



## UNWGIC 2018

### Statistical-Geospatial Integration for the SDGs and the 2020 Censuses

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Statistical and Geospatial Information**

**Director – Geospatial Solutions  
Australian Bureau of Statistics**



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Global Geospatial Information Management




## Session Speakers

- **Ms Paloma Merodio** Vice-president – National Institute of Statistics and Geography Mexico (INEGI) / Co-chair UN Expert Group on the Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information
- **Mr Ian Coady** Head of Geospatial Policy, Research and International – Office for National Statistics, United Kingdom
- **Ms Gemma Van Halderen** Director of Statistics Division – UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)
- **Mr Andre Nonguierma** African Centre for Statistics – UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)



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## Challenge

*National, regional and international data users and producers face a range of challenges integrating statistical, administrative and geospatial datasets to generate insights and informing decision making.*



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## Session Content

- Examine the benefits that are emerging from enhancing the geospatial interoperability of statistical, administrative and geospatial datasets.
- Consider the requirements for capability development in this area and the practical issues of applying the Global Statistical Geospatial Framework
- Explore application of geospatial technologies to significant statistical and administrative data collections, such as Population Censuses.



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## Chair's overview

- Progress in integrating statistical and geospatial information and the UN Expert Group
- Emergence of the Global Statistical Geospatial Framework (GSGF)
- Future plans for development in integrating statistical and geospatial information
- Examples from Australia

