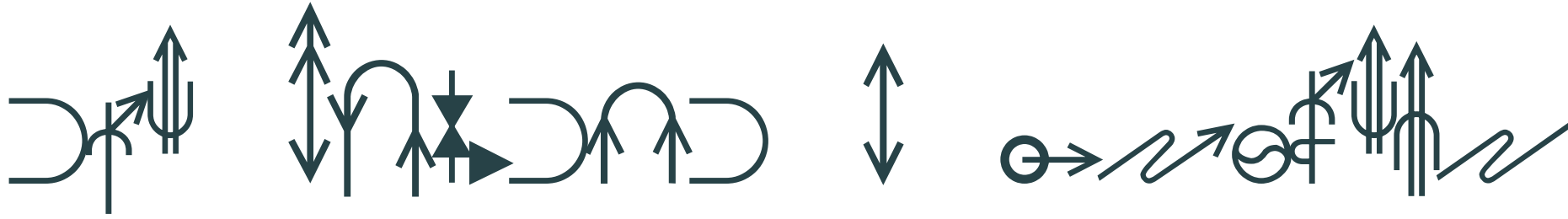


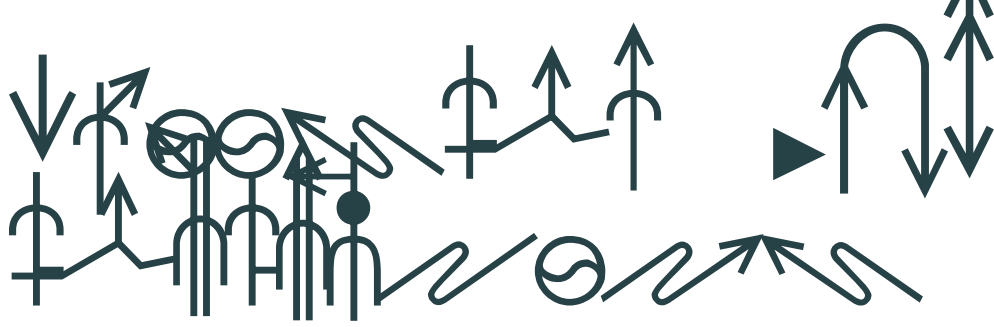


- Introduction
- Choosing SDG indicators for testing
- Some findings - data sources/ methodology/ metadata
- Some preliminary findings concerning the GSGF





- Main output is an implementation guide for the GSGF in Europe
- Also practical testing of the principles and recommendations:
 - Calculation of figures for some SDG indicators:
 - Austria, Estonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal and Sweden

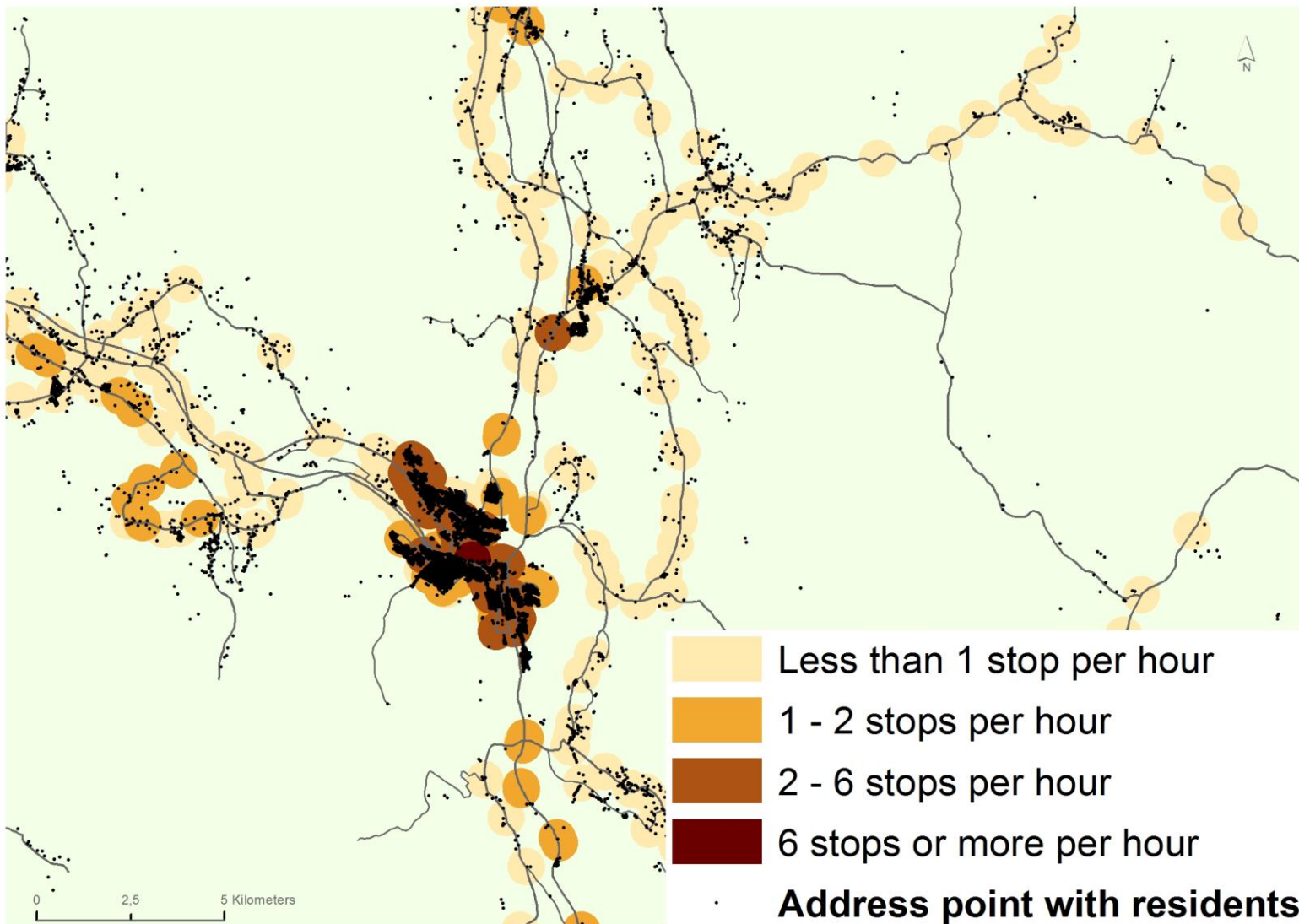
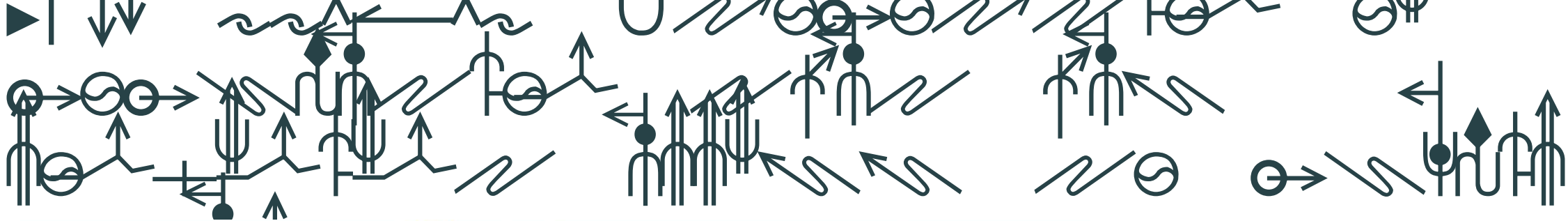


