

Progression of GEOSTAT 3

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

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GEOSTAT 3 Project



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

NSIs:

Sweden

Poland

Netherlands

Finland

Norway

Austria

Estonia

Portugal

NMCAs:

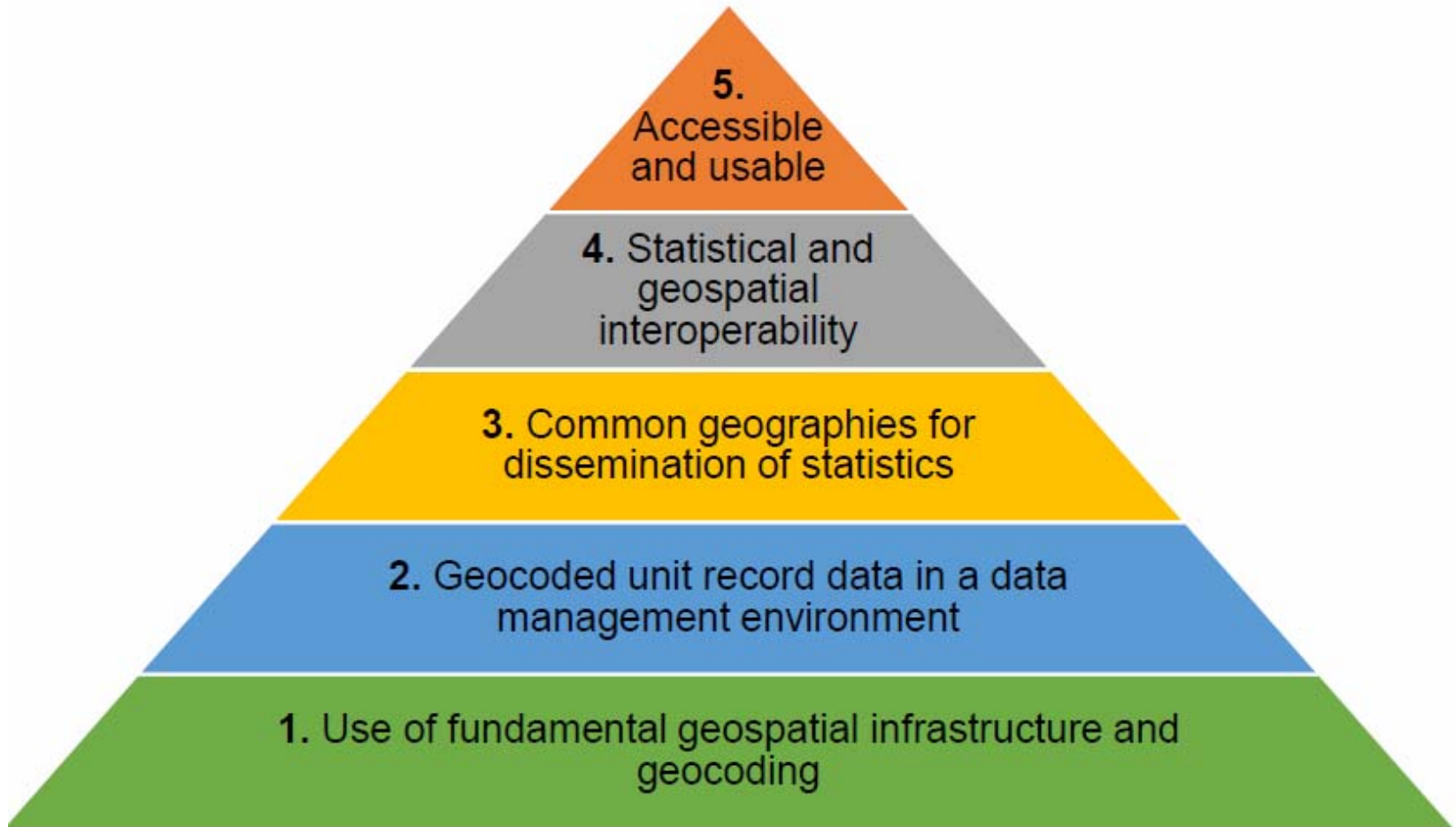
Germany

Norway

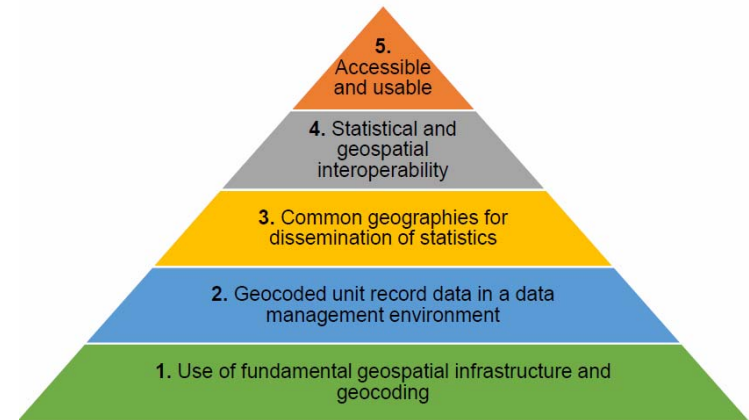
Aim and scope of GEOSTAT 3

- 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

