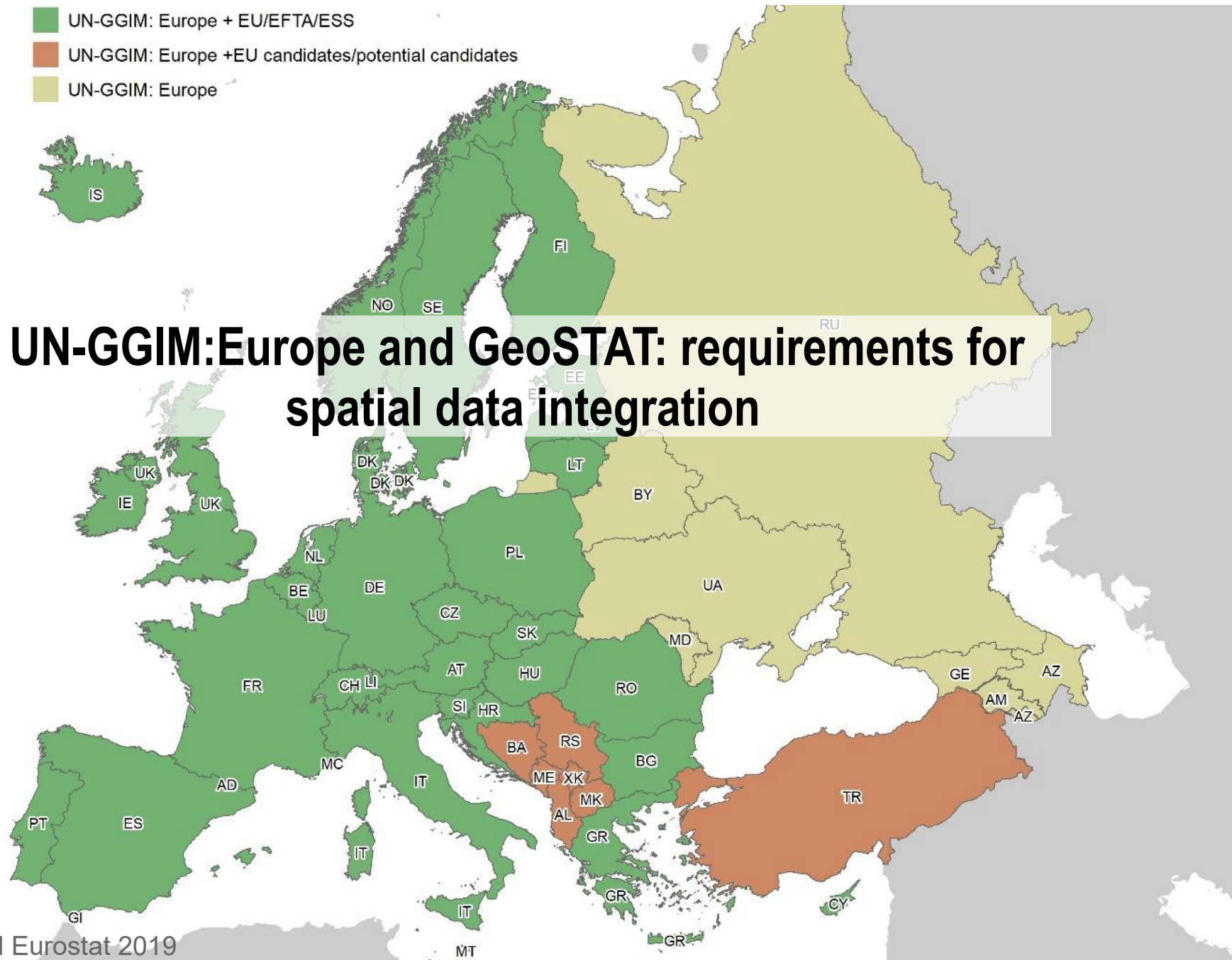


- UN-GGIM: Europe + EU/EFTA/ESS
- UN-GGIM: Europe +EU candidates/potential candidates
- UN-GGIM: Europe

UN-GGIM:Europe and GeoSTAT: requirements for spatial data integration



UN-GGIM:Europe and GeoSTAT - Agenda

UN-GGIM:Europe

Modern Map Production

Global Statistical Geospatial Framework

Resume

UN-GGIM:Europe

[<https://un-ggim-europe.org/about-us/>]

Established in July 2011 through a resolution by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC),

- the United Nations initiative on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM) **draws on the national capacities** and capabilities of Member States.
- It takes a **leading role in setting the agenda** for global geospatial information development and
- promotes the **benefits of geospatial information** for addressing national policy and key global challenges.



