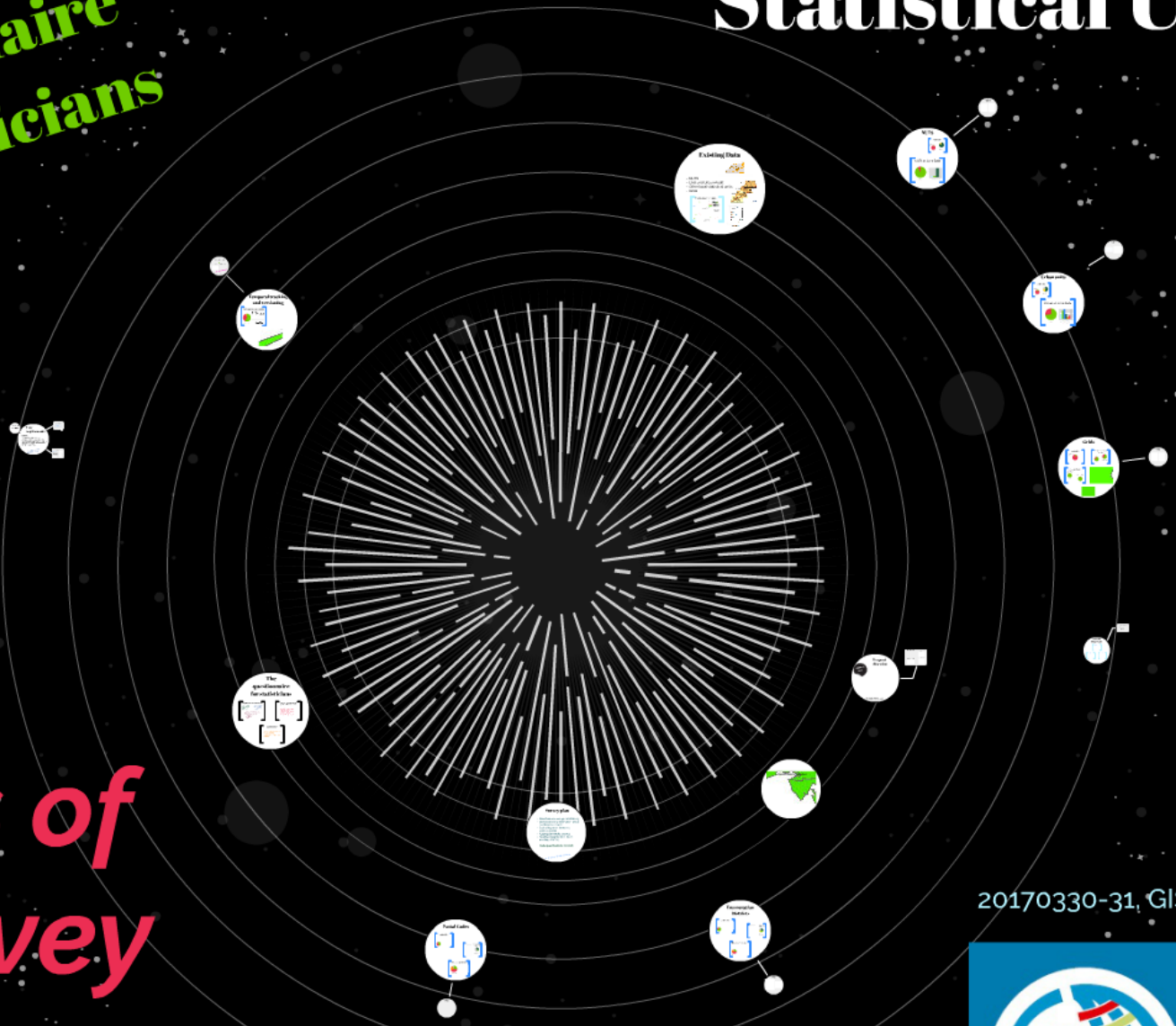
Instituto Nacional de Estadística

Statistical Units

Questionnaire for statisticians



Results of the survey

GGIM WG-A Core Data Data Recommendations

20170330-31, GISCO, Luxembourg

UN-GGIM
UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Instituto Nacional de Estadística

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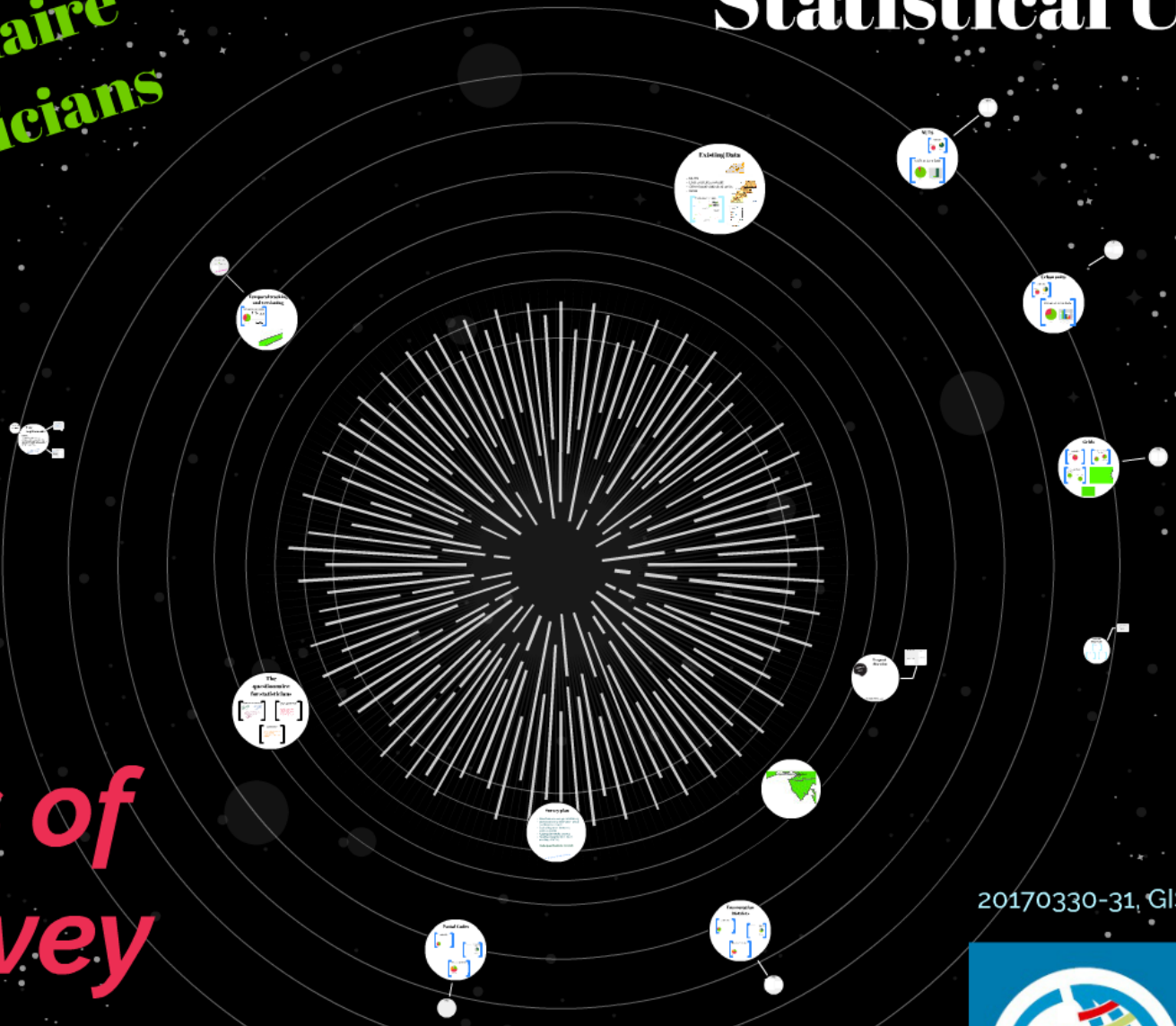

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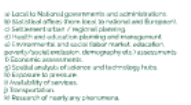
The questionnaire for statisticians

User requirements and core statistical data



Confirming the INSPIRE statements and level:

- NUTS-LAU units
- Urban Audit units
- Grid 1km

¿Adding other statistical units to geodata?:

- Enumerations Districts?
- Postal codes?
- Smaller grids?
- Others?

Information on availability of possible additional core data

- Available features class
- Units per country.
- Updating cycles (yearly, decennial, others).
- Average changes by year (%)

Quality issues

- Pan-european coverage
- Uptodateness
- Geographical precision.
- Others

User requirements and core statistical data

a) Local to National governments and administrations.
b) Statistical offices (from local to national and European).
c) Settlement urban / regional planning.
d) Health and education planning and management.
e) Environmental and social (labor market, education, poverty/social exclusion, demography etc.) assessments.
f) Economic assessments.
g) Spatial analysis of science and technology hubs.
h) Exposure to pressure.
i) Availability of services.
j) Transportation.
k) Research of nearly any phenomena.

Confirming the INSPIRE statements and level:

- NUTS-LAU units
- Urban Audit units
- Grid 1km

¿Adding other statistical units to geodata?:

- Enumerations Districts?
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- Others

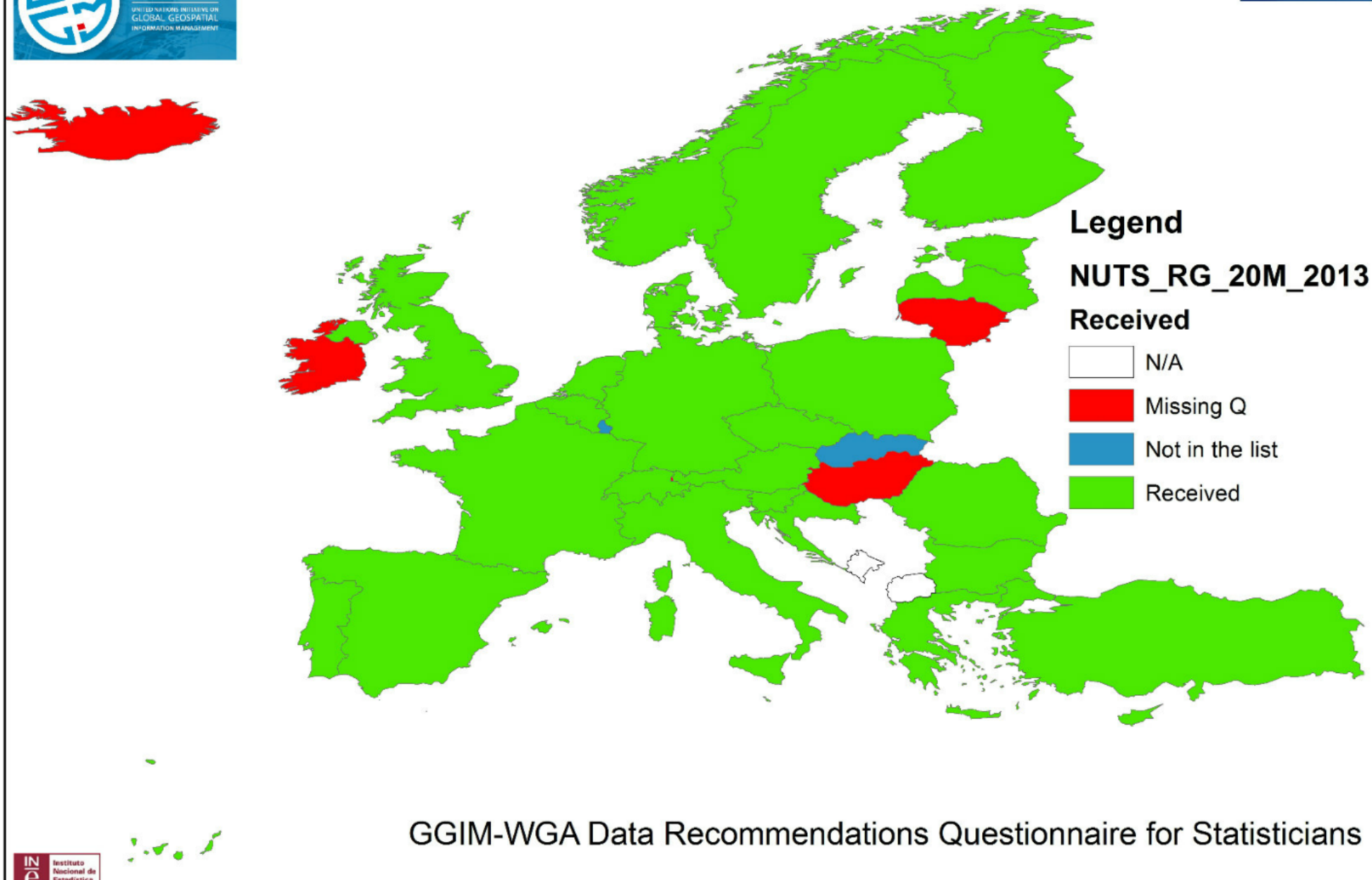
Survey plan

- Questionnaire design: 201606-09
- Questionnaire presentation EFGS Conference: 201611.
- Collecting questionnaires: 201612-201701
- Aggregate results: 201702
- Results presentation GISCO meeting: 201703

Data specifications: 201706

As planed in EFGS 2016 Conference

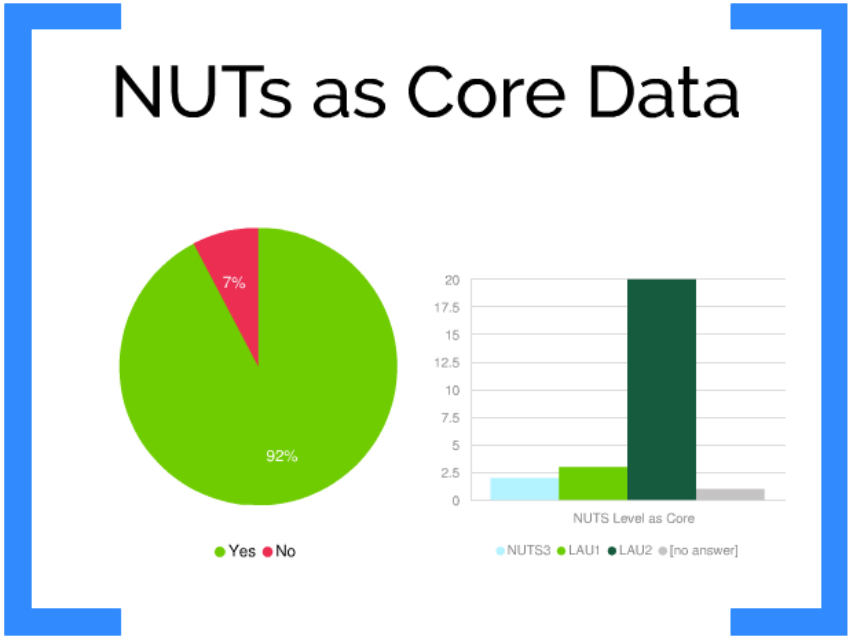
Questionnarires collected



GGIM-WGA Data Recommendations Questionnaire for Statisticians

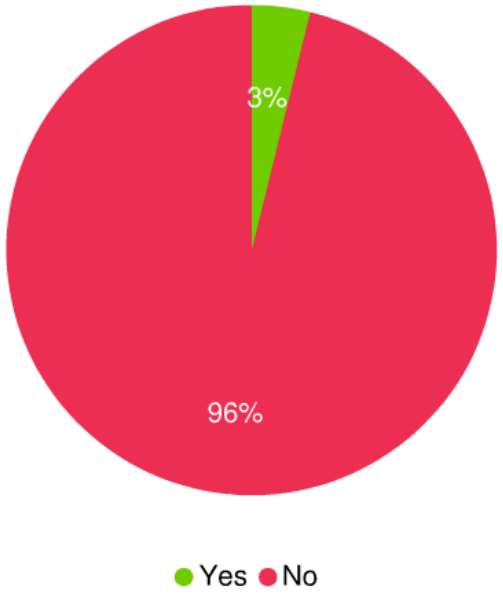
NUTS

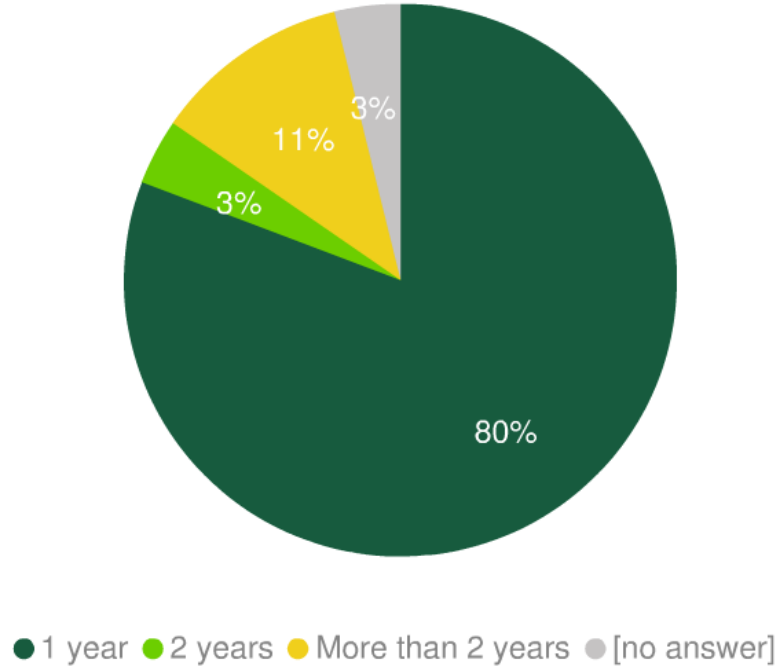

Availability
Any problems?
Uptodateness


NUTs as Core Data
7%
92%
Yes
No
20
17.5
15
12.5
10
7.5
5
2.5
0
NUTS Level as Core
NUTS3
LAU1
LAU2
[no answer]

