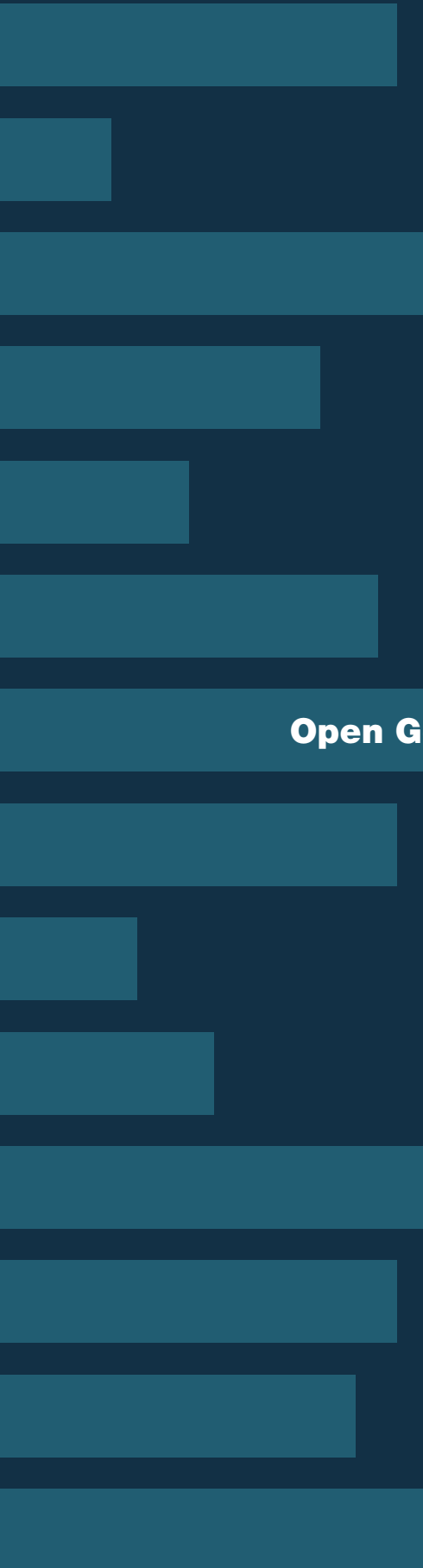


Open Government



2017

ExecutiveSUMMARY



Open Government **Metric.** Executive Summary

Based on the Report of Open
Government Metric Results 2017

Mexico City, february 2017

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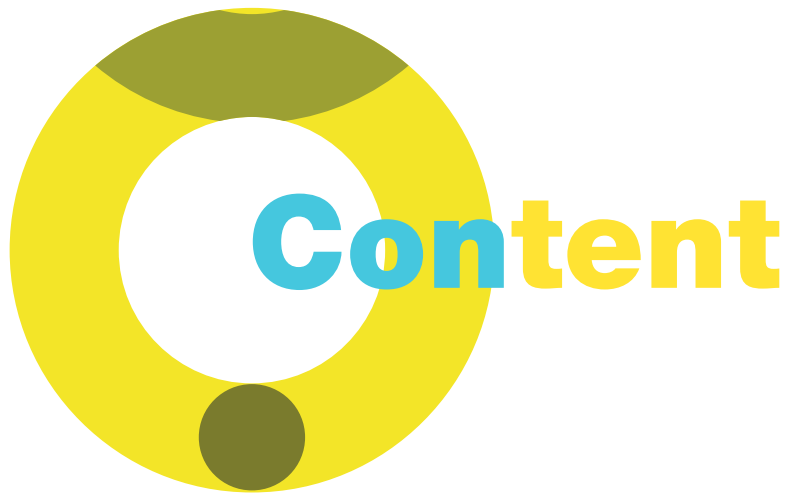
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Content

6

Introduction

8

Open government as an underlying principle of the National System of Transparency

11

How does the Metric measure Open Government?

14

Main results and findings

26

The future agenda for Open Government under the SNT

32

Appendix 1. Open Government Metric Indexes and Sub-indexes

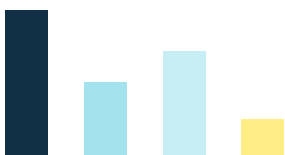
34

Appendix 2. Open Government Index, by state

Introduction

Today, having an open government is not only an obligation set by the General Act of Transparency and Access to Information (LGTAIP), but also one of our society's greater demands: our citizens want responsible, and responsive governments that are able to translate their needs into concrete solutions. In a context of decreasing levels of trust and increasing risks and internal threats—such as corruption, inequality, and insecurity—, open government should allow the population to achieve those ends for which it cares the most.

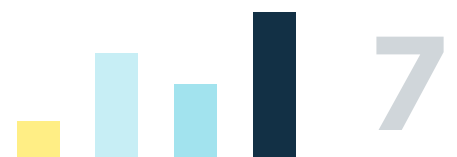
That is why, since 2015, the National Institute for Transparency, Access to Information and Data Protection (INAI) and the National System of Transparency, Access to Information and Protection of Personal Data (SNT) have pushed subnational governments to experiment with open government. Collaboration among local institutions charged with transparency has taken these efforts to a total of 23 states. There is now a growing number of local actors from government, academia and civil society that promote transparency and participation as useful instruments of transformation.



Furthermore, under the SNT, Mexico has already adopted the Open Government Model and Policies that allow for a definition of clear future steps to make sure this paradigm is shared by every authority in the country. The Open Government Metric—a project INAI asked the Center for Research and Teaching in Economics (CIDE) to undertake—thus hit the perfect timing to review the state of the art regarding transparency and citizen participation across the country’s public institutions.

The results of the Metric offers a comprehensive picture of the country and provides evidence to improve subnational open government initiatives and implement robust, ambitious policies that are adapted to each institution’s particular reality under the framework of the SNT. The Metric will allow institutions and authorities in every state to implement the relevant actions and improve in the identified areas of opportunity.

Today, open government provides the opportunity for a social movement based on local contexts to face the challenges ahead, all of which have a clear impact on our daily lives; in other words, it is a tool against corruption and inequality, and for the creation of communities that enjoy greater levels of security and wellbeing.