UN-GGIM:Europe

[<https://un-ggim-europe.org/>]

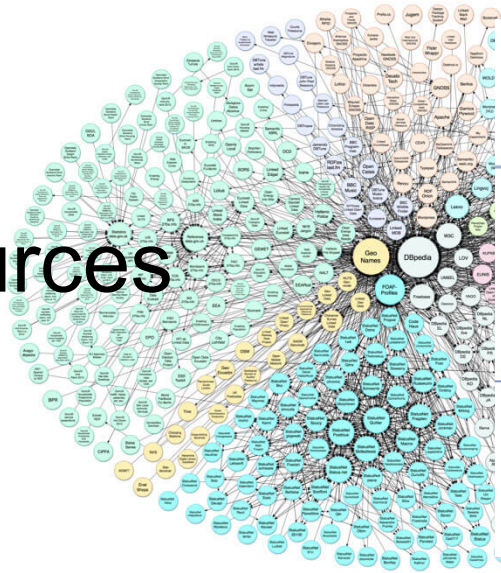
The aim of UN-GGIM: Europe is

- to ensure that the **national mapping** and **cadastral** authorities and national **statistical institutes** in the European UN Member States, the European Institutions and associated bodies **work together**
- to contribute to the more **effective management** and availability of **geospatial information** in Europe, and
- its **integration with other information**, based on user needs and requirements.

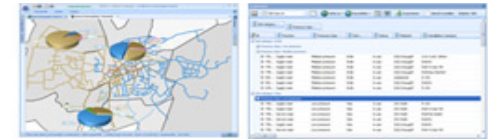


Modern Map Production

- Web of Data
- Distributed Sources
- Inhomogeneity
 - content,
 - quality,
 - lineage,
 - license models ...
- Delivery requirements (supply chain)



Presentation



Query & Analysis

Business Objects

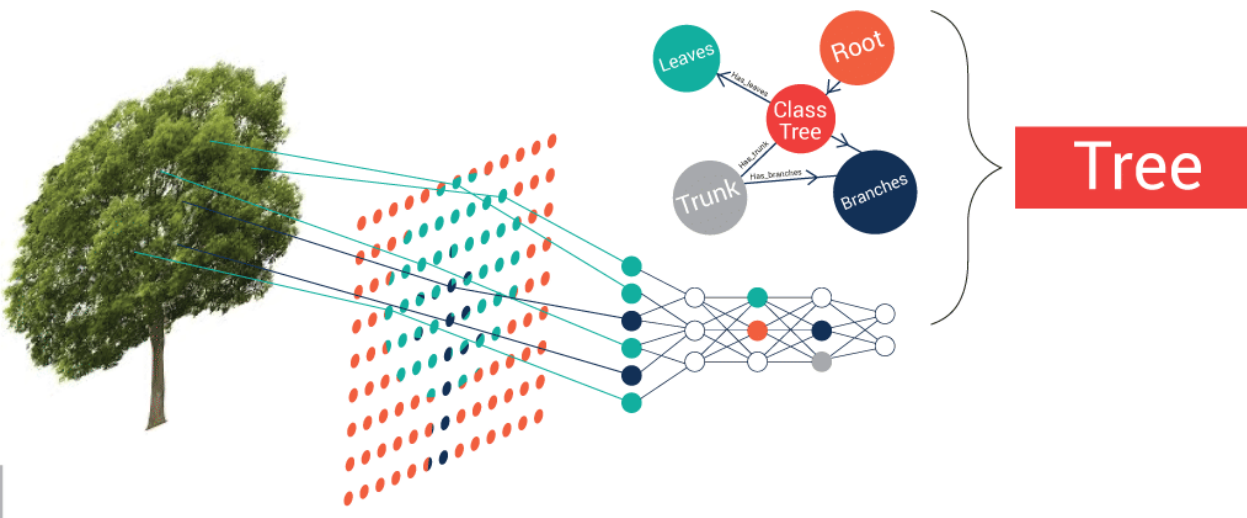
Data



© Christopher Vorlet

Modern Map Production: Paradigm Change

- **<Collect, Store and Process>**
VS.
<Find, Bind, (Re-)Use>
- Decentralized SDI



