

# The role of places and geography to improve social and demographic statistics

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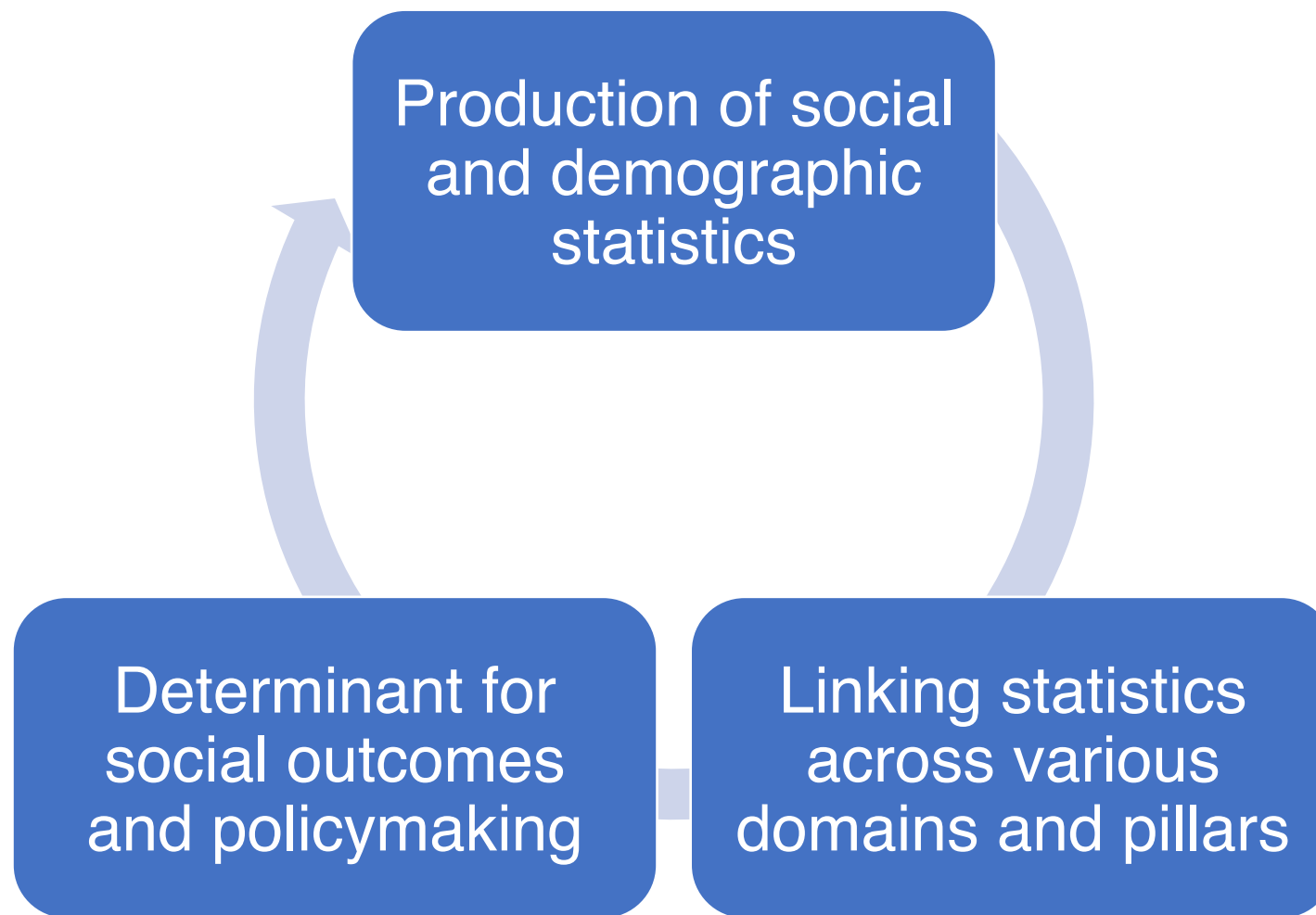


