Comparison of grid-based versus administrative approaches to the collection and dissemination of statistics

MEXICO

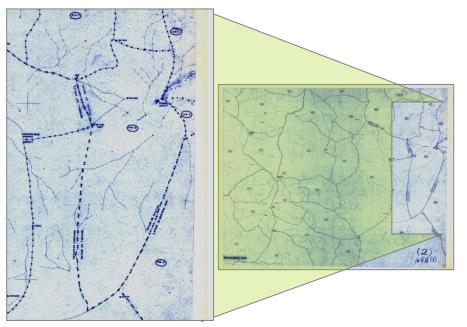
Beijing, June 2014



The National Geostatistical Framework



At the beginning ...



Before 1978 there was no clear territorial division of states and municipalities in México

Representación geoestadística del punto PUT



At the beginning ...

In 1978 The National Geostatistical Framework was created by INEGI

State Geostatistical Areas (AGEE)



Municipal Geostatistical Area (AGEM)



Basic Geostatistical Area (AGEB)





Rural

Urban



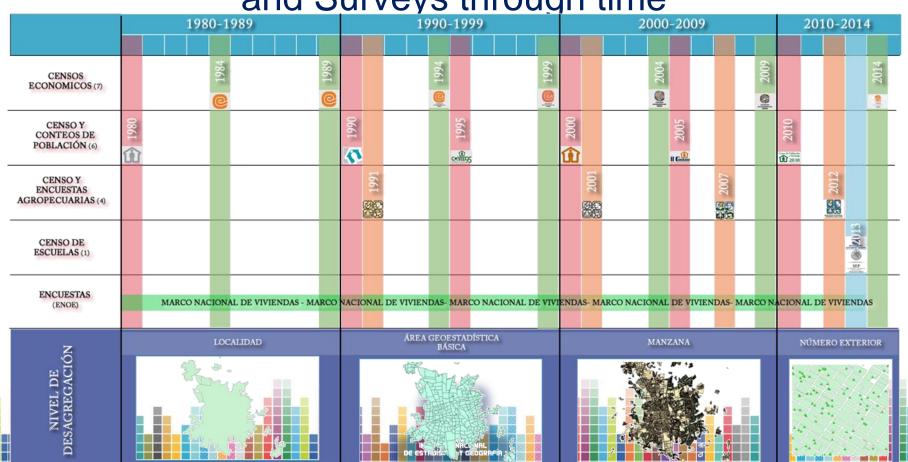
Today...

- The MGN encodes the entire country in geostatistical areas, with the external numbers as maximum level of disaggregation.
- Is updated before and during each census event, being useful in every stage of national censuses.





National Geostatistical framework in Censuses and Surveys through time



Geostatistical Framework levels



➤ 32 State
Geostatistical
Areas



2,457 Municipal Geostatistical Areas



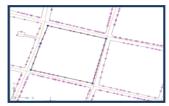
4,547 Urban Geostatistical Localities



47,492 Rural Geostatistical Localities with plans



2'301,542 Total of Roads



2'220,103 Geostatistical Blocks



31'100,512 Street numbers

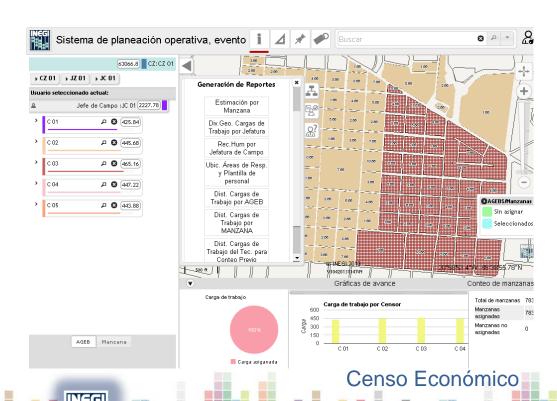


USES OF THE GEOSTATISTICAL FRAMEWORK AT DIFFERENT STAGES OF CENSUSES



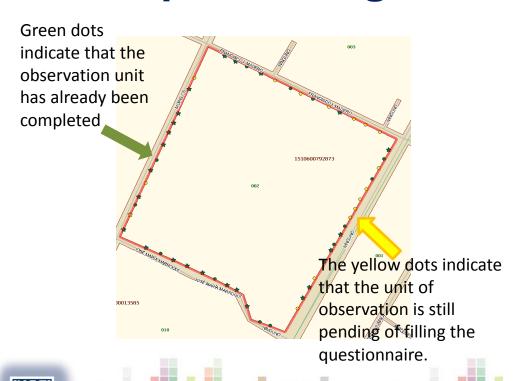
1. Planning:

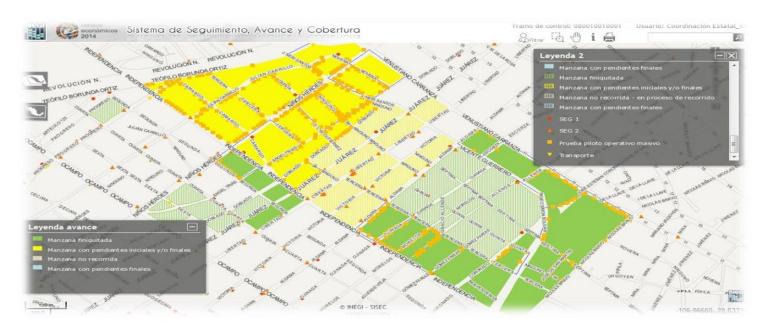
- General and detailed planning of censal operations
- Spatial distribution of workloads and risk mapping.