“see” “read” “hear” ➤ machine-readable definitions

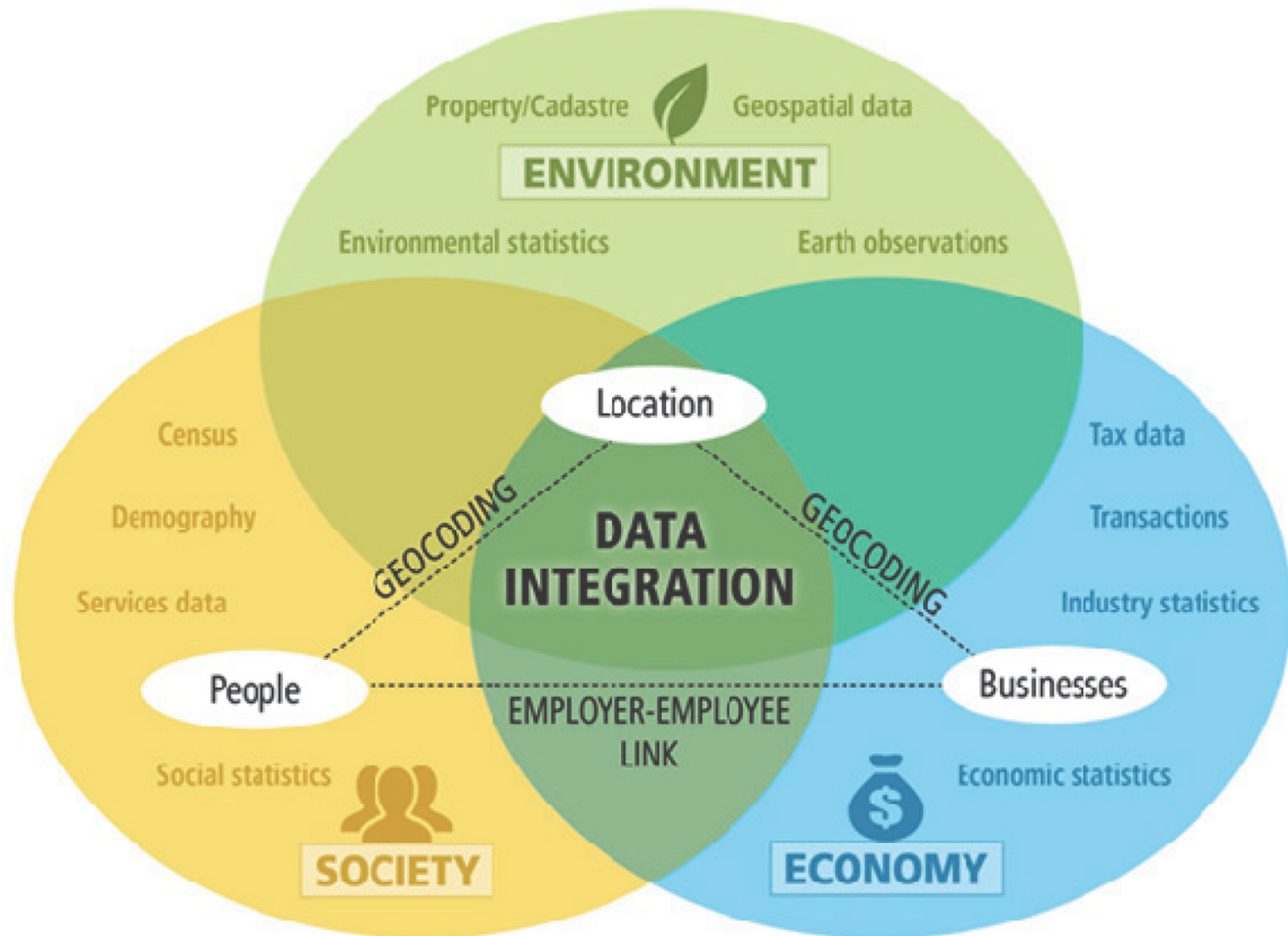
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/ee/AWI-core-archive_hg.jpg



<https://todcan.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/archive.jpg>

<https://ontotext.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/What-is-Semantic-layer.png>

Linking society, economy and environment through data integration



Source: Statistics Australia and Statistics New Zealand.

