
GEOSTAT 3 project – Minutes from Coordination meeting

Date: October 11, 2017

Venue: Web conference

Participants

Ingrid Kaminger, Statistics Austria
Marja Tammilehto-Luode, Statistics Finland
Vilni Verner Holst Bloch, Statistics Norway
Marianne Vik Dysterud, Statistics Norway
Monika Sekular, Central Statistical Office of Poland
Anna Sławińska, Central Statistical Office of Poland
Ana Santos, Statistics Portugal
Niek van Leeuwen, Statistics Netherlands
Pieter Bresters, Statistics Netherlands
Ülle Valgma, Statistics Estonia
Pier-Giorgio Zaccheddu, Federal Agency for Cartography and Geodesy (BKG),
Germany
Ekkehard Petri, Eurostat
Jerker Moström, Statistics Sweden
Karin Hedeklint, Statistics Sweden

Agenda

1. Next meeting, practical issues
2. WP 1, ESS-SGF

1 Next meeting, practical issues

Dermot has sent us some practical information about our project meeting in Dublin. Please tell Karin as soon as possible if you:

- will not meet up outside Jurys Inn Christchurch at 9 am on November 1st,
- if you would like to join us for a joint dinner at the Brazen Head, on Wednesday evening.

2 WP 1, ESS-SGF

Before this meeting, Jerker sent us an ESS-SGF draft, with some first descriptions of the principles. The structure consists of a short descriptive text with concrete proposals, that is to be supplemented by references to other documents as well as to best practice examples. The draft needs to be filled with more text, for example:

- explanations,
- recommendations and conclusions
- best practise examples,
- references to standards and other documents,
- etc.

We went through the document and specified who will be responsible for producing specific texts. It is summarized in the table below.

Tasks:

1. General issues concerning the structure of the ESS-SGF as key elements that you would like to address under each principle, must be sent to Jerker as soon as possible, if they are to be included in the presentation at the EFGS conference.
2. The tasks specified below are to be discussed at the Geostat 3 meeting in Dublin, so bring your final or partial findings to this meeting.

Responsible	Task	Comment
Principle 1: Use of fundamental geospatial infrastructure and geocoding of statistical information		
Portugal	Use point-based location data for geocoding: 1. When point-based geocoding fails, other referencing methods needs to be used as a complement. Portugal made a case for GEOSTAT2. This could be developed and made a bit more generic. Best practise descriptions and recommendations for other countries. 2. What to do when individuals cannot be linked to an address (homeless etc)? Prepare generic solutions how to deal with this problem, e.g. when assigning population to grids etc (Estonia)	
Estonia		
Norway Finland Poland	Use data from National Spatial Data Infrastructures: Prepare a proposal on a generic minimum requirements for spatial accuracy of geocoding objects.	
BKG Germany	Use data from National Spatial Data Infrastructures: Consult colleagues from the geospatial agencies	Will present a rough idea in Dublin, but

	regarding the need to refer to general geospatial standards in the ESS-SGF.	will have more to present after the standards workshop in Stockholm.
BKG Germany	Cooperation supported by institutional arrangements: Consult colleagues from the geospatial agencies regarding the reference to UN GGIM Europe report. Does it cover the most crucial things or do we need more input?	
Norway	Quality declarations for geocoding results on object level. Check national practise (code lists) and collect examples from other countries. Prepare generic recommendation.	
Finland Austria	Common and consistent approach for geocoding (within or between institutions). Recommendations and best practise.	
Estonia	Recommendations and best practises for point-of-entry validation using address data services. Describe national case, collect practise from other countries.	
Principle 2: Geocoded unit record data in a data management environment		
Austria Portugal	Check descriptions/models made for the GEOSTAT 2 report on production set-up, as possible cases to describe the meaning of "data management environment".	
Sweden	Make sure statistical objects in unit record data correspond with spatial objects in location data. Recommendations and best practises.	
Sweden	Store location only once. Recommendations and best practises.	
Principle 3: Common geographies for production and dissemination of statistics		
Eurostat	European statistical geographies: Describe problems and propose solutions for a better and more efficient process for maintenance of NUTS areas etc.	
Norway (Vilni)	Explain the Discrete Global Grid Systems (DGGS) standard and discuss benefits and problems. Describe what's in it for the ESS-SGF?	
Austria	National grids vs. European grids. Recommendations and best practises. Ingrid mentioned that Stat Austria implemented the European grid instead of national. Interesting case.	

Principle 4: Statistical and geospatial interoperability – Data, Standards and Processes		
?	Improve geospatial workflows within statistical production. Connections to the current revision of the GSBPM.	UNECE workshop, we can wait for this
Netherlands	Leave data at its source. Recommendations and best practises. Explain consequences of this approach.	More text after Dublin meeting.
Netherlands	Table Joining Services for merging geography and statistics. What other methods can possibly be at hand? Recommendations and best practises.	
Principle 5: Accessible and usable geospatially enabled statistics		
Netherlands Norway (Vilni)	We need a description of the differences between Pr 4 and 5. Also elaborate on both national and European perspectives. Recommendations and best practises.	Results from survey will be used.