

# Geospatial and Statistics Policy Intervention: Integration for Informed Decision Making

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*Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges*

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# Collaboration Mechanisms, Partnerships and Information Sharing for Geo-Statistical Integration

“Creating the enabling environment and tangible outcomes”

- UN Statistical Commission (Stat Com) and UN-GGIM establish the EG-ISGI in 2013 - global demand from professional communities.
- Recognition of need to link socio-economic and environmental data - to bring ‘location’ and Earth processes to people and statistics.
- National to global integration - communities, data, information systems, standards, methods, principles, partnerships, people.
- EG-ISGI embarked on formulating a Global Statistical Geospatial Framework (GSGF) for adoption by UN-GGIM and then Stat Com.
- GSGF - principles based, describes benefits and national examples, global adoption and implementation.
- Now able to apply the GSGF principles to the SDGs - indicators, disaggregation, geographic location.



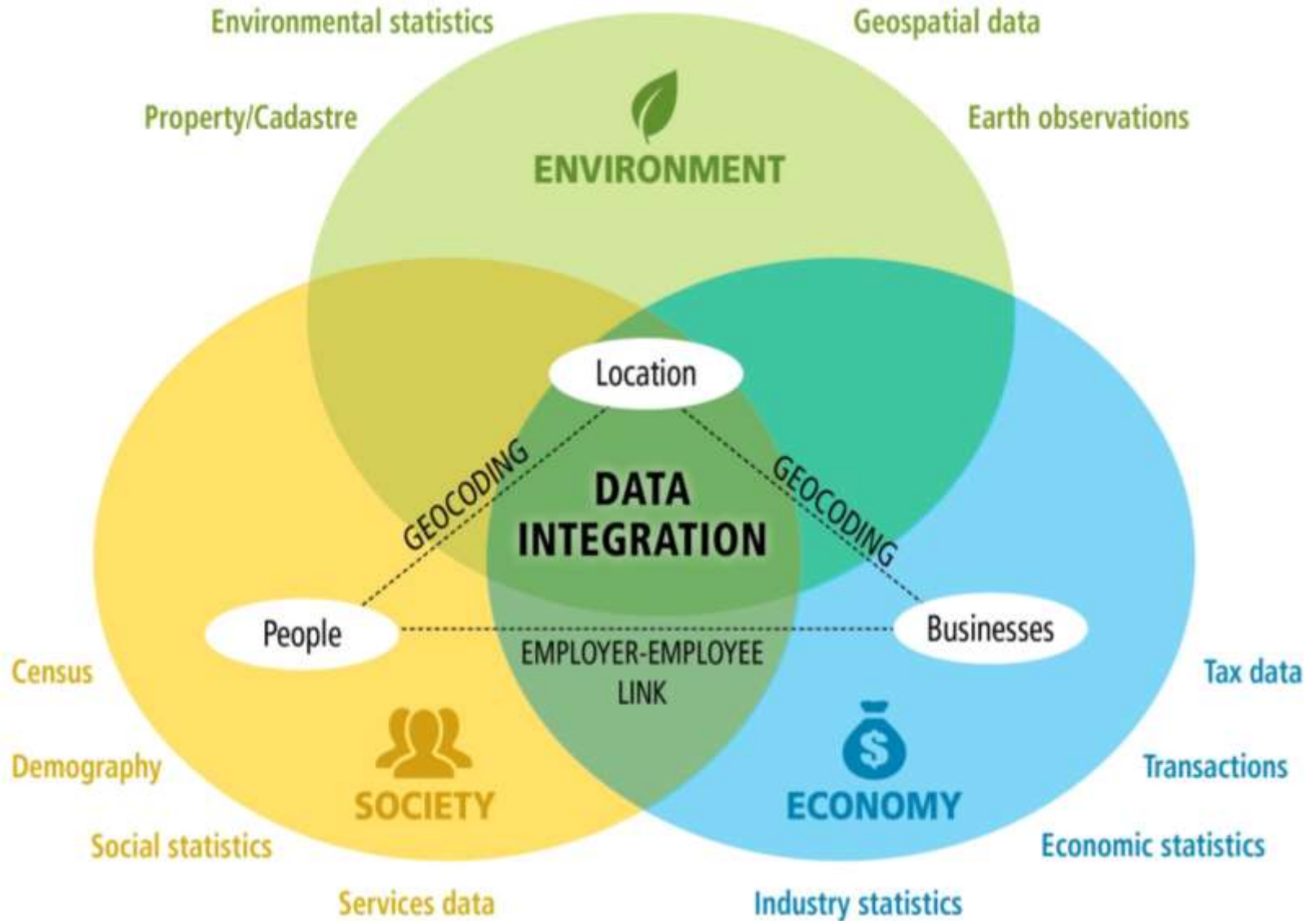
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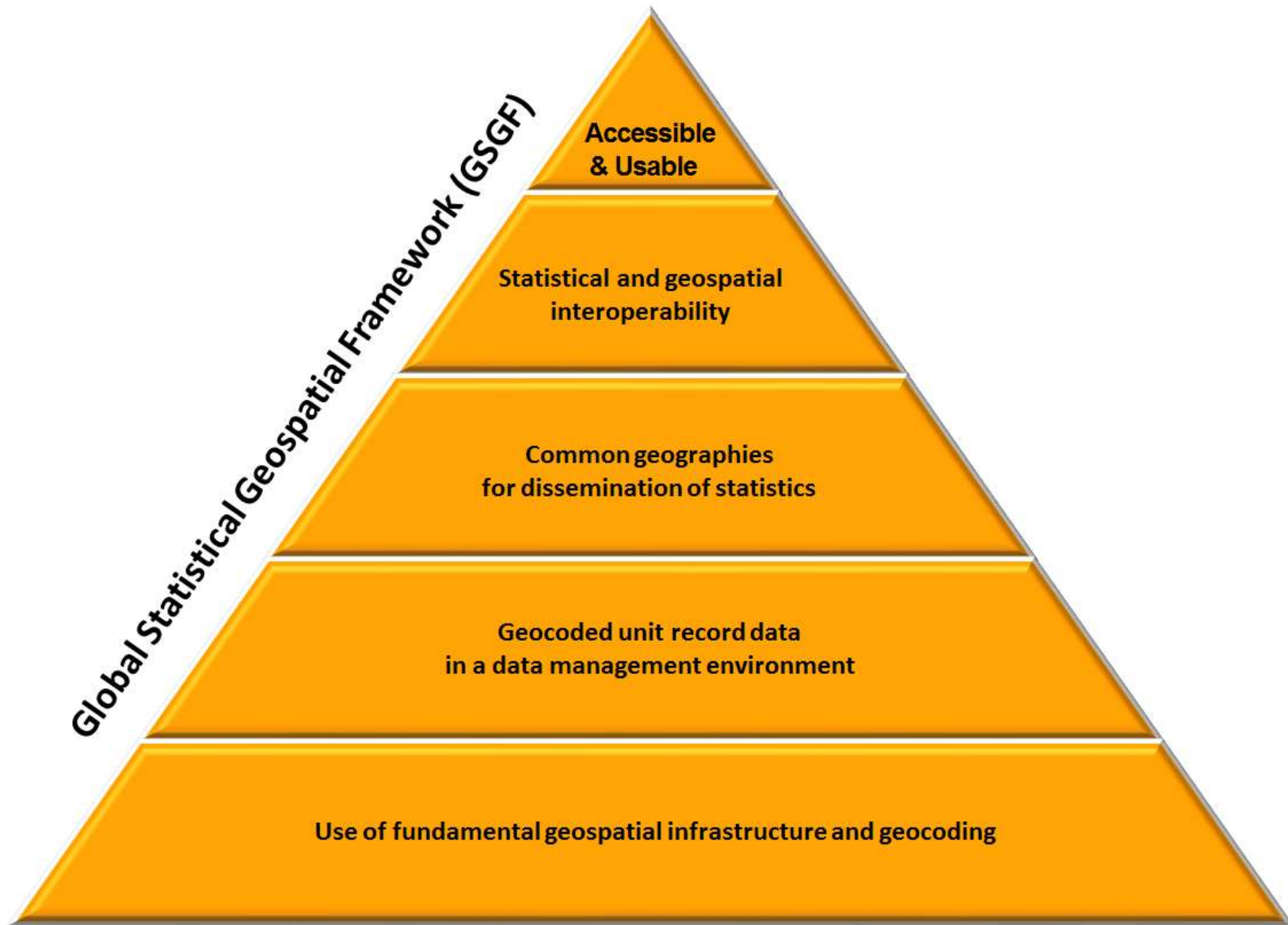
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# Location - bridging 3 domains