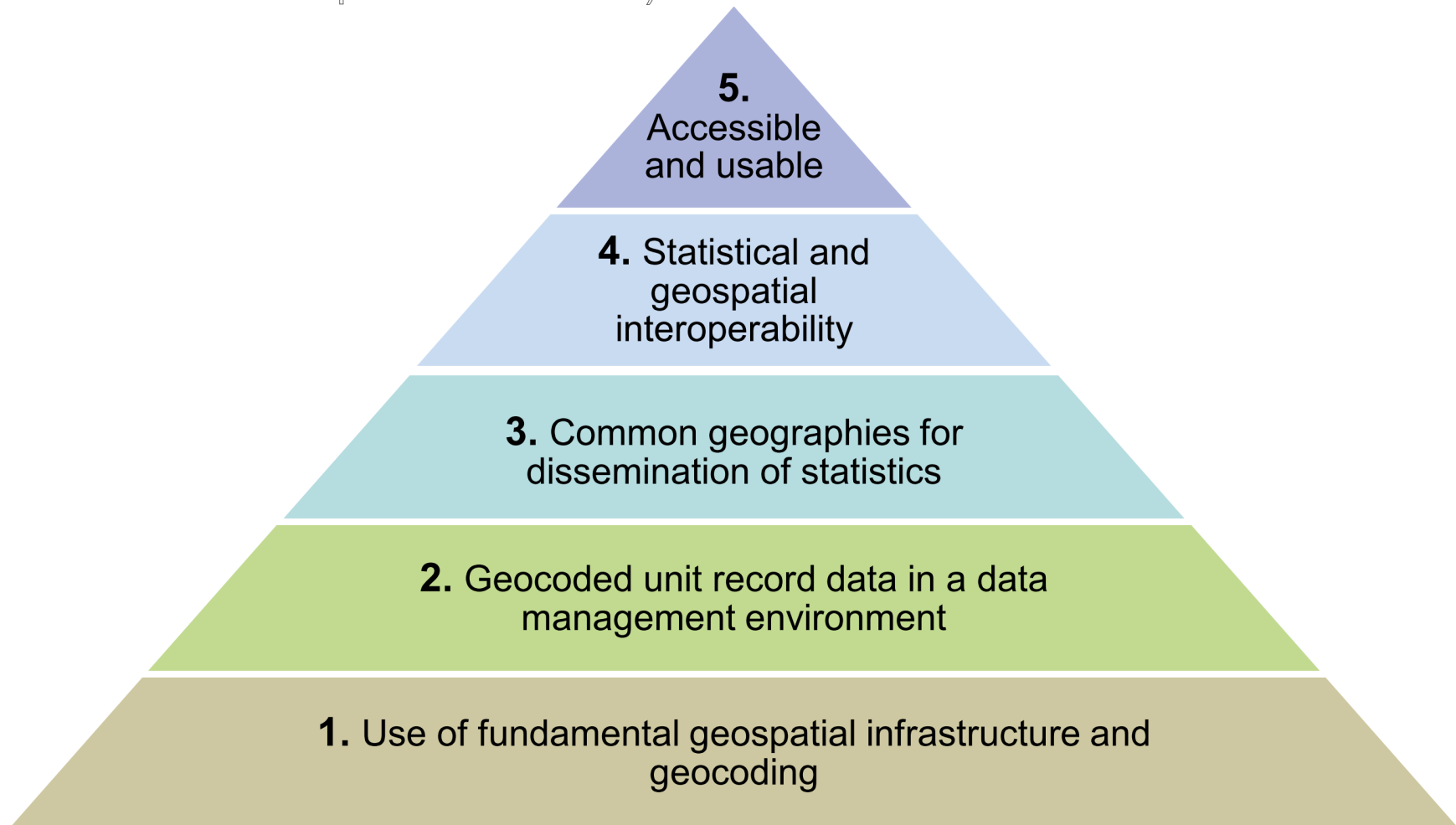
Processes involving geospatial integration