2. Data collection and processing:

- Geographic identification of units of observation.
- Graphic monitoring and control coverage of census operation.
- Establishment of monitoring strategies.





Geographical form of the advance and coverage of the census by blocks, AGEB and Localities.

3. Results publication

 Dissemination of results through GIS, available at INEGI's web page.



The Grid



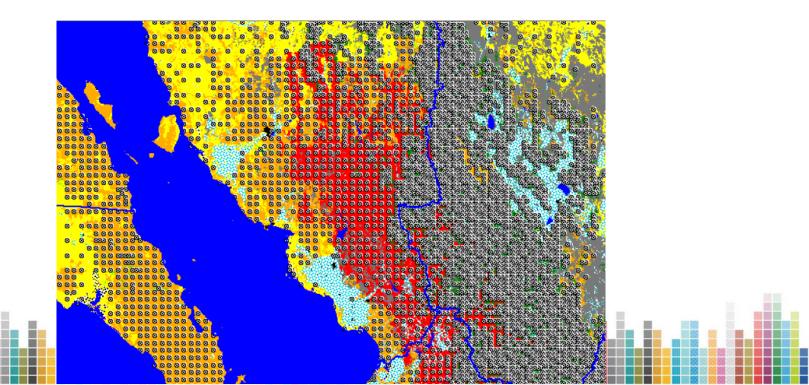
The Grid

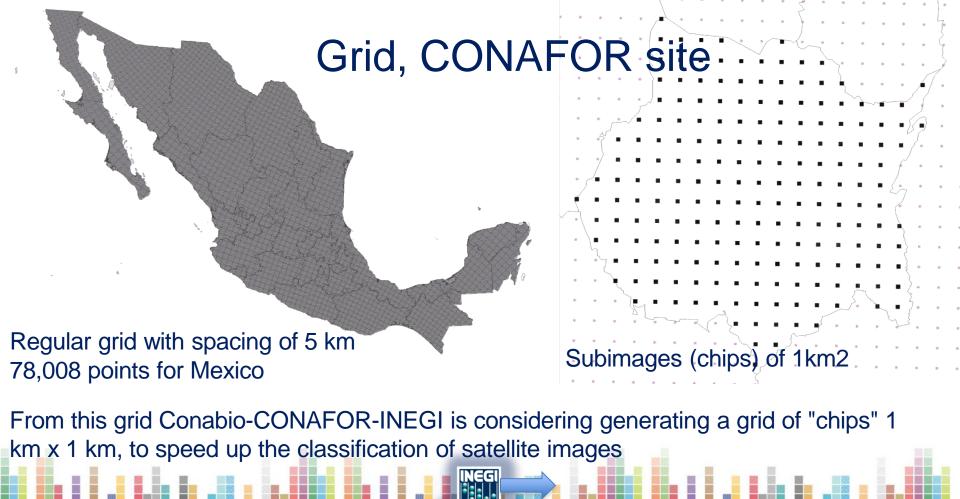
We currently have the challenge of incorporating to the Geostatistical Framework a **regular grid** to define stable sampling points over time

Some examples are:

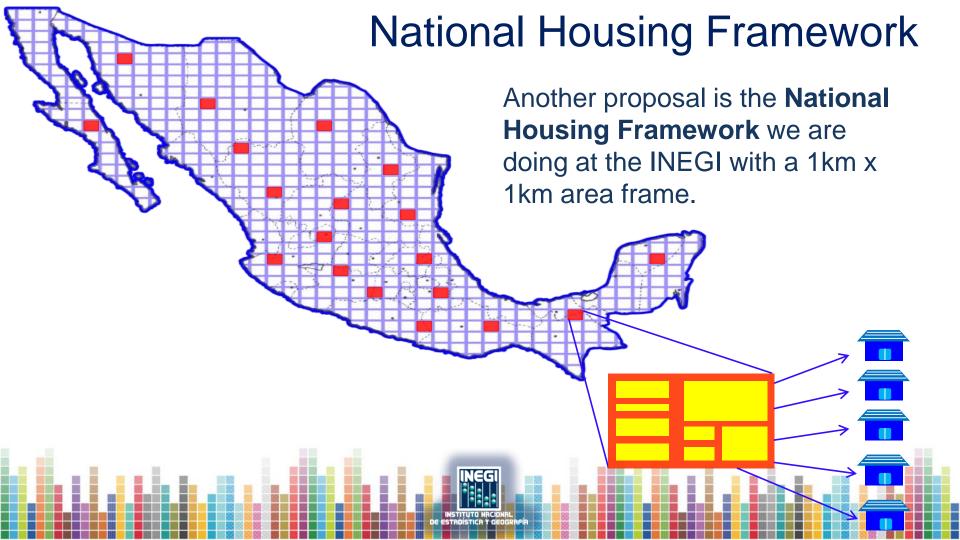
Grid, CONAFOR site

Master grid of 5 km x 5 km that maintains uniform sampling points over time. And stratified by vegetation (10 km x 10 km and 20 km x 20 km).





