

Corrigendum

Page	Text or Figure	Corrigendum
119	Text	Of the countries that evaluate open government initiatives, a large majority (71% of all respondents and 84% in OECD countries) confirms that evaluation takes place through the normal evaluation activities of individual institutions.
	Figure 3.2	Replace
120	Table 3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add a X for Korea in "The OGP assessments" • Change % accordingly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Second last row: OECD19; 21%; 84%; 26%; 16%; 11%; 26%; 5%; 100% (15 of 15); 11% - last row: All 28; 21%; 71%; 21%; 11%; 11%; 29%; 7%; 100% (24 of 24); 11%
121	Text	Almost all OECD member countries and non-member economies confirm that evaluation results are communicated (26 out of 27 countries).
		83% of the OECD countries confirm that the information is publicly available.
		As regards the use of the relevant information collected through evaluation processes, 88% globally and 82% of the OECD countries confirm that evaluations are used to improve the impact and future design of open government initiatives.
122	Figure 3.3	Replace <i>Note:</i> Therefore, only 18 out of 35 OECD member countries are displayed and 27 of all 53 responding countries.
151	Text	Only 29% of responding governments (26% in OECD countries) report that they evaluate the impact of their open government activities through independent assessments conducted by NGOs, while the same percentage (26%) say they do so through surveys among citizens and stakeholders (21% in all countries which evaluate).
	Figure 4.3	Replace <i>Note:</i> n=28 (OECD 19)
175	Text	Only 5% of all respondent finance ministries (7% in OECD countries) and none of all health ministries indicated that citizens are not involved in the policy cycle at all (Figure 5.5).
		While evidence of good practices at all five stages of the policy cycle exist in the ministries of finance and health, in both ministries citizens are most often involved in providing feedback on how public services work (70% in all respondent countries and 73% in OECD countries) in all the finance ministries and 68% for all ministries of health (71% in OECD countries).

		In finance ministries, this figure amounts to 35% in all respondent countries (40% in OECD countries), which is similar to the approach in the health ministries (42% in all respondent countries and 46% in OECD countries).
176	Figure 5.5	Replace <i>Note:</i> Ministry of Finance n=37 (OECD 30); Ministry of Health n=31 (OECD 24). Neither Slovakia's Ministry of Finance nor Italy's Ministry of Health provided an answer to this question.
177	Text	Furthermore, 38% of all respondent finance ministries (33% in OECD countries) and 58% of all health ministries (58% in OECD countries) report that they involve citizens in the definition of policy priorities (Figure 5.7), as evidenced by Austria (Box 5.4) and Tunisia (Box 5.5).
178	Figure 5.7	Replace <i>Note:</i> Neither Slovakia's Ministry of Finance nor Italy's Ministry of Health provided an answer to this question.
180	Text	Furthermore, 57% of all finance ministries (60% in OECD countries) and 71% of all health ministries (75% in OECD countries) engage with their citizens in the drafting process of policies.
182	Figure 5.9	Replace <i>Note:</i> Neither Slovakia's Ministry of Finance nor Italy's Ministry of Health provided an answer to this question.
184	Text	In both finance ministries and health ministries, citizens are most often involved in providing feedback on how public services work (70% and 68%, respectively).
185	Text	While the experience on stakeholder participation in the evaluation in the area of regulatory policy is extensive (OECD, 2015f; OECD, 2015a) only in 35% of all finance ministries (40% in OECD countries) and 42% of all health ministries (46% in OECD countries), citizens are involved in the evaluation of policies (Figure 5.10).
186	Figure 5.10	Replace <i>Note:</i> Neither Slovakia's Ministry of Finance nor Italy's Ministry of Health provided an answer to this question.
214	Figure 5.31	replace