Open government as an underlying principle of the National System of Transparency

For the last 15 years, Mexico has built a set of regulations, institutions, and mechanisms that have modified the ways in which citizens may gain access to information generated and held by their governments. This trend in favor of the right to access to information has been recently joined by the concept ‘open government’, which is considered a reforming principle meant to ensure that information generated by authorities and government institutions in general is useful for citizens (transparency), while also allowing for an effective influence over government decisions that affect their daily lives (participation).

With the enactment of the General Act for Transparency and Access to Public Information (LGTAIP) in May 2016, open government became one of the basic principles for all the policies enacted under the SNT, while those institutions in charge of guaranteeing transparency -guarantor agencies- acquired new attributions to promote and support the opening of every institution in the country.¹ As a direct consequence, the INAI pushes projects, actions, and policies that already allow for a shared understanding of what Open Government is, as well as some general guidelines for implementation under the framework of the SNT.

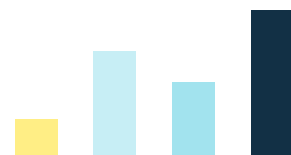
¹ Article 59 of the Act establishes that “Guarantor Agencies, within the areas of their powers will contribute, with the regulated entities and representatives of civil society in the implementation of mechanisms of collaboration for the promotion and implementation of policies and mechanisms for open government.

Given the incorporation of open government into transparency regulations and the beginning of a national policy on the matter, it is fundamental to have some measurements that allow us to diagnose, analyze, and evaluate the conditions that foster a dynamic relationship between authorities and citizens in every institution for the joint creation of government strategies and policies. In this sense, the Open Government Metric² takes on this task and, through an internationally innovative methodology, measures the extent to which citizens can gain knowledge on what their governments are doing, as well as the degree to which they may influence government decisions. The Metric provides a comprehensive panorama on open government on a national scale, and provides a baseline for any policies implemented by INAI and all other members of the SNT in their respective jurisdictions. This measurement results from the collaboration between INAI and CIDE.

The Open Government Metric measures the extent to which citizens can gain knowledge on what their governments are doing, as well as the degree to which they may influence government decisions. The Metric provides a full panorama on open government on a national scale, and provides a baseline for any policies implemented by INAI and all other members of the SNT.

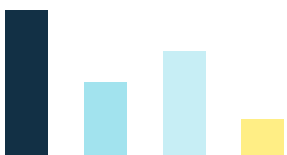
This booklet summarizes the way in which this Metric was ideated and put together, the main results and findings from this first edition, and the main challenges ahead for the SNT in relation to the implementation of the National Open Government Policy. It must be noted that the results presented below reflect the first of many biennial measurements to come.

2 Henceforth, “the Metric”.



The idea is to assess whether any strategies underway have been effective in incorporating transparency and citizen participation into Mexican institutions' principles and mechanisms, thus modifying the way in which they engage with the population.³

³ For a more exhaustive review of the main findings, we recommend the Results Report and the databases, all are available at <http://eventos.inai.org.mx/metricasga/>





How does the Metric measure Open Government?

An initial concern was the need to have a definition that would facilitate the evaluation and measurement of a verifiable, comparable, and observable practice across the wide array of institutions considered by the LGTAIP. To that end, the first step was the articulation of a working definition for open government, which was based on 1) a broad literature review, 2) an analysis of any measurements for open government or other related concepts, and 3) an expert survey.

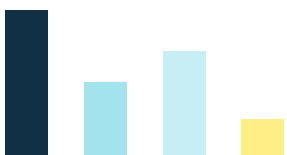
The resulting definition is rooted on two dimensions—transparency and participation—and two perspectives—the government’s, which reflects the supply of transparency and participation mechanisms, and the citizen’s, which reflects the demand. This definition is consistent with the Theoretical Document on the Model of Open Government, which was approved by the SNT’s National Council in 2016 as an initial guideline for any actions linked to open government to be developed under said System.⁴ Each component and perspective is oriented towards a particular view of open government, as seen in the following table:

⁴ See “Síntesis de acuerdos de la Primera Sesión Extraordinaria de 2016, del Consejo Nacional, del Sistema Nacional de Transparencia, Acceso a la Información Pública y Protección de Datos Personales, celebrada el 18 de marzo del presente año, en esta Ciudad de México” on the Federal Gazette for June 6, 2016.

DIMENSIONS AND PERSPECTIVES FOR THE OPEN GOVERNMENT METRIC

		Dimensions	
		Transparency	Citizen participation
Perspectives	Government (supply)	<i>Does the government make information about its actions and decisions public? To what extent? What quality is it?</i>	<i>What are the ways in which citizens may have an influence on public decision making?</i>
	Citizen (demand)	<i>How feasible is it for citizens to obtain timely, relevant information to make decisions?</i>	<i>How easy is it for citizens to activate any mechanisms that would provide them with influence over decision making?</i>

Each of these dimensions and perspectives considers a number of particular components, each with a specific weight depending on their importance towards open government (see table below). The combination of these dimensions, perspectives and components results in an Open Government Index, as well as on a series of subindexes that allow for an overview of the levels of openness across a representative sample of 908 federal, state, and municipal institutions – regulated entities-.



