

## The context

- Go from generic principles to concrete recommendations
- Specific regional conditions to build on:
  - INSPIRE > Legal framework for National Spatial Data Infrastructures
  - **The European Statistical System (ESS)** > Legal obligations and mechanisms for statistical data + funding opportunities
  - EFGS > Voluntary collaboration and harmonisation for geospatial statistics
  - EuroGeographics > Voluntary collaboration for the development of the European Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - UN GGIM Europe > A very active regional committee!

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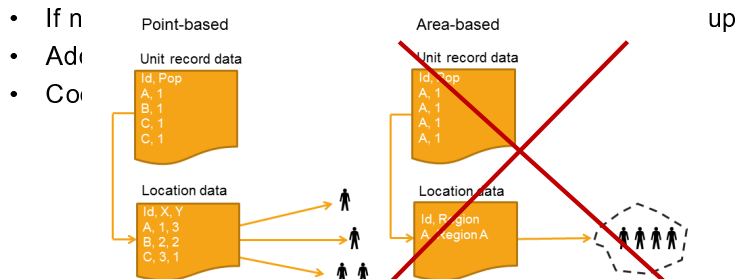
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## Why?

- To *harmonise* methods for the integration of statistical and geospatial information within the ESS
- To *modernise* the statistical system and increase efficiency and flexibility in terms of output
- To provide a better foundation for *collaboration* between NSIs and geospatial agencies in providing society with more and better data for evidence based decision-making
- The main drivers; the goal of a fully geocoded population census 2021 and provision of data for the UN SDG indicator framework

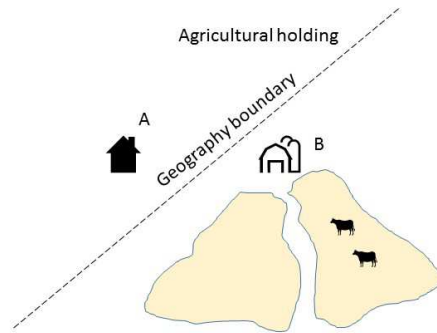
## Principle 1: Use of fundamental geospatial infrastructure and geocoding

- Build on data from National Spatial Data Infrastructures (INSPIRE)
- A point-based geocoding infrastructure (GEOSTAT 2)!



## Principle 2: Geocoded unit record data in a data management environment

- Point-of-entry validation applied in all data collection! (challenge for administrative data)
- Correspondence (ontology)
- Geocoding
- Consistent dimensions



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## Principle 3: Common geographies for production and dissemination of statistics

- National statistical and administrative geographies
  - Consistent geometries and coding system. Maintenance schemes, historical boundaries, scale & spatial accuracy
  - Map services, open data access
  - Geographies provided as linked open data
- European statistical geographies
  - More efficient process for NUTS areas
  - If edge matching and scale problems solved: European = National
- Statistical grids



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## Principle 4: Statistical and geospatial interoperability – standards, processes

- Integrate geospatial workflows within statistical production (GSBPM)
- Publish data once and leave it at its source!
  - OGC for spatial and SDMX for statistics
  - Data integration based on existing national statistical dissemination platforms (APIs)
  - Machine-to-machine services for data transformation and merging output geographies and statistical data (TJS)
  - Linked open data



## Principle 5: Accessible and usable geospatially enabled statistics

- Map services for pan-European data
- National portals and dissemination platforms
- Facilitate the use of our services in third party applications
- Privacy issues (harmonised vs national)
- Data licensing
- Guidance on use and analysis



## Structure of results

- Short main document addressing:
  - The goal of each principles
  - Requirements
  - Recommendations
  - Responsibilities (who are expected to do what)
- Recommendations backed up with good country practise (annex)