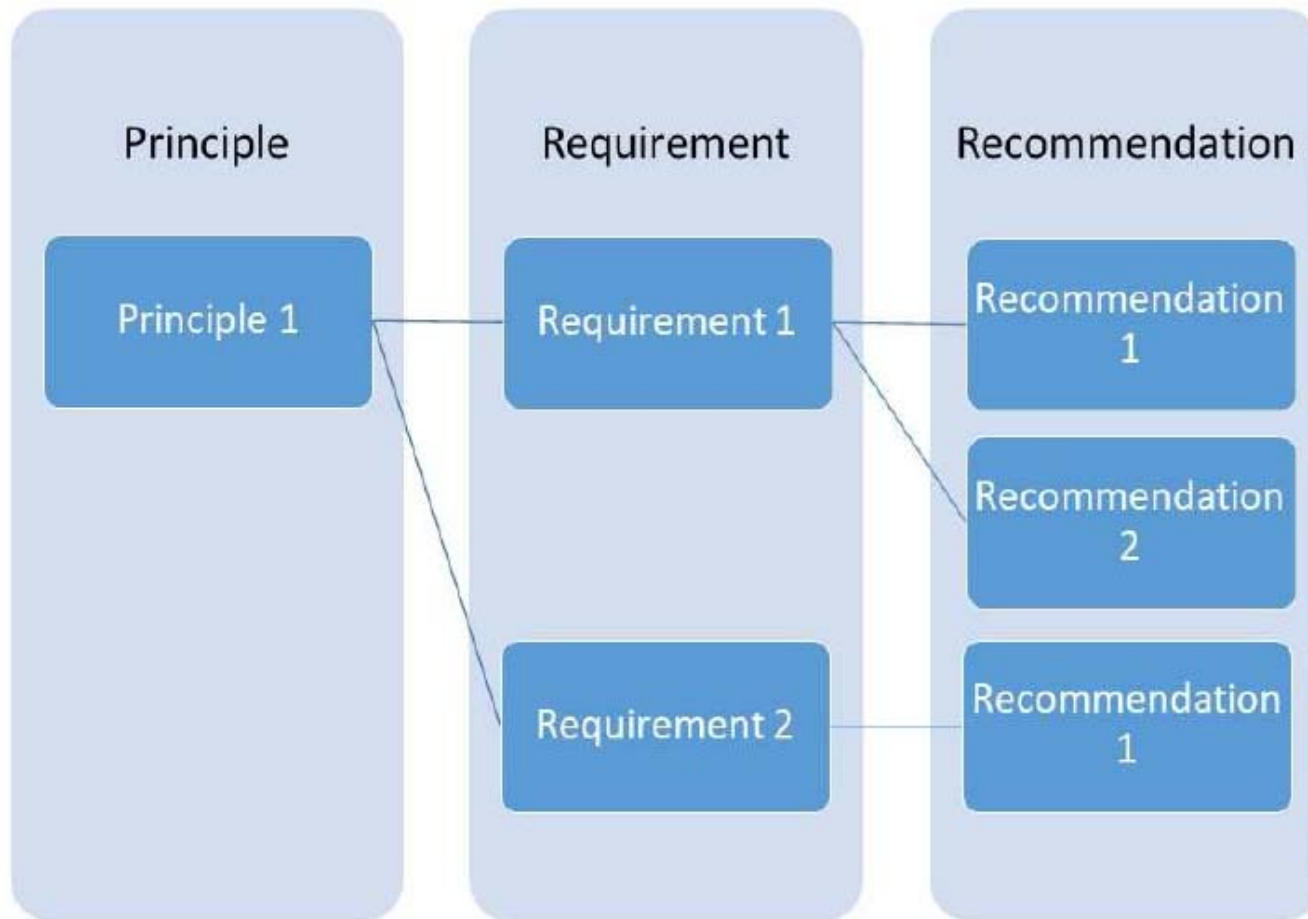


Why a European guide?

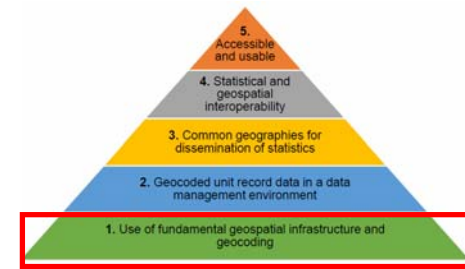


- Geocoded population census 2021 (GRID)
- UN SDG indicator framework
- Harmonise methods
- Modernise the statistical system
- Collaboration NSI's – geospatial agencies

Structure of implementation guide

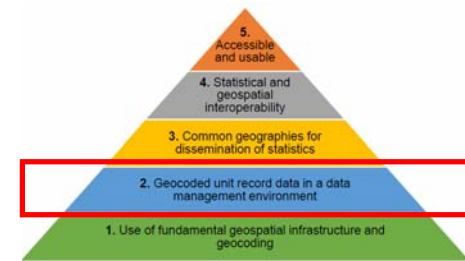


Principle 1 – Infrastructure



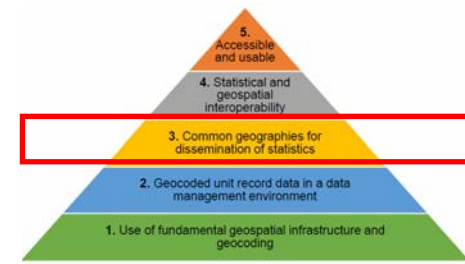
- Use data from National Spatial Data Infrastructures
- Use point-based location data for geocoding
- Build formal working relationships on institutional agreements

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

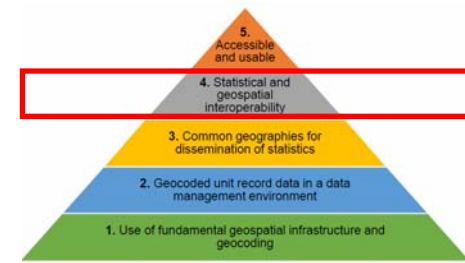
Principle 3 – Common geographies



- 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

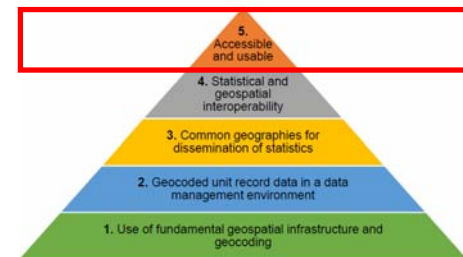
Principle 4 – Interoperability

- 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

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