COMPONENTS PER DIMENSION AND PERSPECTIVE UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT METRIC

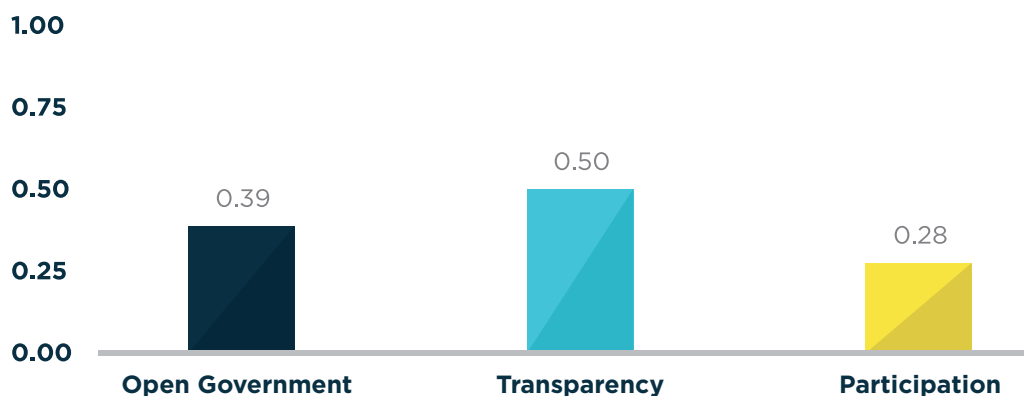
		Dimensions	
		Transparency	Citizen participation
Perspectives	Government <i>(supply)</i>	<i>Access to information (50%)</i> <i>Reactive transparency (20%)</i> <i>Proactive transparency (20%)</i> <i>Open data (10%)</i>	<i>Mechanisms (20%)</i> <i>Actors (10%)</i> <i>Operation (30%)</i> <i>Format (10%)</i> <i>Follow-up (30%)</i>
	Citizen <i>(demand)</i>	<i>Availability (25%)</i> <i>Clarity (25%)</i> <i>Completeness (25%)</i> <i>Speed (25%)</i>	<i>Mechanisms (20%)</i> <i>Reception (30%)</i> <i>Activation (30%)</i> <i>Speed (20%)</i>

Measurements required a variety of research techniques, such as an analysis of the relevant legal framework, a review of Internet sites, a number of simulations, and the submission of over 3,600 information requests. These efforts have resulted in a precise overview of each of the 908 regulated entities considered, which can also be aggregated by level of government, state, or type of regulated entity.

Main results and findings

The Open Government Index for Mexico in 2016 equals 0.39, on a scale that ranges from 0 to 1. The score for the Transparency Subindex, 0.50, is greater than the one for the Participation Subindex, 0.28. These three results reflect the long way to go for institutions and SNT members in the materialization of open government as a principle and a practice in the Mexican government.

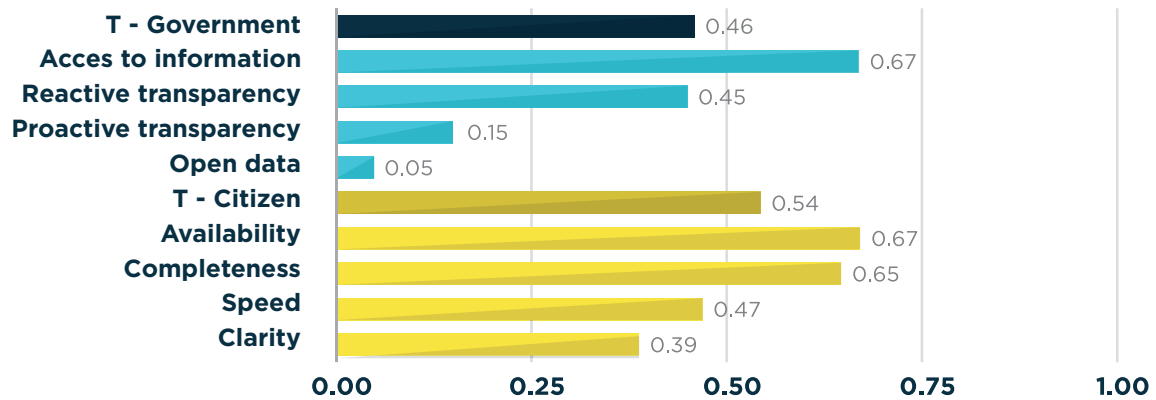
GLOBAL RESULTS FOR THE OPEN GOVERNMENT INDEX AND THE TRANSPARENCY AND PARTICIPATION SUBINDEXES



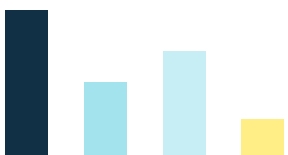
One first positive finding that derives from the Metric is that regulated entities—even some of those who have just recently been assigned transparency responsibilities—have internalized transparency as part of their daily routines. Out of the more than 3,600 information requests submitted for this evaluation, 83% received an answer and institutions provided full information for 70%. An analysis of the Transparency Subindex suggests that access to information and the possibilities for citizens to have access to specific information on matters that affect their daily lives are the main strengths in terms of open government in our country.

One first, positive finding that derives from the Metric is that regulated entities—even some of those who have just recently been assigned transparency responsibilities—have internalized transparency as part of their daily routines. An analysis of the Transparency Subindex suggests that access to information and the possibilities for citizens to have access to specific information on matters that affect their daily lives are the main strengths in terms of open government in our country.

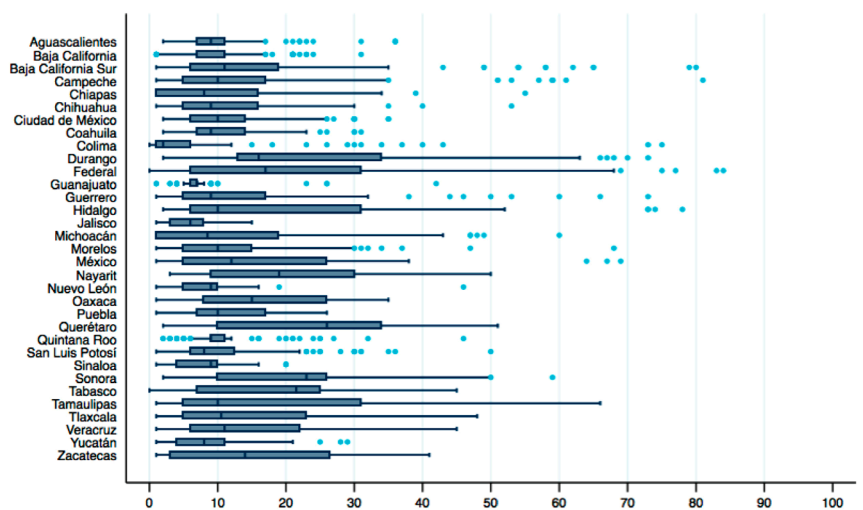
RESULTS FOR THE TRANSPARENCY SUBINDEX



This does not mean there are no challenges to overcome in the area of transparency. The results clearly indicate there is a need to ensure that regulated entities all guarantee a same level of transparency, as well as to avoid certain behaviors that delay the delivery of information (see the following graph). The Metric also suggests more attention should be paid to innovative issues such as proactive transparency and open data. Evidently, since these challenges combine both basic and advanced topics, they will have to be handled according to the particular situation and characteristics of each institution.