Availability

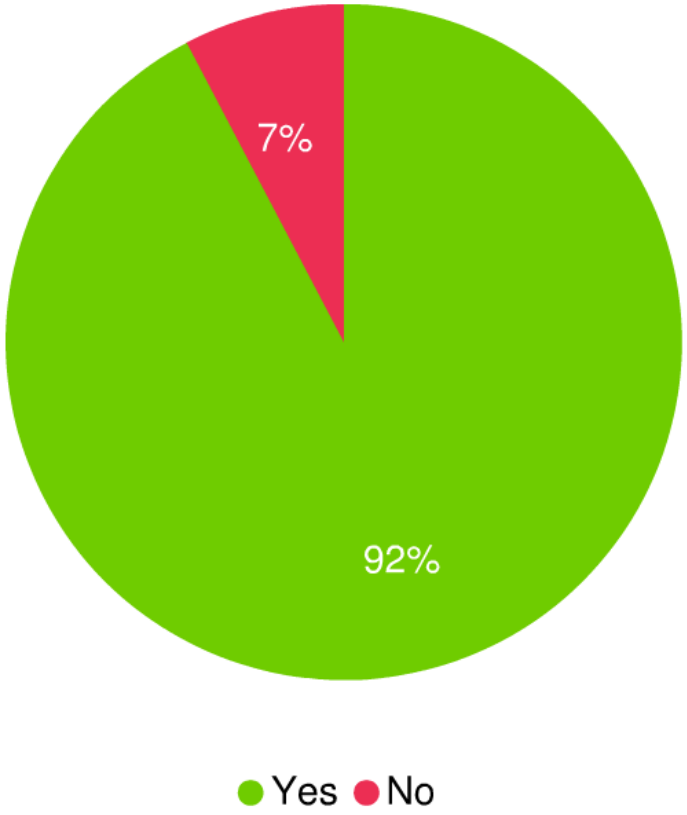
Any problems?

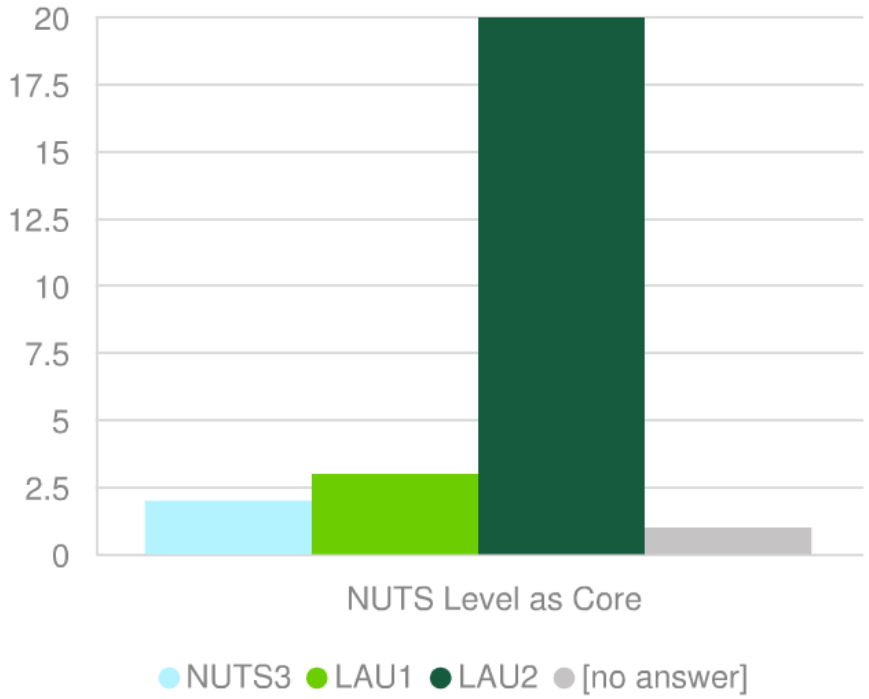




Uptodateness

NUTs as Core Data

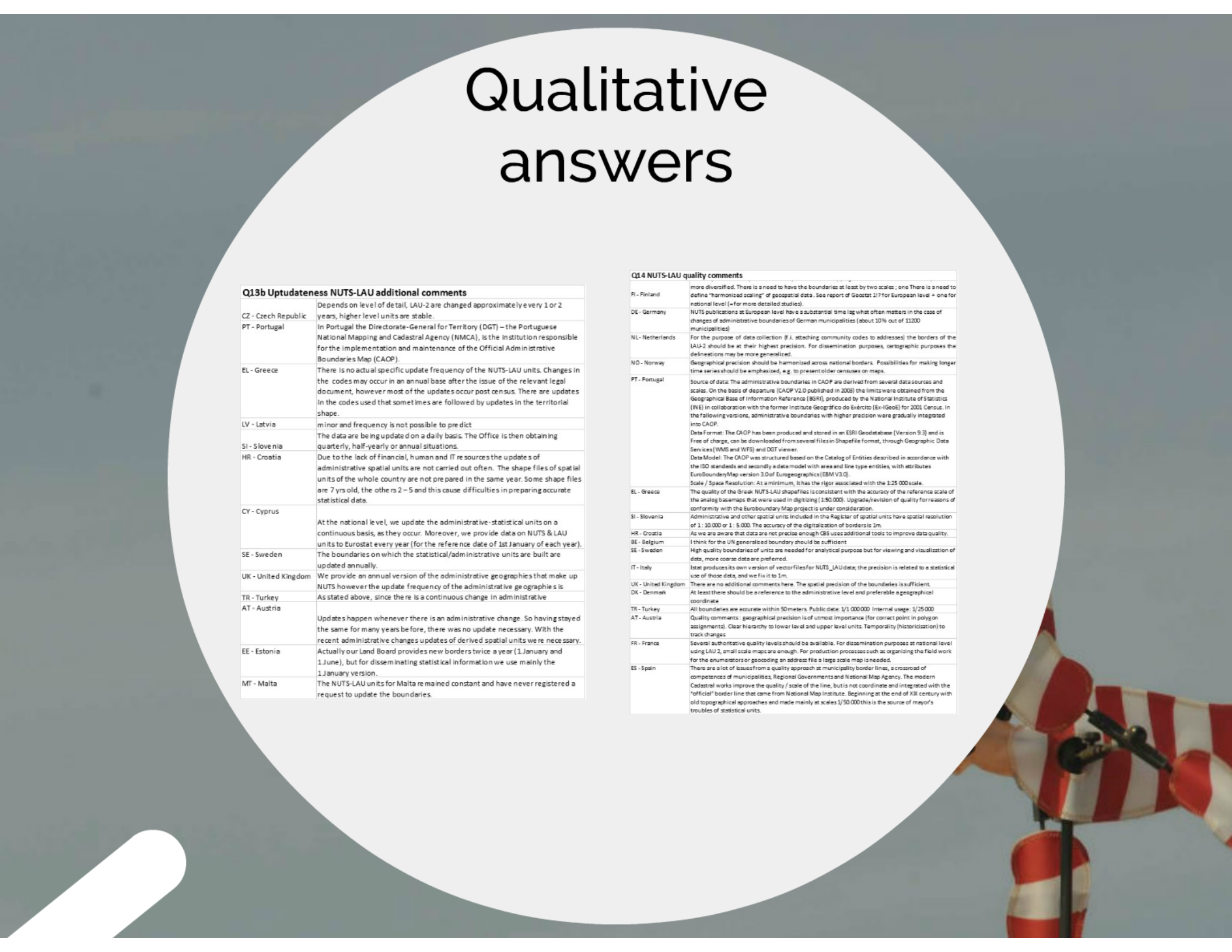




Qualitative answers

Q13b Uptudateness NUTS-LAU additional comments	
CZ - Czech Republic	Depends on level of detail, LAU-2 are changed approximately every 1 or 2 years, higher level units are stable.
PT - Portugal	In Portugal the Directorate-General for Territory (DGT) – the Portuguese National Mapping and Cadastral Agency (NMCA), is the institution responsible for the implementation and maintenance of the Official Administrative Boundaries Map (CAOP).
EL - Greece	There is no actual specific update frequency of the NUTS-LAU units. Changes in the codes may occur in an annual base after the issue of the relevant legal document, however most of the updates occur post census. There are updates in the codes used that sometimes are followed by updates in the territorial shape.
LV - Latvia	minor and frequency is not possible to predict
SI - Slovenia	The data are being updated on a daily basis. The Office is then obtaining quarterly, half-yearly or annual situations.
HR - Croatia	Due to the lack of financial, human and IT resources the updates of administrative spatial units are not carried out often. The shape files of spatial units of the whole country are not prepared in the same year. Some shape files are 7 yrs old, the others 2 – 5 and this cause difficulties in preparing accurate statistical data.
CY - Cyprus	At the national level, we update the administrative-statistical units on a continuous basis, as they occur. Moreover, we provide data on NUTS & LAU units to Eurostat every year (for the reference date of 1st January of each year).
SE - Sweden	The boundaries on which the statistical/administrative units are built are updated annually.
UK - United Kingdom	We provide an annual version of the administrative geographies that make up NUTS however the update frequency of the administrative geographies is
TR - Turkey	As stated above, since there is a continuous change in administrative
AT - Austria	Updates happen whenever there is an administrative change. So having stayed the same for many years before, there was no update necessary. With the recent administrative changes updates of derived spatial units were necessary.
EE - Estonia	Actually our Land Board provides new borders twice a year (1 January and 1 June), but for disseminating statistical information we use mainly the 1 January version.
MT - Malta	The NUTS-LAU units for Malta remained constant and have never registered a request to update the boundaries.

Q14 NUTS-LAU quality comments	
FI - Finland	more diversified. There is a need to have the boundaries at least by two scales ; one There is a need to define "harmonized scaling" of geospatial data. See report of Geostat 21? for European level + one for national level (+for more detailed studies).
DE - Germany	NUTS publications at European level have a substantial time lag what often matters in the case of changes of administrative boundaries of German municipalities (about 10% out of 11200 municipalities)
NL - Netherlands	For the purpose of data collection (f.i. attaching community codes to addresses) the borders of the LAU-2 should be at their highest precision. For dissemination purposes, cartographic purposes the delineations may be more generalized.
NO - Norway	Geographical precision should be harmonized across national borders. Possibilities for making longer time series should be emphasized, e.g. to present older censuses on maps.
PT - Portugal	Source of data: The administrative boundaries in CAOP are derived from several data sources and scales. On the basis of departure (CAOP V2.0 published in 2003) the limits were obtained from the Geographical Base of Information Reference (BGRI), produced by the National Institute of Statistics (INE) in collaboration with the former Instituto Geográfico do Exército (Ex-IGeoE) for 2001 Census. In the following versions, administrative boundaries with higher precision were gradually integrated into CAOP. Data Format: The CAOP has been produced and stored in an ESRI Geodatabase (Version 9.3) and is Free of charge, can be downloaded from several files in Shapefile format, through Geographic Data Services (WMS and WFS) and DGT viewer. Data Model: The CAOP was structured based on the Catalog of Entities described in accordance with the ISO standards and secondly a data model with area and line type entities, with attributes EuroBounderyMap version 3.0 of Eurogeographics (EBM V3.0). Scale / Space Resolution: At a minimum, it has the rigor associated with the 1:25 000 scale.
EL - Greece	The quality of the Greek NUTS-LAU shapefiles is consistent with the accuracy of the reference scale of the analog basemaps that were used in digitizing (1:50.000). Upgrade/revision of quality for reasons of conformity with the Euroboundary Map project is under consideration.
SI - Slovenia	Administrative and other spatial units included in the Register of spatial units have spatial resolution of 1 : 10.000 or 1 : 5.000. The accuracy of the digitalization of borders is 1m.
HR - Croatia	As we are aware that data are not precise enough CBS uses additional tools to improve data quality.
BE - Belgium	I think for the UN generalized boundary should be sufficient
SE - Sweden	High quality boundaries of units are needed for analytical purpose but for viewing and visualization of data, more coarse data are preferred.
IT - Italy	Istat produces its own version of vector files for NUTS_LAU data; the precision is related to a statistical use of those data, and we fix it to 1m.
UK - United Kingdom	There are no additional comments here. The spatial precision of the boundaries is sufficient.
DK - Denmark	At least there should be a reference to the administrative level and preferable a geographical coordinate
TR - Turkey	All boundaries are accurate within 50 meters. Public data: 1/1 000 000 Internal usage: 1/25 000
AT - Austria	Quality comments : geographical precision is of utmost importance (for correct point in polygon assignments). Clear hierarchy to lower level and upper level units. Temporality (historicisation) to track changes
FR - France	Several authoritative quality levels should be available. For dissemination purposes at national level using LAU 2, small scale maps are enough. For production processes such as organizing the field work for the enumerators or geocoding an address file a large scale map is needed.
ES - Spain	There are a lot of issues from a quality approach at municipality border lines, a crossroad of competences of municipalities, Regional Governments and National Map Agency. The modern Cadastral works improve the quality / scale of the line, but is not coordinate and integrated with the "official" border line that came from National Map Institute. Beginning at the end of XIX century with old topographical approaches and made mainly at scales 1/50.000 this is the source of mayor's troubles of statistical units.



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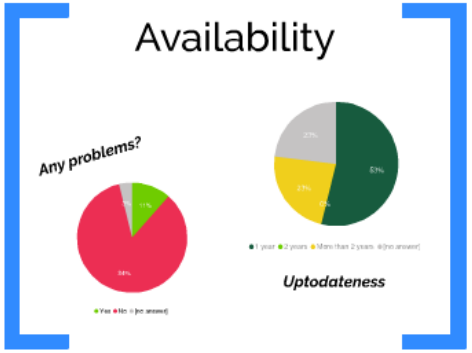
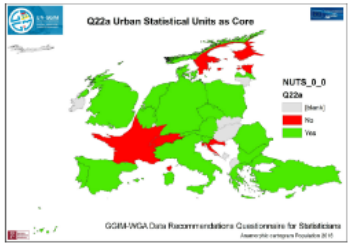
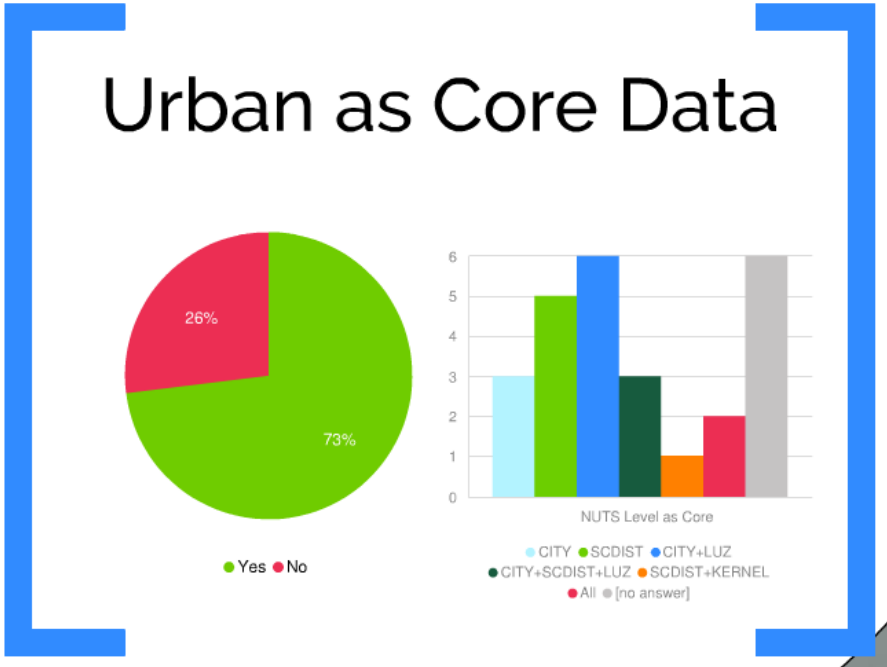
Urban units

