Progression of GEOSTAT 3
A guide for implementation of the Global Statistical Geospatial Framework in Europe

Dr. Janusz Dygaszewicz
Director
Statistics Poland
Department of ICT Systems, Geostatistics and Censuses
President of the European Forum for Geography and Statistics

EG-ISGI meeting 22-23.11. 2018, Deqing, China
GEOSTAT 3 Project

• ESSnet Eurostat grants project
• February 2017 - January 2019
• Partners from:

**NSIs:**
- Sweden
- Poland
- Netherlands
- Finland
- Norway
- Austria
- Estonia
- Portugal

**NMCAs:**
- Germany
- Norway
Aim and scope of GEOSTAT 3

- ESSnet Eurostat grant project (2017-2019)
- To develop a proposal for a guide to support a harmonised implementation of the Global Statistical Geospatial Framework (GSGF) in the ESS countries
- The implementation guide should cover the key aspects of statistical-geospatial integration as set out in the GSGF and adapt them to the European and in particular the EU/ESS context
- Testing the fitness for purpose of the recommendations through practical cases (SDGs indicators, TJS)
Implementation of GFGS in Europe

1. Use of fundamental geospatial infrastructure and geocoding
2. Geocoded unit record data in a data management environment
3. Common geographies for dissemination of statistics
4. Statistical and geospatial interoperability
5. Accessible and usable
Why a European guide?

- Geocoded population census 2021 (GRID)
- UN SDG indicator framework
- Harmonise methods
- Modernise the statistical system
- Collaboration NSI’s – geospatial agencies
Structure of implementation guide

- Principle
  - Principle 1
- Requirement
  - Requirement 1
  - Requirement 2
- Recommendation
  - Recommendation 1
  - Recommendation 2
  - Recommendation 1
Principle 1 – Infrastructure

- Use data from National Spatial Data Infrastructures
- Use point-based location data for geocoding
- Build formal working relationships on institutional agreements
Principle 2 – Geocoding in a data management environment

• Build an effective and secure data management environment
• Store location only once
• Ensure consistency and quality of geocoding results
• Develop consistent approaches to manage non-matching data
• Use point-of-entry validation in collection of administrative or statistical data
Principle 3 – Common geographies

• Set up and maintain a consistent framework of national statistical and administrative geographies
• Improve maintenance of the European framework of statistical geographies
• Consolidate use of existing statistical grid systems and explore the potential of evolving global systems
Principle 4 – Interoperability
- Data, standards, processes

• Improve geospatial workflows within statistical production
• Publish data once and leave it at its source, to be reused many times
• Increase use of automated solutions for merging geography and statistics
• Explore the potential of Linked Open Data
Principle 5 – Accessible and usable

- Implement clear and simple data licensing policies
- Use service oriented data portals supporting dynamic integration of data
- Define clear national and European rules to ensure protection of privacy
- Facilitate data search and use through improved guidance and cataloguing
Testing of the framework – SDGs indicators

- Quality control of the framework – testing 3 UN SDGs indicators combining geospatial and statistical data by participating countries (Sweden, Poland, Norway, Austria, Estonia, Portugal)

The chosen indicators are:
- 11.2.1 Access to public transport
- 11.3.1 Land consumption by population growth
- 11.7.1 Built up areas of cities, open space for public use
Results

• Final results will be published in February 2019
• Already now, some material available on:
• https://www.efgs.info/geostat/geostat-3
Thank you for your attention

Janusz Dygaszewicz
j.dygaszewicz@stat.gov.pl
Statistics Poland