UNITED NATIONS

ECLAC

Sprint “The critical role of information on places and geography to improve social and demographic statistics”  
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# The concept of “places” intersects with social and demographic statistics across three key dimensions

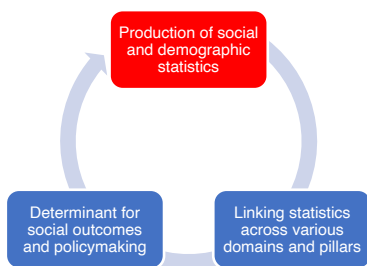


# Production of social and demographic statistics

Support population and housing censuses, household surveys and administrative registers

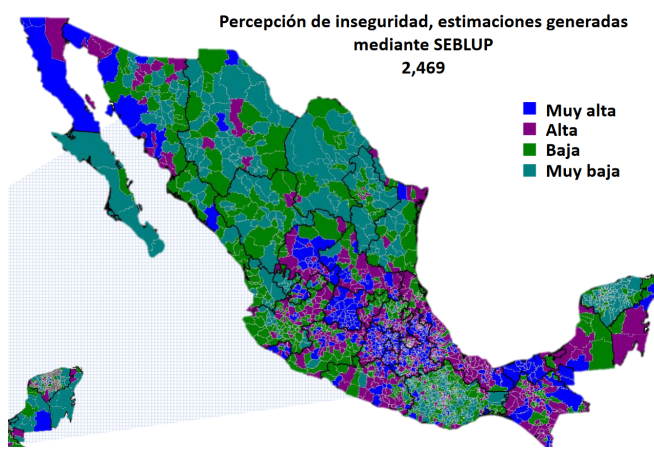
Improve the accuracy and granularity of household surveys

Non-traditional sources for producing indicators

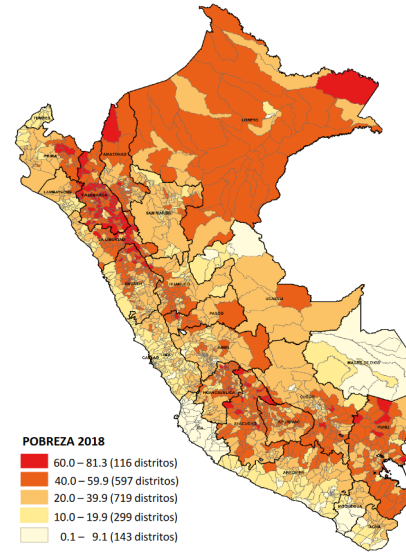


# Small area estimation: examples from Latin America

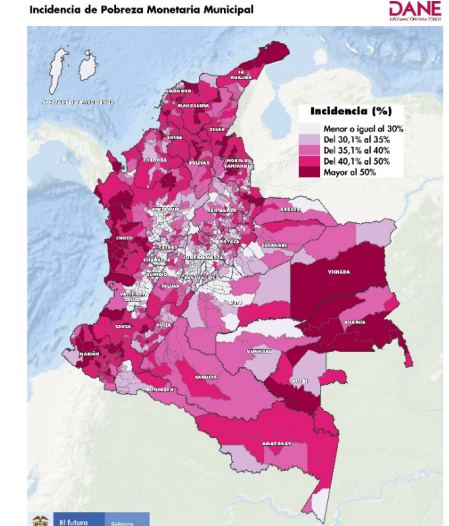
Mexico: Perception of insecurity by municipality (INEGI)