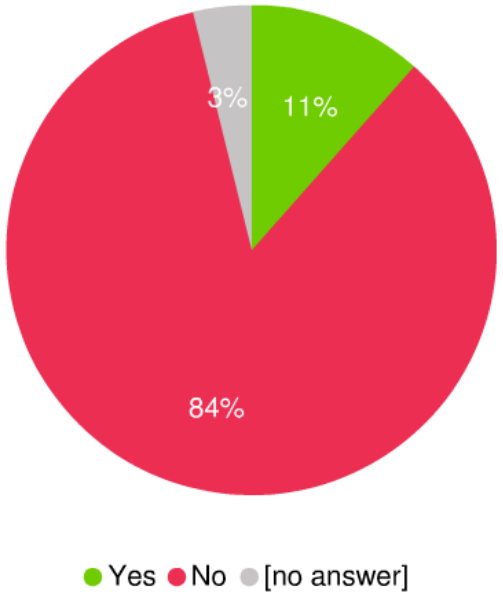

Availability
Any problems?
Uptodateness

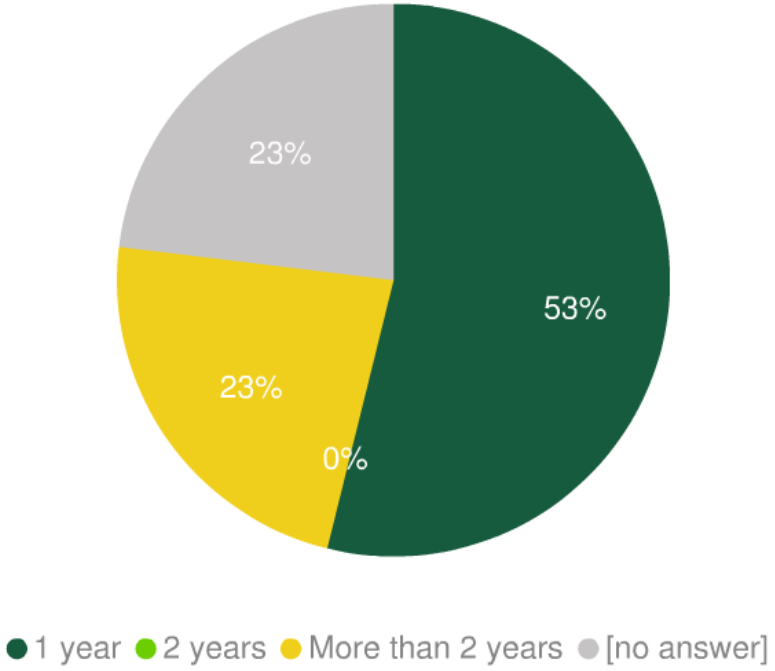

Q22a Urban Statistical Units as Core
NUTS_0_0
Q22a
No
Yes


Urban as Core Data
26%
73%
Yes
No
NUTS Level as Core
CITY
SCDIST
CITY+LUZ
CITY+SCDIST+LUZ
SCDIST+KERNEL
All
[no answer]

Availability

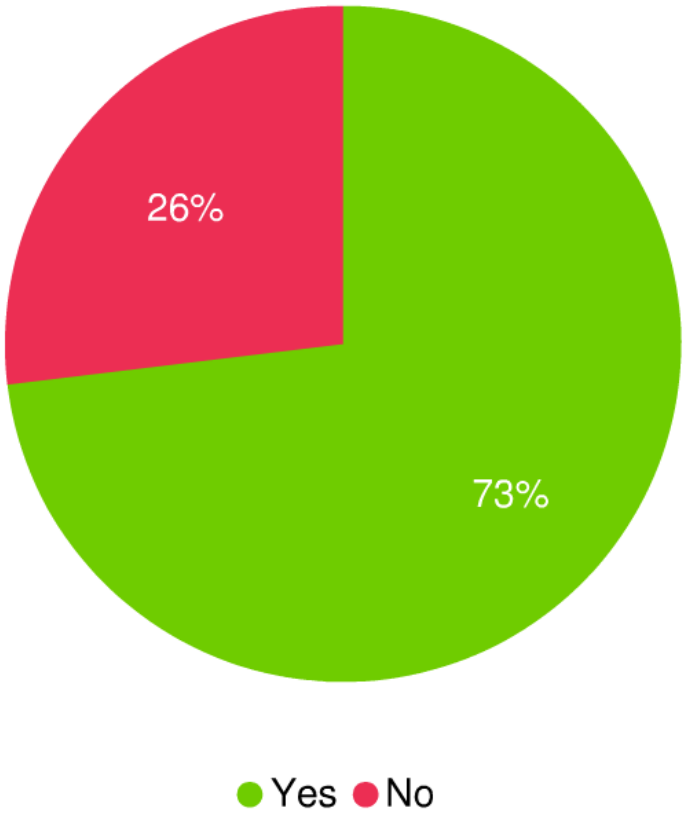
Any problems?

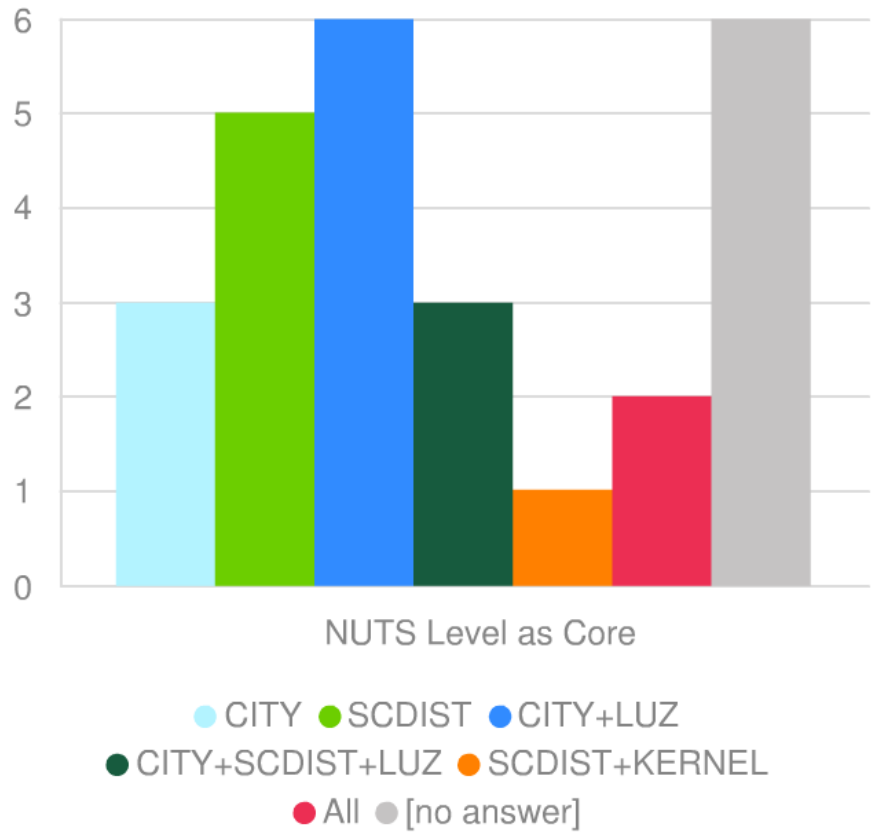




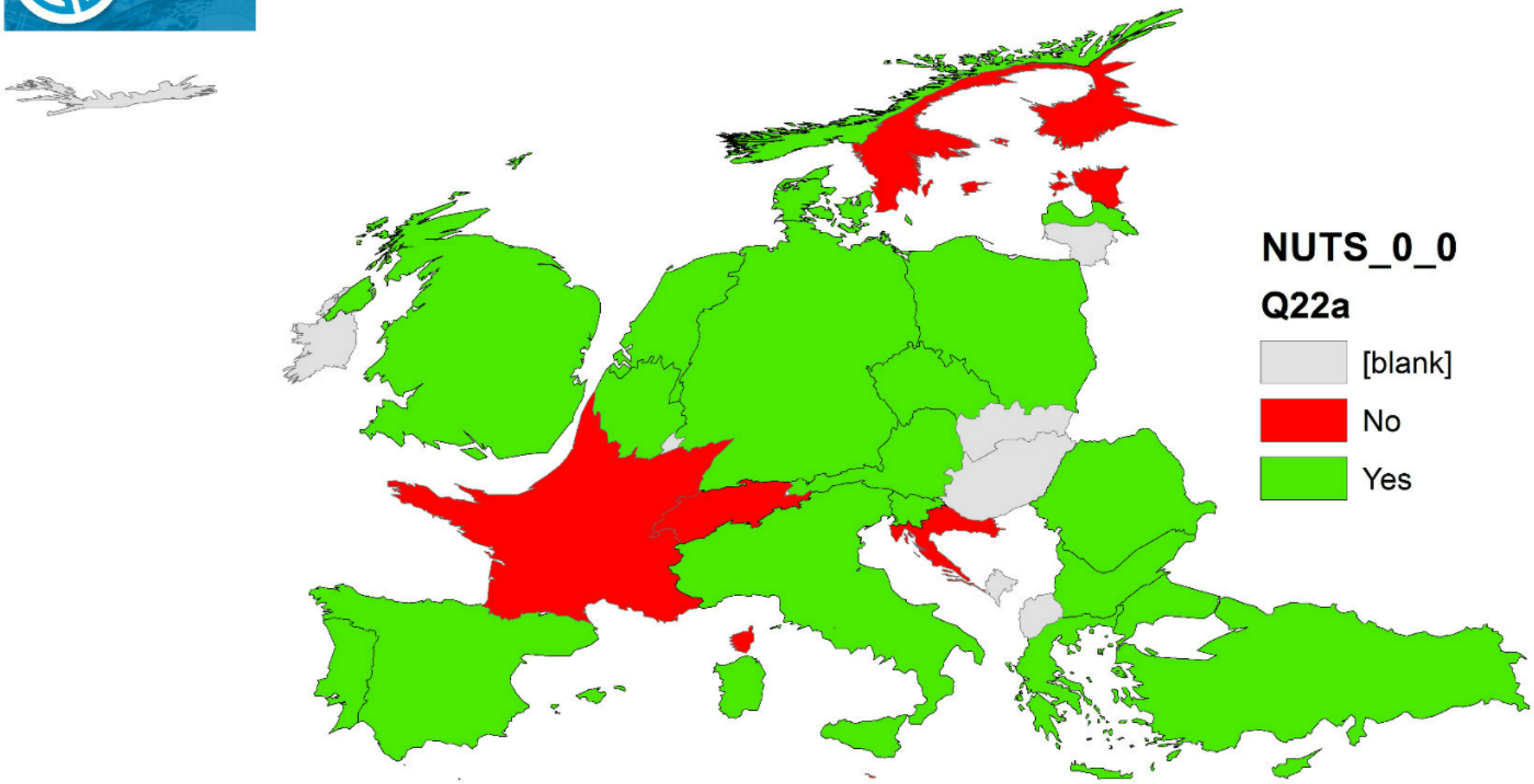
Uptodateness

Urban as Core Data





Q22a Urban Statistical Units as Core



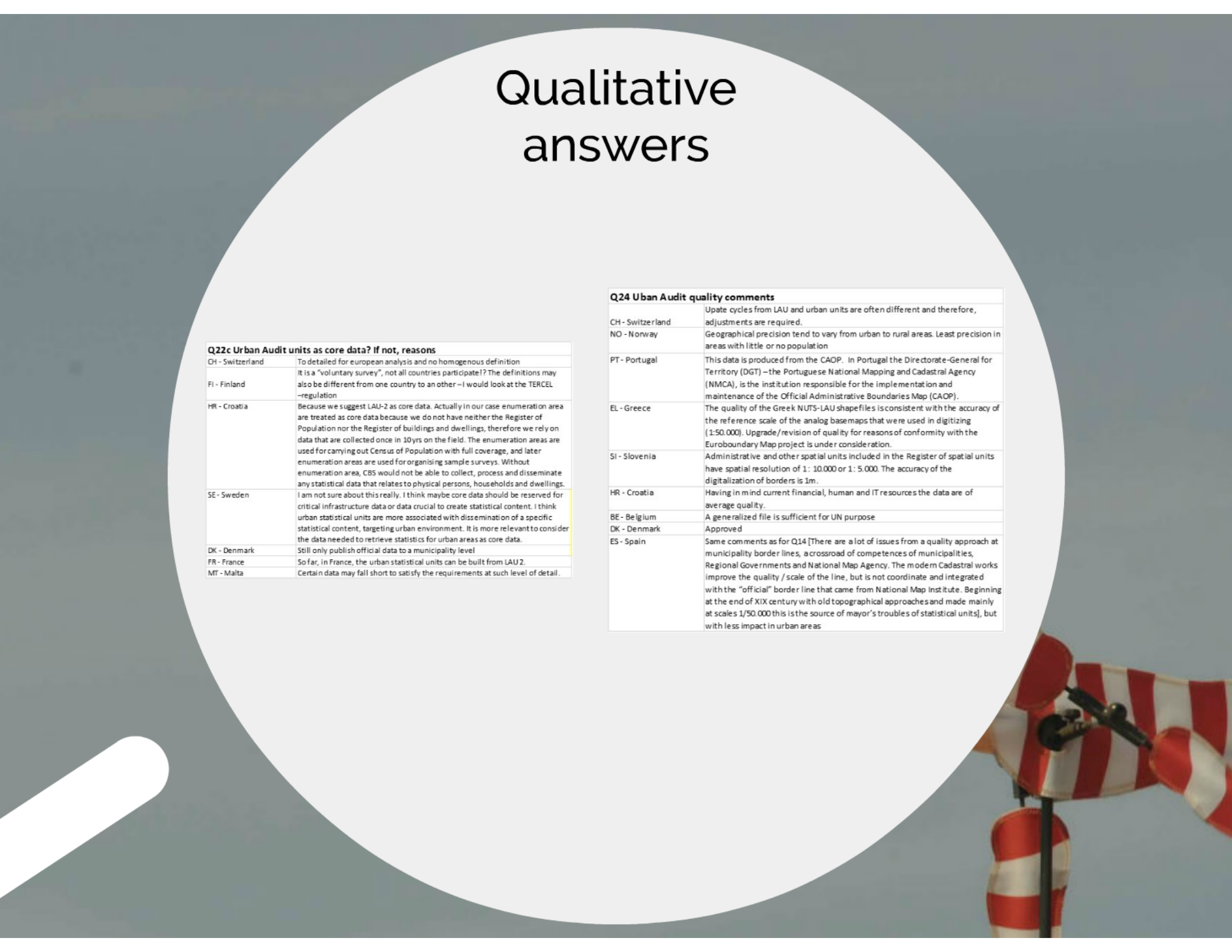
GGIM-WGA Data Recommendations Questionnaire for Statisticians

Anamorphic cartogram Population 2016

Qualitative answers

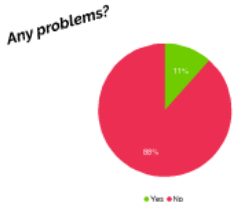
Q22c Urban Audit units as core data? If not, reasons	
CH - Switzerland	To detailed for european analysis and no homogenous definition
FI - Finland	It is a "voluntary survey", not all countries participate!? The definitions may also be different from one country to an other – I would look at the TERCEL –regulation
HR - Croatia	Because we suggest LAU-2 as core data. Actually in our case enumeration area are treated as core data because we do not have neither the Register of Population nor the Register of buildings and dwellings, therefore we rely on data that are collected once in 10yrs on the field. The enumeration areas are used for carrying out Census of Population with full coverage, and later enumeration areas are used for organising sample surveys. Without enumeration area, CBS would not be able to collect, process and disseminate any statistical data that relates to physical persons, households and dwellings.
SE - Sweden	I am not sure about this really. I think maybe core data should be reserved for critical infrastructure data or data crucial to create statistical content. I think urban statistical units are more associated with dissemination of a specific statistical content, targeting urban environment. It is more relevant to consider the data needed to retrieve statistics for urban areas as core data.
DK - Denmark	Still only publish official data to a municipality level
FR - France	So far, in France, the urban statistical units can be built from LAU 2.
MT - Malta	Certain data may fall short to satisfy the requirements at such level of detail.