WAITING TIME FOR INFORMATION REQUEST RESPONSES RELATED TO THE OPEN GOVERNMENT METRIC, PER STATE (DAYS)

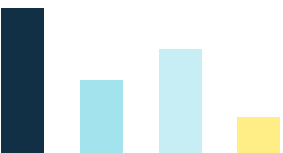
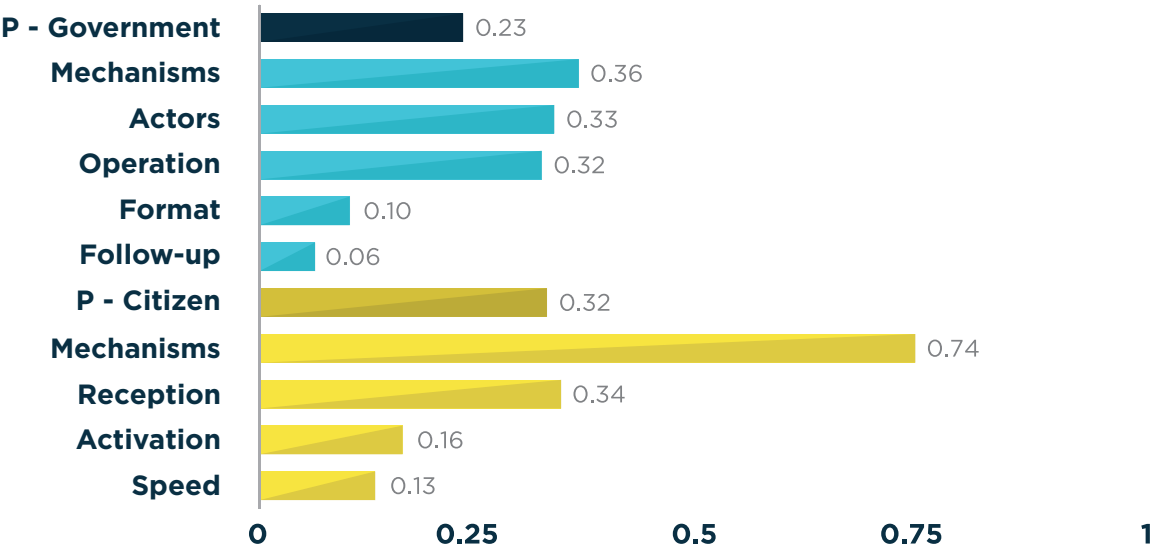


Regarding citizen participation, the results suggest a less encouraging scenario; this is the area with some of the most important challenges for the national open government agenda. While the Metric found that most channels for citizen participation supplied by Mexican institutions are dispersed and in general inefficient, the most relevant issue is the difficulties that citizens face in their attempts to activate any existing participation mechanisms, as well as to link any preferences they have expressed to any substantive decision making processes.

One additional finding is that citizens face difficulties in their attempts to activate any existing participation mechanisms, as well as to link any preferences they have expressed to any substantive decision making processes.

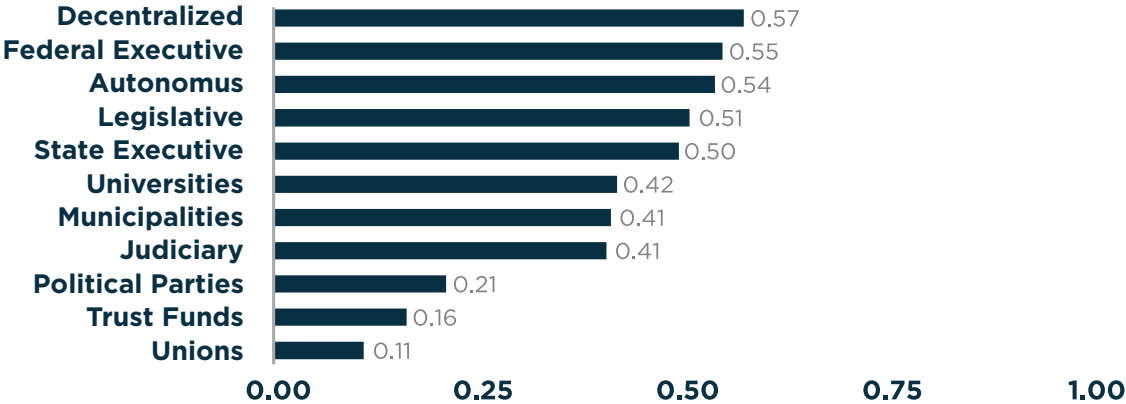
The lack of effectiveness of participation mechanisms across regulated entities is greatly due to a lack of shared conceptual and normative understandings on participation, which leads institutions to lack any shared expectations on what citizen participation actually means. This does not mean that there are no participation mechanisms or democratic innovations across the country. Still, the aggregate impact of said initiatives—meant to transform citizen-government relationships—remains fairly modest.

RESULTS FOR THE PARTICIPATION SUBINDEX



An analysis of the results by different levels of aggregation also reveals additional findings for the future open government agenda facing INAI and the SNT. First, it must be noted that, among Mexican institutions, those that have most recently been assigned transparency responsibilities—political parties, trust funds, unions—are the ones that show the greatest shortcomings. In contrast, centralized and decentralized bodies from the federal Executive, autonomous organs (particularly, Electoral Public Organisms) and legislative authorities are the ones with the highest scores. Still, we should not lose sight of the fact that they all still score between 0.5 and 0.6 on a scale from 0 to 1.