- 1) **Specify needs:** Find out what the users need; promote geospatial statistics and the potential of geospatial information.
- 2) **Design:** Recognise geospatial data sources; assess data processing capacity; specify geospatial statistics output.
- 3) **Build:** Create a flexible production set-up; build the geocoded survey frame.
- 4) **Collect:** Obtain and manage geospatial data.
- 5) **Process:** Conduct geospatial data quality assessment; assess identifiers to enable correct data linkage; geocode data; prepare geospatial statistics products.
- 6) **Analyse:** Assess data dissemination constraints.

[according to GEOSTAT2 report, HALDORSON, M.–MOSTRÖM, J. (2018): Implementing the Statistical Geospatial Framework at Statistics Sweden, National Report as part of the GEOSTAT 3 project https://www.efgs.info/wp-content/uploads/geostat/3/Implementing-the-GSGF-at-Statistics-Sweden-0.96_Draft_for_GEOSTAT.pdf (downloaded: August 2018)]

Principles of the GSGF

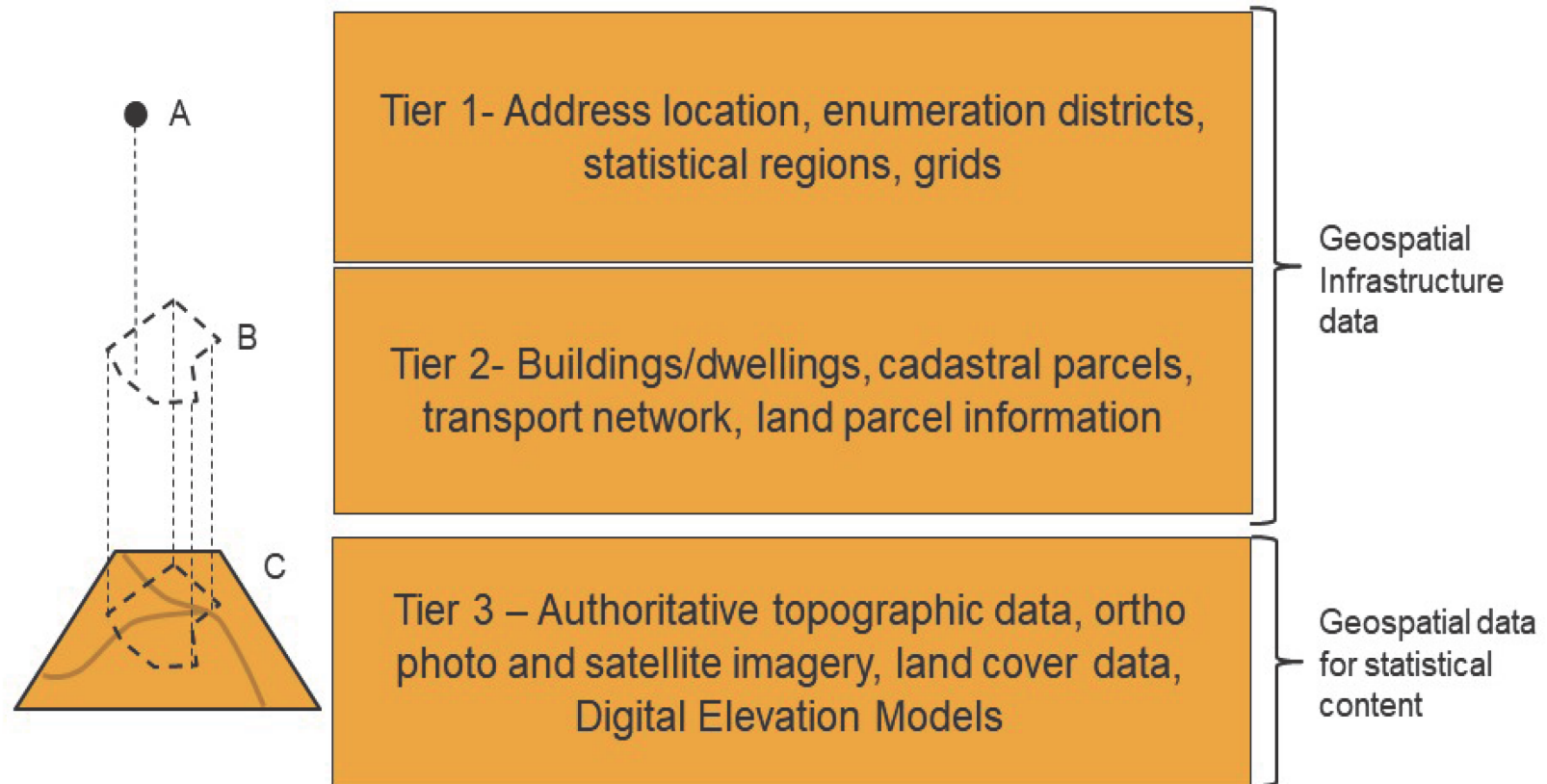
(Global Statistical Geospatial Framework)