Q24 Uban Audit quality comments	
CH - Switzerland	Upate cycles from LAU and urban units are often different and therefore, adjustments are required.
NO - Norway	Geographical precision tend to vary from urban to rural areas. Least precision in areas with little or no population
PT - Portugal	This data is produced from the CAOP. In Portugal the Directorate-General for Territory (DGT) – the Portuguese National Mapping and Cadastral Agency (NMCA), is the institution responsible for the implementation and maintenance of the Official Administrative Boundaries Map (CAOP).
EL - Greece	The quality of the Greek NUTS-LAU shapefiles is consistent with the accuracy of the reference scale of the analog basemaps that were used in digitizing (1:50.000). Upgrade/revision of quality for reasons of conformity with the Euroboundary Map project is under consideration.
SI - Slovenia	Administrative and other spatial units included in the Register of spatial units have spatial resolution of 1 : 10.000 or 1 : 5.000. The accuracy of the digitalization of borders is 1m.
HR - Croatia	Having in mind current financial, human and IT resources the data are of average quality.
BE - Belgium	A generalized file is sufficient for UN purpose
DK - Denmark	Approved
ES - Spain	Same comments as for Q14 [There are a lot of issues from a quality approach at municipality border lines, a crossroad of competences of municipalities, Regional Governments and National Map Agency. The modern Cadastral works improve the quality / scale of the line, but is not coordinate and integrated with the "official" border line that came from National Map Institute. Beginning at the end of XIX century with old topographical approaches and made mainly at scales 1/50.000 this is the source of mayor's troubles of statistical units], but with less impact in urban areas

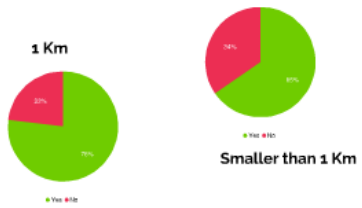


Grids

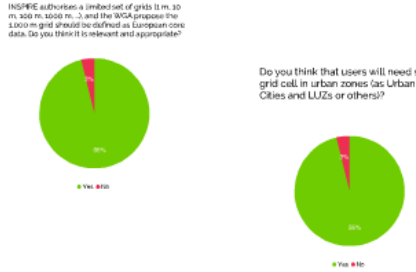
Availability

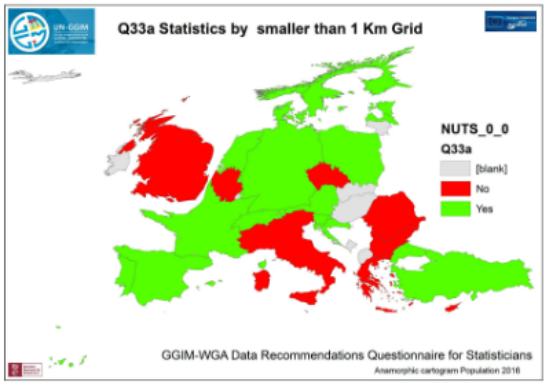


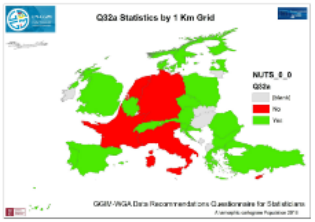
Statistics produced by grids



As Core Data

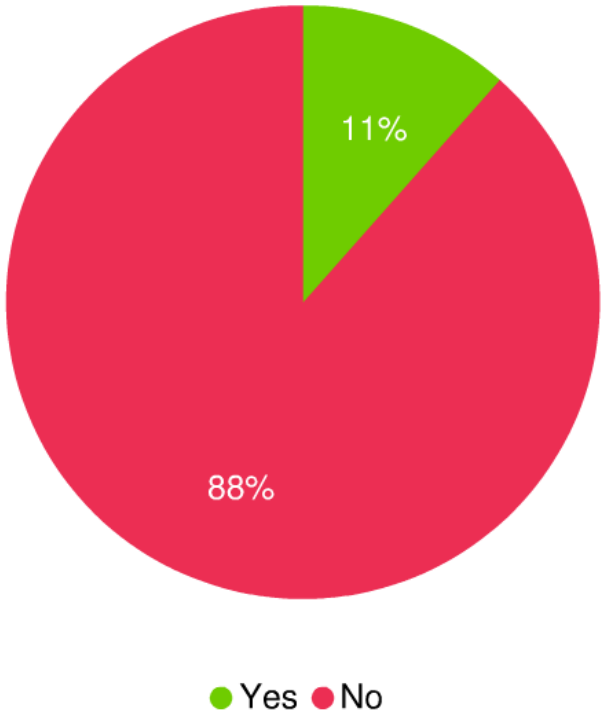






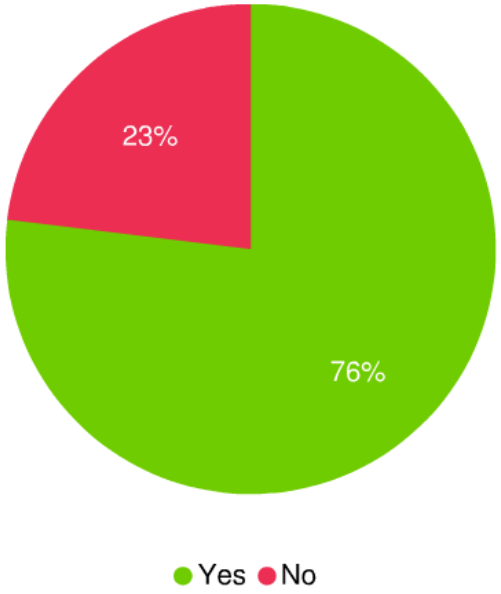
Availability

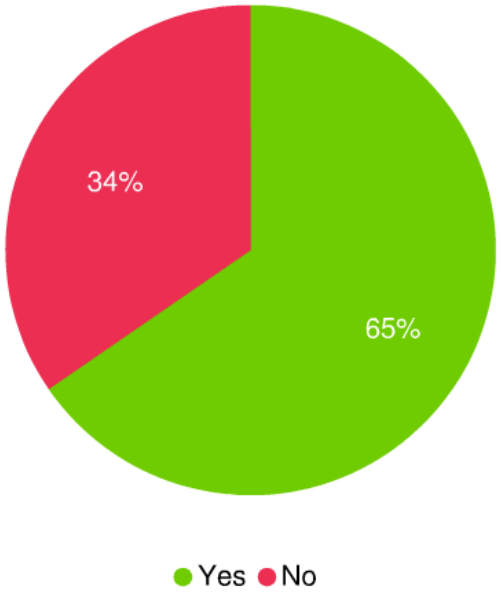
Any problems?



Statistics produced by grids

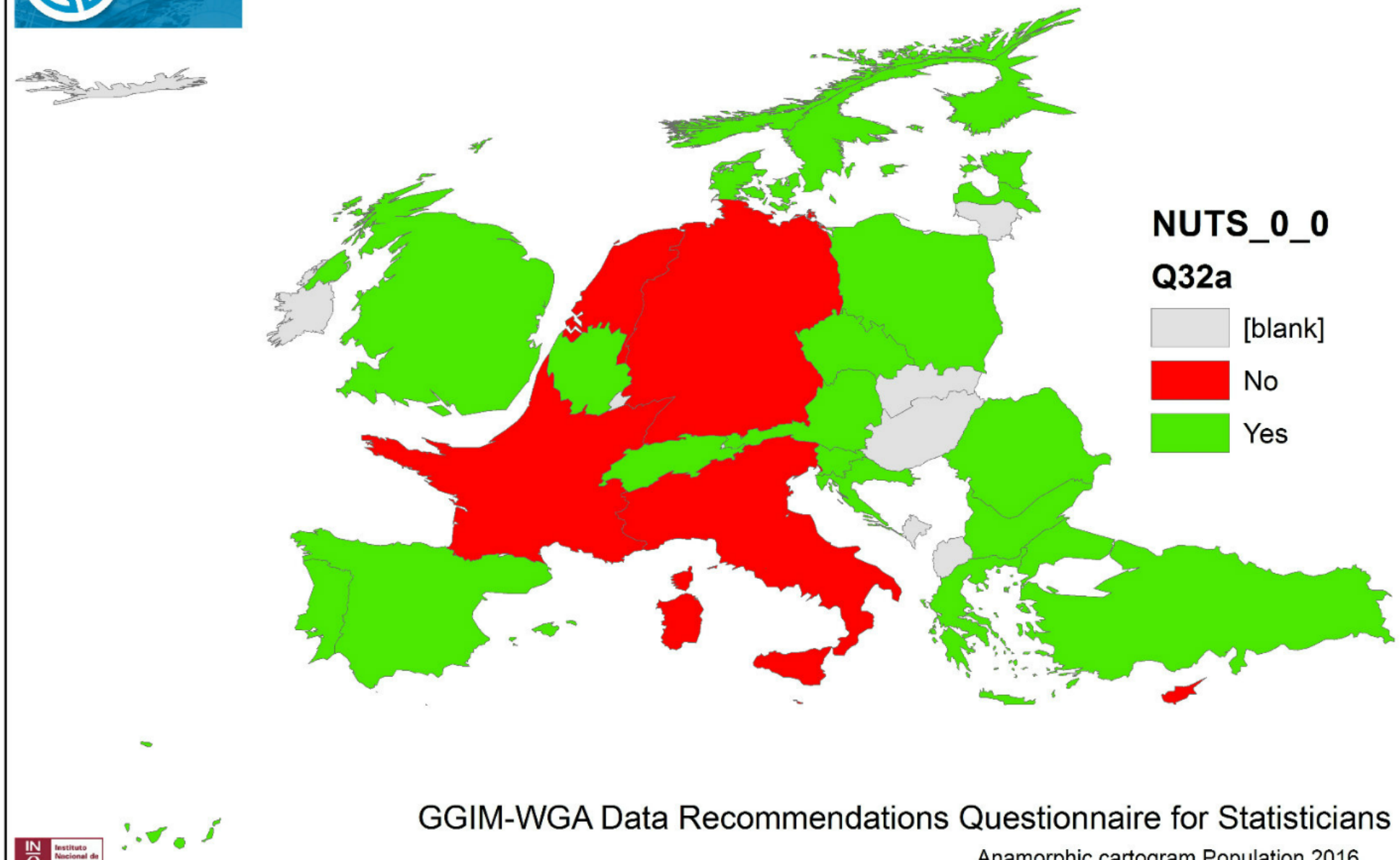
1 Km





Smaller than 1 Km

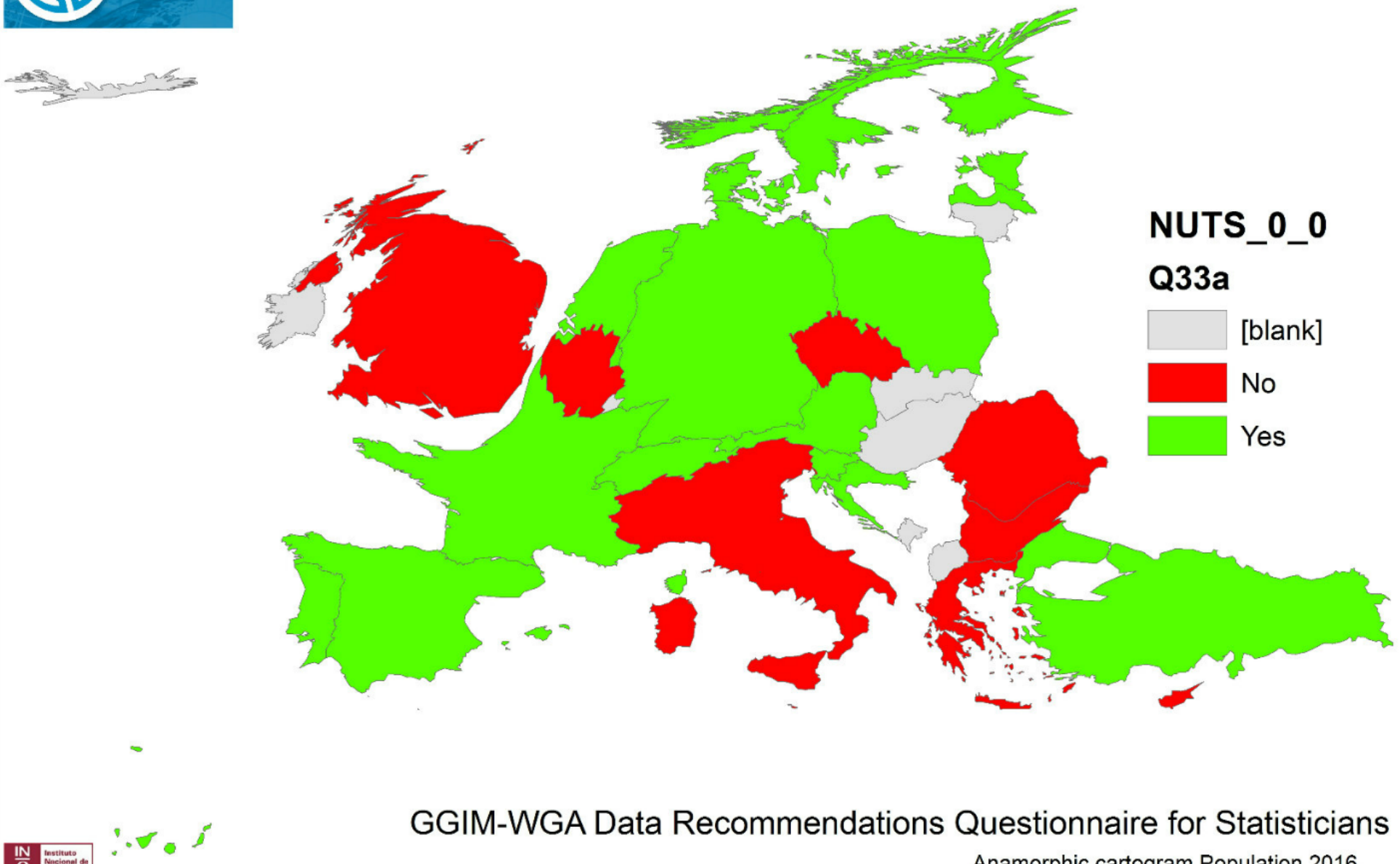
Q32a Statistics by 1 Km Grid



GGIM-WGA Data Recommendations Questionnaire for Statisticians

Anamorphic cartogram Population 2016

Q33a Statistics by smaller than 1 Km Grid

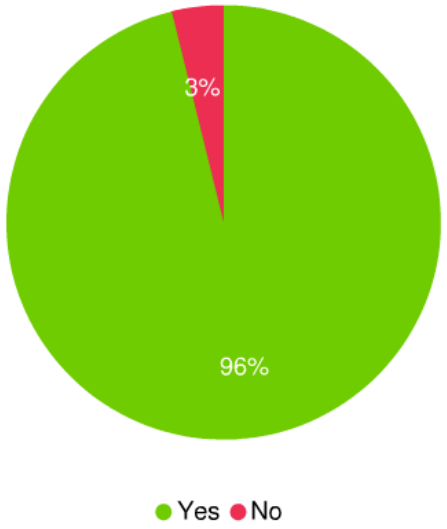


GGIM-WGA Data Recommendations Questionnaire for Statisticians

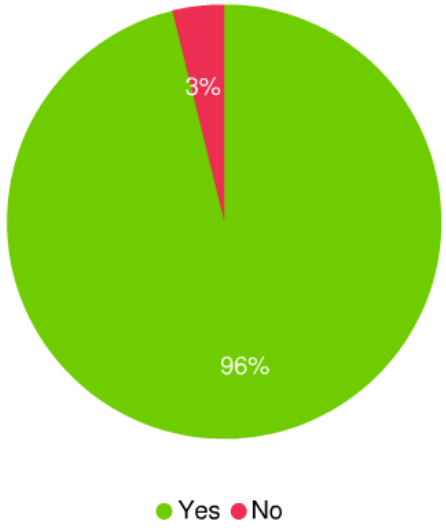
Anamorphic cartogram Population 2016

As Core Data

INSPIRE authorises a limited set of grids (1 m, 10 m, 100 m, 1000 m, ...), and the WGA propose the 1.000 m grid should be defined as European core data. Do you think it is relevant and appropriate?



Do you think that users will need small grid cell in urban zones (as Urban Audit Cities and LUZs or others)?