OPEN GOVERNMENT INDEX, BY TYPE OF REGULATED ENTITY

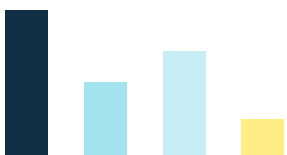


If we group regulated entities by level of government, our results suggest that municipal authorities⁵ outperform state-level institutions, both for the Open Government Index and the Transparency and Participation Subindexes. Municipalities in general obtained similar scores to the federal government for participation. This can be explained in good measure by

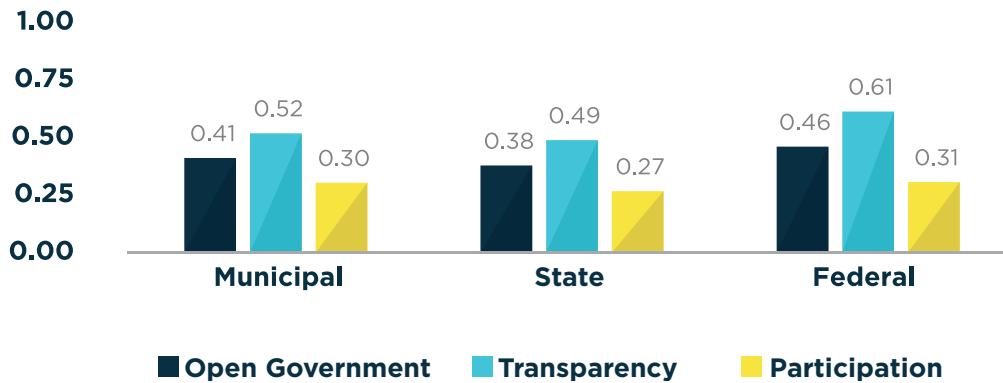
⁵ For the Open Government Metric, five municipalities were chosen from each of the 31 Mexican states, as well as 5 territorial demarcations from Mexico City. When possible, aside from the capital, two municipalities with over 70,000 inhabitants and two with less than 70,000 inhabitants were selected.

the fact that municipalities are closer to their citizens, which fosters more efficacious participation mechanisms in comparison with other levels of government. However, it must still be noted that the average scores for municipalities in terms of participation equal less than one third the maximum for this dimension.

Results suggest that those institutions which have most recently been assigned transparency responsibilities—political parties, trust funds, unions—are the ones that show the greatest shortcomings. Those municipalities included in the Metric scored higher than federal and state level institutions in the Participation Subindex.



OPEN GOVERNMENT INDEX AND SUBINDEXES, BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT

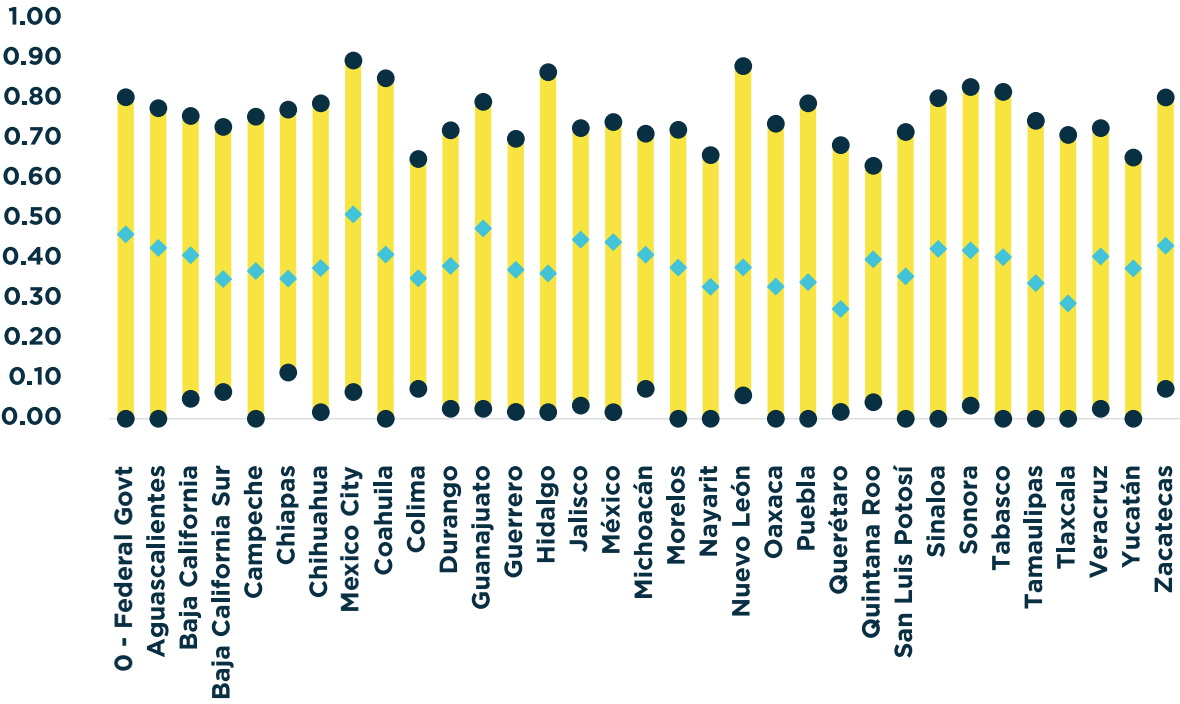


Lastly, if we aggregate regulated entities by state plus the federal government, a clear pattern emerges: although some states obtain higher average scores in the Open Government Index, all of them show considerable gaps between those institutions ranked best and those ranked worst (see the following graph). This reveals that, despite the differences, in no case can we say that open government principles and practices have permeated all government institutions within any given territory.

Although some states obtain higher average scores in the Open Government Index, all of them show considerable gaps between those regulated entities ranked best and those ranked worst.

In practical terms, this reveals a key challenge facing SNT institutions, who will have to close the gaps in transparency and participation among the various types of regulated entities, each of which has particular characteristics, dynamics, and logics. These gaps can guide open government initiatives and local policies pushed by local guarantor agencies.

MAXIMUM, MINIMUM, AND AVERAGE VALUES FOR THE OPEN GOVERNMENT INDEX, BY STATE AND FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT



A second implication of this finding is that there are conditions in both the federal and state governments for open government initiatives. Results show that at least one regulated entity in every state scored a ‘passing grade’ (a score greater than 0.6) and, in many cases, got close to a satisfactory standard (scores greater than 0.8).

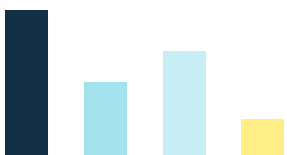
This creates positive expectations about the transformational potential of open government principles among those regulated entities with gaps to close, no matter the state or even the level of government they belong to. In addition, those institutions with higher scores and the practices they have developed could serve as a referent for other regulated entities in the same state or with similar characteristics.

REGULATED ENTITIES WITH THE HIGHEST OPEN GOVERNMENT INDEX SCORES, BY STATE

State	Regulated entity	Type of inst.	Open Government	Transparency	Participation
Aguascalientes	Secretariat of Health	State executive	0.78	0.72	0.83
Baja California	Ensenada	Municipality	0.76	0.78	0.73
Baja California Sur	Secretariat of Health	State executive	0.73	0.69	0.77
Campeche	State congress	Legislative	0.75	0.69	0.82
Chiapas	Secretariat of Security	State executive	0.77	0.70	0.85
Chihuahua	State congress	Legislative	0.79	0.66	0.92
Ciudad de México	Coyoacán	Municipality	0.90	0.79	1.00
Coahuila	Secretariat of Education	State executive	0.85	0.72	0.98
Colima	Secretariat of Security	State executive	0.65	0.78	0.52
Durango	Integral Family Development Institute	State executive	0.72	0.64	0.80
Federación	General Prosecutor	Federal executive	0.80	0.66	0.95
Guanajuato	State Audit	Legislative	0.79	0.64	0.94
Guerrero	Integral Family Development Institute	State executive	0.70	0.85	0.55
Hidalgo	Integral Family Development Institute	State executive	0.87	0.75	0.98
Jalisco	Zapopan	Municipality	0.73	0.74	0.72

México	Electoral Institute	Autonomous	0.74	0.83	0.65
Michoacán	Secretariat of Security	State executive	0.71	0.63	0.80
Morelos	Governor	State executive	0.72	0.71	0.73
Nayarit	La Yesca	Municipality	0.66	0.80	0.52
Nuevo León	Secretariat of Health	State executive	0.88	0.81	0.95
Oaxaca	Secretariat of Security	State executive	0.74	0.75	0.72
Puebla	Puebla	Municipality	0.79	0.86	0.72
Querétaro	Electoral Institute	Autonomous	0.68	0.67	0.70
Quintana Roo	Secretariat of Treasury	State executive	0.63	0.80	0.47
San Luis Potosí	State congress	Legislative	0.72	0.70	0.73
Sinaloa	Secretariat of Social Development	State executive	0.80	0.84	0.77
Sonora	Secretariat of Social Development	State executive	0.83	0.74	0.92
Tabasco	Universidad Popular De La Chontalpa	University	0.82	0.69	0.95
Tamaulipas	Secretariat of Security	State executive	0.74	0.54	0.95
Tlaxcala	State congress	Legislative	0.71	0.65	0.77
Veracruz	Veracruz	Municipality	0.73	0.65	0.80
Yucatán	Secretariat of Treasury	State executive	0.65	0.76	0.55
Zacatecas	Secretariat of the Interior	State executive	0.80	0.86	0.75

Lastly, a third implication of this finding is related to the type of actions that should be implemented under the National Open Government Policy. In the coming years, SNT's institutions will face the challenge of implementing the ambitious mandate of the LGTAIP in highly heterogenous contexts, where all states and the federal government must close some considerable performance gaps. The evidence suggests the agenda the SNT is facing is complex, as it includes advanced issues (proactive transparency, open data, co-creation) as well as basic capacity-building for both transparency and the operation of existing participation mechanisms.



This double challenge will inevitably frame the development of any strategies and public policies implemented under the SNT in the coming years. It will be necessary to make sure that some minimum standards are met by every regulated entity so as to guarantee a standard exercise of the

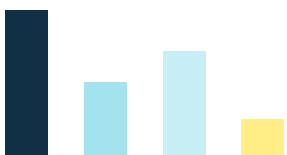
Results suggest that, in order to close the existing gaps, the SNT will have to tend to advanced issues (proactive transparency, open data, co-creation) on the one hand, as well as to basic capacity-building for both transparency and the operation of existing participation mechanisms on the other. Implementing this double agenda will require an appraisal of the context and specific conditions facing each and every regulated entity.

right to access to information. At the same time, creative and particular solutions will be needed to respond to the specific contexts, capabilities and policy areas of each regulated entity. Actions undertaken by INAI and the SNT must thus be sensitive to, on the one hand, citizen demand to access information and participate in decision making and, on the other hand, the particular conditions and capabilities of each institution.

The future agenda for Open Government under the SNT

The Open Government Metric provides evidence and a detailed picture of the status of open government across the country. The baseline derived from this research allows for an outline of those actions INAI, SNT's members will have to undertake to promote effective transparency and participation mechanisms that will modify the way citizens and authorities interact in the articulation of informed, collaborative, responsive public action.

