



X SESSION UN-GGIM: AMERICAS

October 18, 19 and 20 - 2023 Santiago de Chile, ECLAC

Geostatistical Portal of the Dominican Republic and GSGF

Target

Share experiences about the implementation of the Geostatistical Portal of the National Statistical Office of the Dominican Republic, highlighting the positive impact on the improvement of public policies and decision-making. In addition, the progress made in the integration of statistical and geospatial data will be presented.





Introduction



Both the geoportal and the initiative for the integration of statistical and geospatial information under the Global Statistical Geospatial Framework (GSGF) have come to close a large gap in the national statistical system and play a crucial role in improving the understanding of data. In addition to presenting statistical information, it allows us to know when and where the facts occur, favoring better decision-making for public policies.







Principle 1: Use of fundamental geospatial infrastructure and geocoding

Statistical data in process of geocoding



Demographics

Population data, demographic estimates and projections, migration and households.



Social

Labor statistics. Education, health, social protection, human settlements, culture, leisure, poverty and inequality, National Household Survey.



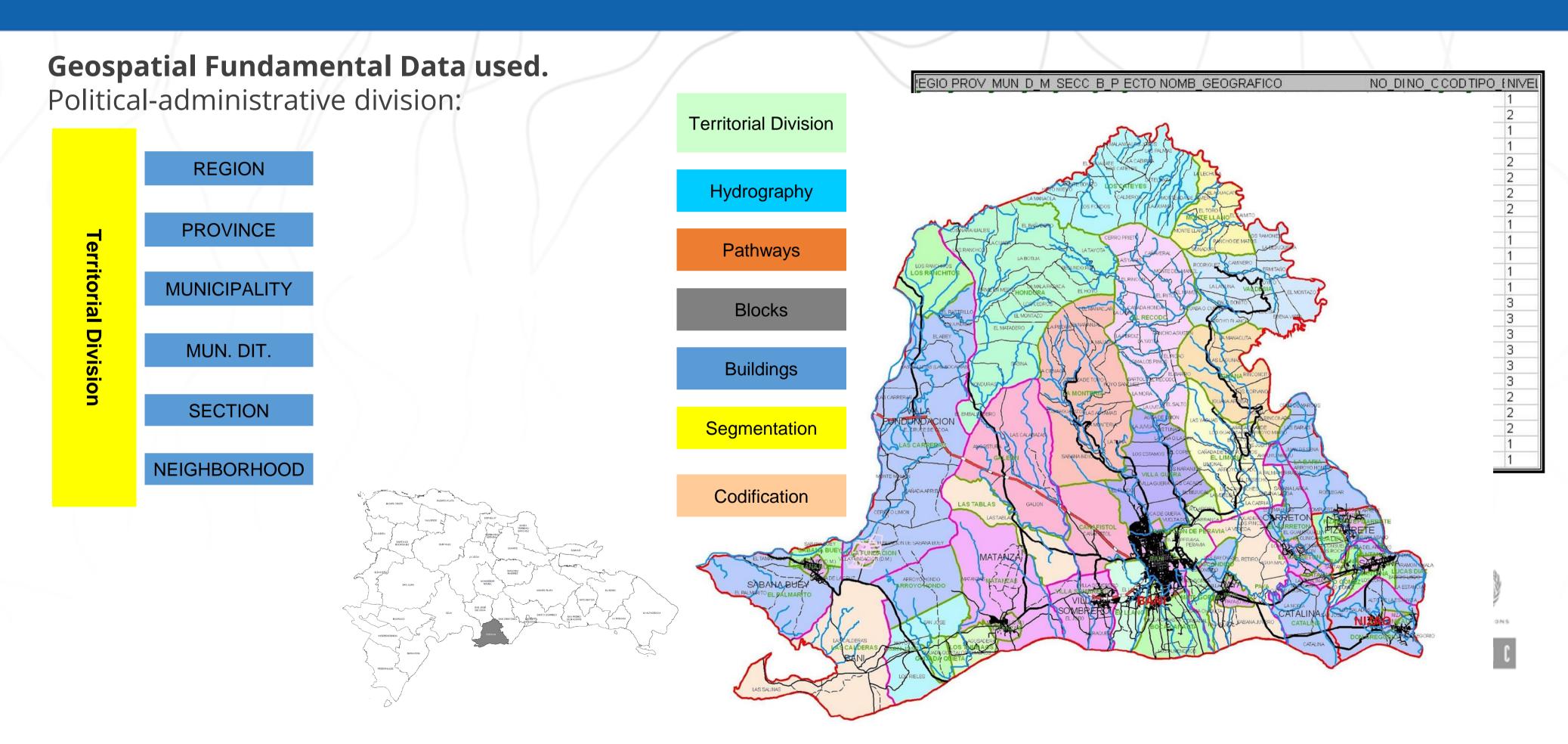
Economic

Sectoral statistics, trade, agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing surveys, business, building registry.





