Spain – Overview

Portal

- http://datos.gob.es/ launched in 2009
- 117 regional/local initiatives are identified

Ranking

- Open Data Barometer Rank: #13
- Open Data Index Rank: #17

Transposition PSI Directive

- ✓ Yes

Revised PSI Directive

Open Data Policy

- ✓ Open Data policy in place
- ✓ National 5 year strategy
- ✓ Priority domains identified
- ✓ Pre-defined approach to ensure data sets are up-to-date
- ✓ More than 8 events held annually

97%

Licensing Norms

- ✓ Free of charge
- ✓ Open licensed
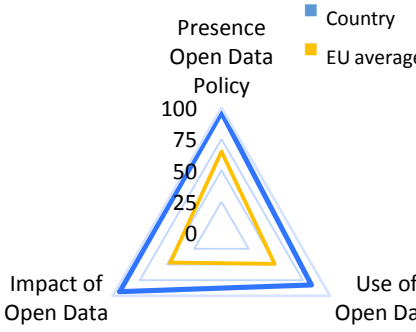- ✓ Policy encourages to use standard licence

100%

National coordination

- ✓ National guidelines on publication
- ✓ Many regional data initiatives
- ✓ Many regional portals integrated

92%

Score Spain

- Country
- EU average

Presence Open Data Policy
100
75
50
25
0
Impact of Open Data
Use of Open Data

Usability of portal

- ✓ API accessible
- ✓ Possibility to give feedback
- ✓ Contribute to portal
- ✓ Search data sets
- ✓ Download data sets

Use & Reusability of Open Data

- 42,000 (0.09% of inhabitants in Spain) unique visitors on average per month
- 13% of visitors are foreign
- Proportion of human traffic is unknown
- Typical profile of visitors is a bit of everything
- Most data sets are available in CSV format
- 49% of the data sets is machine readable

11793 data sets available

81%

Top data set & domains

- Most downloaded data set: Registro de alcales

Top 5 most consulted domains:
1. Gov. accountability and democracy
2. Finance and contracts
3. Science and research
4. Social mobility and welfare
5. Earth observation

Spain – Impact and Development

Impact

Political:
- Activities launched since 2015 to monitor impact
- Medium impact efficiency
- High impact transparency

83%

Social:
- High impact environmental sustainability
- High impact inclusion of marginalized groups

100%

Economic:
- Multiple studies market value [1,2,3,4]
- One study better service delivery [1]
- Three other studies [1,2,3]
- Marginal (Zero) Cost Model

100%

Barriers

Further publication

For further publication four barriers exist.

- *Legal barrier:* From the legal point of view there are barriers associated with the Personal Data Protection Act (LOPD) or the General Taxation Law.
- *Technical barrier:* Sometimes, public servants lack technical knowledge related with psi re-use aspects.
- *Financial barrier:* PSI re-use is associated with additional costs for national administrations and these are difficult to be covered.
- *Other barrier:* Lack of response and interest of administrative bodies in understanding the needs of infomediary businesses.

Further use

For further use four barriers are present.

