteria below pertain to the first element. Other coverage elements cannot score higher than the first element.

**To receive full credit:** Must have (22.1), (22.2) and one other indicator.

**To receive half credit:** Must have two indicators.

*Note: Coverage element 1 scores are based on national level data only*

## Methodological Changes

- Indicator 22.3 has been split into three indicators: [\(22.3\) Number of rooms or bedrooms](#), [\(22.4\) Access to electricity](#), and [\(22.5\) Data on housing construction materials](#).
- The scoring criteria to receive .5 points for coverage element 1 changed from *Must have either (21.1) and (21.2), or (21.3) with at least one disaggregation* to *Must have two indicators*.

## SDG Substitute Indicators

The following indicators can be used to substitute ODIN indicators:

### **(22.1) Proportion of people with access to water by water supply type can be substituted with:**

6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

### **(22.2) Proportion of people with access to sanitation by sanitation facility type can be substituted with:**

6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

### **(22.4) Access to electricity by access type can be substituted with:**

7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

### **(22.5) Data on housing construction materials by material type can be substituted with:**

11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

## Indicator Examples

- Proportion of households with access to water, by water supply type, Uganda: [Table 9.17: Distribution of Households by drinking water source \(%\)](#), p. 141 PDF
- Proportion of households with access to sanitation, by sanitation facility type, Uganda: [Table 9.12: Households by type of toilet facilities used \(%\)](#), p. 135, PDF
- Number of rooms or bedrooms, by housing type, Uganda: [Table 9.2: Households by number of sleeping rooms and average number of people per room \(%\)](#), p. 124, PDF
- Access to electricity by access type, Uganda: [Table 9.6: Distribution of Households by type of fuel for lighting \(%\)](#), p. 129, PDF
- Access to electricity, by access type and housing type, South Africa: [Tables 8.7.1-8.7.3 Type of dwelling of household, by main source of energy for cooking, heating, lighting, 2016](#), p. 132-134, PDF
- Data on housing construction materials, by material type, Uganda: [Table 9.4: Distribution of Households by main type of construction materials \(%\)](#), p. 126, PDF

# COVERAGE ELEMENTS 2-5

## Data Available for the Last 5 Years

Coverage element 2 measures whether data are available in a data category over the last five years. Scores for this element cannot be greater than the score for coverage element 1 in that category.

For the categories National Accounts, Price Indexes, and International Trade, if data are presented on a quarterly basis, 3 out of 4 quarters for a particular year must be available to award credit. If data are presented on a monthly basis, 7 out of 12 months for a particular year must be present to award credit. Be mindful that economic or education data may use school or fiscal years that are not the same as calendar years. Common fiscal years include 1 July – 30 June, 1 April-31 March. Less common fiscal years are used in Afghanistan, Nepal, Iran, and the US.

If the indicator shows data for a non-calendar year (i.e. 2018/2019), this should be counted as one year. Overlapping years (such as 2018 and 2018/19 for a single indicator) should not be double counted.

Scores are given for each category, not indicator.

Score	Criteria
<b>1 point</b>	3 of the last 5 years are available for all recorded indicators and their disaggregations at the national level. A full point cannot be awarded unless a full point was awarded for coverage element 1.  The 3 years must occur within 2015-2019 (or 2014/2015-2018/2019).
<b>.5 point</b>	At least 1 of the last 5 years is available for at least one indicator at the national level. The 1 year must occur within 2015-2019 (or 2014/2015- 2018/2019).
<b>0 points</b>	0 of the last 5 years are available for all recorded indicators.

### Methodological Changes

None

## Data Available for the Last 10 Years

Coverage element 3 measures whether data are available in a data category over the last ten years. For ODIN 2020/21, this is between 2010-2019. Scores for this element cannot be greater than the score for coverage element 1.

For the categories National Accounts, Price Indexes, and International Trade, if data are presented on a quarterly basis, 3 out of 4 quarters for a particular year must be available to award credit. If data are presented on a monthly basis, 7 out of 12 months for a particular year must be present to award credit. Be mindful that economic or education data may use school or fiscal years that are not the same as calendar years. Common fiscal years include 1 July – 30 June, 1 April-31 March. Less common fiscal years are used in Afghanistan, Nepal, Iran, and the US.

If the indicator shows data for a non-calendar year (i.e. 2018/2019), this should be counted as one year. Overlapping years (such as 2018 and 2018/19 for a single indicator) should not be double counted.

Scores are given for each category, not indicator.

Score	Criteria
<b>1 point</b>	6 of the last 10 years are available for all recorded indicators and their disaggregations at the national level. A full point cannot be awarded unless a full point was awarded for coverage element 1.
<b>.5 point</b>	At least 3 of the last 10 years are available for at least one indicator at the national level. The 3 years must occur within 2010-2019 (or 2009/2010- 2018/2019).
<b>0 points</b>	2 or less of the last 10 years are available for all recorded indicators.

### Methodological Changes

None



## First Administrative Level

Coverage element 4 measures whether data are available at the first administrative level. For a full list of first administrative levels used in ODIN, see [this file](#).

Scores for this element cannot be greater than the score for coverage element 1.

Additionally, data disaggregated at the first administrative level is only recorded if national level data also exists for that indicator. To identify the first administrative levels, ODIN largely draws on the ISO 3166-2 standard.

To receive credit for first administrative data, an indicator must have data for the majority of first administrative divisions. Credit will only be given for less than a majority of first administrative divisions if there are methodological reasons for it not to exist (sample size is too small, indicator not relevant to those divisions, etc.) and this is stated on the website.

The following categories are exempt from first administrative scores: Money & Banking, International Trade, Balance of Payments, and Energy.

There are also many indicators within categories that are exempt for [small countries](#): These indicators include:

(2.3) Education expenditures

(4.3) Health expenditures

(6.1) Maternal mortality rate

(6.2) Infant mortality rate or neonatal mortality rate

(7.3) Prevalence of obesity

(7.4) Prevalence of stunting

(7.5) Prevalence of wasting

(8.2) Proportion of women in government, management or senior positions

(9.3) Data on prison population

(10.2) Distribution of income by deciles or Gini coefficient

(18.2) Data on protected lands

Small countries are also exempt from scores for the following categories: Money & Banking, International Trade, Balance of Payments, National Accounts, Government Finance, Pollution, Energy, Price Indexes, and Resource Use.

Note: Small countries are defined as having a surface area of 1,500 sq km. or less. In ODIN 2020/21, this includes Andorra, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Dominica, Hong Kong, Macao, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Monaco, Palau, Sao Tome and Principe, San Marino, Seychelles, Singapore, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Tonga, and Liechtenstein.

Scores are given by data category, not indicator.