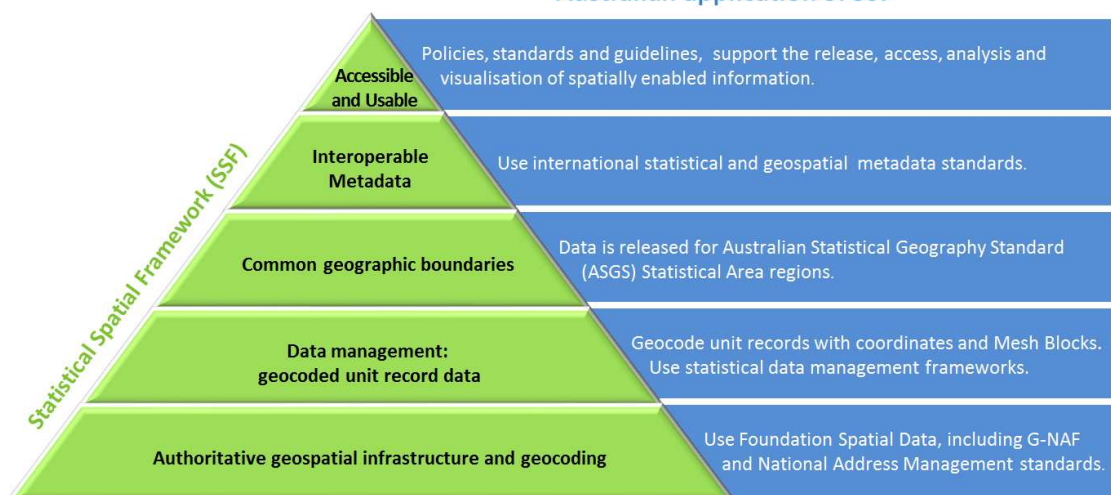


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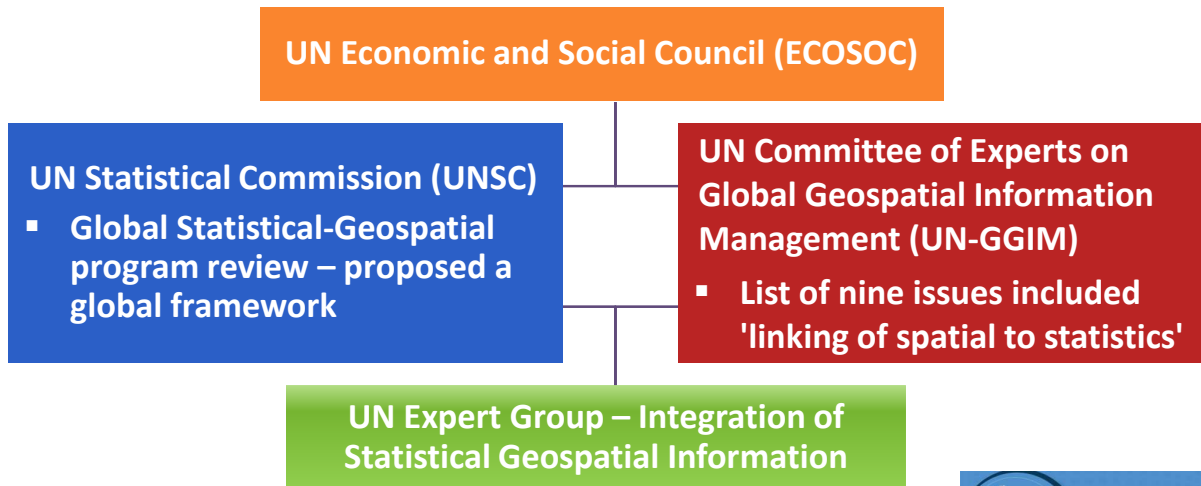


