Perspectives for the integration of statistical and geospatial information in the Americas

Sandra Liliana Moreno Mayorga

Session 7: Global Statistical and Geospatial Framework Workshop
Perspectives for the integration of statistical and geospatial information in the Americas

Growing demand for geo-referenced statistical information

Demanded features:
- Information updated "in real time".
- High degree of geographic, temporal and thematic disaggregation.
- Findable data
- Re-usable
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Limitations in the region during the process of integration of statistical and geospatial information.

1. Outdated cartography in some countries of the region.
2. Budget limitations.
3. Technological limitations.
4. Lack of standards.
5. Duplicity of efforts in the production of geographic information,
6. Lack of coordination between the Statistical Institutes and the Cartographic Agencies of the countries.
7. Training needs in the countries.

The need arises to propose a new approach to the processes of integration of statistical and geospatial information, aligned with the five GSGF principles.
As a first step, work will be carried out during 2023 to strengthen countries in the implementation of Principle 1: **Use of geospatial infrastructure and geocoding**, through the application of the following strategies:

- Enable spaces for discussion and socialization focused on addressing standards-based geocoding.
- Establish standards that allow the geocoding of administrative records or secondary sources.
- Consolidate a common address standard.
- Establishment of a grid.
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**Work Plan 2022 – 2025 Working Group on the integration of statistical and geospatial information (GT-IIEG)**

**Objetive 1.** Promote and strengthen GSGF principles in the geostatistical community. Strengthen capacities in:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GSGF Principles</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Geocoded unit record data in a data management environment.</td>
<td>First semester 2024</td>
<td>2. Publication of use cases and technical documentation on UN-GGIM: America’s website.</td>
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<td>3. Common geographies for dissemination of statistics.</td>
<td>Second semester 2024</td>
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<td>4. Statistical and geospatial interoperability.</td>
<td>Second semester 2024</td>
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<td>5. Accessible and usable geospatially enabled statistics.</td>
<td>First semester 2025</td>
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**Regional seminar on the GSGF and its five principles**
### Specific Objectives

Define the geostatistical levels to be included in the MEGA.

### Activities

- Design of a survey to prepare a diagnosis related to the levels of disaggregated geographic information.
- Application of the diagnostic survey
- Evaluation of the results of the diagnostic survey
- Formulation of a proposal for the incorporation of geostatistical levels into the MEGA.
- Implementation of additional geostatistical levels to the MEGA.

### Date

2023 - 2025
Perspectives for the integration of statistical and geospatial information in the Americas
Implementation of the MEGA version 2.0

Countries that submitted information:
- Chile
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Ecuador
- El Salvador
- United States
- Guatemala
- Mexico
- Panama
- Dominican Republic

Disadvantages:
- Outdated list of focal points.
- Complexity of the collection instruments.
- Lack of standardization of thematic concepts.
- Lack of interoperability in information management.
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MEGA as a SINGLE Geostatistical Framework for the Americas to support compliance with the principles of integration of statistical and geospatial information (GSGF).

1. Integration of the MEGA platform into the SDI of the Americas.
2. MEGA as a support framework for integrating and disseminating geostatistical information through CEPALSTAT.
3. Interoperability with other regional platforms
4. Use the standard geocode generated by MEGA to integrate statistical and geospatial information.
5. Promote the disaggregation and implementation of common geographies in the Americas.