SOURCE: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) / UN-GGIM, illustration by Statistics Sweden

GSGF Europe - Implementation guide for the Global Statistical Geospatial Framework in Europe -
Proposal from the GEOSTAT 3 project
EFGS and Eurostat 2019

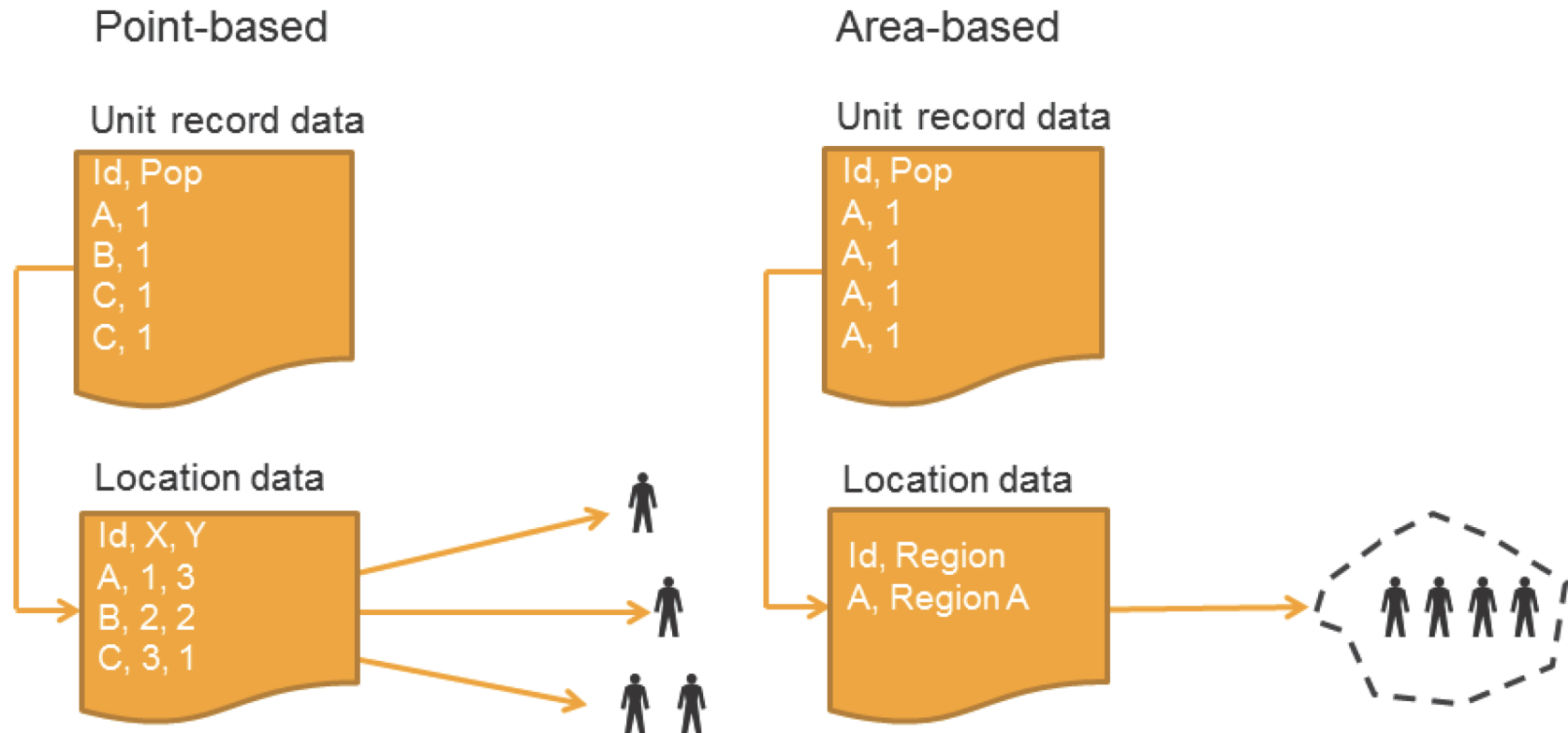