Score	Criteria
<b>1 point</b>	All recorded indicators have first administrative level data for every year and disaggregation recorded. A full point cannot be awarded unless a full point was awarded for coverage element 1.
<b>0.5 points</b>	At least some recorded data has first administrative level data for at least one year and one disaggregation.
<b>0 points</b>	No data are available at this level

### Methodological Changes

- The category Energy is now exempt from scoring at the first administrative level

### First Administrative Exemption Table

Category	First Administrative Data
<b>Population and Vital Statistics</b>	Assessed for all countries
<b>Education Facilities</b>	Assessed for all countries
<b>Education Outcomes</b>	Assessed for all countries
<b>Health Facilities</b>	Assessed for all countries
<b>Health Outcomes</b>	Assessed for all countries
<b>Reproductive Health</b>	Assessed for all countries
<b>Food Security and Nutrition</b>	Assessed for all countries
<b>Gender Statistics</b>	Assessed for all countries
<b>Poverty and Income Statistics</b>	Assessed for all countries
<b>Crime and Justice</b>	Assessed for all countries
<b>National Accounts</b>	<b>Not assessed for small countries</b>
<b>Labor Statistics</b>	Assessed for all countries
<b>Price Indexes</b>	<b>Not assessed for small countries</b>
<b>Government Finance</b>	<b>Not assessed for small countries</b>
<b>Money and Banking</b>	<b>Not assessed for all countries</b>
<b>International Trade</b>	<b>Not assessed for all countries</b>

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<b>Balance of Payments</b>	<b>Not assessed for all countries</b>
<b>Agriculture and Land use</b>	Assessed for all countries
<b>Resource Use</b>	Assessed for all countries
<b>Energy</b>	<b>Not assessed for all countries</b>
<b>Pollution</b>	Assessed for all countries
<b>Built Environment</b>	Assessed for all countries

## Second Administrative Level

Coverage element 5 measures whether data are available at the second administrative level. Second administrative levels are defined by the country, but must be a further division of their first administrative levels.

Scores for this element cannot be greater than the score for coverage element 1.

Additionally, data disaggregated at the second administrative level is only scored if national level data also exists for that indicator. The second administrative level is defined by the country and is accepted as long as it is a further division of the first administrative level.

To receive credit for second administrative data, an indicator must have data for the majority of second administrative divisions. Credit will only be given for less than a majority of second administrative divisions if there are methodological reasons for it not to exist (sample size is too small, indicator not relevant to those divisions, etc.) and this is stated on the website.

The following categories are exempt from second administrative scores: Money & Banking, International Trade, Balance of Payments, National Accounts, Government Finance, Pollution, Energy, Price Indexes, and Resource Use.

There are also many indicators within categories that are exempt for all countries. These indicators include:

- (2.3) Education expenditures
- (4.3) Health expenditures
- (6.1) Maternal mortality rate
- (6.2) Infant mortality rate or neonatal mortality rate
- (7.3) Prevalence of obesity
- (7.4) Prevalence of stunting
- (7.5) Prevalence of wasting
- (8.2) Proportion of women in government, management or senior positions
- (9.3) Data on prison population
- (10.2) Distribution of income by deciles or Gini coefficient
- (18.2) Data on protected lands

Small countries are exempt from scoring at the second administrative level for all categories.

Note: Small countries are defined as having a surface area of 1,500 sq km. or less. In ODIN 2020/21, this includes Andorra, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Dominica, Hong Kong, Macao, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Monaco, Palau, Sao Tome and Principe, San Marino, Seychelles, Singapore, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Tonga, and Liechtenstein.

Scores are given by data category, not indicator.

Score	Criteria
<b>1 point</b>	All recorded indicators have second administrative level data for every year and disaggregation recorded. A full point cannot be awarded unless a full point was awarded for coverage element 1.
<b>0.5 points</b>	At least some recorded data has second administrative level data for at least one year and one disaggregation.
<b>0 points</b>	No data are available at this level.

### Methodological Changes

None

### Second Administrative Exemption Table

Category	Second Administrative Data
<b>Population and Vital Statistics</b>	Assessed for all countries
<b>Education Facilities</b>	Assessed for all countries
<b>Education Outcomes</b>	Assessed for all countries
<b>Health Facilities</b>	Assessed for all countries
<b>Health Outcomes</b>	Assessed for all countries
<b>Reproductive Health</b>	Assessed for all countries
<b>Food Security and Nutrition</b>	Assessed for all countries
<b>Gender Statistics</b>	Assessed for all countries
<b>Poverty and Income Statistics</b>	Assessed for all countries
<b>Crime and Justice</b>	Assessed for all countries
<b>National Accounts</b>	<b>Not assessed for all countries</b>
<b>Labor Statistics</b>	Assessed for all countries
<b>Price Indexes</b>	<b>Not assessed for all countries</b>
<b>Government Finance</b>	<b>Not assessed for all countries</b>
<b>Money and Banking</b>	<b>Not assessed for all countries</b>
<b>International Trade</b>	<b>Not assessed for all countries</b>
<b>Balance of Payments</b>	<b>Not assessed for all countries</b>
<b>Agriculture and Land use</b>	Assessed for all countries

<b>Resource Use</b>	<b>Not assessed for all countries</b>
<b>Energy</b>	<b>Not assessed for all countries</b>
<b>Pollution</b>	<b>Not assessed for all countries</b>
<b>Built Environment</b>	Assessed for all countries

# OPENNESS ELEMENTS 1-5

## Machine Readability

Openness element 1 measures whether data are available in a machine readable format.

Machine readable file formats allow users to easily process data using a computer. When data are made available in formats that are not machine readable, users cannot easily access and modify the data, which severely restricts the scope of the data's use. In many cases PDF versions of datasets within reports can be useful to users, as the text in conjunction with the tables gives context and explanation to the figures which helps less technical users understand the data. Because of this, ODIN assessments do not penalize countries for making datasets available in PDF or other non-machine readable formats, unless these formats are the only option for exporting data.

XLS, XLSX, CSV, Stata, SAS, SPSS, JSON, CDF, RDF, XML, and TXT files are classified as machine readable. PDFs, picture files, and HTML formats are not machine readable.

Scores are not penalized for having identical datasets in both machine readable and non-readable formats. Compression formats do not affect machine readability scores, only non-proprietary scores (see next section).

Scores are given by data category, not indicator.

Score	Criteria
<b>1 point</b>	All recorded data are made available in a machine readable format.
<b>0.5 points</b>	Some recorded data are made available in a machine readable format.
<b>0 points</b>	No recorded data are made available in a machine readable format.

## Methodological Changes

None

## Nonproprietary Format

Openness element 2 measures whether data are available in a nonproprietary format.

Non-proprietary formats are important because they allow users to access data without requiring the use of a costly, proprietary software that may prevent some users from accessing the data.

PDF, HTML, XLSX, DOCX, CSV, JSON, XML, and TXT files are classified as nonproprietary. XLS, Stata, SAS, SPSS, DOC and PPT files are proprietary.

Scores are not penalized for having identical datasets in both proprietary and nonproprietary formats.

If data is compressed in RAR format (which is proprietary), any data within the RAR files will be considered proprietary. This does not apply to ZIP files (which are nonproprietary).

Scores are given by data category, not indicator.

Score	Criteria
<b>1 point</b>	All recorded data are made available in a nonproprietary format.
<b>0.5 points</b>	Some recorded data are made available in a nonproprietary format.
<b>0 points</b>	No recorded data are made available in a nonproprietary format.

### Methodological Changes

None



## Download Options

Openness element 3 measures whether data are available with three different download options: bulk download, API, and user-select options.