National Housing Framework



Some numbers...

National Housing Framework

245.279 UPM were formed.

The UPM are distributed in 4 national layers and 746 of design.

22, 380 balanced samples were selected and evaluated.

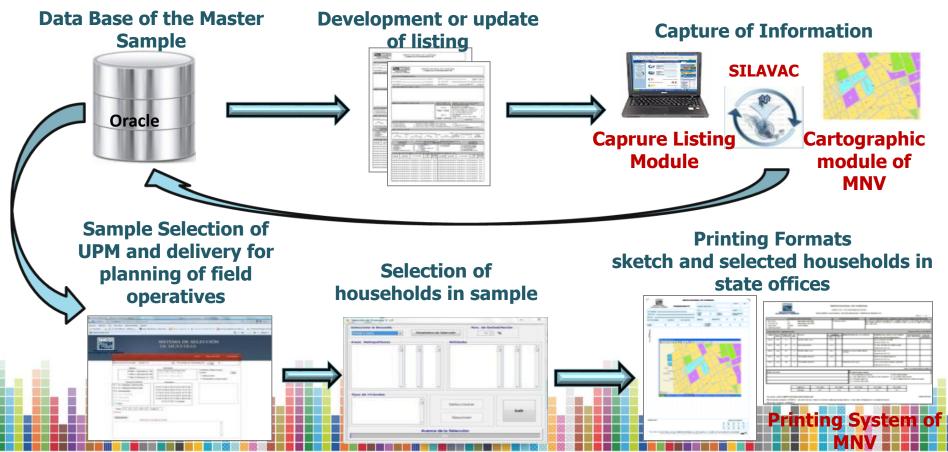
The master sample has 22,477 UPM for which listings were made.

3.5 million homes were listed.

Each trimester will provide a sample of 5 million people to estimate the age and sex structure.

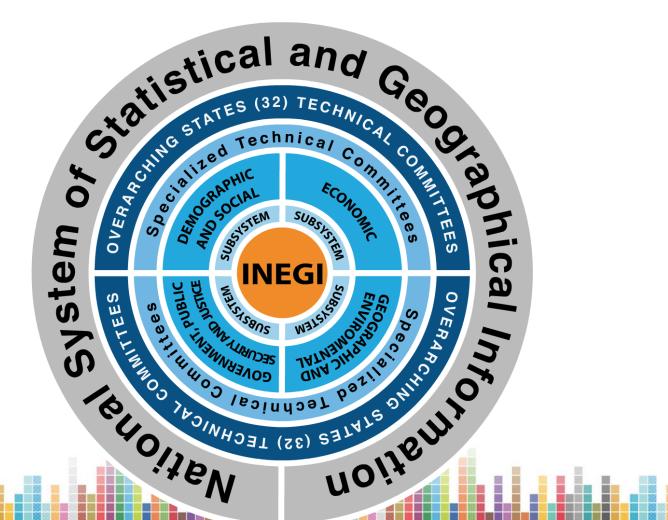
Operating Process

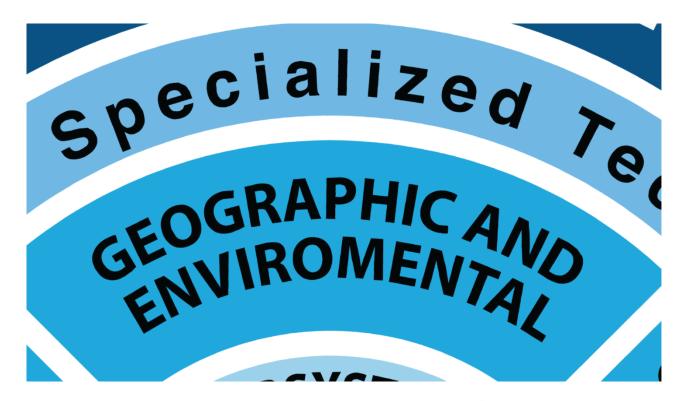
National Housing Framework



GRID FOR NATIONAL TERRITORY DIVISION























Energy Sector



Technical Committee of Basic Geographic Information (CTEIGB)



































Alternatives

To generate a grid, there are different solutions, in which we must choose between accuracy and ease of use:

- 1. Generate a grid from geodesic surfaces.
- 2. Generate a grid in the map projection system of Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)
- 3. Generate a grid in the map projection Lambert Conformal Conic (CCL)
- 4. Generate a geographic grid based on geographical coordinates: degrees, minutes, and seconds

Conociendo México

01 800 111 46 34

www.inegi.org.mx atencion.usuarios@inegi.org.mx





INEGI Informa