Statistical-geospatial data model



Tiers of information in the generic statistical-geospatial data model for the production and dissemination of statistics.

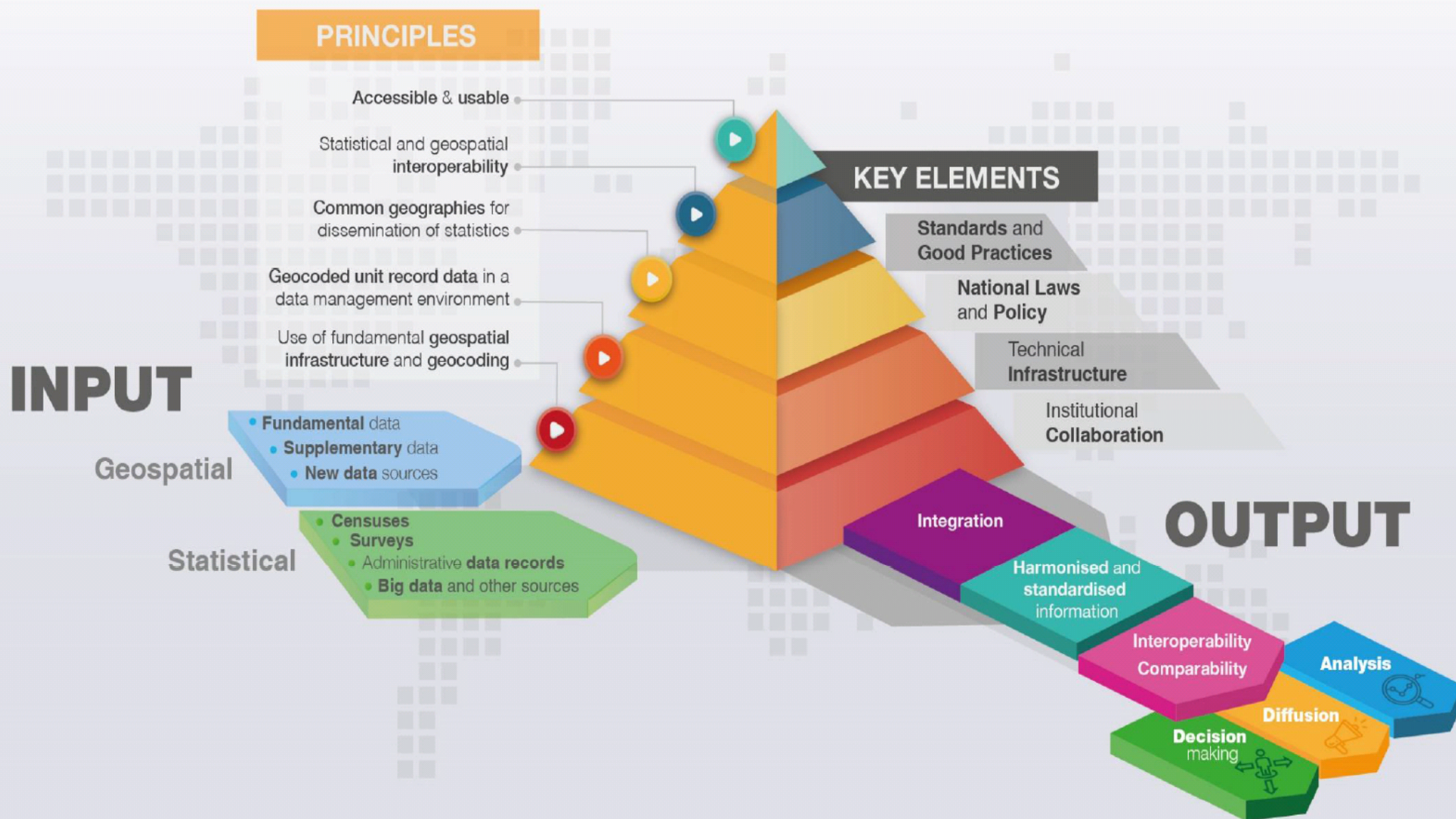
Regional Statistics, Vol. 9. No. 1. 2019
Online first Haldorson: 1–19; DOI: 10.15196/RS090106