A bulk download is defined at the indicator level as: The ability to download all data recorded in ODIN for a particular indicator (all years and disaggregations) in one file, or multiple files that can be downloaded simultaneously. Since subnational data often substantially increases the size of the file, ODIN does not penalize bulk download scores if subnational data are not included in the bulk download. Bulk downloads are a key component of the Open Definition, which requires data to be “provided as a whole . . . and downloadable via the internet.”

User-selectable download options are defined as: Users must be able to select an indicator and at least one other dimension to create a download or table. These dimensions could include time periods, geographic disaggregations, or other recommended disaggregations. An option to choose the file export format is not enough.

API stands for Application Programming Interface. Ideally, APIs should be clearly displayed on the website with directions on how to use. ODIN assumes APIs are available for the website’s entire data collection, unless clearly stated. ODIN assessors do not register for use or test API functionality. For more information on APIs, see this [guide](#). No penalty is given for APIs that require registration.

Scores are given by data category, not indicator.

Score	Criteria
<b>1 point</b>	All recorded data has a bulk download option and an API or user-selectable download option.
<b>0.5 points</b>	Some recorded data has an API, bulk download, or user-selectable download option.
<b>0 points</b>	No recorded data have any download options.

### Methodological Changes

- ODIN no longer penalizes bulk download scores if subnational data are not included in the bulk download

### Best Practices (Bulk Download)

**Republic of Seychelles’s National Bureau of Statistics** (NSO website) publishes data where multiple ODIN indicators can be downloaded in bulk from a single source, such as [Population and Housing Census 2010 Report](#). Data from multiple tables can be downloaded (all years and disaggregations) at one time.

**Singapore's** statistical data is published by the Department of Statistics' **SingStat Builder**, consisting of about 1,800 statistical data tables from 60 public sector agencies. This user-friendly data access process provides a comprehensive statistical view of Singapore's economic and socio-demographic characteristics. Users can build customized data tables and download data in different file formats.

**Saudi Arabia's** **General Authority for Statistics website** publishes statistics and hosts various Surveys, such as **Family Health Survey, Disability Survey, Labor Force Survey, Household Income and Expenditure Survey** etc. These survey reports and tables can be downloaded in individual XLSX and PDF files. Along with Data Tables and Reports, each survey website also includes Release Information and Methodologies. For example, the *Persons with Disabilities Survey Methodology* includes Survey Methodology, data collection methods, objectives, and description.

## Best Practices (API)

**Singapore** **Statistics Singapore** provides APIs for ease of data retrieval via two methods –

- 1) APIs for commonly accessed time series tables in **SingStat Table Builder**. The tables are in JSON and CSV formats.
- 2) Users can create data tables from **Developer API** from the time series tables in the SingStat Table Builder, and retrieve data tables.

A detailed **User Guide** is available to make the **API selection** easy to use.

**Slovakia's** **API** is available to use without registration and provides access to data in the **Datacube**. Users can overview data tables and table dimensions in JSON-stat format. The API tool is designed mainly for developers who need data in machine-readable formats such as JSON-stat, CSV, XML, XLSX and ODS. There are few restrictions such as the URL can be up to 2000 characters long and the amount of data transmitted by one URL link is a maximum of 10000. A manual is provided for users [here](#).

**Mongolia's** provides access to data found on its portal, **Statistical Open Data v2.0**, via API. Their documentation gives [examples](#) of expected inputs and outputs to guide users.

**Finland's** **StatsFin Data Portal**, provides API service for its entire Statistics Database, and is displayed as **PxWeb API** on the Homepage, upper right corner. The API **documentation** is comprehensive and explains usage scenarios, including Json-Stat script. After building any data table, the resulting table also shows API in the About table Tab as "API query for this table".

## Best Practices (User-select Options)

**Kosovo's** **AskData** provides a list of folders for main data topics. Users can select indicators and various disaggregation to create a table. User can also modify and calculate values (by pivoting etc.), and by changing the data table structure display (Bar Graph, Line Graph etc.). Detail **User guidance** is also provided.

**Slovenia's** **SiSta Home** gives a list of folders for main topics with sub-folders. Users can edit and calculate values (such as add, subtract category values), and change the data display format (selecting layout of various charts and graphs). Also, Users can save their data selection as a saved query with the option to select the time series update using the **Save Query button**.

**Slovakia's** **DataCube Data Portal** lists main topics in folders. Hovering over that table titles produces a tooltip with File number, Last Update of data, Territory covered, Time Period, and dimensions (Year, Indicator, NACE Rev. 2, Unit, and Data). User can change (via dropdown) these dimensions once the table data is displayed. Also, data can be selected for territorial breakdown for the country, areas, regions, districts, and municipalities, as well as for weekly, monthly, quarterly, and yearly time series. **DataCube** also provides a simple **tutorial** on working with a Multidimensional Table.

## Metadata Availability

Openness element 4 measures whether metadata are made available and to what extent. ODIN looks at three components of descriptive metadata.

- Definition of the indicator, or definition of key terms used in the indicator description (as applicable), or how the indicator was calculated.
- Date of upload to website or when dataset was last updated (date on publication cover is not sufficient). Date must include day, month, year.
- Name of data source (what agency collected the data)

Depending on how many metadata components are present, metadata is classified as such:

1) Not Available, (2) Incomplete, and (3) Complete.

If the metadata only have one or two of the above components, they are scored as incomplete. All three components are required for a complete score.

Metadata may be included in the same file as the data or it can be included elsewhere on the website, so long as a link is provided from the dataset. Exceptions are made for definitions made available in a glossary or similar website section.

Scores are given by data category, not indicator.

Please note There are many other metadata components which publishing best practices dictate, but are not covered in ODIN.

Scoring Options	Criteria
<b>1 point</b>	All recorded data have complete metadata.
<b>0.5 points</b>	At least some recorded data has incomplete metadata.
<b>0 points</b>	All recorded data have no metadata.

### Methodological Changes

- Compilation dates are no longer accepted
- Guidelines to finding metadata are more strict. If metadata is not in the same location as the data, users must be given direction to find it (see notes above)

### Best Practices

**Finland** publishes complete metadata through their [StatFin Data Portal](#) as the Metadata tab is integrated into the data portal. Metadata components required by ODIN are available in the “[About Table](#)” tab. Metadata includes various topics

such as footnotes (description of statistics, concept, and definition), language, latest update date, contact information, next update date, creation date, source, matrix, unit, API etc.

**Serbia's** metadata is externally hosted from the [National Data Portal](#). Metadata is extensive, well documented, and on its own webpage. To view, select a category, click on the "M" icon for Metadata. This selection will give detailed metadata for the selected indicator, such as reference period, release date, unit of measure, revision plan, frequency of data collection, data dissemination formats with links, contact information etc.

**Denmark** publishes metadata directly under the results data table, hosted on the [Statistics Denmark](#) Data Portal. Metadata components required by ODIN can be found under the results data table. Users can select subject and individual indicators, and can click on "I" icon to get detailed [metadata information](#) by hovering on the indicator title. Users can select topics, categories, and other variables to [generate data tables](#). The resulting data table also has [detailed documentation](#) regarding metadata for the selected indicator, such as last update date, accuracy, comparability, data of future release, contact information, data description, subject classification etc. Metadata can also be located under "Information" Tab at the variable selection stage of an indicator.