# Global Statistical Geospatial Framework: 5 Principles



# Principle 1: Use of fundamental geospatial infrastructure and geocoding

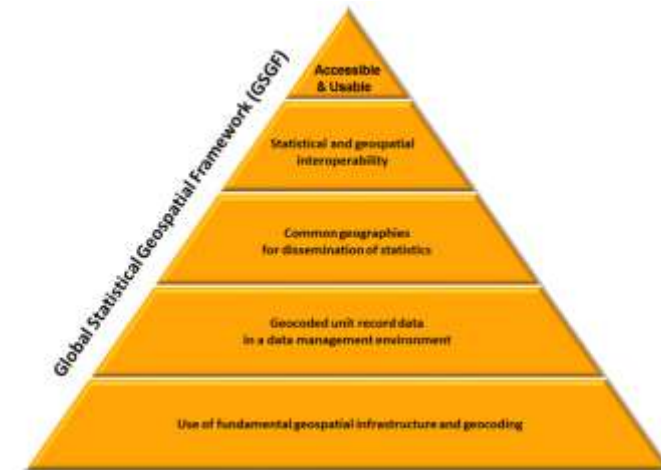
A common and consistent approach to establishing a location and temporal description of each unit in a dataset, using national fundamental datasets.

## Objectives:

- Accurate and consistent address, property, building and location information
- Accurate and consistent geocoding results, and consistent management of geocoding issues.

## Consultation highlighted:

- Infrastructure capacity in developing countries - trial GPS capture
- GSGF a road map for development



# Principle 2: Geocoded unit record data in a data management environment

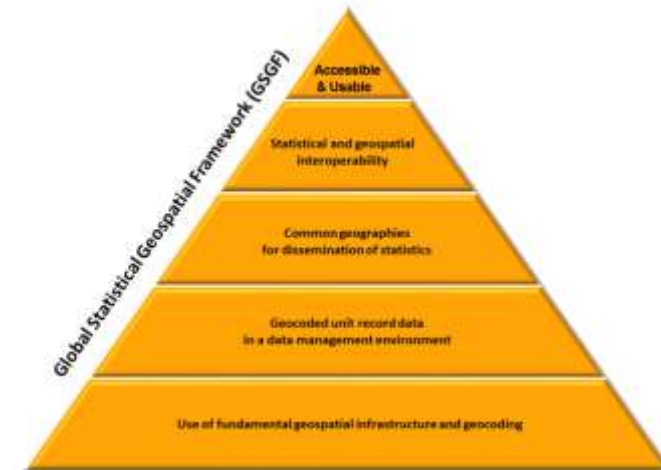
Storage of the unit record statistical data linked to a geocode within a data management environment will ensure flexibility over time and protect privacy and confidentiality.

## Objectives:

- Effective data management and custodianship
- Consistent and interpretable geocode information
- Simplified data aggregation

## Consultation highlighted:

- Managing confidentiality and privacy
- Persistent geocodes and linked data



# Principle 3: Common geographies for dissemination of statistics

A common set of geographies for the display, reporting and analysis of statistics to enable comparisons across datasets - statistical and geospatial.