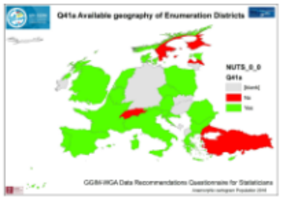
Qualitative answers

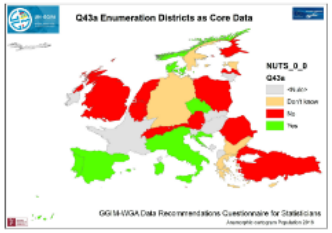
Q32b Statistical information by grids of 1km? If yes, explain the statistics, years and updating cycle	
CH - Switzerland	Standard resolution is 100x100m. 1km Grid cells can be calculated.
FI - Finland	Total population, number of men, number of women, under 15 year-olds, 15-64 year-olds, aged over 65 , years: 2005, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015
CZ - Czech Republic	Population grid from census data 2011, 1km resolution, will be updated from next census 2021 data.
NO - Norway	Statistics on population (2008-2016), dwellings (2008-2016), buildings (2008-2016), farms (2009-2016) and enterprises (2013-2016) http://kart.ssb.no/ (Norwegian and English), http://www.ssb.no/natur-og-miljo/geodata (Norwegian)
PT - Portugal	The data was produced by Statistics Portugal under GEOSTAT project. Information on the location of the 2011 buildings was used to calculate the population distribution within the grid. Given that Portugal does not have a geo-referenced Population Database, it is foreseen that the update cycle of GRID Data will be according Census Data. For other years the data has to be estimated, however no plans exist yet for its publication.
LV - Latvia	Entirely aggregated from point sources. Census 2011 and (soon) 2000. Experimental grid data of the number of population was published also for 2016.
SI - Slovenia	Population: number, sex, 5-year age groups. 1995. Annual update; Households: number, size. 2011-. Every three years; Dwellings: number, area, year of construction. 2011-. Every three years.
HR - Croatia	Statistics involved: total population, total men, total women, population by educational attainment, population by activity, number of population by large age groups. All population data are from Census 2011, Business register data by economic activities classified according to the Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community - NACE Rev. 2, legal organizational form and total. The reference year for legal units registered at the Administrative register of business entities is 2016.
PL - Poland	Statistical information by grids of 1km side cell have been developed within the Geostat project. For this aim the demographic data from 2011Census were used.
BG - Bulgaria	For the first time this year (2017), grid statistics on population by place of residence is included in the National Statistical Program. Population Grid 2016 includes Total population. Next update is expected to be with Census 2021 data.
SE - Sweden	100x100 m are provided. Statistics involved are population figures (sex, age groups etc), level of education, incomes, employment rates, number of dwellings and more. Production is on-demand based but typically annual updates are provided. In some cases even quaternary. For a complete catalogue of small area and grid statistics products se the following link: http://www.scb.se/Grupp/Produkter_Tjanster/Skraddarsydd/Regionala_produkter/Marknadsprofiler/Product%20catalogue%202016.pdf
UK - United Kingdom	The only work that has been done so far is to produce statistics for grids from the 2011 census using the previously published postcode headcount estimates (total population, population by sex and total households). No update has yet been agreed for the 2021 Census.
AT - Austria	Population statistics, building and dwelling statistics, statistics on local units of employment, employed persons, households, families, education. Updating mostly yearly, some of the data only on census dates. Years 2001, 2006, yearly from 2008. http://www.statistik.at/reg-datenkatalog/
EE - Estonia	Population by economical activity (firstly published 2011, only Census years) / Conventional dwellings by area of dwellings (firstly published 2011, only Census years) / At least fifteen-year-old members of private households by de facto marital status (firstly published 2011, only Census years) / Number of buildings by time of construction of building (firstly published 2011, only Census years) / Number of buildings by type of building (firstly published 2011, only Census years) / Number of households and their members by household size (firstly published 2011, only Census years) / Estimated daytime population by location (Firstly published 2011, only Census years) / At least ten-year-old persons by education attainment (firstly published 2011, only Census years) / Population by sex and age group (1996, 2000, 2011, 2015, 2016–from now on every year) / Share of households by age of children (firstly published 2011, only Census years) / Share of households by household structure (Firstly published 2011, only Census years) / Share of households by tenure status of dwelling (firstly published 2011, only Census years) / Share of persons by main source of subsistence and sex (Firstly published 2011, only Census years) / Legal form of economic units (firstly published in 2016, from now on every year) / Economic units by number of persons employed (firstly published in 2016, from now on every year) / Economic units according to NACE (firstly published in 2016, from now on every year)
MT - Malta	The only internal work done through the 1km^2 grid concerned the TERCET regulation, which was used to establish the typologies.
RO - Romania	We have data on population, but only from 2011 census
ES - Spain	Total population from 2011 Census. Other statistical output by grid are centrally planned. Produced by Statistical Institute of Andalusia mortality rate standard fertility index rate (smoothed four years period).

Q33b Statistical information by grids smaller than 1km? If yes, explain the statistics, years and upd	
CH - Switzerland	Cell size is 100m. Updating is annual for population, buildings and business census.
FI - Finland	250 m x 250 m but statistics only by assignments
NL - Netherlands	Cell side: 100 meter and 500 meter (National projection EPSG 28992). One year cycle Features of inhabitants, household, Housing, proximity of provisions, use of energy by dwellings, degree of urbanization.
NO - Norway	250m x 250m grid cells, annually. Statistics on population, dwellings, buildings and enterprises.
EL - Greece	Permanent population per km2 were calculated as part of Eurostat grant for 2001 and 2011 using as a basis the Eurostat Grid. The method chosen was somewhat hybrid and it doesn't allow the creation of a more detailed grid cell representation. For 1142 settlements population figures were aggregated from the census block level, whereas for 11.092 minor ones a sketch of each one's inhabited area was rendered proportionally to the grid cell it falls within. Updating cycle of the population figures rendered in the grid cells is decennial. It is envisaged that in 2021 we will be able to have more analytical data to use for grid cell calculations.
LV - Latvia	100x100 m for the largest cities. Entirely aggregated from point sources. Census 2011 and (soon) 2000.
SI - Slovenia	500m and 100m grid. Statistical content and updating same as above: Population: number, sex, 5-year age groups. 1995-. Annual update; Households: number, size. 2011-. Every three years; Dwellings: number, area, year of construction. 2011-. Every three years.
HR - Croatia	We produce data on 500m and 250m grid cells by using demographic data.
PL - Poland	Currently there are conducted some pilot activities which aim to present data in smaller grids than 1km side cell - such as 500 m.
SE - Sweden	A number of statistical themes are offered as payable services. Mostly cell sizes on 250x250 m or 100x100 m are provided. Statistics involved are population figures (sex, age groups etc), level of education, incomes, employment rates, number of dwellings and more. Production is on-demand based but typically annual updates are provided. In some cases even quaternary. For a complete catalogue of small area and grid statistics products se the following link: http://www.scb.se/Grupp/Produkter_Tjanster/Skraddarsydd/Regionala_produkter/Marknadsprofiler/Product%20catalogue%202016.pdf
DK - Denmark	100x100 meter for daytime and nightime population...for other variables we used clusters of a minimum 20, 50, 100 and 150 household. All data here for sale on cost recovery basis
TR - Turkey	Every year on 31st of December the population is declared based on population register system. Based on this data population grid map is produced using disaggregation methodology (1km and 100m grid cell size). Using the population density grid map we produce urban-rural classification for NUTS3 and LAU1 levels based on Eurostat criteria, degree of urbanization.
AT - Austria	100m for absolute counts (totals). 250m for characteristics (pop by age, building by type,...). Statistics involved as described in Q32 and in: ttp://www.statistik.at/reg-datenkatalog/ Updating yearly or on census dates
FR - France	Insee disseminated in 2013 statistical results on population age, sex, wages... using tax files were disseminated on grid cells. The side cell was 200 m. It was a first very successful experiment, that should be generalized by 2025. Insee is currently thinking about implementing the UN GGIM Geospatial Statistical Global framework for these production and dissemination processes to be more efficient.
EE - Estonia	We produce population grids also in resolution 500m (urban areas) and 100m (biggest cities). But these are not freely available. We calculate them only if ordered.
ES - Spain	Produced by Statistical Institute of Andalusia mortality rate standard fertility index rate (smoothed twelve years period) by 250 m. grid

Enumeration Districts

Availability

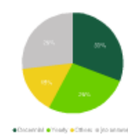




Units 2011, population size intervals and change by year

CD_NM_COUNTRY	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BE - Belgium	17.000			No
BG - Bulgaria	42.000	200	250	
CZ - Czech Republic	[illegible]	-	400	[illegible]
DK - Denmark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DE - Germany				
EE - Estonia		[illegible]	[illegible]	
EL - Greece	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.200	[illegible]
ES - Spain	[illegible]	500	1.500	[illegible]
FR - France			600	
HR - Croatia	[illegible]			[illegible]
IT - Italy	400.000	15	1.000	15
CY - Cyprus	[illegible]	-	1.000	
LV - Latvia				
MT - Malta	[illegible]			
NL - Netherlands	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	10
AT - Austria	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	
PL - Poland	[illegible]	-	500	
PT - Portugal	[illegible]			
RO - Romania	[illegible]			[illegible]
SI - Slovenia				
FI - Finland				
SE - Sweden	N/A	N/A	N/A	
UK - United Kingdom	[illegible]	100	625	0.3
NO - Norway	34.000	None	None	0.3
CH - Switzerland				
TR - Turkey				

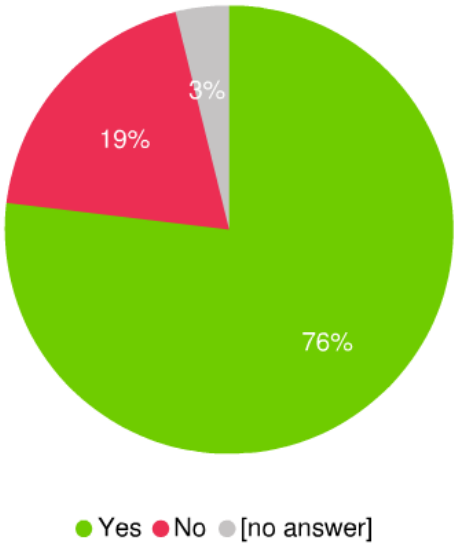
ED system's characteristics

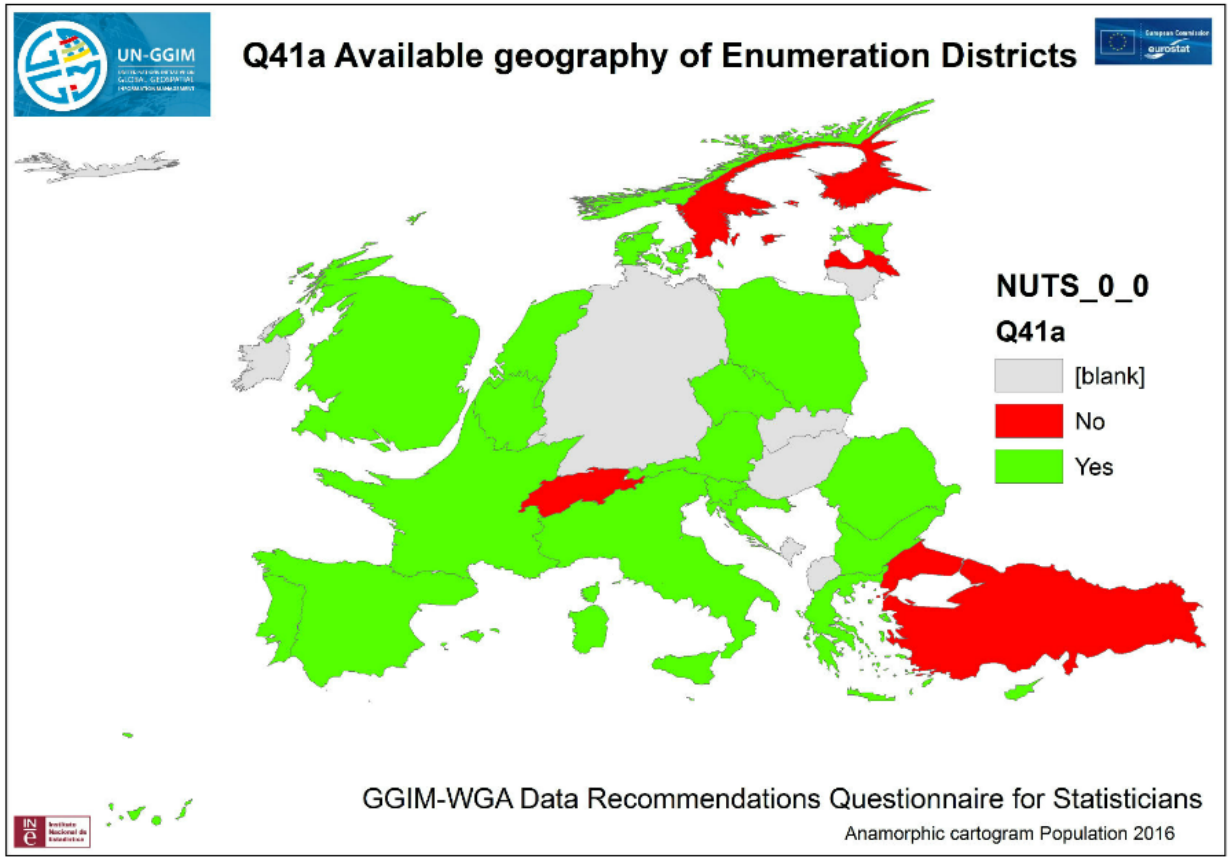


Uptodateness

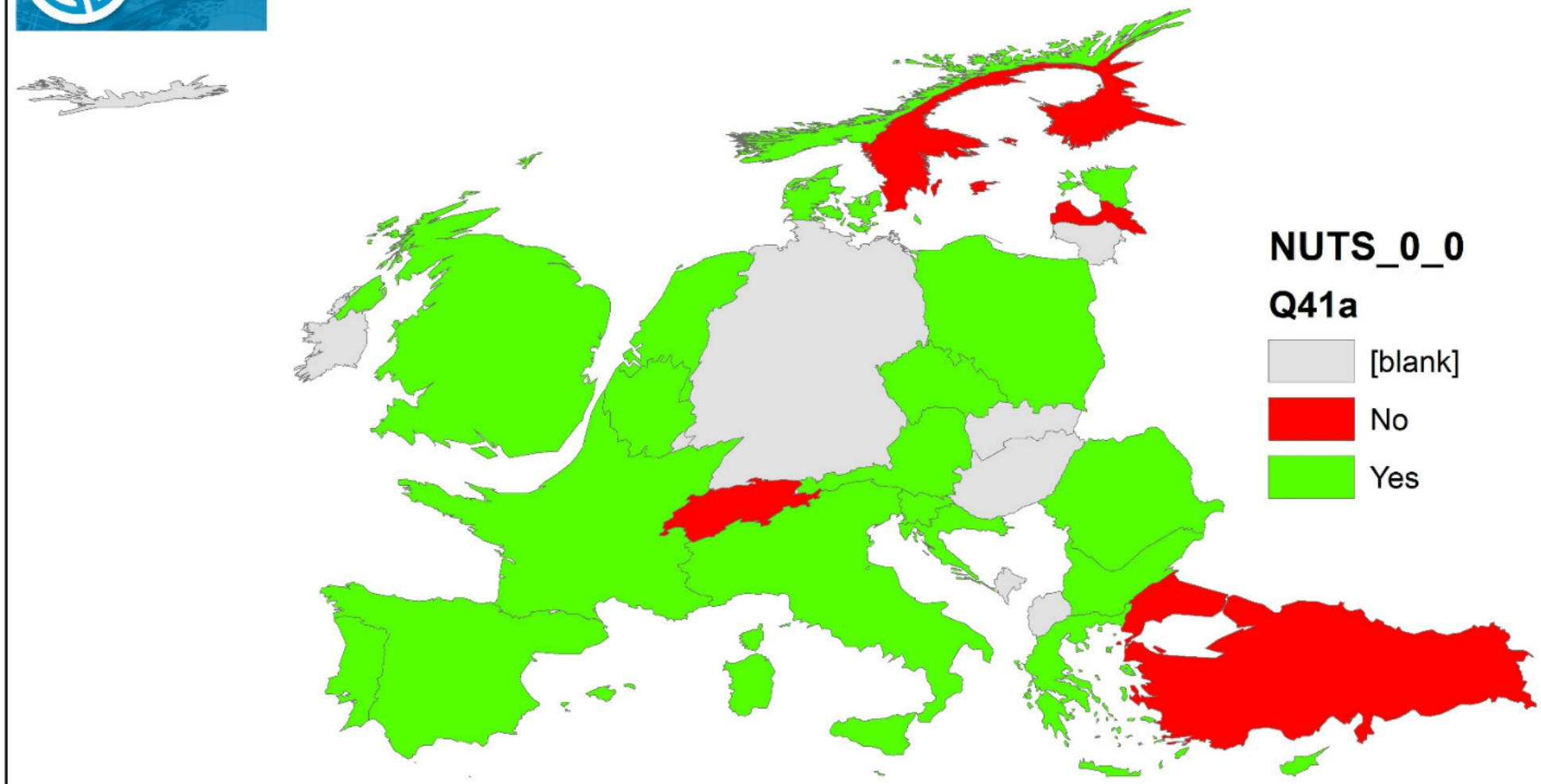
ED as Core Data

Availability





Q41a Available geography of Enumeration Districts



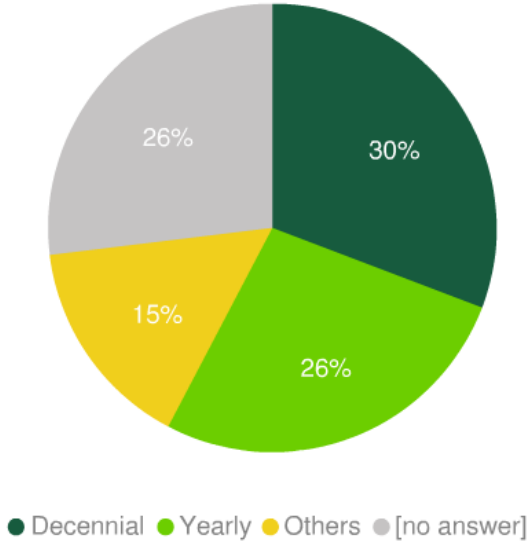
GGIM-WGA Data Recommendations Questionnaire for Statisticians