## Australian SSF

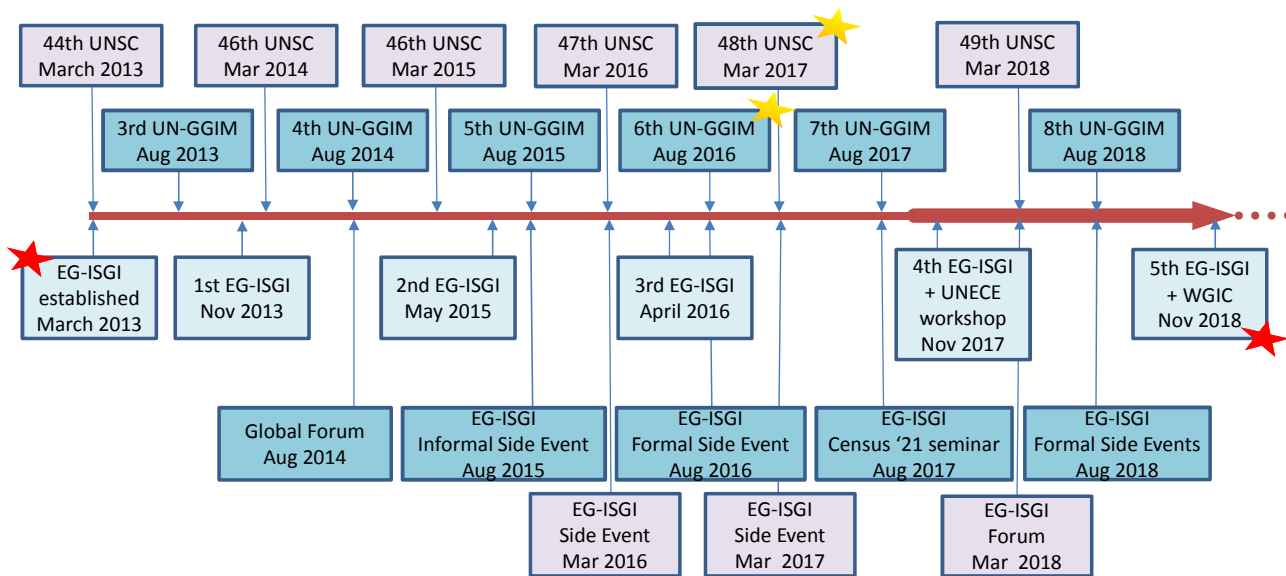
### Australian application of SSF



## International mandate

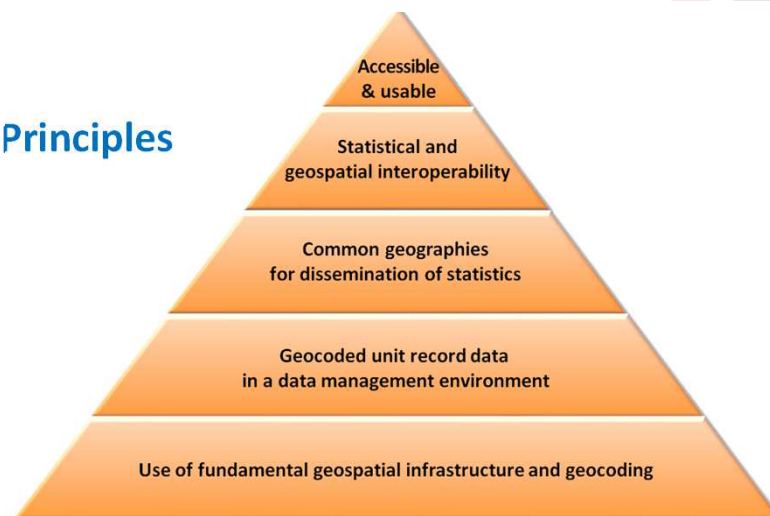


## EG-ISGI: Timeline



## Global Statistical Geospatial Framework

### 5 Principles



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## GSGF Purpose

**“The Global Statistical Geospatial Framework will provide:**

- a common method for geospatially enabling statistical and administrative data, and
- ensure that this data can be integrated with geospatial information.”

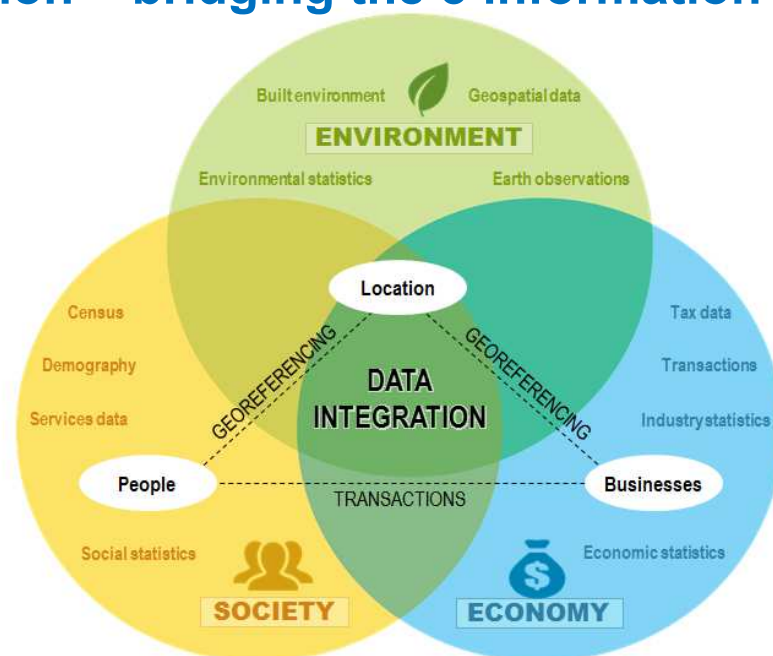
*Proposal for a Global Statistical Geospatial Framework, UN-GGIM 6, 2016 New York*



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## Location – bridging the 3 information domains



## EG-ISGI priorities

1. Elaboration, promotion and implementation of the Framework
2. Capability-building and knowledge management, particularly in support of 2020 Census and SDGs
3. Showcase country and regional implementations
4. Promote and support statistical-geospatial interoperability initiatives
5. Coordinate, incorporate and build on the work done by stakeholder organisations



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# GSGF – Status paper

**Global Statistical Geospatial Framework:  
Linking Statistics and Place**

**Current status and plans for development  
July 2018**

United Nations Expert Group on the  
Integration of Statistical and Geospatial  
Information

**UN EG-ISGI  
webpage**



# Australian examples of integration statistical and geospatial information



Australian Bureau of Statistics  
Informing Australia's important decisions

# Working with partners to create efficient Geo-statistics ... Census Commuting Distance



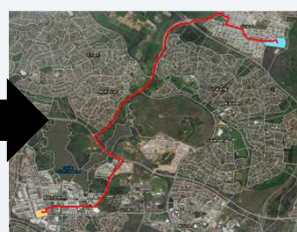
Geo-statistics are a cost effective way to provide insights into complex problems using existing data.