## Objectives:

- Data from disparate sources can be integrated
- Metadata supports data integration and use
- Visualization and analysis is simplified
- Conversion of data between geographies is supported

## Consultation highlighted:

- Consistent geography model, Poland
- Discrete Global Grid System



# Principle 4: Statistical and geospatial interoperability

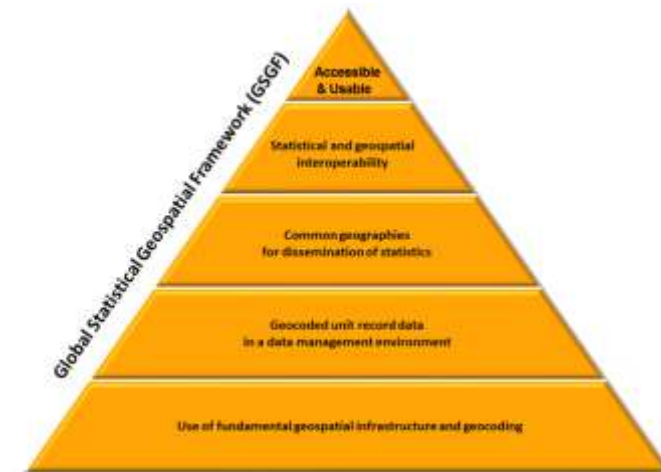
Greater interoperability to enhance the efficiency of creation, discovery, access and use of data.

## Objectives:

- Greater efficiency and simplification in the creation and use of data.
- A wider range of data available for analysis and increasing potential applications of data and technologies.

## Consultation highlighted:

- W3C/OGC - Spatial Data on the Web Working Group (SDWWG)
- GEOSTAT - Common Statistical Production Architecture





# Principle 5: Accessible and useable geospatially enabled statistics

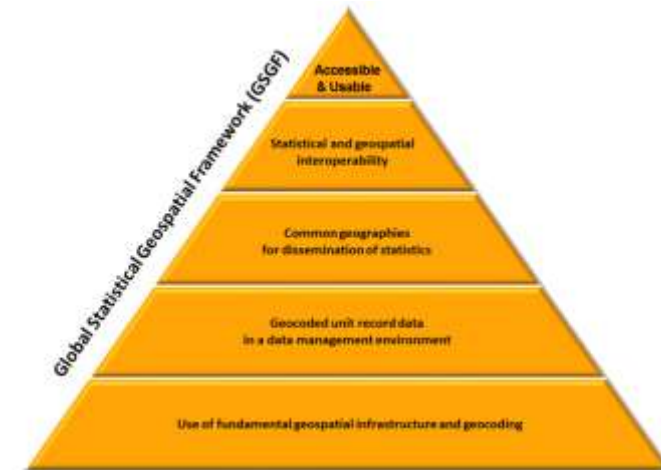
Identification and development of policies, standards and guidelines to support the release and use of geospatially enabled information.

## Objectives:

- Data released and accessible, with privacy and confidentiality protected.
- Web services enabling machine-to-machine access and dynamic linking.
- Promote best practices.

## Consultation highlighted:

- Need for more guidance and support material for this section.



# Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



## Data, monitoring and accountability:

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data *disaggregated* by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, *geographic location* and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.



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## Working Group on Geospatial Information

- Review the global indicators through a ‘geographic location’ lens.
- Geospatial information is able to provide enabling methodologies and processes for disaggregation.
- Disaggregation of national statistical data is considerably enhanced through the lens of geospatial information.
- This is acknowledged within the principles of the Global Statistical Geospatial Framework.
- Focus on 3 indicators to deliver to the IAEG-SDGs at its 5th meeting in March 2017 its initial findings and advice.
- These indicators are: 6.6.1, 9.1.1 and 15.3.1 (water, rural population and land).