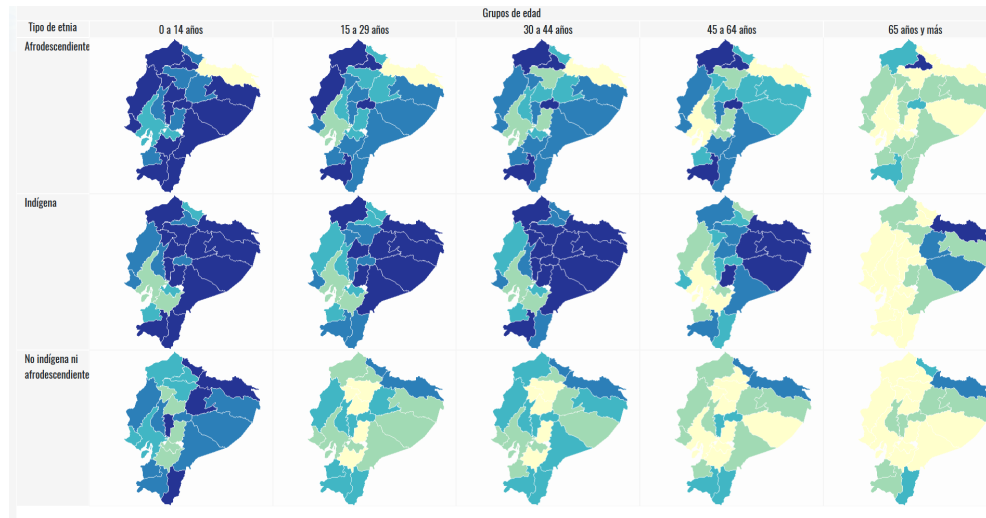
Peru: Income poverty by municipality (INEI)



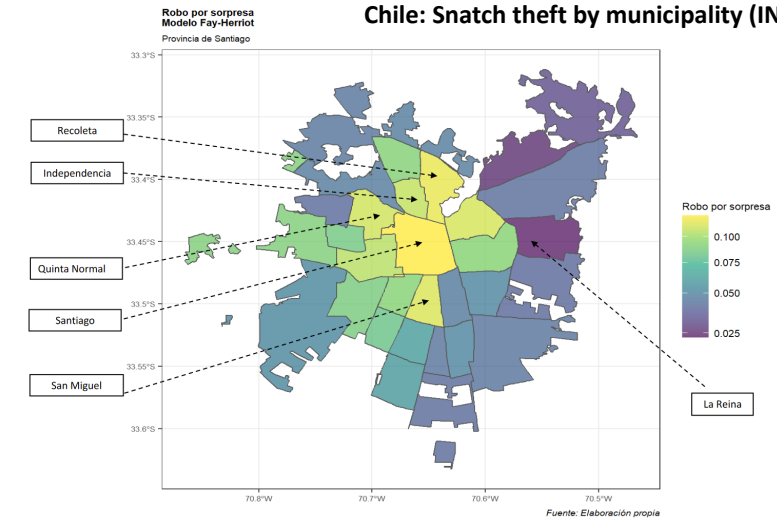
Colombia: Income poverty by municipality (DANE)