Anamorphic cartogram Population 2016

ED system's characteristics

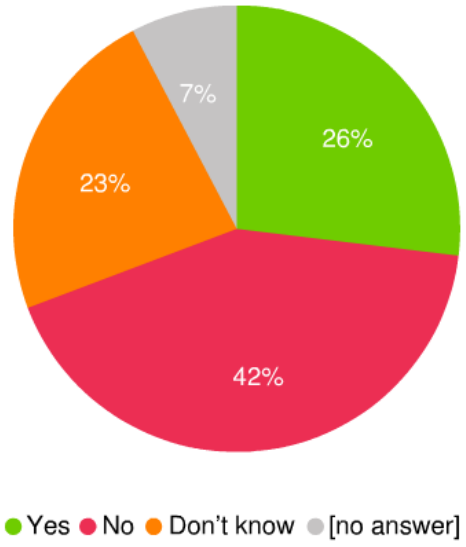
Units 2011, population size intervals and change by year

CD_NM_COUNTRY	Q42A	Q42Ba	Q42Bb	Q42D
BE - Belgium	17.982			No
BG - Bulgaria	42.000	200	250	
CZ - Czech Republic	52.803	-	400	0,001
DK - Denmark	92	16.000	60.000	1
DE - Germany				
EE - Estonia		536	848	
EL - Greece	8.961	800	1.200	0
ES - Spain	35.999	500	1.500	6
FR - France		-	600	
HR - Croatia	27.655			2,4
IT - Italy	400.000	15	1.000	15
CY - Cyprus	3.184	-	1.000	
LV - Latvia				
MT - Malta	1.021			
NL - Netherlands	11.788	-	27.235	10
AT - Austria	8.819	-	19.800	
PL - Poland	186.331	-	500	
PT - Portugal	292.503			
RO - Romania	105.000			90
SI - Slovenia				
FI - Finland				
SE - Sweden	N/A	N/A	N/A	
UK - United Kingdom	189.404	100	625	0,3
NO - Norway	14.000	None	None	0,1
CH - Switzerland				
TR - Turkey				



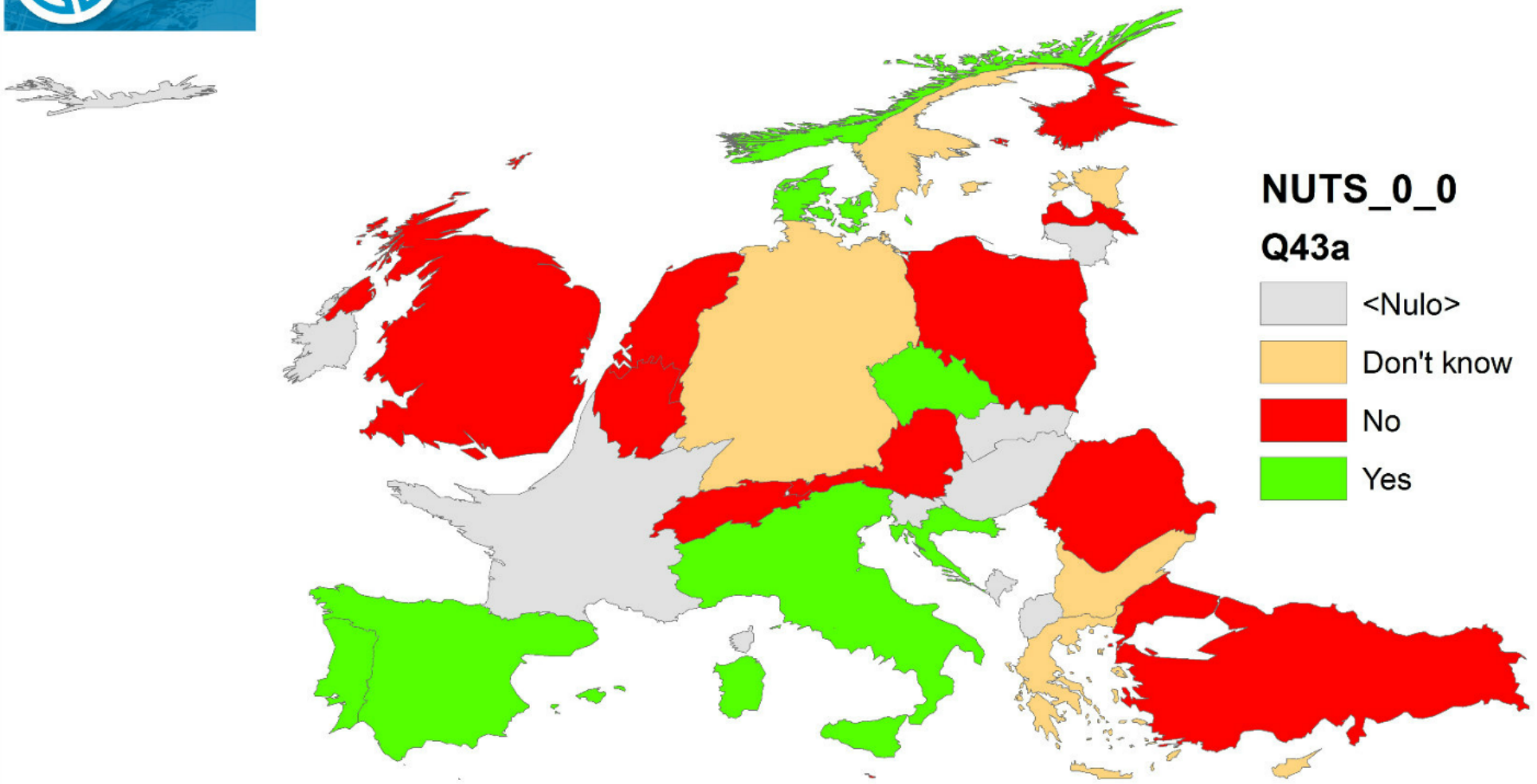
Uptodateness

ED as Core Data



Q43b Enumeration Districts units as core data? Explain the reasons	
CH - Switzerland	(NO) Enumeration districts are for fully geocoded censuses not necessary
NL - Netherlands	(NO) The delineation between the communities and the delineations between countries will be to different. Furthermore the change in neighbourhood borders is even more difficult to cope than the changing of community borders in the Netherlands.
CZ - Czech Republic	(YES) EN (sic) are usually the smallest statistical units used for statistical data presentation.
NO - Norway	(YES) LAU-2 is too coarse to be used in Nordic countries.
EL - Greece	(Do not know) My answer was C) because of the lack of full coverage of the "enumeration districts" layer for Greece for the 2011 census and the questionable improvement of the situation for the next census for the time being. There is an on-going digitizing for many more settlement data at the census block level , but I can't be sure what the final coverage will be.
LV - Latvia	(NO) Grid data gives more detailed coverage and of consistent spatial unit size, not all countries publish data aggregated by enumeration units
HR - Croatia	(YES) As already mentioned, statistical surveys (Census of Population, households and dwellings on total coverage and sampling surveys) are organized by using enumeration districts as a core data on the field. Based on enumeration districts the technical documentation for carrying out Census of Population, households and dwellings was also prepared in 2010.
BE - Belgium	(NO) Too low level for the UN
PL - Poland	(NO) In each country the Enumeration Districts are built on the basis of different guidelines so data would not be comparable.
SE - Sweden	(NO) Could be an option, but please consider that not all countries can provide this as they do not use Enumeration Districts.
IT - Italy	(YES) In Italy those data are very popular and used by private and public users, because we have statistical data on those areas.
UK - United Kingdom	(NO) Enumeration Districts should not be used a core data as they are not designed for publishing statistics. Instead a set of European output geographies should be developed as core data
TR - Turkey	(NO) Enumeration ditricts comes with various shapes and sizes even there are some ground rules for generating them.
AT - Austria	(NO) Not harmonized; covers whole country, including uninhabited areas
FR - France	(blank) As explained above, these districts are not defined upon statistical basis and there are not used for data dissemination.
ES - Spain	(YES) The Enumeration Districts of Spain are the cornerstone of all the statistical production: Census works, exhaustive Registers (Population, Electoral Census) and all the field work for surveys, always built up on the Enumeration Districts units. Only the Business Register, which came from Tax Agency, is outside of this situation. The system was designed for practical and operative field work aims, but its homogeneity (in terms of population) allow many others uses, and many others institutions (health and education services, market analyzers, research and academic works) use this kind of units and in practice is the low level of statistical output areas in Spain. It's also a common framework of all the statistical system, including Regional Statistical Institutes and Municipalities. The weak side is its lack of homogeneity in terms of territory, considering the enumeration districts that contain the space without inhabitants has a huge territory, with the associated problems for many spatial analysis, and at this point the grid statistics are the perfect complement of Enumeration Districts

Q43a Enumeration Districts as Core Data



GGIM-WGA Data Recommendations Questionnaire for Statisticians

Anamorphic cartogram Population 2016

Q43b Enumeration Districts units as core data? Explain the reasons	
CH - Switzerland	(NO) Enumeration districts are for fully geocoded censuses not necessary
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CZ - Czech Republic	(YES) EN (sic) are usually the smallest statistical units used for statistical data presentation.
NO - Norway	(YES) LAU-2 is too coarse to be used in Nordic countries.
EL - Greece	(Do not know) My answer was C) because of the lack of full coverage of the "enumeration districts" layer for Greece for the 2011 census and the questionable improvement of the situation for the next census for the time being. There is an on-going digitizing for many more settlement data at the census block level , but I can't be sure what the final coverage will be.
LV - Latvia	(NO) Grid data gives more detailed coverage and of consistent spatial unit size, not all countries publish data aggregated by enumeration units
HR - Croatia	(YES) As already mentioned, statistical surveys (Census of Population, households and dwellings on total coverage and sampling surveys) are organized by using enumeration districts as a core data on the field. Based on enumeration districts the technical documentation for carrying out Census of Population, households and dwellings was also prepared in 2010.
BE - Belgium	(NO) Too low level for the UN
PL - Poland	(NO) In each country the Enumeration Districts are built on the basis of different guidelines so data would not be comparable.
SE - Sweden	(NO) Could be an option, but please consider that not all countries can provide this as they do not use Enumeration Districts.
IT - Italy	(YES) In Italy those data are very popular and used by private and public users, because we have statistical data on those areas.
UK - United Kingdom	(NO) Enumeration Districts should not be used a core data as they are not designed for publishing statistics. Instead a set of European output geographies should be developed as core data
TR - Turkey	(NO) Enumeration ditricts comes with various shapes and sizes even there are some ground rules for generating them.

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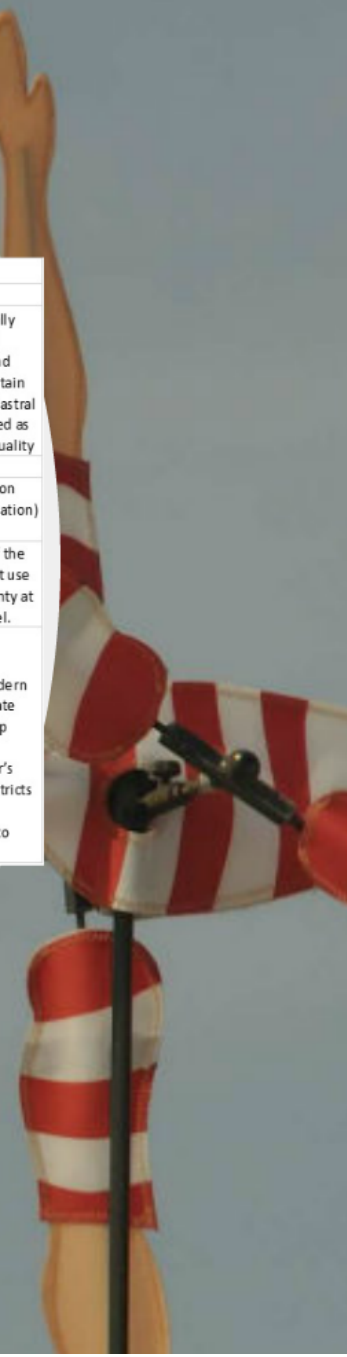
AT - Austria	(NO) Not harmonized; covers whole country, including uninhabited areas
FR - France	(blank) As explained above, these districts are not defined upon statistical basis and there are not used for data dissemination.
ES - Spain	(YES) The Enumeration Districts of Spain are the cornerstone of all the statistical production: Census works, exhaustive Registers (Population, Electoral Census) and all the field work for surveys, always built up on the Enumeration Districts units. Only the Business Register, which came from Tax Agency, is outside of this situation. The system was designed for practical and operative field work aims, but its homogeneity (in terms of population) allow many others uses, and many others institutions (health and education services, market analyzers, research and academic works) use this kind of units and in practice is the low level of statistical output areas in Spain. It's also a common framework of all the statistical system, including Regional Statistical Institutes and Municipalities. The weak side is its lack of homogeneity in terms of territory, considering the enumeration districts that contain the space without inhabitants has a huge territory, with the associated problems for many spatial analysis, and at this point the grid statistics are the perfect complement of Enumeration Districts

Qualitative answers

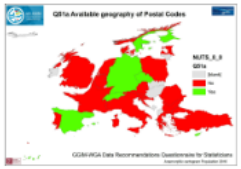
Q41b Available Enumeration Districts? Additional comments	
CH - Switzerland	For register-based censuses, enumeration districts are not necessary.
DE - Germany	There exist some sorts of enumeration districts in Germany but they are of minor importance in Official Statistics at present
NL - Netherlands	They are not "Enumeration districts" but neighborhoods and districts. Communities delineate these borders for policy purposes and de NSI collects them and provides NL with statistics about a few hundred statistics of these neighborhoods.
CZ - Czech Republic	We have statistical districts (SD), that was derived from enumeration districts used in census 2001, and that are now used as a standard statistical units.
NO - Norway	For more information see: http://www.ssb.no/en/klass/#/klassifikasjoner/1
PT - Portugal	Statistics Portugal has developed for the Census purpose, a system of small statistical areas (statistical sections – enumeration areas /statistical subsections - blocks in the urban areas and to a locality or a part of locality in a rural areas) since 1991, named Geographic Information Reference Database (BGRI). The (BGRI) is now available to all of them up to the statistical subsection level and with a total of 122 variables from the 2011 census (organized by resident population, , Families, housing and buildings). The download page, allows downloading the total data to Portugal, or by regions and counties.
EL - Greece	I came across the term "Enumeration Districts" in ELSTAT as a synonym to the census block units aggregate referenced in ELSTAT as "census sector" in the 2011 census Quality Report. This applies to the 1.142 settlements that shapefiles exist. These polygons cover a population size between 800-1200 inhabitants and are updated decennially.
LV - Latvia	(NO) Enumeration districts exist, but are not used in data dissemination as their purpose is strictly data collection. All address data is georeferenced and it's possible to calculate indicators for any spatial area if needed by data user.
SI - Slovenia	Statistics Slovenia has in general access to all geospatial information produced either by public or private institutions. Since the Census in Slovenia is register based the traditional "Enumeration districts" are more a relic from the past than spatial units being used in regular statistical production nowadays. Despite that, there are territorial units that form LAU2 units and these are settlements that also cover entire territory of Slovenia and the Office is using these data as well. Basic spatial enumeration unit in Slovenia is a building or dwellings in the building with more than one dwelling. The data on buildings and dwellings are being updated daily by the Mapping Agency. Positional/spatial resolution of the co-ordinates of the buildings is 1 : 5.000. The accuracy of the digitalization of co-ordinates is 1m.
HR - Croatia	Whether we are speaking about organizing statistical survey on total coverage or sample survey the enumeration districts are the most important.
BE - Belgium	We have a partition of the municipalities into ...statistical districts which are output areas...but they have no organisational function
CY - Cyprus	Enumeration blocks were prepared for the Government-controlled area only (and were used in the last Census of Population).
PL - Poland	In Poland the statistical division has two levels: statistical regions and enumeration areas. Statistical regions are comprised of relevant number of enumeration areas.
BG - Bulgaria	But only for small number of LAUs.
SE - Sweden	(NO) Statistics Sweden does not use enumeration areas. Census operations are totally register based and unit record data is geocoded at the level of point-coordinates. A system of small statistical areas has been created for dissemination for data on sub-LAU level, but this system does not have a role in census operations.
UK - United Kingdom	These are a collection geography and are not (and should not) be used as a statistical unit for publication. The answers provided here are on the basis of our output area geography which (like the enumeration districts) is threshold based but used as a publication mechanism for statistics.
TR - Turkey	(NO) Sampling is based on population lists derived from population register system. However for scope control, geographical enumeration district base is needed apart from administrative/statistical regions; though homogenous.
FR - France	A major distinction in collecting, data processing and disseminating the Census data exists between small municipalities (under 10,000 inhabitants) and large municipalities (above 10,000 inhabitants). For the laters, the Enumeration Districts are called Iris (French acronym) and are used for data collection, processing and dissemination at this level. Their shapes are defined in a GIS, their definition is very exceptionnally modified, and their size can vary given that they were defined in order to contains about 2,000 inhabitants. For small municipalities, the enumeration districts are only designed for organisational purposes for data collection. They are never involved in any data dissemination and are not designed for this use. Each municipality (which organises the Census collection in France) defines its own Enumeration Districts whithout taking into account any statistical constraint. The following answers of part 2.4 only deals with small municipalities because large municipalities are not problematic regarding these enumeration districts.