- *Low availability:* Availability of data differs highly between the domains.
- *Legal barrier:* Lack of homogeneity amongst the information of the different autonomous regions.
- *Technical barrier*: Lack of necessary standardisation , disaggregation and use of accessible formats of public information reduces development new services.
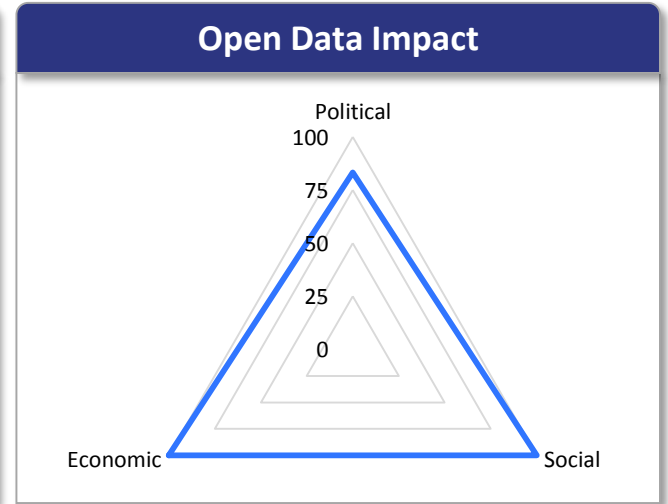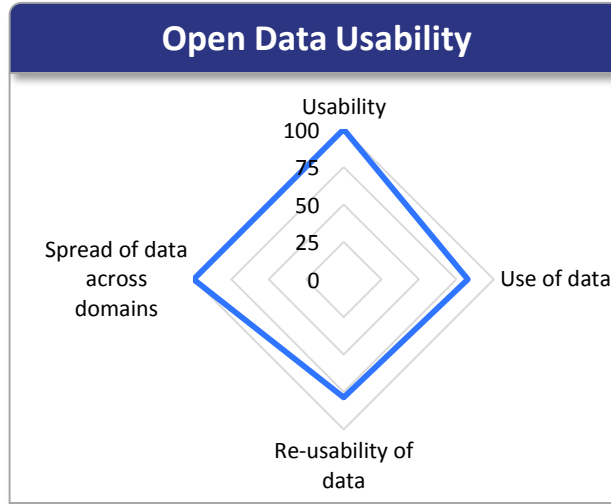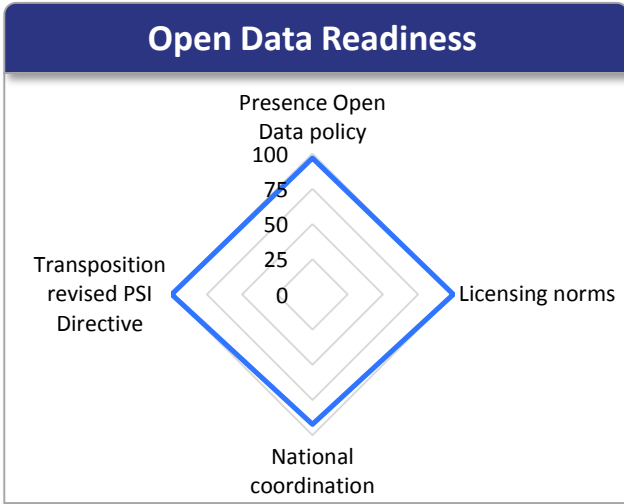- *Financial barrier:* Costs in the process of making data available can be quite high.

Best practices

- Madrid city open data portal: Data sets are posted in various formats. Publication of datasets stimulates transparency and collaboration of citizenship as management approach.
- CANARD drones: The organisation aims to improve security systems at airports by replacing current calibration with drones, which have sensors. The sensors are connected in real-time. This results in economic and environmental benefits.
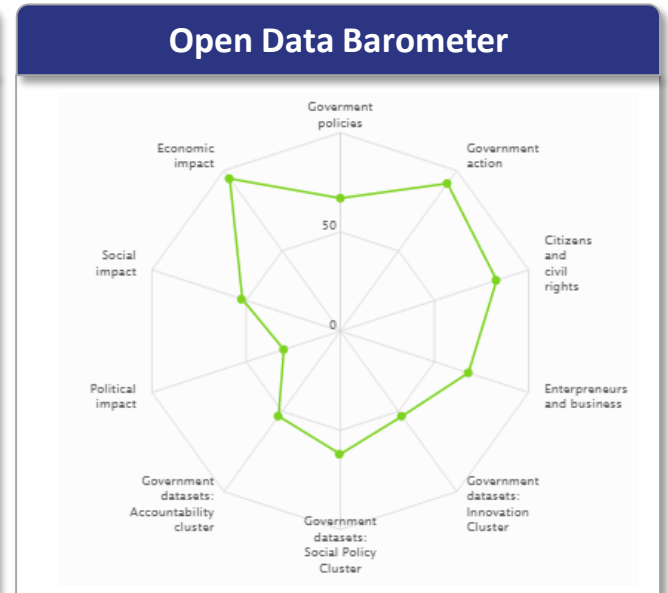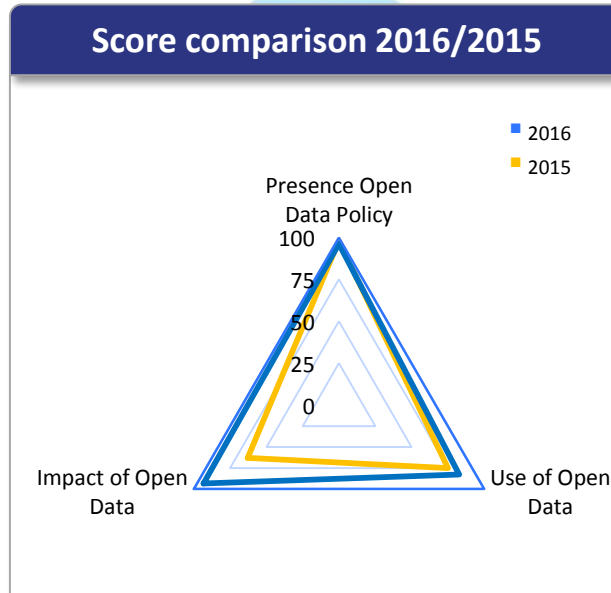
Progress on barriers

- Three barriers existing for further publication, are addressed. To overcome the legal barrier a new law was published. The technical barrier is overcome by implementing new featured on the national portal. The other barrier was addressed by organising the IODC.
- The barriers that exist for further use, are not addressed.