ECLAC: Poverty by province, ethnicity and age in Ecuador



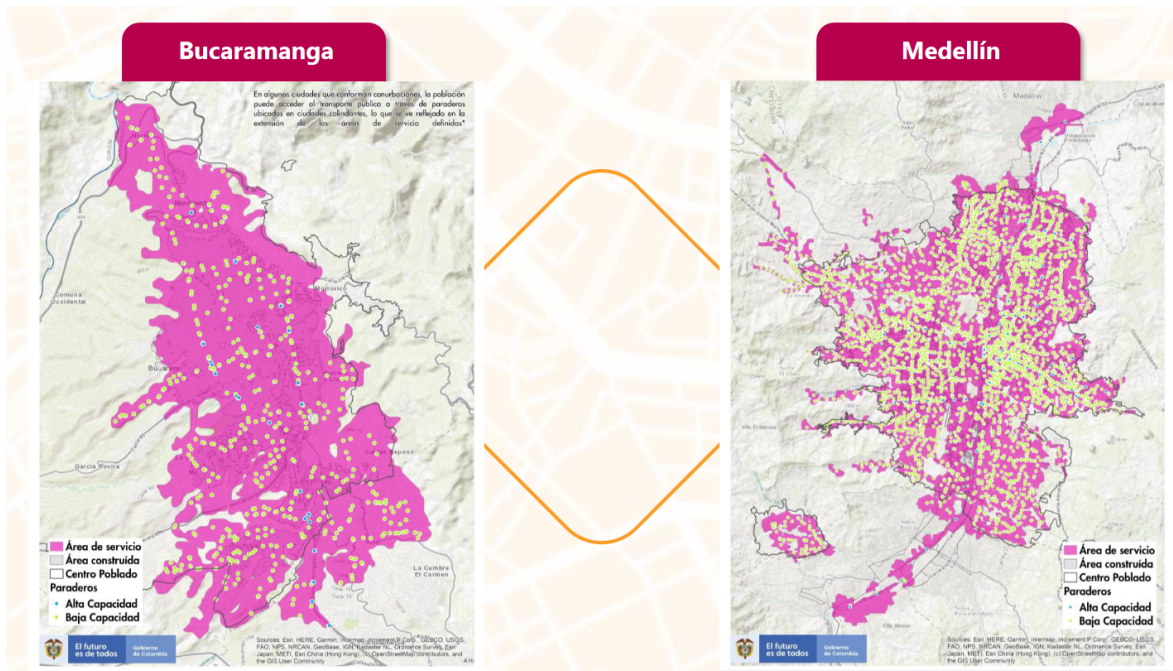
Chile: Snatch theft by municipality (INE)



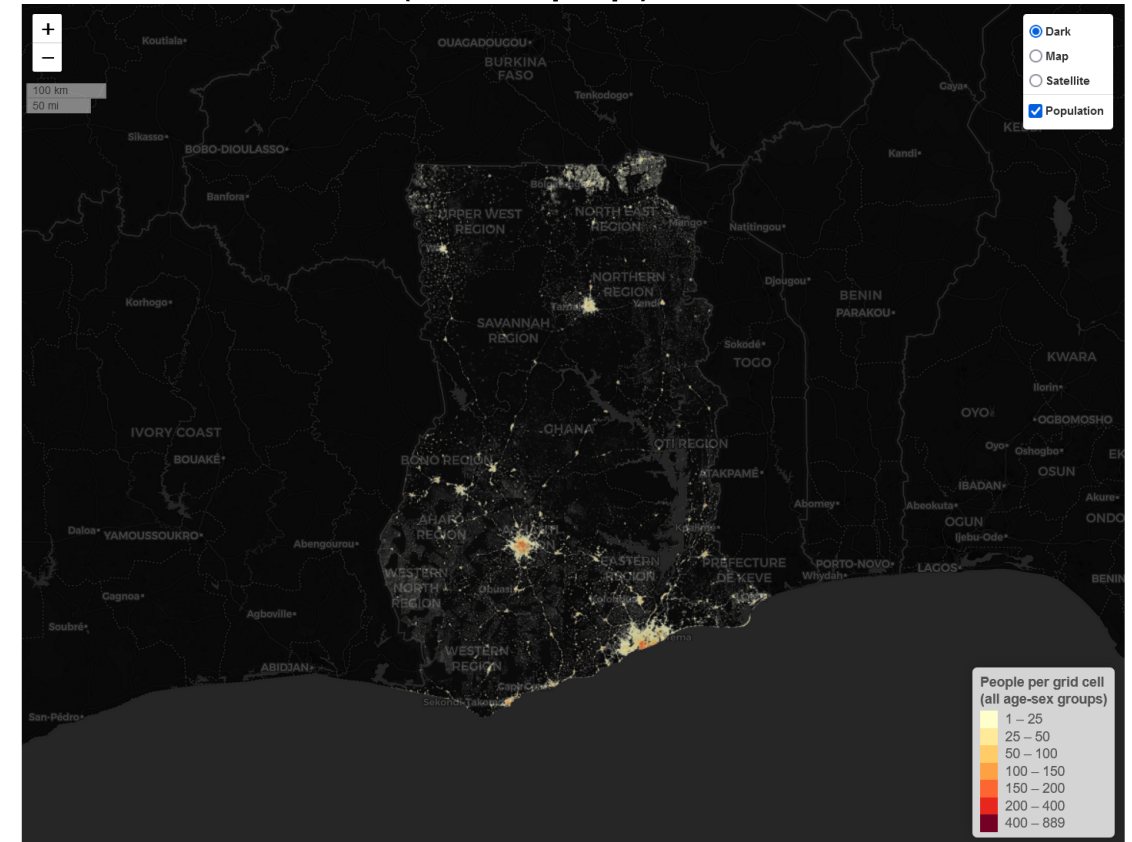
Role of “places” in social and demographic statistics