Principle 1: Use of fundamental geospatial infrastructure and geocoding



Principle 3: Common geographies for dissemination of statistics

The National Statistics Office uses the political-administrative division provided by the National Geographic Institute José Joaquín Hungría Morell.

Information is exchanged through the Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI). (OGC - WMS / WFS)

In terms of statistical data dissemination, data from different sources are being geocoded:

- Demographic data
- Social
- Economic

In addition, the collection of administrative records is being carried out with the purpose of geocoding them, using a statistical data characterization tool.







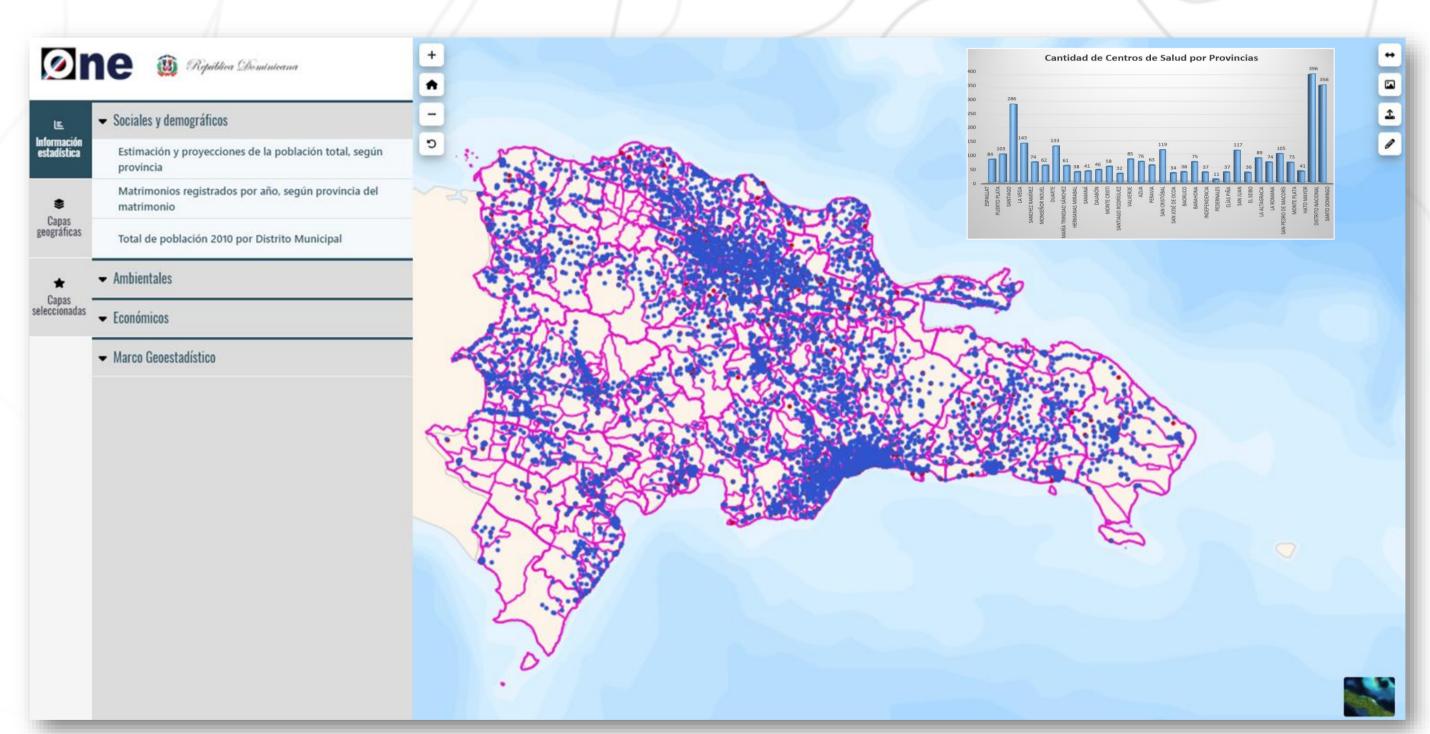
Challenges

- Develop essential guidelines for the codification of the various administrative records generated in the country that have the potential to be geo-referenced.
- Integrate into the National Statistical System all institutions that generate statistical data with georeferencing capacity.
- To achieve the processing of vital statistics for statistical purposes in order to create indicators for decision making.