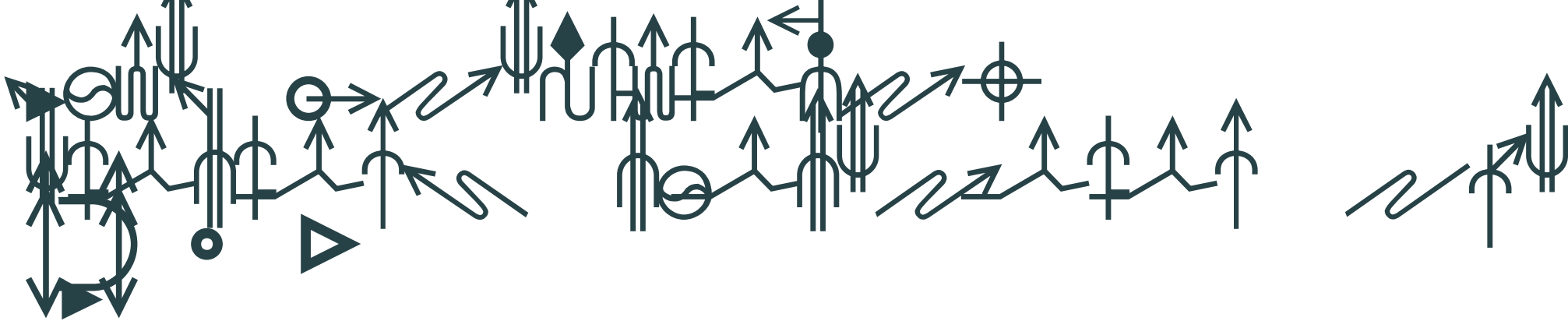
- **SDG 11.2.1** Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- **SDG 11.3.1** Ratio of land consumption to population growth
- **SDG 11.7.1** Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for by sex, age and persons with disabilities

The same as chosen by UN GGIM Europe WG on Data Integration,
for mutual benefit

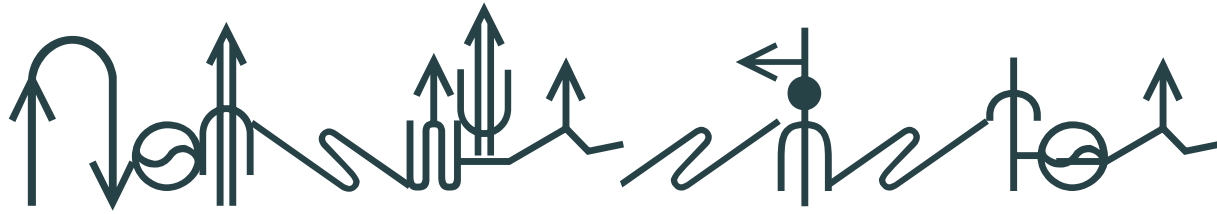


- Some of the concepts which are referred to in the metadata and the formulas need further clarification / operationalization
- Examples
 - ✓ What is a CITY?
 - “Urban agglomerations”, “Urban clusters”, “Cities”
 - Geostat 3 have tested different definitions/delimitations for the indicators
 - ✓ Open space for public use? Size, shape, ownership, ..
 - ✓ Convenient access..
- Common definitions are specified for all 3 indicators within the project





- Where the statistical production system is in line with the principles and recommendations:
 - Make it easier to produce good statistics in an efficient way.
- The work with the indicators demonstrates the great potential of geospatial-statistical integration through use of point-based geocoding
- The recommendations make it clearer what is in place and what need further considerations.



- Country reports describing adaptations, data sources used and calculated figures
- Draft report summarizing challenges, results and recommendations from the different country reports
- A final report will be available within January next year