**Singapore's** [Statistics Singapore](#) publishes a detailed glossary of definitions under the [Metadata](#) Tab from NSO Home page. Users can access definitions via "Expand All" to show all definitions, and "Collapse All" to hide all definitions. Users can also select subjects, topics and title of any indicator, and click on the "I" icon to view the metadata. Other ODIN required metadata components such as *Source* and *Date of data upload* can be found under the generated results table. A comprehensive [User Guide](#) also includes a section on [Metadata](#) that includes steps for locating metadata using their Glossary and Directory.

## Terms of Use (TOU)

Openness element 5 measures whether data are available with an open terms of use (TOU) or open data license. “Terms of use” and “data license” are used interchangeably in ODIN.

Generally, terms of use (TOU) will apply to an entire website or data portal (unless otherwise specified). In these cases, all data found on the same website or portal will receive the same score.

If a portal is located on the same domain as the NSO website, the TOU on the NSO site will apply unless otherwise noted. If the data are located on a portal or website on a different domain, a separate TOU will need to be present.

For a TOU to be accepted in ODIN, it must clearly refer to the data found on the website and state, at minimum, what users can or cannot do with the data. Terms of use that refer to nondata content (such as pictures, logos, etc.) of the website are not considered in ODIN. A copyright symbol at the bottom of the page is not sufficient. A sentence indicating a recommended citation format, such as, “When using the data, please give proper attribution” is not sufficient.

Terms of use are classified the following ways: (1) Not Available, (2) Not Open, (3) Semi-Restrictive, and (4) Open.

- (1) **Not Available:** No TOU or data license exists that refers to how users can or cannot use data on the website.
- (2) **Not Open:** TOU/data license prohibits commercial use, requires prior permission for commercial use, or has 2 or more restrictive elements (see below).
- (3) **Semi-Restrictive:** TOU/data license has 1 restrictive elements (see below) or is too vague to be considered “Open.”
- (4) **Open:** TOU/data license states that data may be used, reused, and adapted for commercial and noncommercial use with, at most, an obligation to attribute data to original source. See below for exceptions and examples.

### Restrictive Elements

- **Noncommercial provisions:** These clauses forbid use for commercial purposes. As explained by the Open Data Institute, “A noncommercial provision is problematic primarily because of a lack of clarity around what constitutes ‘commercial’ usage.” In some cases, a limitation to noncommercial use can be interpreted as allowing personal use only, as happened in a 2014 German court case.
- **Requires prior permission:** These clauses require users to seek permission, in any format, before using data.
- **Registration requirements:** Users are required to register or provide personal information about themselves in order to accept the TOU.
- **Onerous attribution:** These clauses require an onerous attribution, such as requiring users to publish large amounts of metadata or other technical notes when using the data.
- **Prohibits misleading use:** Any language that prohibits the use of data in a “misleading” or similar manner is unclear and may be enforced arbitrarily to discriminate against users.

### Open TOUs/data licenses

- CC BY (any version), CC BY-SA (any version), and CC0 licenses are considered “Open.”

- If data are identified as in the “public domain” without any restrictive clauses, it is considered “Open.”
- If data can be used “freely,” that is interpreted as “without restrictions” and would receive a full point if there are no restrictive clauses. This is different than free of charge.
- Conditions that require the user to state that the data were updated or modified are generally not seen as restrictive and do not affect the TOU score.

Score	Criteria
<b>1 point</b>	All recorded data have a terms of use/data license classified as “Open.”
<b>.5 points</b>	At least some recorded data has a terms of use/data license classified as “Semi-Restrictive.”
<b>0 points</b>	No recorded data has a terms of use/data license or all recorded data have a terms of use/data license classified as “Not Open.”

### Methodological Changes

- “Restrictive” to now referred to as “Not Open”

### Best Practices (NSO Websites)

**Malta:** Their [terms of use](#) are clear and easy to understand. They also clearly identify which types of information the terms of use applies.

**St. Lucia:** This [license format](#) is used by many countries in the Caribbean and is easy to follow. It addresses many legal issues and provides examples of how users should cite their data.

**Australia:** ABS Stat uses a Creative Commons BY 4.0 [license](#), clearly lists the exceptions, and also links to the full legal code of the license, as well as the country’s Copyright Law.

**Norway:** Though this license is not fully open because they include a clause forbidding the broadly defined “misleading use,” their [website](#) is an excellent example of how to present legal information in a way that is easy for non-technical users to understand. Each section of their license is complimented with a “comments” section to provide further explanation and examples.

### Best Practices (Data Portals)

**Slovakia:** The portal uses a Creative Commons BY 4.0 [license](#) and also links back to the NSO website’s terms of use for further explanation. Creating links between the licenses used on both the NSO website and data portal is good practice since often the data will appear on both websites.

**Korea:** They provide a [clear description](#) of the various access levels of data in their portal, as well as contact information in case users have questions about the public use of certain datasets.

# SCORING

ODIN assessments contain multiple scores. This section will explain each in further detail.

## Score Types

**Overall Score:** This score is used in global and regional rankings. To calculate the overall score, the individual 22 categories scores are weighted equally so that social, economic and financial, and environmental categories are weighted equally so that each of these three category groups account for  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the overall score.

**Category Score:** Each category receives a score which is a culmination of a category's coverage and openness score. In some cases, the category score will be the average of a category's coverage and openness score, with the exception of many economic and environmental categories that do not receive scores for data at the first and second administrative level.

**Coverage Score:** Coverage scores are the average scores across the five coverage elements. Each element receives a score of 0, .5 or 1. The five elements are:

1. Coverage and disaggregation: The number of indicators and disaggregations published
2. Data available for the last 5 years: The number of years available for a dataset between 2015 and 2019
3. Data available for the last 10 years: The number of years available for a dataset between 2010 and 2019
4. First administrative level: The number of indicators with data available at the first administrative level
5. Second administrative level: The number of indicators with data available at the second administrative level

Coverage elements 2-5 cannot score higher than coverage element 1 at the category level. For more information about how coverage element 1 is scored, which varies by category, visit that category page under [SOCIAL STATISTICS](#), [ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS](#), and [ENVIRONMENTAL STATISTICS](#). For more information about how coverage elements 2-5 are scored, visit the section [COVERAGE ELEMENTS 2-5](#).

**Openness Score:** Openness scores are the average scores across the five openness elements. Each element receives a score of 0, .5 or 1. The five elements are:

1. Machine readability: The number of indicators published in a machine readable format
2. Nonproprietary format: The number of indicators published in a nonproprietary format
3. Download options: The number of indicators that have a bulk download option and an API or user-select option
4. Metadata availability: The number of indicators with complete metadata
5. Terms of use (TOU): The number of indicators with an terms of use or data license that is considered open

For more information about how each openness element is defined and scored, visit the section [OPENNESS ELEMENTS 1-5](#).

## Category Score Example

The following is an example about how scores are calculated for the category, [Population and Vital Statistics](#).