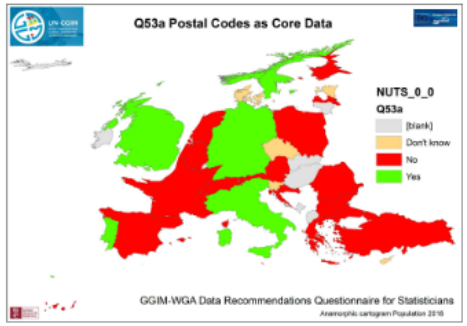
Q45 Enumeration Districts quality comments	
PT - Portugal	The accuracy must be the same or higher than the administrative official
HR - Croatia	All spatial data we use originate from SGA , but again, these data are usually collected and maintained in cadastral offices, which by inheritance are at different stages of development, have various levels of ICT equipment and knowledge. What is more important, a great deal of cadastre offices maintain cadastral maps originating back from 19th century Austrian-Hungarian cadastral survey of low positional accuracy. On cases when cadastral maps were used as source for address position the map quality influences address location quality
DK - Denmark	Good
AT - Austria	Geographical precision is of utmost importance (for correct point in polygon assignments). Clear hierarchy to upper level units. Temporality (historicisation) to track changes
FR - France	No harmonization of the size, the contents, the principles of definition of the enumeration district exists between the French municipalities. We do not use this level for dissemination or methodological purposes. There is no garanty at all concerning the quality of the statistics which may be obtain at this level.
ES - Spain	Two issues: 1) same as for NUTS "There are a lot of issues from a quality approach at municipality border lines, a crossroad of competences of municipalities, Regional Governments and National Map Agency. The modern Cadastral works improve the quality / scale of the line, but is not coordinate and integrated with the "official" border line that came from National Map Institute. Beginning at the end of XIX century with old topographical approaches and made mainly at scales 1/50.000 this is the source of mayor's troubles of statistical units". 2) In the case of changes of enumeration Districts borders that are not associated at new or deleted units is not easy to distinguish between real changes of the borders and updates associated to improving and erase the previous mistakes of the borders.



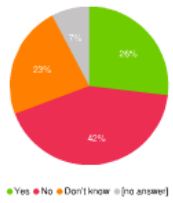
Postal Codes

Availability

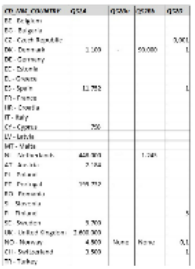




PC As Core Data



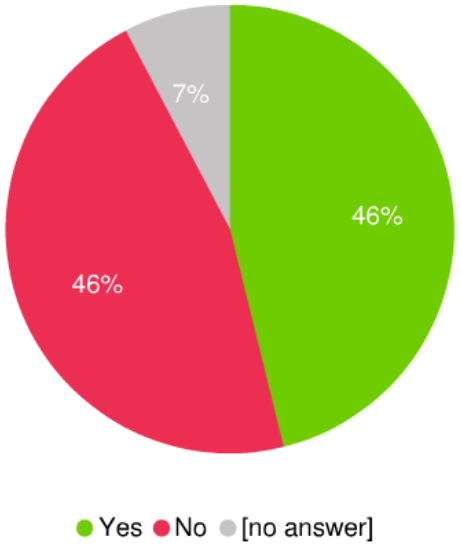
Units 2011, population size intervals and change by year

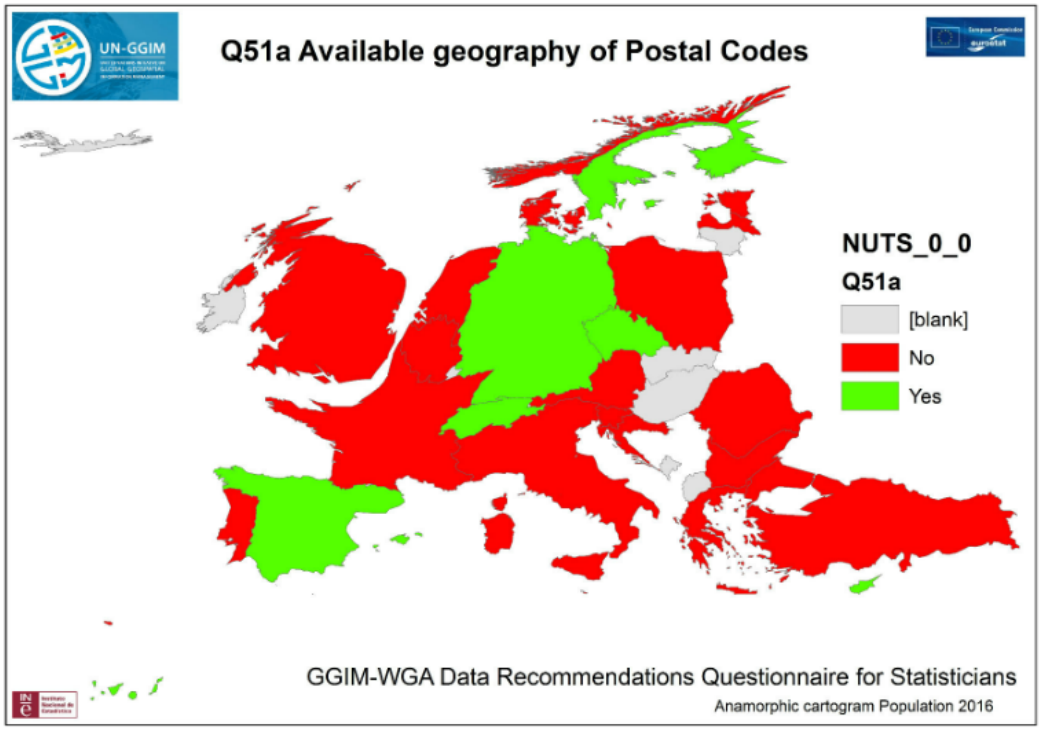


Postal system's characteristics

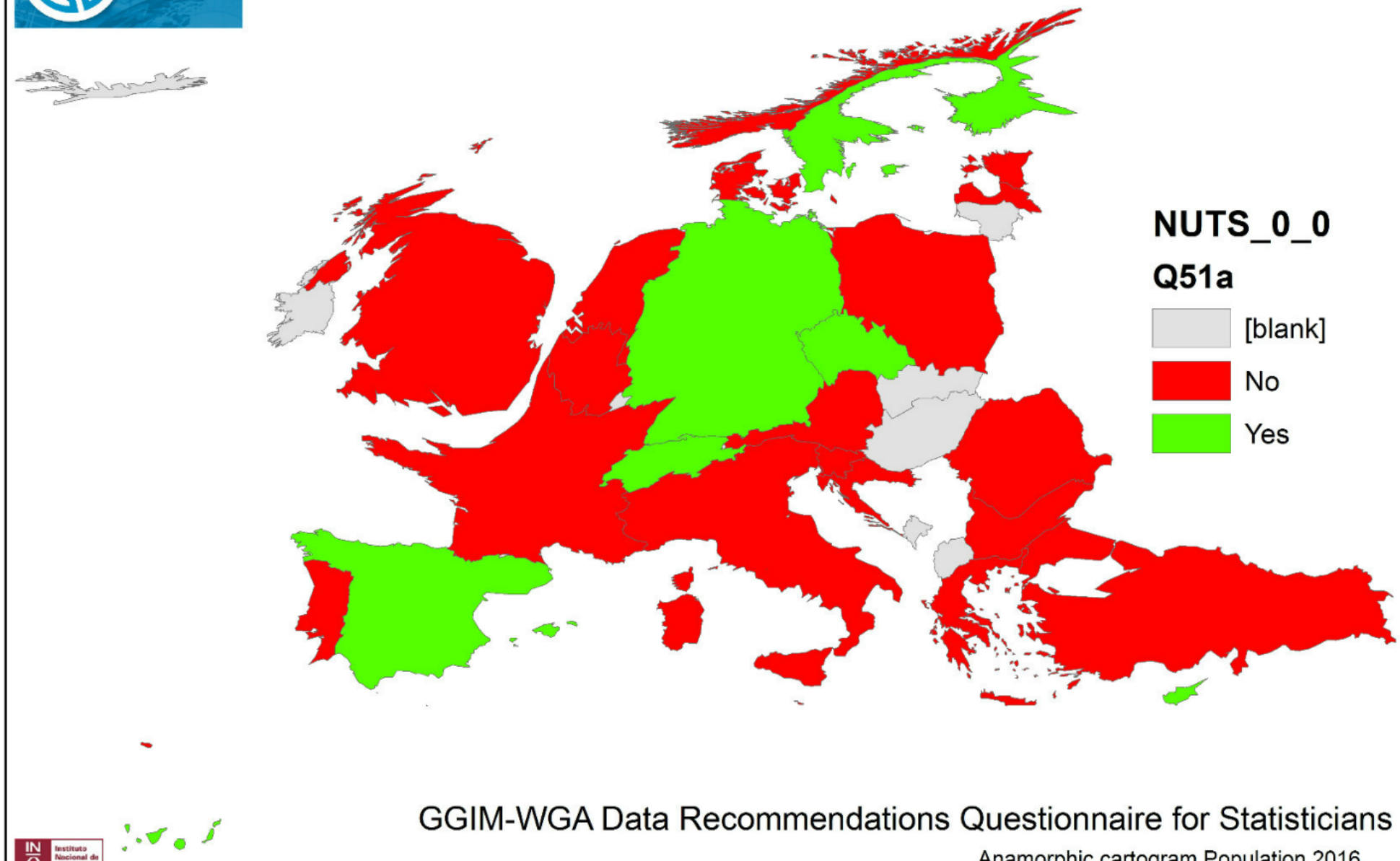
Uptodateness

Availability





Q51a Available geography of Postal Codes



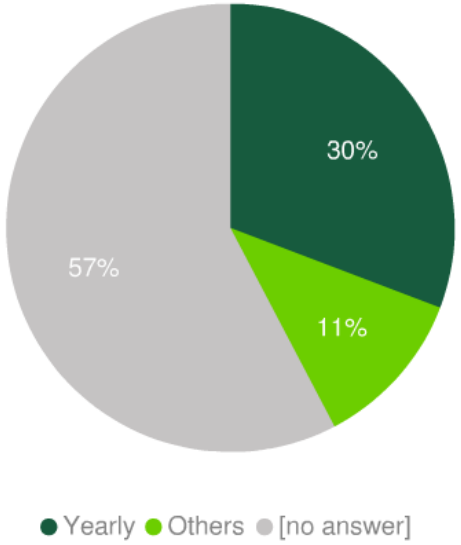
GGIM-WGA Data Recommendations Questionnaire for Statisticians

Anamorphic cartogram Population 2016

Units 2011, population size intervals and change by year

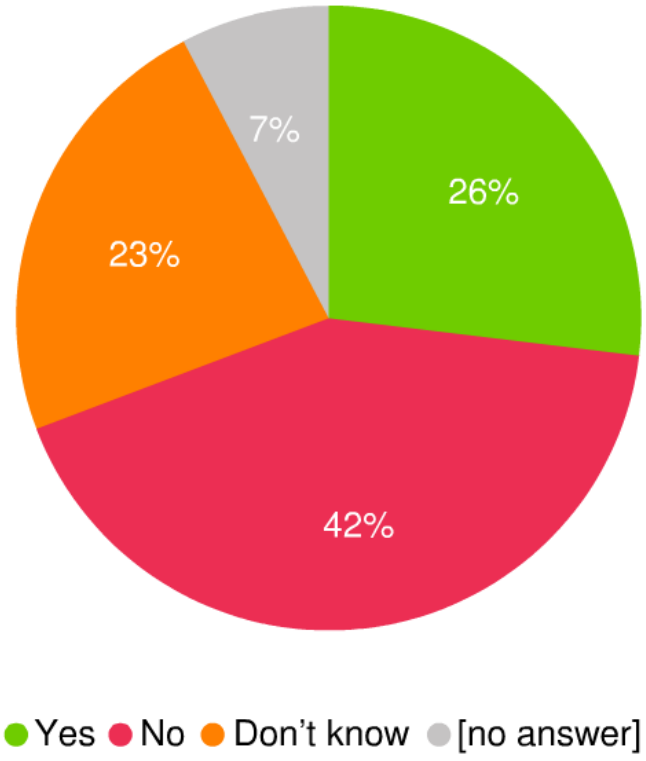
CD_NM_COUNTRY	Q52A	Q52Ba	Q52Bb	Q52D
BE - Belgium				
BG - Bulgaria				
CZ - Czech Republic				0,001
DK - Denmark	1.100	-	90.000	1
DE - Germany				
EE - Estonia				
EL - Greece				
ES - Spain	11.752			1
FR - France				
HR - Croatia				
IT - Italy				
CY - Cyprus	798			
LV - Latvia				
MT - Malta				
NL - Netherlands	448.000	-	1.245	
AT - Austria	2.184			
PL - Poland				
PT - Portugal	199.732	-	-	
RO - Romania				
SI - Slovenia				
FI - Finland				5
SE - Sweden	9.700			
UK - United Kingdom	2.600.000			
NO - Norway	4.800	None	None	0,1
CH - Switzerland	3.500			1
TR - Turkey				

Postal system's characteristics



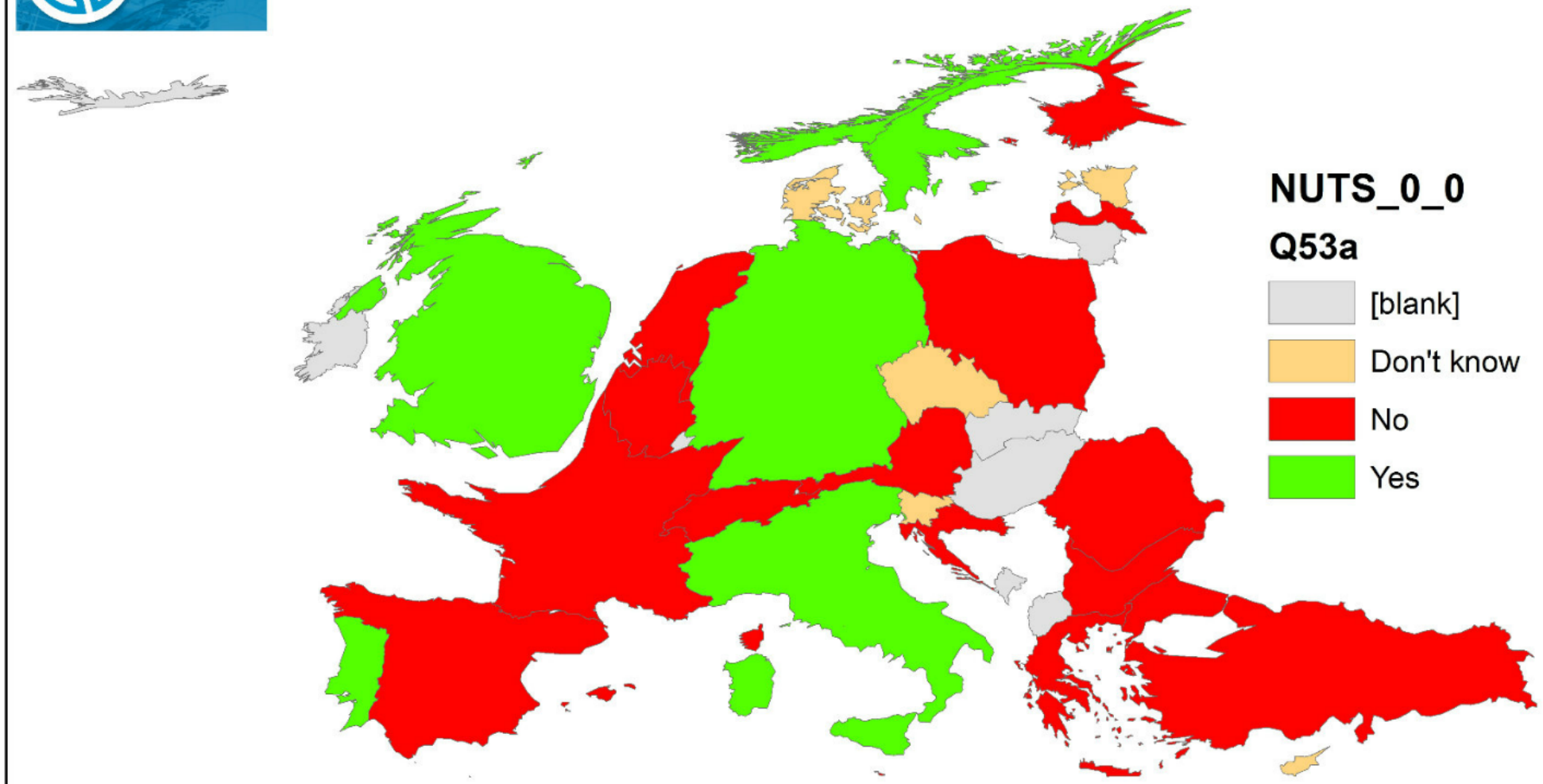
Uptodateness

PC As Core Data



Q53b Postal Codes units as core data? Explain the reasons	
CH - Switzerland	(NO) The definitions are too different between countries.
FI - Finland	(NO) They are not harmonized in Europe
DE - Germany	(YES) Users are demanding regional aggregations increasingly according to postal codes
NL - Netherlands	(NO) There seems no logic in the delineation of postal codes other than it is a way for the post to distribute its work. Its no public data and crosses boundaries of LAU-2 areas. If postal code delineation wasn't there we would not develop such a kind of delineation
NO - Norway	(YES) Widely used by a lot of different users
PT - Portugal	(YES) From the statistical point of view the geometry of postal codes allows the geocoding of administrative files, and on the other hand the dissemination of statistical information.
EL - Greece	I believe it's better to have a geolocated address register / buildings register than postal codes for a more detailed depiction of the population distribution and other population variables.
LV - Latvia	As in case of Latvia, postal codes are not published by the statistical system, but instead managed by the national post office as a list of addresses belonging to each code (no spatial units). Grid data gives more detailed coverage and of consistent spatial unit size, not all countries publish data aggregated by postal code units.
HR - Croatia	They are not updated regularly and their organizational system is different than prepared by Mapping Agency (the State Geodetic Administration).
SE - Sweden	(YES) It could be a good complementary data to grids in terms of size.
IT - Italy	(YES) We think those data are very useful to perform geostatistical analyses
UK - United Kingdom	(YES) It should be included as core data as a tool for georeferencing along with an address level ID and grid reference
DK - Denmark	(DNK) We only us for data that we are selling.
AT - Austria	(NO) Shapes are owned and maintained by the Austrian postoffice. STAT does not have shapes. The post-code is assigned to buildings in the buildings- and dwellings register and hence can be used for data aggregation on post-code level.
FR - France	Apart from sending official letters, the French statistical process does not use postal codes
RO - Romania	In Romania, the posta code are retributed by the national Post Company and are created for making their work easier and to know which post-office is closer to the address or to know which is the coverage area of the destination post-office
ES - Spain	First) Postal Codes are not statistical units and their maintenance is not clearly associated at a production process with fixed rules. Second) Postal Codes following very disparate criteria for comparisons between countries