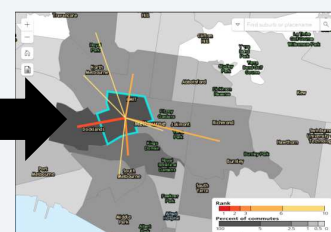
Identify policy question or issue



Partner with users to refine processes and create solutions



Integrate unit records with geospatial data



Output statistical solutions

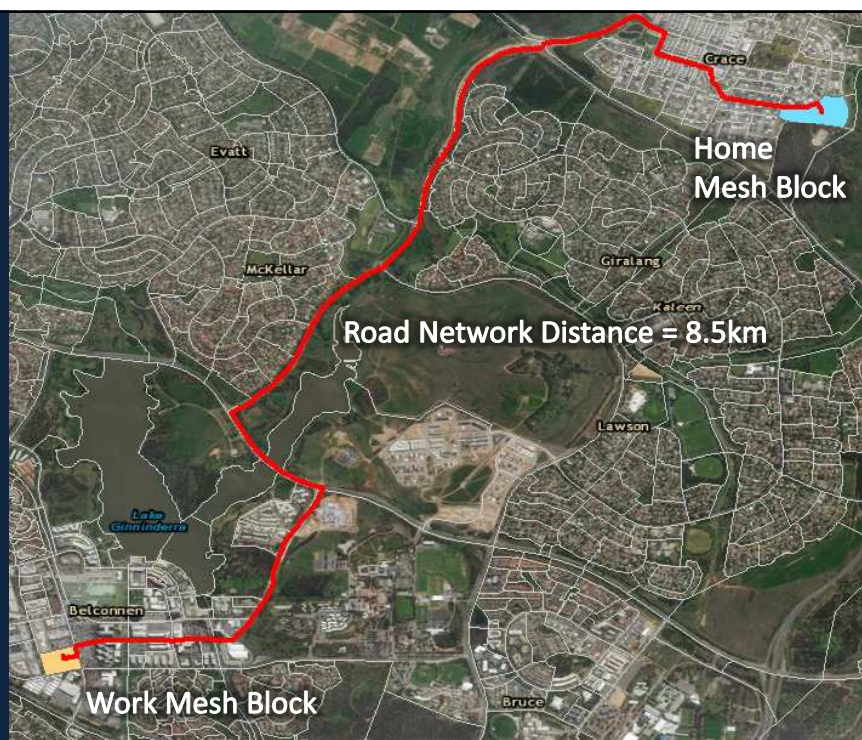
## 2016 Census Commuting Distance Geo-statistic

Address Coding infrastructure links a persons work and home addresses with a Mesh Block

Geographic Information System & roads dataset is used to calculate the shortest road distance


*8.5 million unique distance measurements - home and work Mesh Block pairs*

*10.6 million records*






## Geospatial data used to create new statistical data



Census Statistics				Address Coding		Geo-statistics
ID	Sex	Age	Occupation	Address ID Usual Residence	Mesh Block Usual Residence	Commuting Distance (km)
1	F	30	Manager	10580431000	10183030000	17.8
2	M	47	Labourer	10240431000	10178304600	62.3
3	M	23	Sales Worker	10360431000	10121304110	2.1

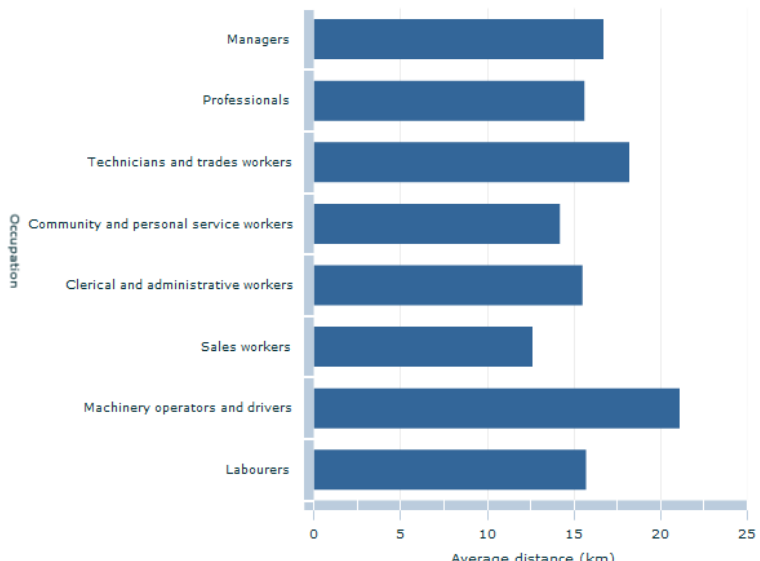
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Australian Bureau of Statistics Informing Australia's important decisions
 19/11/2018