Geostatistical Portal



Principle 5: Accessible and usable geospatially enabled statistics

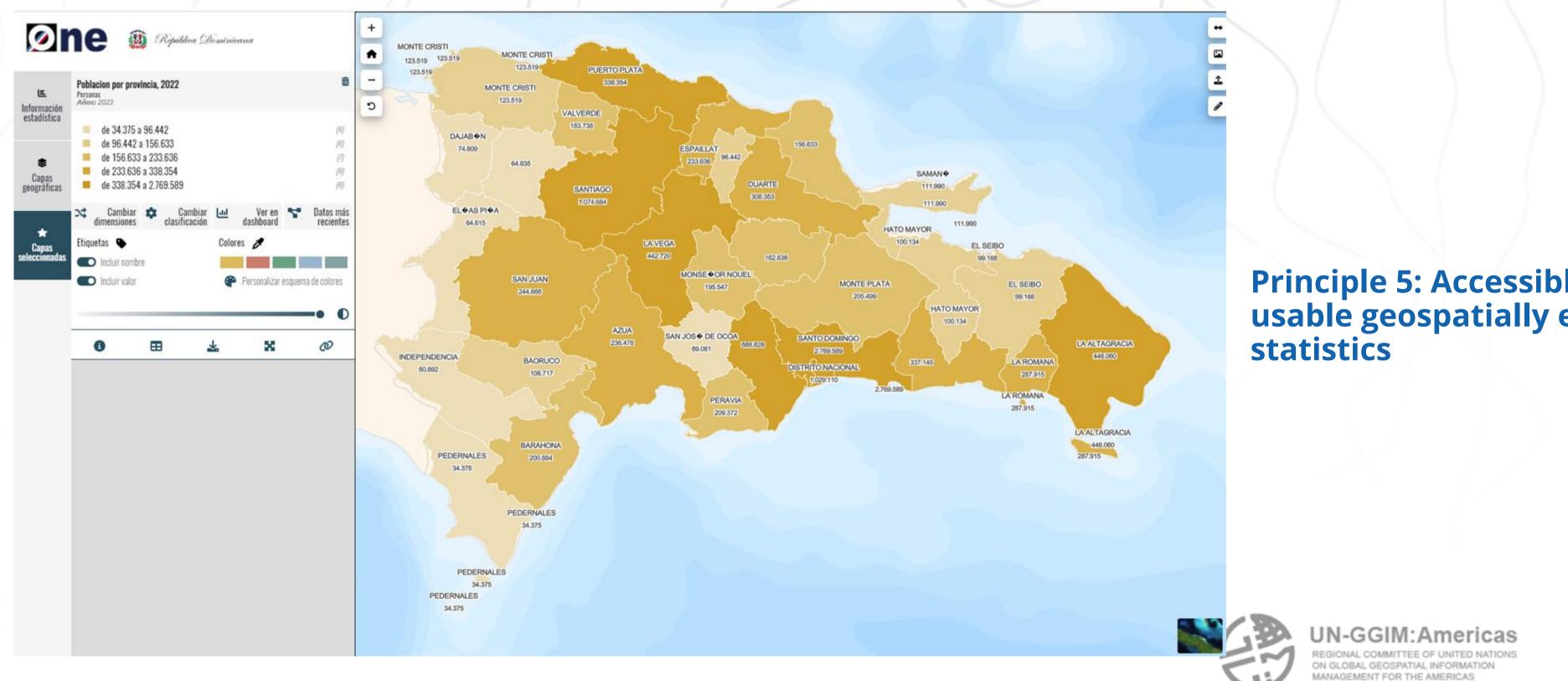
- Educational Centers
- Universities
- Health Centers
- Public Offices
- Embassies
- Religious Institutions
- Financial Institutions
- Military Institutions
- Relief Institutions
- Commercial Activities
- Commercial Plazas
- Sports Centers
- Clubs