In the category Population and Vital Statistics, there are three indicators and each indicator has a number of required disaggregations:

Data Category	Representative Indicators	Categorical Disaggregation	Geographic Exemption
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Population & vital statistics	(1.1) Population data	sex; marital status; 5-year age groups	Admin 1/2 do not need disaggregation by 5-year age groups
	(1.2) Birth rate	sex; marital status	None
	(1.3) Death rate	sex	None

In the assessment, the following information was found in the assessment:

Representative Indicators	Disaggregation	Datasets
(1.1) Population data	Sex; 5-year age groups	<p><b>Dataset 1:</b> Population by 5 year age groups and sex, national level data only, 2010-2015</p> <p><b>Dataset 2:</b> Population by 5 year age groups and sex, first administrative level data only, 2012</p> <p><b>Dataset 3:</b> Population by 5 year age groups, national level data only, 2010-2018</p>
(1.2) Birth rate	sex	<b>Dataset 4:</b> Birth rate by sex, national level data only, 2015-2019

Here is how scores for each coverage score would be given:

### Coverage Scores

1. Coverage and disaggregation: This score is determined differently for each category. According to [Population and Vital Statistics](#), to receive 1 point, we must have all indicators disaggregated by sex and (1.1) by 5-year age groups. If that criteria is not met, then to receive half point we must have (1.1) with two disaggregations or (1.2) and (1.3) with one disaggregation each. Otherwise a 0 given for this and all coverage and openness elements for this category.

According to the table above, this category meets the criteria for **.5 point** because data on death rate is missing,

2. Data available for the last 5 years: According to [Data Available for the Last 5 Years](#), to receive 1 point, 3 of the last 5 years must be available for all recorded indicators and their disaggregations at the national level. To receive a .5 point, only 1 of the last 5 years are needed. Otherwise a 0 given.

According to the table above, Population by 5 year age groups at national level is available for 4 of the last 5 years, Population by sex at national level is available for 1 of the last 5 years, and birth rate by sex is available for 5 of the last 5 years. Since all indicators and their disaggregations are not all available for at least 3 of the last 5 years, but they are all available for at least 1 of the last 5 years, this category meets the criteria for **.5 points**.

*Note: This score could only be as high as coverage element 1's score. Because coverage element 1 scored .5 point, there is no need to downgrade this score.*

3. Data available for the last 10 years: According to [Data Available for the Last 10 Years](#), to receive 1 point, 6 of the last 10 years must be available for all recorded indicators and their disaggregations at the national level. To receive a .5 point, only 3 of the last 5 years are needed. Otherwise a 0 given.



According to the table above, Population by 5 year age groups at national level is available for 9 of the last 10 years, Population by sex at national level is available for 6 of the last 5 years, and birth rate by sex is available for 5 of the last 5 years. Since all indicators and their disaggregations are not all available for at least 6 of the last 10 years, but they are all available for at least 3 of the last 10 years, this category meets the criteria for **.5 points**.

*Note: This score could only be as high as coverage element 1's score. Because coverage element 1 scored .5 point, there is no need to downgrade this score.*

4. First administrative level: According to [First Administrative Level](#), to receive 1 point, all recorded data must have first administrative level data for every year and disaggregation recorded. To receive a .5 point, only one indicator needs to have first administrative data for one year and disaggregation. Otherwise a 0 given.

According to the table above, Population by 5 year age groups and sex is available at the first administrative level for 1 of the 9 years recorded and birth rate by sex is available at the first administrative level for 0 of the 5 years recorded. Since all indicators and their disaggregations are not available at the first administrative level for all recorded years, but they are all available for some years, this category meets the criteria for **.5 points**.

*Note: This score could only be as high as coverage element 1's score. Because coverage element 1 scored .5 point, there is no need to downgrade this score.*

5. Second administrative level: According to [Second Administrative Level](#), to receive 1 point, all recorded data must have second administrative level data for every year and disaggregation recorded. To receive a .5 point, only one indicator needs to have second administrative data for one year and disaggregation. Otherwise a 0 given.

According to the table above, no indicators have second administrative data. Therefore, this category meets the criteria for **0 points**.

*Note: This score could only be as high as coverage element 1's score. Because coverage element 1 scored .5 point, there is no need to downgrade this score.*

## Openness Scores

To assign openness scores, we'll have to look at additional information about each dataset. The table below summarizes this:

Data Category	Datasets	File Format	Download Options	Metadata	Terms of Use
Population & vital statistics	<b>Dataset 1:</b> (1.1) Population by 5 year age groups and sex, national level data only, 2010-2015	PDF, XLS	No download options	Complete	Available on the NSO website with an open TOU
	<b>Dataset 2:</b> (1.1) Population by 5 year age groups and sex, first administrative level data only, 2012	XLSX	No download options	Complete	Available on the NSO website with an open TOU
	<b>Dataset 3:</b> (1.1) Population by 5 year age groups, national level data only, 2010-2018	XLS	No download options	Complete	Available on the NSO website with an open TOU
	<b>Dataset 4:</b> (1.2) Birth rate by	PDF	Bulk download	Incomplete	Available on the NSO

sex, national level data only, 2015-2019				website with an open TOU
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1. Machine readability: According to [Machine Readability](#), to receive 1 point all recorded data must be made available in a machine readable format. To receive a .5 point, only some recorded data must be made available in a machine readable format. Otherwise a 0 given.

According to the table above, data on indicator 1.1 is made available in three different datasets, all which can be downloaded in a machine readable format. However, the one dataset on indicator 1.2 is only made available in a PDF file. Therefore, since only some data is made available in a machine readable format, this category meets the criteria for **.5 points**.

2. Nonproprietary format: According to [Nonproprietary Format](#), to receive 1 point all recorded data must be made available in a nonproprietary format. To receive a .5 point, only some recorded data must be made available in a nonproprietary format. Otherwise a 0 given.

According to the table above, data on indicator 1.1 is made available in three different datasets, two which are nonproprietary (PDF and XLSX) and one that is not (XLS). Indicator 1.2 is made available in a nonproprietary format (PDF). Therefore, since only some data is made available in a nonproprietary format, this category meets the criteria for **.5 points**.

3. Download options: According to [Download Options](#), to receive 1 point all recorded data must have a bulk download option and an API or user-selectable download option. To receive a .5 point, only some recorded data must have an API, bulk download, or user-selectable download option. Otherwise a 0 given.

According to the table above, three datasets have no download options and one dataset is available as a bulk download. Therefore, since only some data has one of the download options, this category meets the criteria for **.5 points**.

4. Metadata availability: According to [Metadata Availability](#), to receive 1 point all recorded data must have complete metadata. To receive a .5 point, only some recorded data must have incomplete metadata. Otherwise a 0 given.

According to the table above, three datasets have complete metadata and one dataset has incomplete metadata. Therefore, since only some data has complete metadata, this category meets the criteria for **.5 points**.

5. Terms of use (TOU): According to [Terms of Use \(TOU\)](#), to receive 1 point all recorded data must have an open terms of use or open data license. To receive a .5 point, only some recorded data must have a terms of use/data license classified as "Semi-Restrictive." Otherwise a 0 given.

According to the table above, all four datasets have an open terms of use. Therefore, this category meets the criteria for **1 point**.

## Summary Scores

In summary, this category received the following ten scores:

Coverage Elements 1-5					Openness Elements 1-5				
Cov. & Disagg.	Last 5 Years	Last 10 Years	First Admin	Second Admin	Machine Readable	Nonprop Format	Download Options	Metadata Available	Terms of Use

.5 points	.5 points	.5 points	.5 points	0 points	.5 points	.5 points	.5 points	.5 points	1 point
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**Therefore, the category score would be the average of all 10 element scores or in this case= .5 or as a percentage, 50%**

*Note: If the category is exempt from first or second administrative scores, you would only average the scores for those 8 or 9 elements.*

## Calculating the Overall Score

In order to calculate a country's overall score, first calculate the category score for each of the 22 categories as explained in the previous section.