## Commuting distance and personal characteristics



- ▶ **Longest average commute**  
Machinery operators and drivers - 21.1 kms
  
- ▶ **Shortest average commute**  
Sales workers - 12.6 kms

Average commuting distances by occupation, Australia, 2016(a)(b)(c)(d)




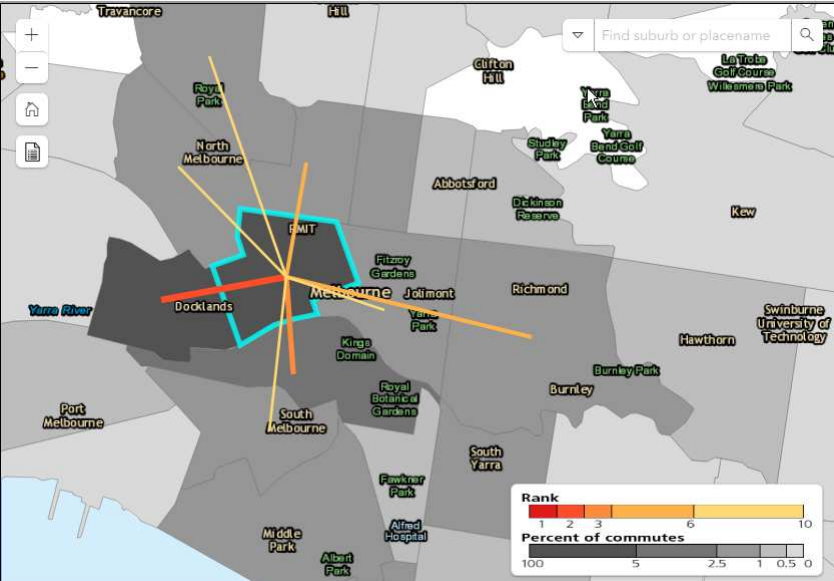
Occupation	Average distance (km)
Managers	17.8
Professionals	15.5
Technicians and trades workers	18.5
Community and personal service workers	14.5
Clerical and administrative workers	15.5
Sales workers	12.6
Machinery operators and drivers	21.1
Labourers	15.5

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## Publishing statistical solutions


Distance to work interactive maps

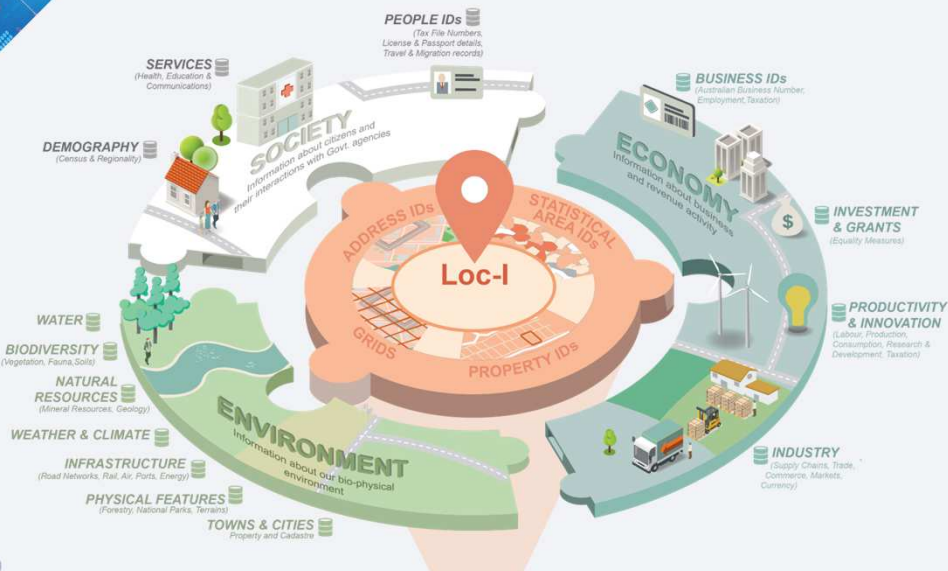




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## Data integration – spatial referencing and indexing






