Geospatial view of Generic Statistical Business Process Model

GeoGSBPM

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**GSBPM**

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**Immediate connection**

GSBPM as tool to ensure GSGF principles to be followed

**GSGF**

1. Use of fundamental geospatial infrastructure and geocoding
2. Geocoded unit record data in a data management environment
3. Common geographies for dissemination of statistics
4. Statistical and geospatial interoperability
5. Accessible and usable

**Source:** Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) / UN-Geospatial Framework, illustration by Statistics Sweden

*Figure 2: The Global Statistical Geospatial Framework (GSGF)*
Geospatial view of GSBPM (GeoGSBPM)

• Developed by Geospatial task team of HLG-MOS Supporting Standards Group

• GeoGSBPM describes geospatial-related activities and considerations using the framework of the GSBPM
Geospatial view of GSBPM (GeoGSBPM)

Example of GSBPM sub-process 2.2 Design variable description

2.2 Design variable description
28. This sub-process defines the variables to be collected via the collection instrument, as well as any other variables that will be derived from them in sub-process 5.5 (Derive new variables and units), and any statistical or geospatial-classifications that will be used. It is expected that existing national and international standards will be followed wherever possible.

29. Geospatial variables (geographies) that are used while collecting data at a statistical unit level are not usually the same as those that are used for dissemination. Hence, they should be designed at the statistical unit level using point-based location\(^8\) as the base geospatial variable, as it will provide a considerable adaptability to changes over time and flexibility to aggregate up to various dissemination-level geographies. For gridded geographies, it is important to use a grid system that is comparable with the existing regional or global grid system (e.g. Discrete Global Grid System (DGGS)\(^9\)) as it will greatly increase usability of the output. Different types of grid (e.g. hexagon, rectangular) and their advantages and disadvantages can be assessed when designing gridded geographies.

30. This sub-process may need to run in parallel with sub-process 2.3 (Design collection), as the definition of the variables to be collected, and the choice of collection instruments may be interdependent to some degree. Preparation of metadata descriptions of collected and derived variables, statistical and geospatial classification is a necessary precondition for subsequent phases.
Geospatial view of GSBPM (GeoGSBPM)

GeoGSBPM describes geospatial-related activities and considerations using the framework of the GSBPM.
GeoGSBPM – potential benefits

• Help production of geospatially enabled statistics to be conducted in a systematic and consistent way

• Provide a common framework to manage quality and metadata of statistical and geospatial information and services.

• Facilitate sharing of geospatial services, methods and tools that can be applied regardless of data types, domains and output formats
Thank you!

Available on GeoGSBPM wiki
(https://statswiki.unece.org/display/GSBPM/GeoGSBPM)