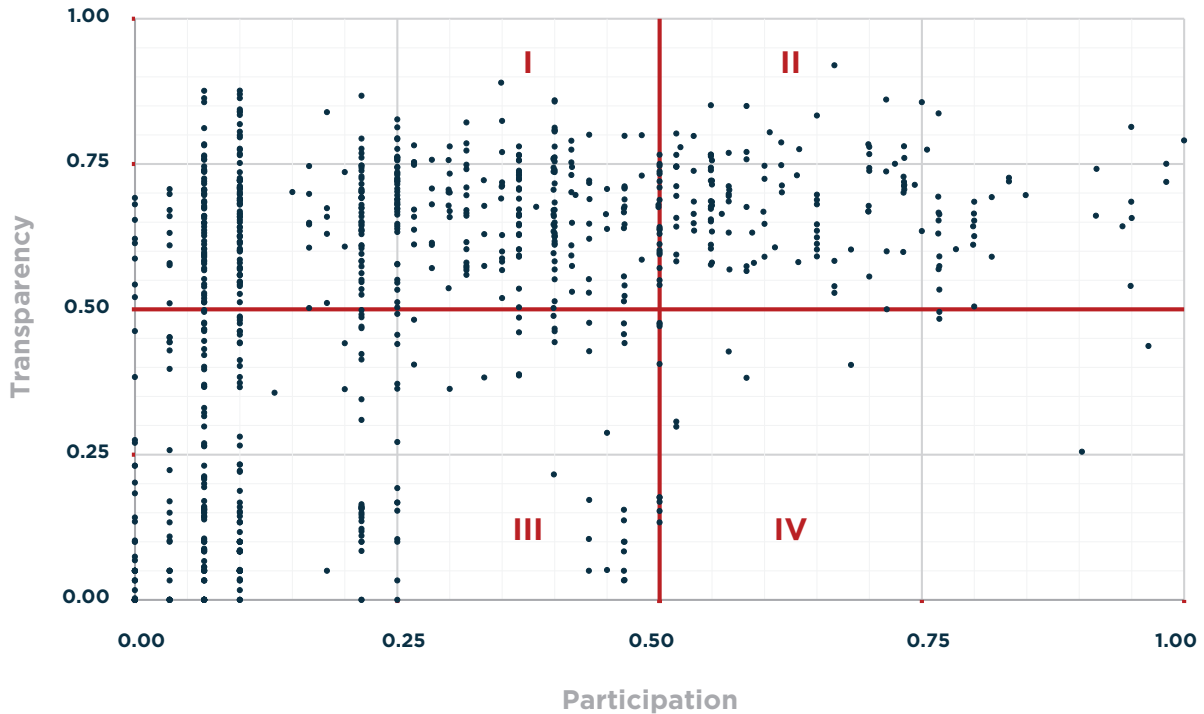
Said actions must favor the elimination of transparency and participation gaps so as to guarantee homogenous levels of enjoyment of the right to access government information, as well as an adequate performance for existing participation mechanisms. They also must encourage the necessary changes in advanced matters, so as to guarantee the creation of public knowledge and collaborative spaces for both the government and its citizens.



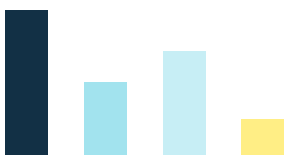
One way of using the evidence for these purposes is to analyze exactly where every regulated entity's level of performance falls under the Transparency and Participation Subindexes. As we can see in the following graph, there are at least four types of regulated entities for which differentiated strategies may be adopted:

1. The first group are those institutions whose scores for both subindexes are greater than 0.5 (second quadrant), which probably already have a solid basis on which to build progress on the more advanced issues, such as proactive transparency or cocreation.
2. The second group are those regulated entities on a completely opposite position, with scores lower than 0.5 for both subindexes (third quadrant). In these cases, the main strategy will have to be the development of the necessary mechanisms to process information requests, as well as the activation of the applicable participation mechanisms.
3. The third group, more numerous than the rest, are those regulated entities with a score greater than 0.5 for Transparency, but less than 0.5 for Participation (first quadrant). In this case there are windows of opportunity to take advantage of the current strengths in transparency to activate the corresponding participation mechanisms.
4. Lastly, the fourth group (fourth quadrant) is made up by those institutions with considerable Transparency gaps and positive results for Participation. In these cases, it will be necessary to guarantee the fulfillment of transparency obligations through the systematic use of the already existing participation mechanisms.

TYOLOGY BASED ON PARTICIPATION AND TRANSPARENCY RESULTS



The previous analysis may be detailed by an identification of those areas in which increased attention might result in the greatest benefits for future measurements. Identifying the main gaps may show the areas for which gradual attention might lead regulated entities towards better scores in the Open Government Index. As shown below, an aggregated analysis at the national level shows that the three main gaps in terms of transparency are proactive transparency, access to information (institutional capacity to process information requests) and clarity of the information provided to citizens. In terms of participation, the greatest gaps relate to the need to make sure that the formal mechanisms already in place operate in a sustained, effective manner.



MAIN GAPS IN TRANSPARENCY AND PARTICIPATION

Transparency		Participation	
Component	Gap	Component	Gap
Proactive transparency	0.170	Follow-up	0.280
Access to information	0.165	Activation	0.250
Clarity of responses	0.153	Operation	0.200
Potential effect	0.488	Total	0.730

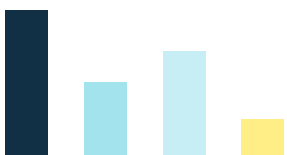
This analysis can be further specified by level of government, by type of regulated entity or even by institution. This evidence may facilitate the definition of those specific strategies through which all institutions—with the support of the corresponding guarantor agencies—will be able to gradually eliminate the most relevant gaps under a clear logic: addressing basic challenges first and then gradually moving towards the more complex issues.

TRANSPARENCY AND PARTICIPATION GAPS BY TYPE OF REGULATED ENTITY

Type of institution	Transparency	Participation
Autonomous	Proactive Clarity Open data	Follow-up Activation Operation
Decentralized	Clarity Speed Reactive	Activation Reception Speed

State Executive	Proactive Clarity Speed	Follow-up Activation Reception
Federal Executive	Speed Access to information Clarity	Follow-up Activation Actors
Trust funds	Access to information Clarity Proactive	Activation Follow-up Reception
Judiciary	Proactive Clarity Open data	Follow-up Activation Operation
Legislative	Proactive Clarity Speed	Follow-up Activation Speed
Municipalities	Proactive Access to information Clarity	Follow-up Activation Reception
Political parties	Access to information Clarity Proactive	Follow-up Activation Operation
Unions	Access to information Clarity Completeness	Follow-up Activation Operation
Universities	Proactive Clarity Speed	Follow-up Activation Operation

Clearly, the SNT faces a very complex agenda towards the materialization and diffusion of open government practices nationwide, which require solutions to key issues related to both transparency and citizen participation. The National Open Government Policy will need to be sensitive to this situation and promote—via clearly differentiated instruments—the strengthening of capabilities, the creation of standards and the promotion of participation and transparency mechanisms that will gradually lead towards the elimination of any existing gaps.