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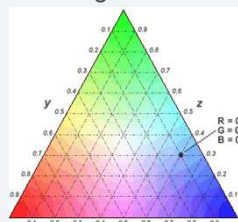
The Data Integration Partnership for Australia (DIPA) is focused on maximising the effective use of government data to improve policy advice.

The location integration capability, or Loc-I, is a missing piece in the puzzle that will enable government agencies to geospatially integrate and analyse data reliably, effectively and efficiently across portfolios, users and information domains.

## Earth Observations – Digital Earth Australia

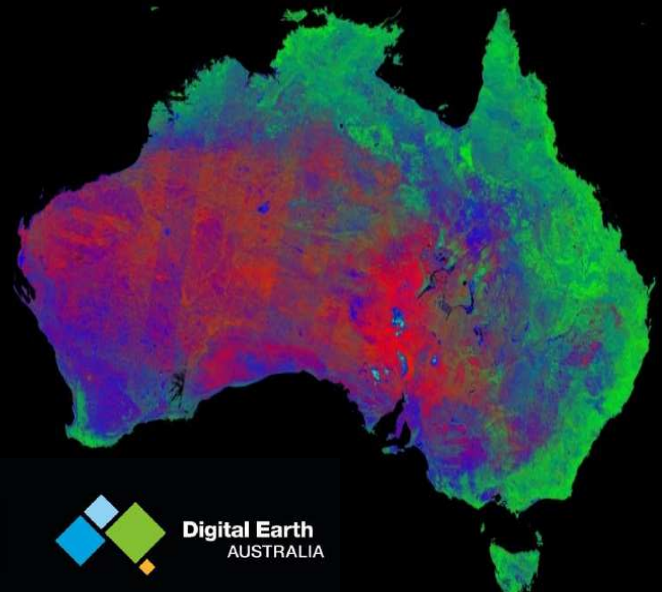



**Green Vegetation**




Bare Soil Dry Vegetation

Built from Landsat Surface Reflectance Products (ARG25)  
Captures cover dynamics at a 25m resolution






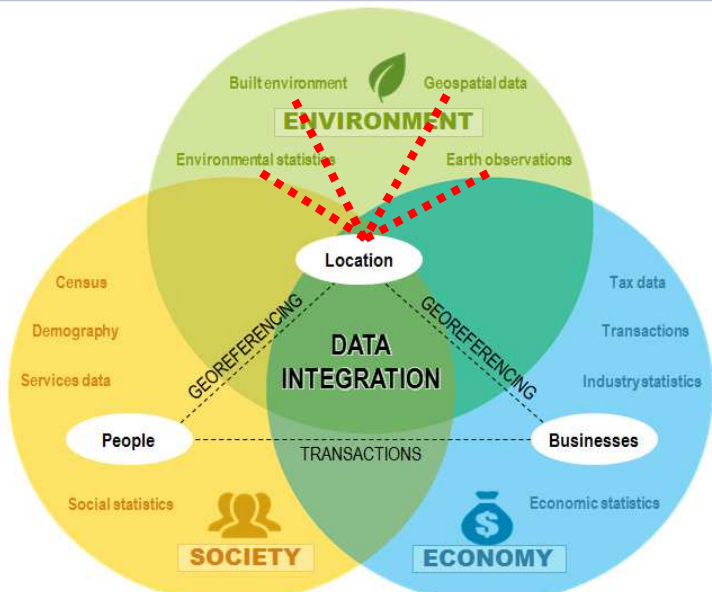
Australian Government  
Geoscience Australia



Digital Earth  
AUSTRALIA

## Data integration and new data sources





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Thank you