Political Parties



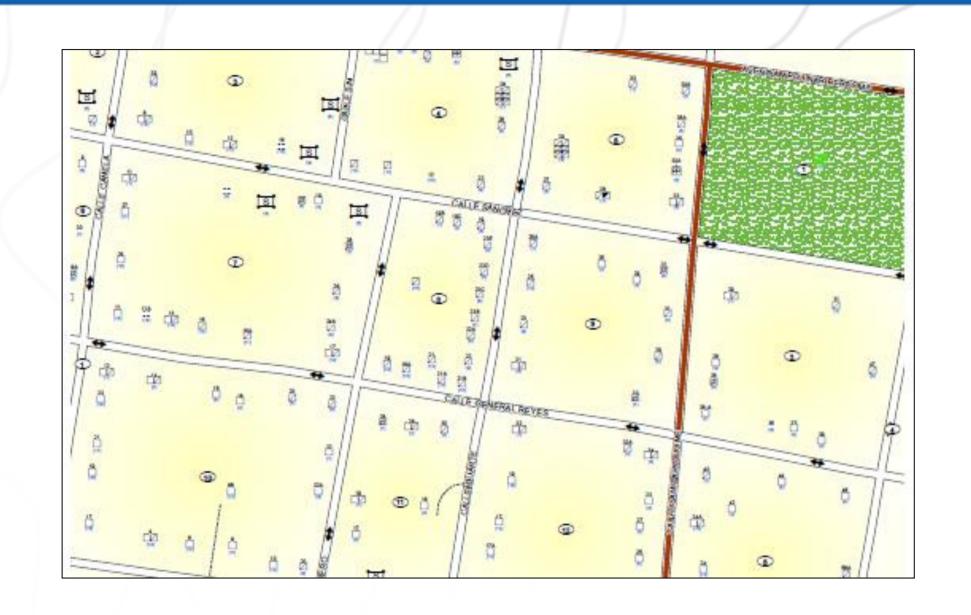
Geostatistical Portal

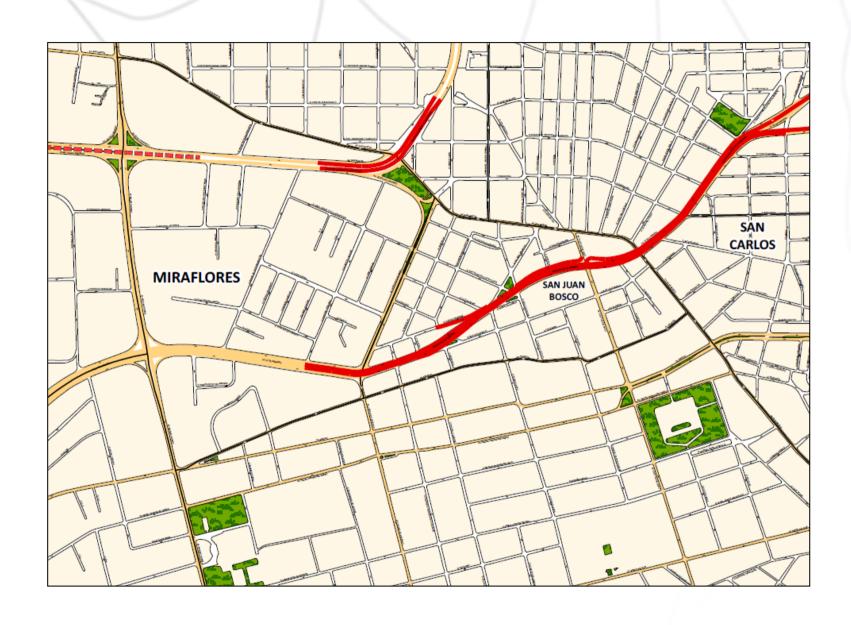


Principle 5: Accessible and usable geospatially enabled



Geostatistical Portal





All buildings contain a unique number, which is associated with the street name and territorial coding.





Collaboration between the National Statistics Office and the National Geographic Institute José Joaquín Hungría Morell to promote the integration of statistical and geospatial information.

We are working to strengthen the institutions that produce statistical and geospatial information, creating working groups to identify the needs and weaknesses of the sector. We have developed training workshops with the support of the National Geographic Institute to standardize information.

- Institutional agreements.
- Creation of a committee to promote the implementation of the GSGF.
- Training.
- Standardization of information: e.g. catalog of geographic objects.





Thank you for your attention!