Geocoding Infrastructures



The conceptual difference between point-based and area-based geocoding infrastructures.

Regional Statistics, Vol. 9. No. 1. 2019
Online first Haldorson: 1–19; DOI: 10.15196/RS090106



Resume GSGF

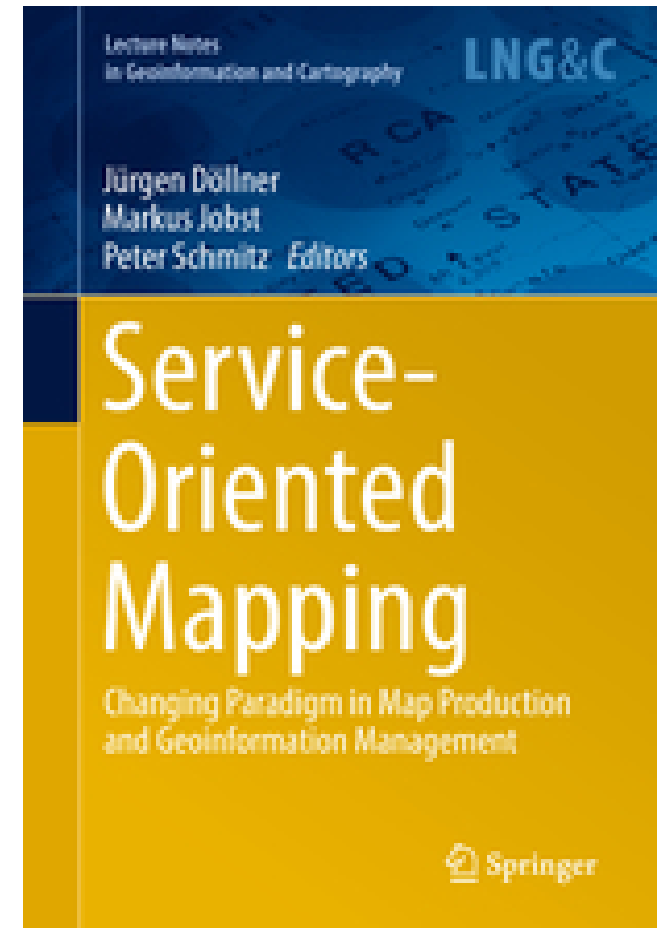
- The implementation guide identifies some 20 requirements and 80 recommendations. The requirements and recommendations address a wide range of issues and goals
- It is an overwhelming number of tasks, but the implementation of the GSGF in Europe does not require a big-bang approach and a complete redesign of enterprise architectures, production processes and legislation
- Small and stepwise improvements are possible, or even recommended, and countries are advised to start with simple “traffic light assessments”
- Identify the biggest challenges in a national context
- smaller implementation steps should also feed-back into the future revisions of the GSGF and GSGF Europe, e.g. into the planned GEOSTAT 4 project

Contact

<http://mapproduction.icaci.org>

<http://www.icaci.org> (ICA)

markus@jobstmedia.at



<https://www.springer.com/de/book/9783319724331>