The information uncovered here must, as a baseline for future strategies, be seized by local regulated entities and guarantor agencies to understand the present conditions and, on that basis, trace specific strategies that will allow them to reduce any remaining gaps. Materializing open government across the country can only be done by using this and any other information generated under the SNT. Local Guarantor Agencies, Local Technical Secretariats under the *Cocreación Local* project and every institution will thus play a central role in the adoption and transformation of this evidence into creative solutions that will transform open government into a social movement capable of transforming our context and reality.

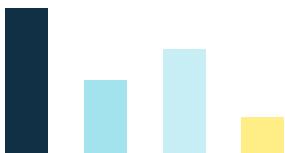
Appendix 1. Open Government Metric Indexes and Sub-indexes

Index	Calculation method	Variables
Open Government Index	$OG = \frac{OGg + OGc}{2}$	<p>OGg = Open Government from the government's perspective Subindex</p> <p>OGc = Open Government from the citizen's perspective Subindex</p>
Open Government from the government's perspective Subindex	$OGg = \frac{TG+PG}{2}$	<p>TG = Transparency from the government's perspective Subindex</p> <p>PG = Participation from the citizen's perspective Subindex</p>
Open Government from the citizen's perspective Subindex	$OGc = \frac{TC+PC}{2}$	<p>TC = Transparency from the citizen's perspective Subindex</p> <p>PC = Participation from the citizen's perspective Subindex</p>
Transparency Subindex	$T = \frac{TG+TC}{2}$	<p>TG = Transparency from the government's perspective Subindex</p> <p>TC = Transparency from the citizen's perspective Subindex</p>

Transparency from the government's perspective Subindex	$TG = AI (.5) + RT (.2) + PT (.2) + OD (.1)$	<p>AI = Access to information</p> <p>RT = Reactive transparency</p> <p>PT = Proactive transparency</p> <p>OD = Open data</p>
Transparency from the citizen's perspective Subindex	$TC = \frac{Avail + Clear + Comp + Speed}{4}$	<p>Avail = Available information</p> <p>Clear = Clear information</p> <p>Comp = Complete information</p> <p>Speed = Speed of responses to information requests</p>
Participation Subindex	$P = \frac{PG + PC}{2}$	<p>PG = Participation from the government's perspective Subindex</p> <p>PC = Participation from the citizen's perspective Subindex</p>
Participation from the government's perspective Subindex	$PG = Mech (.2) + Act (.1) + Fun (.3) + Form (.1) + Foll (.3)$	<p>Mech = Existence of participation mechanisms</p> <p>Act = Type of actors involved in the mechanism</p> <p>Fun = Evidence that at least one of the mechanisms operates</p> <p>Form = Format of participation</p> <p>Foll = Follow-up for agreements, opinions or decisions</p>
Participation from the citizen's perspective Subindex	$PC = Mech (.2) + Recep (.3) + Act (.3) + Speed (.2)$	<p>Mech = The existence of any mechanism through which to contact the institution and send a policy proposal</p> <p>Recep = Telephonic or electronic communication to confirm reception of the proposal</p> <p>Act = Activation of any mechanism, via telephone or e-mail</p> <p>Speed = Speed with which the institution provides a response to the citizen's proposal</p>

Appendix 2. Open Government Index, by state

State	Open Government Abierto	Participation from the government's perspective Subindex	Participation from the citizen's perspective Subindex	Transparency from the government's perspective Subindex	Transparency from the citizen's perspective Subindex
Aguascalientes	0.43	0.21	0.48	0.48	0.54
Baja California	0.41	0.29	0.32	0.50	0.53
Baja California Sur	0.35	0.21	0.30	0.42	0.47
Campeche	0.37	0.14	0.29	0.49	0.55
Chiapas	0.35	0.12	0.33	0.45	0.49
Chihuahua	0.38	0.22	0.29	0.43	0.57
Mexico City	0.51	0.47	0.34	0.56	0.68
Coahuila	0.41	0.33	0.38	0.43	0.50
Colima	0.35	0.14	0.29	0.43	0.55
Durango	0.38	0.23	0.34	0.41	0.54
Federal Government	0.46	0.31	0.30	0.59	0.64



Guanajuato	0.48	0.37	0.37	0.47	0.70
Guerrero	0.37	0.10	0.33	0.50	0.56
Hidalgo	0.36	0.29	0.25	0.35	0.56
Jalisco	0.45	0.29	0.47	0.52	0.51
México	0.44	0.22	0.38	0.51	0.66
Michoacán	0.41	0.20	0.38	0.44	0.62
Morelos	0.38	0.20	0.21	0.46	0.64
Nayarit	0.33	0.16	0.22	0.44	0.49
Nuevo León	0.38	0.22	0.31	0.48	0.49
Oaxaca	0.33	0.18	0.30	0.44	0.41
Puebla	0.34	0.27	0.28	0.35	0.47
Querétaro	0.27	0.09	0.37	0.32	0.32
Quintana Roo	0.40	0.14	0.38	0.51	0.56
San Luis Potosí	0.36	0.23	0.26	0.44	0.50
Sinaloa	0.42	0.31	0.26	0.52	0.61
Sonora	0.42	0.20	0.47	0.43	0.57
Tabasco	0.40	0.37	0.24	0.46	0.54
Tamaulipas	0.34	0.23	0.22	0.48	0.43
Tlaxcala	0.29	0.11	0.27	0.36	0.41
Veracruz	0.41	0.33	0.34	0.46	0.50
Yucatán	0.38	0.15	0.28	0.44	0.63
Zacatecas	0.43	0.18	0.43	0.49	0.63