Spain – Rankings

Open Data Readiness

Radar chart with axes: Presence Open Data policy, Licensing norms, National coordination, Transposition revised PSI Directive. Scale 0, 25, 50, 75, 100.

Open Data Usability

Radar chart with axes: Usability, Use of data, Re-usability of data, Spread of data across domains. Scale 0, 25, 50, 75, 100.

Open Data Impact

Radar chart with axes: Political, Social, Economic. Scale 0, 25, 50, 75, 100.

Major changes 2016

- Last year the social impact was unknown, but was marked this year as high. This mainly resulted in the increase of score for the indicator Impact of Open Data.
- The score for Use of Open Data has increased partly because Spain noted supported the re-use of data and also noted a change in this re-use since 2015.
- Presence Open Data Policy indicator stayed equal compared to the score in 2015.
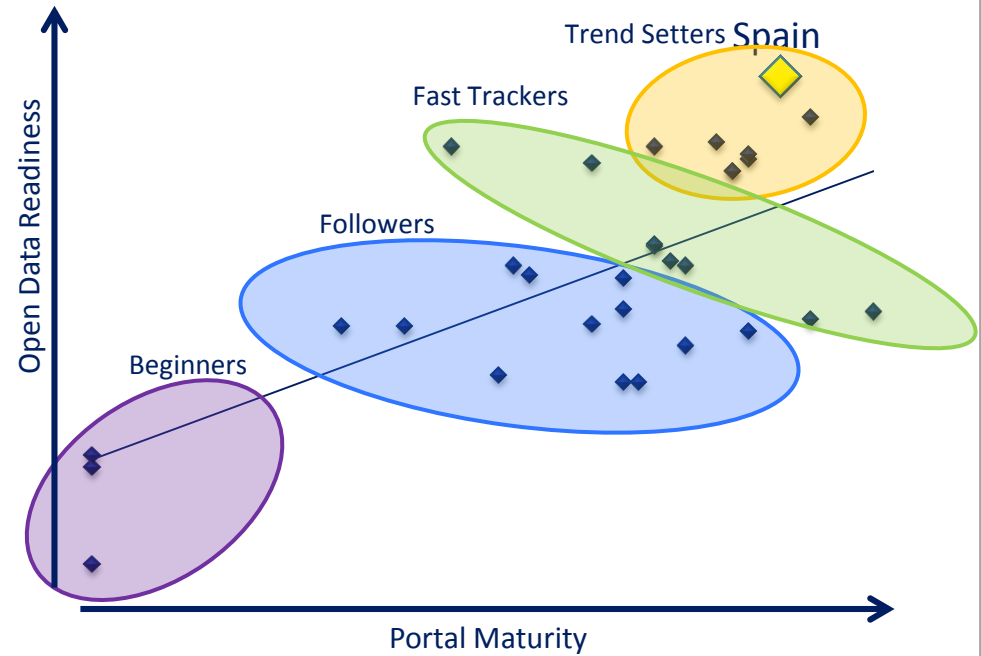
Score comparison 2016/2015

Legend: 2016, 2015

Radar chart with axes: Presence Open Data Policy, Use of Open Data, Impact of Open Data. Scale 0, 25, 50, 75, 100.

Open Data Barometer

Radar chart with axes: Government policies, Government action, Citizens and civil rights, Enterpreneurs and business, Government datasets: Innovation Cluster, Government datasets: Social Policy Cluster, Government datasets: Accountability cluster, Political impact, Social impact, Economic impact. Scale 0, 50.

Spain – Conclusion

Print screen portal

Maturity 2016

Classification maturity assessment 2015: Trendsetter

Next steps

- Integrate CKAN on the portal for harvesting
- Develop a multiple languages on the portal

Upcoming events

- International Open Data Conference, 6-7 October 2016 in Madrid
- Hackathons are planned, but no exact details are communicated

Status 13/9/2016, Next update planned Q3 2017