Statistical Spatial Framework

Australian Bureau of Statistics

SSF Vision	**Informed decision making is enhanced by using location in a common framework to allow seamless integration of administrative, statistical and spatial information resources.**					
SSF Goals	**All statistical data is consistently spatially enabled**		**Users can discover, access, integrate, analyse and visualise statistical information seamlessly for regions of interest**			
SSF Principles	**Authoritative geospatial infrastructure and geocoding**	**Data management – geocoded unit record data**	**Common geographic boundaries**	**Interoperable Metadata**	**Accessible and usable geostatistics**	
Australian Application of SSF	**Use Foundation Spatial Data and relevant National Address Management Framework (NAMF) protocols**	**Geocodes stored on unit records are location coordinates and ASGS Mesh Blocks.** **Use statistical data management frameworks.**	**Data is released for Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Statistical Area regions – as a minimum**	**Use international statistical and geospatial metadata standards[1]**	**Policies, standards and guidelines support the release, access, analysis and visualisation of spatially enabled information[1]**	
SSF Outcomes	• Consistent address and location information • Consistent geocoding results • Consistent management of geocoding issues	• Consistent and interpretable geocode information • Simplified aggregation of data to regions • Flexibility in production of regionalised data • Effective data management, especially privacy and metadata • Clear maintenance and custodianship	• Datasets can be integrated using common geography • Use of ASGS Statistical Areas simplifies visualisation and analysis • Metadata for ASGS and other regions supports data integration and use • Conversion of data between region types is supported	• Creation, discovery, integration and use of geostatistics is supported by statistical and geospatial metadata • Use of international standards enables the application of a larger pool of technologies, and wider data access and comparisons	• Data custodians can release data with confidence • Data users can discover and access geostatistics, and undertake analysis and visualisation • Web services enable machine to machine access and dynamic linking	
Australian SSF - core standards, infrastructure and processes	• PSMA G-NAF, basemap and cadastre • NAMF & Addressing component of AS 4590:2006 • Geocoding guidance material • Point-of-entry address validation	• Unprojected coordinates (datum GDA 94) • ASGS Mesh Blocks • Geocode metadata[1] • Mesh Block allocation tables	• ASGS - classifications and boundaries • Guidance material on use of regions • Metadata to support dissemination regions[1] • Geographic correspondences	• Statistical metadata frameworks[1] -SDMX and DDI • Geospatial metadata standard - ISO19115 • Semantic web (emerging) [1]	• Open data principles and policies • Web Services – OGC common standard and SDMX compliant • Guidance materials on - Privacy - Dissemination[1] - Visualisation - Analysis[1]	

[1] Aspects of this component require further work.