Then, each of the category scores are weighted so that all social, economic and financial, and environmental categories are weighted equally. To see the weighting calculations and to calculate your own scores, see the following weighting matrices:

**For large countries** (most countries): [Weighting Matrix](#)

**For small countries** (Andorra, Anguilla, Bahrain, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Hong Kong, Kiribati, Macao, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Monaco, Palau, Sao Tome and Principe, San Marino, Seychelles, Singapore, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Tonga, and Liechtenstein): [Weighting Matrix](#)

*Note: You can calculate your own scores by modifying the "Raw ODIN Scores" tab only and see the scores under the tab "Final Scores"*

# ANNEX I: GLOSSARY OF INDICATORS

For a full list of indicator and disaggregation definitions, reference sources, and accepted substitute indicators, see this [file](#). Below is a subset of the information included in the file and only includes indicator definitions and substitute indicators.

ODIN 2020/21 Indicators and Definitions			
Data Category	Indicator	Definition	Accepted Substitute Indicators
Population & vital statistics	(1.1) Population data	The number of people living in a given area at a certain time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Population projections</li> </ul>
Population & vital statistics	(1.2) Birth rate	The number of babies born every year per inhabitant(s).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Number of babies born per any number of inhabitants</li> <li>•Crude birth rate</li> <li>•Absolute number of live births</li> <li>•Absolute number of births (live and stillbirths)</li> <li>•Absolute number of registered births</li> </ul>
Population & vital statistics	(1.3) Death rate	The number of people who died every year per inhabitant(s).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Number of people who died per any number of inhabitants</li> <li>•Crude death rate</li> <li>•Number of deaths</li> <li>•Number of registered deaths</li> </ul>
Education facilities	(2.1) Number of schools or classrooms	<p>Schools: The number of educational institutions in a country.</p> <p>Classrooms: The number of rooms where classes are held in educational institutions in a country.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Number of schools or classrooms in the public school system</li> <li>•Number of schools or classrooms in the private school system (if a country's school system is predominantly private)</li> </ul>
Education facilities	(2.2) Number of teaching staff	The number of professional personnel directly involved in teaching students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Number of licensed or certified teachers</li> </ul>

Education facilities	(2.3) Education expenditures	The amount of money spent on education in a country in any currency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Total expenditure on education</li> <li>• Public expenditure on education</li> <li>•Education expenditures as a percentage of total expenditures (as long as the total expenditure amount is specified)</li> <li>•Government expenditure per student</li> <li>•The amount of money allocated to the Ministry of Education (or agency responsible for education)</li> </ul>
Education outcomes	(3.1) Enrollment rate	The number of students enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Gross enrollment rate</li> <li>•Net enrollment rate</li> <li>•Number of students enrolled in school</li> <li>•Number of students enrolled in public school</li> <li>•Number of students enrolled in private school (if a country's school system is predominantly private)</li> </ul>
Education outcomes	(3.2) Completion or graduation rate	<p>Completion rate: Percentage of a cohort of children or young people aged 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade of each level of education who have completed that grade.</p> <p>Graduation rate: Proportion of students from a cohort enrolled in a given grade at a given school year who study in the next grade in the following school year.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Gross graduation ratio</li> <li>•Promotion rate</li> <li>•Transition rate</li> </ul>
Education outcomes	(3.3) Competency exam results	The results for any standardized test administered in a country for math, science, or reading subjects or a combination of them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Pass/fail results for any standardized exam</li> <li>•Average scores for any standardized exam</li> <li>•Matriculation exam results for grade promotion</li> </ul>

Health facilities	(4.1) Number of health facilities	The number of hospitals, primary care centers, and health clinics in a country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The number of public and private hospitals</li> <li>•The number of public and private health clinics</li> </ul>
Health facilities	(4.2) Number of beds or data on health care staff	<p>Beds: The number of hospital beds are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients.</p> <p>Staff: The number of employed people whose primary intent is to enhance health.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Hospital bed to population ratio</li> <li>•Number of doctors and nurses</li> </ul>
Health facilities	(4.3) Health expenditures	The amount of money spent on health in a country in any currency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Total expenditure on health</li> <li>•Public expenditure on health</li> <li>•Health expenditures as a percentage of total expenditures (as long as the total expenditure amount is specified)</li> <li>•The amount of money allocated to the Ministry of Health (or agency responsible for health)</li> </ul>
Health outcomes	(5.1) Immunization rate	The number of people who have been immunized against certain disease per any number of inhabitants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Percentage of fully immunized children</li> <li>•Immunization coverage for infants</li> <li>•Proportion of people under a certain age immunized against certain diseases</li> <li>•Vaccination rate</li> <li>•Percentage of children not vaccinated by age</li> <li>•Percentage of population not vaccinated</li> </ul>
Health outcomes	(5.2) Disease prevalence	The number of existing cases (new and old) from certain diseases at the end of a specific year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Disease incidence</li> </ul>

Reproductive health	(6.1) Maternal mortality rate	The number of maternal deaths during a given time period per live births during the same time period.	•Maternal mortality ratio
Reproductive health	(6.2) Infant mortality rate or neonatal mortality rate	<p>Infant: The probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of one, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period.</p> <p>Neonatal: The number of deaths during the first 28 completed days of life per live births in a given year or other period.</p>	None
Reproductive health	(6.3) Under-5 mortality rate	The quotient between the number of deaths in children under 5 year of age in a given year and the number of live births in that year.	None
Reproductive health	(6.4) Fertility rate	The average number of children a hypothetical cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive period if they were subject during their whole lives to the fertility rates of a given period and if they were not subject to mortality. It is expressed as children per woman.	None
Reproductive health	(6.5) Contraceptive prevalence rate	The percentage of women of a certain age group who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception, regardless of the method used.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The percentage of women aged 15–49 years, married or in-union, who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception, regardless of the method used.</li> <li>•The percentage of women aged 15–49 years, married or in-union, who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one</li> </ul>

			modern method of contraception.
Reproductive health	(6.6) Adolescent birth rate	The annual number of births to women aged 15-19 years per women in that age group.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19</li> <li>•The annual number of births to women aged 15-19 years per any number of women in that age group.</li> </ul>
Food security & nutrition	(7.1) Prevalence of undernourishment	A percentage estimate of the proportion of the population whose habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy levels that are required to maintain a normal active and healthy life.	None
Food security & nutrition	(7.2) Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity	The prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale.	None
Food security & nutrition	(7.3) Prevalence of obesity	Percentage of defined population with a body mass index (BMI) of 30 kg/m <sup>2</sup> or higher.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Overweight rate for the general population or children</li> <li>•Malnutrition rate for the general population or children</li> </ul>
Food security & nutrition	(7.4) Prevalence of stunting	The percentage of stunting (defined as more than two standard deviations below the median height-for-age) among the general population or children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Undernutrition rate for the general population or children</li> <li>•Malnutrition rate for the general population or children</li> </ul>
Food security & nutrition	(7.5) Prevalence of wasting	The percentage of wasting (defined as more than two standard deviations below the median weight-for-height) among the general population or children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Underweight rate for the general population or children</li> <li>•Undernutrition rate for the general population or children</li> <li>•Malnutrition rate for the general population or children</li> </ul>