Q53a Postal Codes as Core Data



GGIM-WGA Data Recommendations Questionnaire for Statisticians

Anamorphic cartogram Population 2016

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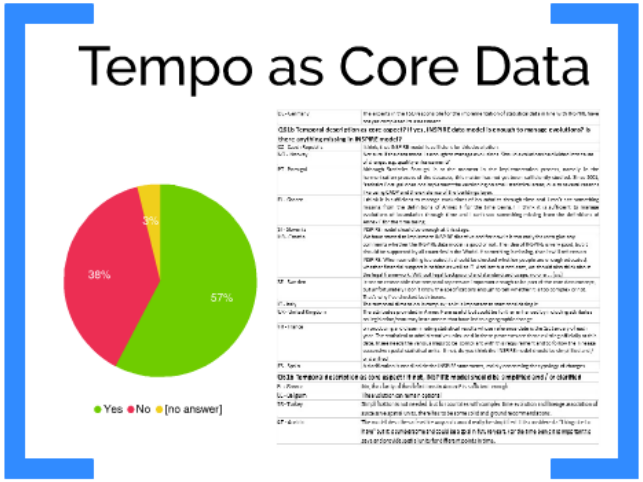
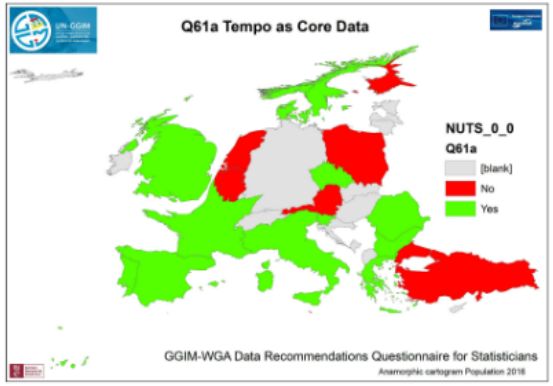
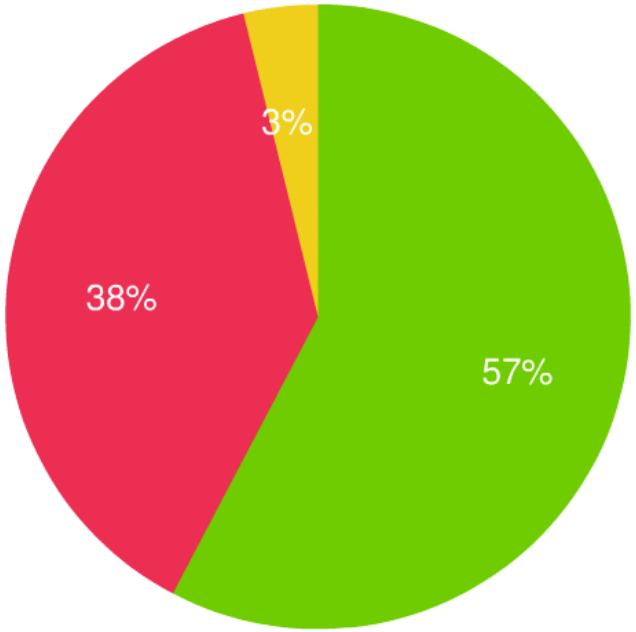
Temporal tracking and versioning





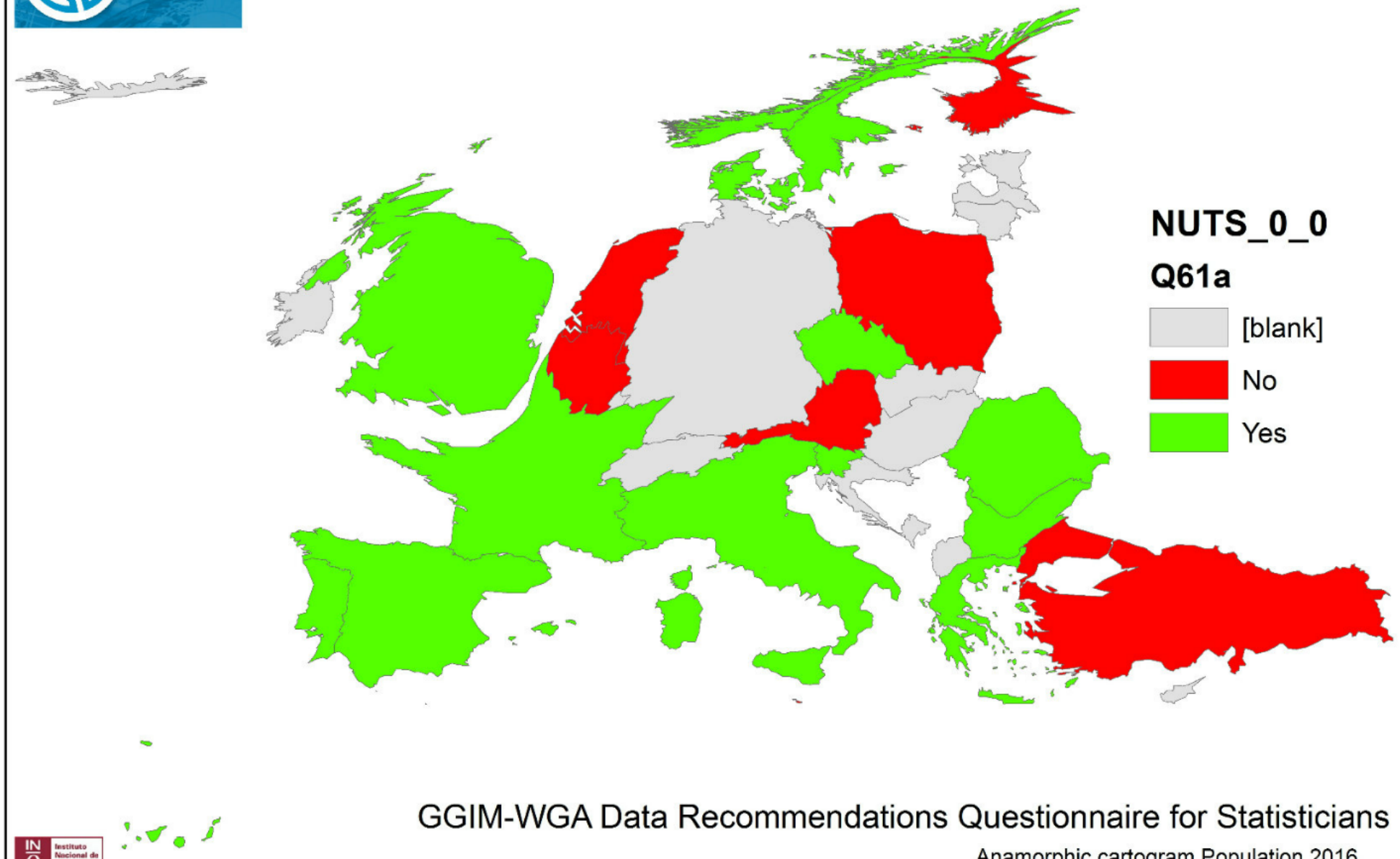
Tempo as Core Data



DE - Germany	The experts in the FSO responsible for the implementation of statistical data in line with INSPIRE have not yet completed its assessment
Q61b Temporal description as core aspect? If yes, INSPIRE data model is enough to manage evolutions? Is there anything missing in INSPIRE model?	
CZ - Czech Republic	I think, that INSPIRE model is sufficient for this description.
NO - Norway	Not sure if the data model is enough to manage evolutions. Should evolutions be divided into cause of change, e.g. quality enhancement?
PT - Portugal	Although Statistics Portugal is at the moment in the implementation process, namely in the harmonization process of the datasets, this matter has not yet been sufficiently studied. Since 2001, Statistics Portugal does not implement the versioning on small statistical areas, due to several reasons like using CAOP and the existence of the buildings layer.
EL - Greece	I think it is sufficient to manage evolutions of boundaries through time and I can't see something missing from the definitions of Annex F for the time being.? I think it is sufficient to manage evolutions of boundaries through time and I can't see something missing from the definitions of Annex F for the time being.
SI - Slovenia	INSPIRE model should be enough at this stage.
HR - Croatia	We have started to implement INSPIRE directive and for now it is too early for us to give any comments whether the INSPIRE data model is good or not. The idea of INSPIRE is very good, but it should be supported by all countries in the World. If something is missing, than it will reflects on INSPIRE. When something is created, it should be checked whether people are enough educated, whether financial support is behind as well as IT. And last but not least, we should also think about the legal framework. Without legal background and standardized usage, no one ... [sic]
SE - Sweden	It seems reasonable that temporal aspects are important enough to be part of the core data concept, but unfortunately I don't know the specifications enough to tell whether it is too complex or not. That's why I've checked both boxes.
IT - Italy	The temporal dimension is complex; so it is important to start considering it
UK - United Kingdom	The attributes provided in Annex F are useful but could be further enhanced by including attributes on legislation/statutory instruments that have led to a geographic change
FR - France	on producing and disseminating statistical results whose reference date is the 1st January of each year. The statistical or administrative units used in these processes are those existing officially at this date. Insee needs the various maps to be compliant with this requirement and to follow the lineage successive spatial statistical units. If not, do you think the INSPIRE model should be simplified and / or clarified
ES - Spain	A clarification is need inside the INSPIRE statements, mainly concerning the typology of changes.

Q61b Temporal description as core aspect? If not, INSPIRE model should be simplified and / or clarified	
EL - Greece	No, the clarity of the definitions in Annex F is sufficient enough.
BE - Belgium	The evolution can remain optional
TR - Turkey	Simplification is not needed, but for countries with complex time evolution and lineage association of successive spatial units, there has to be some solid and ground recommendations.
AT - Austria	The model describes a feasible way and cannot really be simplified. It is considered a "thing nice to have" but it is cumbersome and could be a goal in future years. For the time being it is important to save and provide spatial units for different points in time.

Q61a Tempo as Core Data



GGIM-WGA Data Recommendations Questionnaire for Statisticians

Anamorphic cartogram Population 2016

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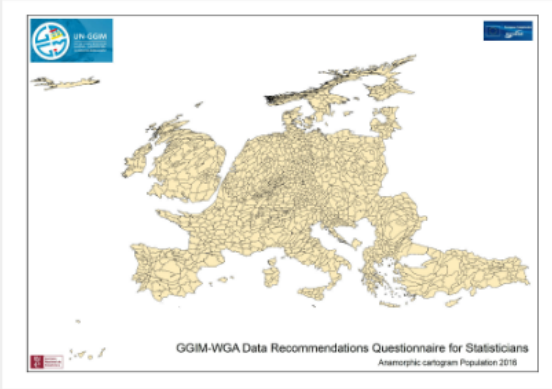
From questionnaires to

Data Recommendations



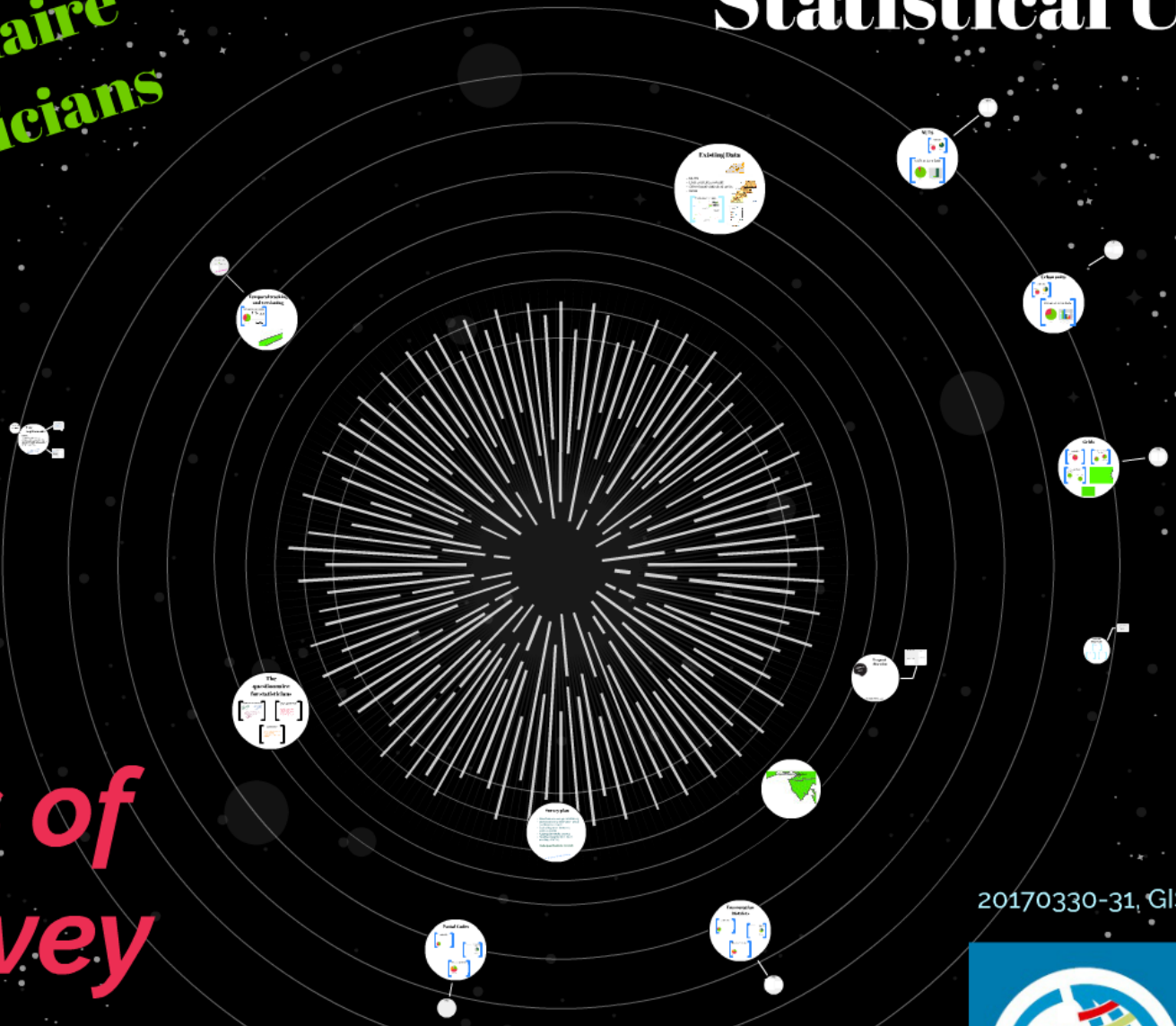
... the floor is open

ignacio.duque.rodriguez@ine.es

Instituto Nacional de Estadística

Statistical Units

Questionnaire for statisticians



Results of the survey

GGIM WG-A Core Data Data Recommendations

20170330-31, GISCO, Luxembourg

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UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT