

GEOSTAT 3 – Eurostat's expectations

GEOSTAT 3 kick-off meeting 15-15 February 2017











How it should be

What is written in the call for proposals = What we expect ANDWhat we expect = What you of fer ANDWhat you of fer = What you deliver







So what's in the call?

- 1. Develop an ESS-SGF
- 2. Develop recommendation on its implementations in EU member states within and outside NSIs
- 3. Test the ESS-SGF on SDG indicators and census
- 4. Capacity building, communication, networking
- 5. Outreach to the geospatial community, in particular to NMCA







Accessible & usable

Statistical and geospatial interoperability

Common geographies for dissemination of statistics

Geocoded unit record data in a data management environment

Use of fundamental geospatial infrastructure and geocoding



Use of fundamental geospatial infrastructure and geocoding

Building a European geospatial infrastructure for statistics

- Any leftovers from GEOSTAT 2?
- How can INSPIRE be used? ELF? UN-GGIM: Core Data?
- Addresses and more? Which other national or EU wide geospatial data are needed for the complete geospatial infrastructure (e.g. OSM vs official, Copernicus)?
- Achieve a consistent perspective on national infrastructures vis-a-vis a future EU infrastructure (smooth scaling upwards);
- Develop indicators to measure progress towards national geocoding targets and geospatial infrastructures for statistics;



Geocoded unit record data in a data management environment

Harmonised set of statistical units to be geocoded for the ESS

- Geocoding all modes: administrative data, the censuses and surveys;
- Understanding better the issues with geocoding of surveys and sample design from a spatial perspective;
- Develop indicators for progress;



Common geographies for dissemination of statistics

Consistency between national geographies and European geographies

- Role of cadastral parcels for defining output areas (administrative and statistical) (10-levelmodel);
- National grid systems vs. European grid systems;
- Output geographies as linked open data;

ınique identifiers system

Geodetic System	Layers (suitable for geocoding)	Statistical System
+	NUTS1 - Administrative level 1	+
+	NUTS2 - Administrative level 2	+
+	NUTS3 - Administrative level 3	+
+	LAU1 - Administrative level 4	+
+	LAU2 - Administrative level 5	+
Cadastral units Cadastral parcels	INDIVIDUAL UNITS level 6 (not necessary for harmonize)	Statistical regions Enumaration areas
+	POLYGON level 7	?
?	GRID level 8	+
+	LINE level 9	?
+	 POINT level 10 	+

Personal proposition of CSO Pe



Statistical and geospatial interoperability

Role of standards

- What principles of the SGF should be standardised and how much (technical standardisation or business process standardisation)?
- Which standards to advocate (INSPIRE, SDMX, others);
- How to integrate existing standards into the SGF? (the SGF as a system of standards rather than a own standard);
- Cooperation with UNECE on GSBPM;





Better understand and scope this principle by involving the users

- User engagement (local to European, internal and external);
- Cooperation with other ESS grants (ADMIN, confidentiality, Merging Statistics and Geospatial Information);



WP-2 - Testing the ESS-SGF

On SDG indicators

- Close communication with UN-GGIM: Europe working group B;
- Indicators measuring accessibility or exposure are first candidates;
- Role of Earth observation data;
- Special attention to temporal aspects (data management and temporal resolution of indicators);
- Disaggregation to complement full geocoding?

Fit for an annual post 2021-census? (!ADMIN grants)
Testing selected standards (e.g. INSPIRE-SDMX integration);



Cross-cutting

- How to cooperate with the modernisation of official statistics process?
- Benchmarking and national good practices are essential (e.g. geospatial data strategies Norway, Denmark, national SDG strategies)
- Legal and organisational aspects are essential
 - More visibility to geospatial information management in the ESP
 - Recommendations for cooperation models between NSIs and NMCAs (MoU)
 - Not too focused on technical aspects, organisational and cooperation aspects equally or even more important



WP-3 – Maintaining the EFGS website

- Maintain the position the EFGS website as the leading European/international website dealing with statistical-geospatial data integration;
- Use of social media?
- Even more story-telling and dynamic content possible?
- Open evaluation of the current CROS website;



WP-4 - EFGS conferences

- Try and increase the policy angle;
- Continue efforts to involve non-NSIs and outside EU participants;
 - For 2017 good cooperation with Ireland;
 - Find a theme that appeals to externals (policy, business, research);
 - Organise a SCORUS session for 2017;
 - Enhance with seminars or trainings?



Project management

- GEOSTAT 2 project management has worked very well;
- Very large project group!
- Iterations or linear approach?
- Cover all principles equally or give priority to some that are more relevant in Europe
- Coordination with UN EG ISGI
- Web based documentation and communication?
- Need for web meetings instead of tele-meetings (adobe connect)?



Summary

- Flexibility in approach and scope needed;
- Consolidation of existing initiatives;
- Begin with pulling together existing good practices, avoid designing something that no one else has designed or implemented so far!
- Eurostat a strong partner with two persons!