Gender statistics	(8.1) Proportion of women who are victims of physical, sexual, or psychological violence	The proportion of women subject to any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Victimization rates for both men and women</li> <li>•Rates of sexual assault, domestic violence, rape, etc. if disaggregated by gender</li> </ul>
Gender statistics	(8.2) Proportion of women in government, management or senior positions	The proportion of seats held by women in national or local governments, or in managerial or senior business positions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Proportion of women in public office</li> <li>•Proportion of women in private business holding management positions</li> </ul>
Gender statistics	(8.3) Data on child marriages	Percentage of girls 15 to 19 years of age currently married or in union.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Percentage of marriages with one person below 18</li> <li>•Disaggregated by sex</li> </ul>
Crime & justice	(9.1) Homicide rate	The total count of unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury per unit of population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Number of homicides</li> <li>•Intentional homicide rate</li> <li>•Number of intentional homicides</li> <li>•Murder rate</li> <li>•Number of murders</li> </ul>
Crime & justice	(9.2) Crime rate	The ratio of crimes in an area to the population of that area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Number of crimes committed</li> <li>•Number of acts against person or property</li> <li>•Number of crimes reported</li> <li>•Victimization rate</li> </ul>
Crime & justice	(9.3) Data on prison population	Persons held in prison per unit of population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Total persons held in prison</li> <li>•Number of imprisoned persons</li> </ul>
Poverty & income	(10.1) Poverty rate	The share of population living in households with income or consumption expenditure below a stated national or international poverty line.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Low-income rate</li> <li>•At-risk-of-poverty rates</li> </ul>

Poverty & income	(10.2) Distribution of income by deciles or Gini coefficient	<p>Distribution of Income: The number or percentage of households divided into 10 income groups.</p> <p>Gini coefficient: The index is computed as the ratio of the area between the two curves (Lorenz curve and 45-degree line) to the area beneath the 45-degree line.</p>	•Distribution of income by more than 10 groups
National accounts	(11.1) Gross domestic product (production approach)	Output-based gross domestic product is the sum of the gross values added of all resident producers at basic prices, plus all taxes less subsidies on products.	•Gross value added
National accounts	(11.2) Gross domestic product (expenditure approach)	Expenditure-based gross domestic product is total final expenditures at purchasers' prices (including the f.o.b. value of exports of goods and services), less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services.	None
National accounts	(11.3) Gross domestic product (income approach)	Income-based gross domestic product is compensation of employees, plus taxes less subsidies on production and imports, plus gross mixed income, plus gross operating surplus.	None
Labor	(12.1) Employment rate	Persons in employment as a percentage of the population of working age.	•Number of employed persons
Labor	(12.2) Employment distribution	The percentage distribution of those employed by their industry or occupation.	•Number of employed persons in each industry or occupation
Labor	(12.3) Unemployment rate	The percentage of persons in the labour force who are unemployed.	•Number of unemployed persons

Price indexes	(13.1) Consumer price index	A measure of the change in the cost of purchasing a given “basket” of consumption goods and services, whereas a cost of living index is defined as measuring the change in the cost of maintaining a given standard of living, or level of utility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•CPI for the country's capital city</li> </ul>
Price indexes	(13.2) Producers price index	A measure of the rate of change in the prices of goods and services bought and sold by producers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Industrial producer price index</li> <li>•Output price index</li> </ul>
Government finance	(14.1) Actual revenues	Government revenue reported at the end of the fiscal year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Budgeted revenue (for most recent year)</li> </ul>
Government finance	(14.2) Actual expenditures	Government expenditures reported at the end of the fiscal year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Budgeted expenditure (for most recent year)</li> </ul>
Money & banking	(15.1) Money supply	The money supply is the total amount of money in circulation in a country.	None
Money & banking	(15.2) Interest rates	The interest rates that are available for various lending instruments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Short or long term government security interest rates</li> <li>•Central Bank policy rate</li> <li>•Money market rates</li> <li>•Interbank interest rates</li> </ul>
International trade	(16.1) Merchandise exports	Exports of goods and services – merchandise trade comprise goods leaving the statistical territory of a country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Trade balance with itemized merchandise (products and services)</li> </ul>
International trade	(16.2) Merchandise imports	Imports of goods and services (merchandise trade) are goods which add to the stock of material resources of a country by entering its economic territory.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Trade balance with itemized merchandise (products and services)</li> </ul>

Balance of payments	(17.1) Current account	<p>The current account includes all the transactions (other than those in financial items) that involve economic values and occur between resident and non-residents entities. Also covered are offsets to current economic values provided or acquired without a quid pro quo.</p> <p>Specifically, the major classifications are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- goods and services;</li> <li>- income;</li> <li>- current transfers."</li> </ul>	None
Balance of payments	(17.2) Capital and financial account	<p>Capital transfers consist of those involving transfers of ownership of fixed assets; transfers of funds linked to, or conditional upon, acquisition or disposal of fixed assets; or cancellation, without any counterparts being received in return, of liabilities by creditors. This item does not cover land in a specific economic territory.</p> <p>In the financial account, all components are classified according to type of investment or by functional breakdown (direct investment, portfolio investment, other investment, reserve assets).</p>	None
Agriculture & land use	(18.1) Data on land use or land cover	<p>Land Use: The socioeconomic use of land, presented in physical units.</p> <p>Land Cover: The observed (bio)physical cover on the earth's surface, presented in physical units.</p>	None

Agriculture & land use	(18.2) Data on protected lands	Legally established land area under either public or private ownership that is regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives, presented in physical units.	None
Agriculture & land use	(18.3) Commodity production	The quantity of agriculture commodities produced by a country, presented in a unit of mass.	None
Resource use	(19.1) Data on fishery harvests	The volume of fish brought ashore.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Fishery landings</li> <li>•Fishery catches</li> </ul>
Resource use	(19.2) Data on timber harvests or deforestation	<p>Timber Harvests: The amount of forest area or trees cut in physical units or value.</p> <p>Deforestation: The amount of forest converted to other land use independently whether human-induced or not in physical units.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Forest area presented in physical units</li> </ul>
Resource use	(19.3) Data on mining or extractive activities	The amount or value of raw materials extracted from the earth presented in physical units or value.	None
Resource use	(19.4) Water consumption	Freshwater taken from ground or surface water sources, either permanently or temporarily, and conveyed to the sector of use, presented in physical units or value.	None
Energy	(20.1) Energy consumption	Total energy consumed by end users, such as households, industry and agriculture.	None

Energy	(20.2) Energy supply	Total primary energy domestic supply (sometimes referred to as energy use) is calculated by the International Energy Agency as production of fuels + inputs from other sources + imports - exports - international marine bunkers + stock changes. It includes coal, crude oil, natural gas liquids, refinery feedstocks, additives, petroleum products, gases, combustible renewables and waste, electricity and heat.	None
Pollution	(21.1) Greenhouse gas emissions	The amount of carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, ozone and chloro-fluorocarbons occurring naturally and resulting from human (production and consumption) activities, and contributing to the greenhouse effect (global warming), presented in physical units.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Data on ozone depleting substances</li> <li>•CO2 emissions</li> </ul>
Pollution	(21.2) Emissions of air or water pollutants	<p>Air Pollutants: The amount of pollutant substances in the air that do not disperse properly and that interfere with human health or welfare, or produce other harmful environmental effects, presented in physical units.</p> <p>Water Pollutants: The amount of harmful and objectionable material —obtained from sewers, industrial wastes and rainwater run—off — in water that make it unfit for</p>	None

		use, presented in physical units.	
Built environment	(22.1) Proportion of households with access to water	Percentage of the population having access to and using improved drinking water sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Percentage of population with access to improved water sources</li> <li>•Percentage of population with access to clean drinking water</li> </ul>
Built environment	(22.2) Proportion of households with access to sanitation	Percentage of the population having access to and using improved sanitation facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Percentage of population with access to improved Sanitation facilities</li> </ul>
Built environment	(22.3) Number of rooms or bedrooms	The number or percentage of households by total number of rooms or bedrooms.	None
Built environment	(22.4) Access to electricity	The number or percentage of a households that have access to electricity .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Percentage of households by main lighting source (includes electricity)</li> <li>•Percentage of households by main source of energy for cooking (includes electricity)</li> </ul>
Built environment	(22.5) Data on housing construction materials	The number or percentage of households by construction material type for roofs, floors, walls, etc.	

## ANNEX II: GLOSSARY OF DISAGGREGATIONS

For a full list of indicator and disaggregation definitions, reference sources, and accepted substitute indicators, see this [file](#). Below is a subset of the information included in the file and only includes disaggregation definitions.

ODIN 2020/21 Disaggregations and Definitions	
Categorical Disaggregation	Definition
5-year age groups	0-4 years old, 5-9 years old, 10-14 years old and so on (Five year periods may also start at 1 years old. A group for 65 years and up is also common).
Access type (Electricity)	Manner in which electricity is connected to the household, may include cooking and lighting source. Or may simply specify access to/without access.
Account components (Balance of Payments)	Goods and services, income, and current transfers (or secondary income) and capital and financial account components include direct investment or international investment position.
Activity type (Extractives)	Types of extractive undertaking, may include gas, petroleum, coal, raw minerals, etc.
Administrative classification	Divisions of government divisions, such as specific ministries or departments.
Age	Individual ages or age groups
Age of perpetrator	See "age"
Age of victim	See "age"
Commodity type	Variety of agriculture products such as wheat, milk, vegetables, fruits, poultry, oils, maize, etc.
Crime type	Type of illegal act against person or property, punishable by law, such as robbery, assault, burglary/trespassing, rape, assault, sexual assault, motor-vehicle theft, theft, etc.
Crop type	Variety of plant or plant product such as cocoa, maize, rice, etc.



Department type (Health)	Any department found generally found in a health facility, such as surgery, ophthalmology, internal medicine, pediatric care, dentistry, etc.
Disability status	With disability, without disability, or list of specific disabilities
Disease type	Any type of ailment such as AIDS/HIV, cholera, diarrhea, tuberculosis, cancer, sexually transmitted diseases, etc.
Economic classification	Type of economic categories, such as expense, compensation of employees, use of goods and services, consumption of fixed capital, interest, subsidies, grant, social benefits, etc.
Energy commodity	May include, coal, shale oil, peat, wood, natural gas, diesel, biofuels, electricity, etc.
Environmental zones	Ecologically and geographically defined area, for land use may include: agriculture, forestry, aquaculture, etc. Environmental zones for land cover may include: crops, trees, mangroves, grassland, etc.
Expenditure categories (Education)	Education affairs and services, salaries, benefits, training, supplies, subsidiary services to education. These are examples. Categories can be any subset of expenditure related to education.
Expenditure categories (Health)	Hospital care, clinical services, prescription drugs, nursing care facilities, salaries. These are examples. Categories can be any subset of expenditure related to health.
Expenditure categories (National Accounts)	Spending of funds of GDP including final consumption expenditure, government expenditure on goods and services, gross fixed capital formation, etc.
Facility type (Health)	Any place that provides health care, such as a public hospital, private hospital, health clinic, pharmacy, dental clinic, etc.
Functional classification	Division by functions of public sectors, such as general public services, defense, public order and safety, environmental protection, health, education, etc.
Gas type (Pollution)	Variety of gas that contributes to the greenhouse effect such as carbon dioxide, methane (CH <sub>4</sub> ), nitrous oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF <sub>6</sub> ) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs).

Income components (National Accounts)	Income generated by the production of all economic goods and services, including compensation of employees, gross operating surplus, taxes on products, etc.
Industry	Group of producing entities that use the same kind of production processes to produce goods and services, such as agriculture, mining, manufacturing, etc.
Industry (Labor)	Category or field of work such as agriculture, mining, manufacturing, etc.
Irrigation status	Irrigated, not irrigated
Marital status	Single, married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
Material type (Housing construction)	Material used in the construction, such as concrete, clay, wood, steel, cement etc.
Money aggregates	Measures of money, including M1 such as cash (banknotes and coins), plus overnight deposits. M2 (also called quasi money), includes M1, deposits with an agreed maturity of up to two years and deposits redeemable at notice of up to three months. M3 is M2, plus repurchase agreements, money market fund shares/units and debt securities up to two years.
None	No categorical disaggregation is needed
Occupation	Job or profession type, such as teacher, nurse, farmer, etc.
Pollutant type (Air)	Common air pollutants include: PM10, PM2.5, O3, NO2, CO, and SO2.
Pollutant type (Water)	Common water pollutants include: Various nutrients, pesticides, pathogens, metals, salts, etc.
Product categories (Trade)	Commodity groups, most often using the Standard International Trade Classification system (SITC).
Rate type	Short or long term government security rates (treasury bills, bond yields), policy orientated interest rates (central bank lending or discount rates), money market, or interbank rates.
Revenue source	Sources of income, such as from taxation, excise duties, customs, or other sources appropriated to the payment of public expenses
Sanitation facility type	Specified service for the safe disposal of human urine and feces and maintenance of hygienic conditions, may include, indoor, outdoor, protected, pits, etc.

school stage	Primary, secondary, post-secondary/tertiary. At least 3 stages must be present and two must be after primary. Stages may be referred to as another name.
School type	Technical schools, public school, private school, Religious schools, and other similar types
Sector (Energy)	May include construction, agriculture, transport, industry, residential, etc.
Sector (Water consumption)	May include household, industrial, agriculture, etc.
Sentencing status	Result of a court proceeding/punishment decided, such as sentenced, unsentenced, fined, incarceration, probation, suspended sentence, restitution, community service, participation in rehabilitation program etc.
Sex	Male, Female (may include other genders).
Sex of perpetrator	See "sex"
Sex of victim	See "sex"
Staff type	Classification of healthcare professionals such as nurse, doctor, etc.
Victim/perpetrator relationship	Victim's affiliation with perpetrator such as spouse, parent, guardian, intimate partner, etc.
Water supply type	Classified source of water, may include pipe, well, open streams, etc.