# Examples: Using alternative sources as primary sources for sociodemographic indicators

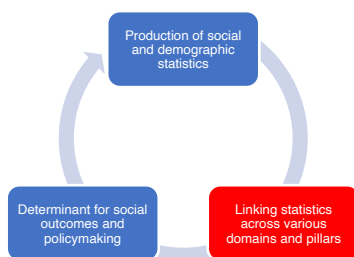
## SDG 11.2.1 Access to public transport (DANE Colombia)



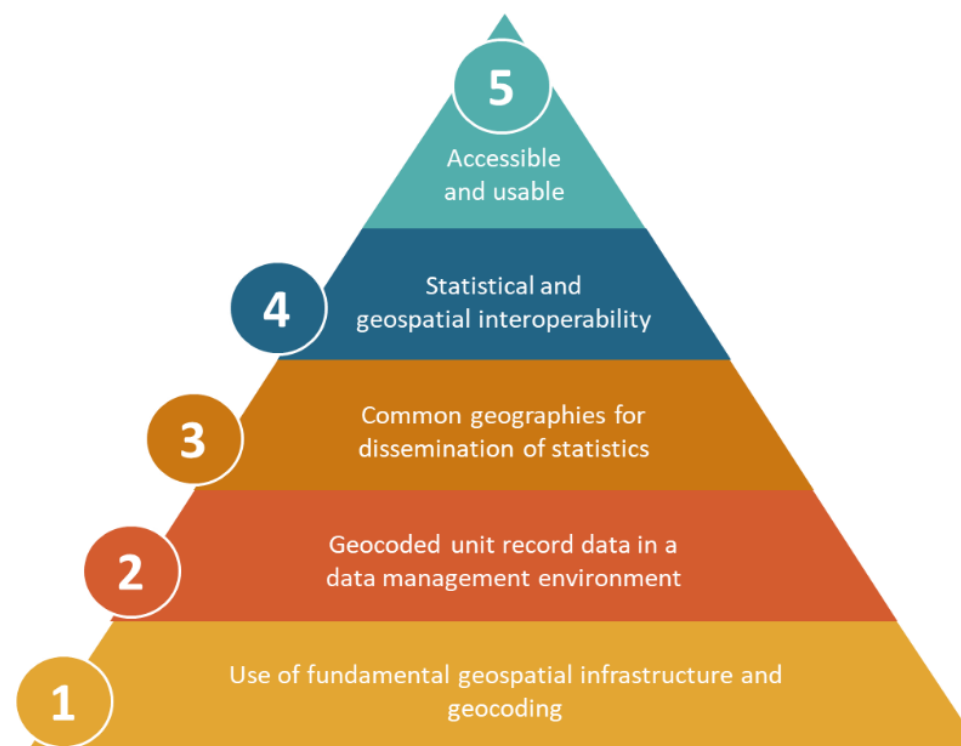
## Population estimates based on satellite imagery (Worldpop)



# Linking within and across domains



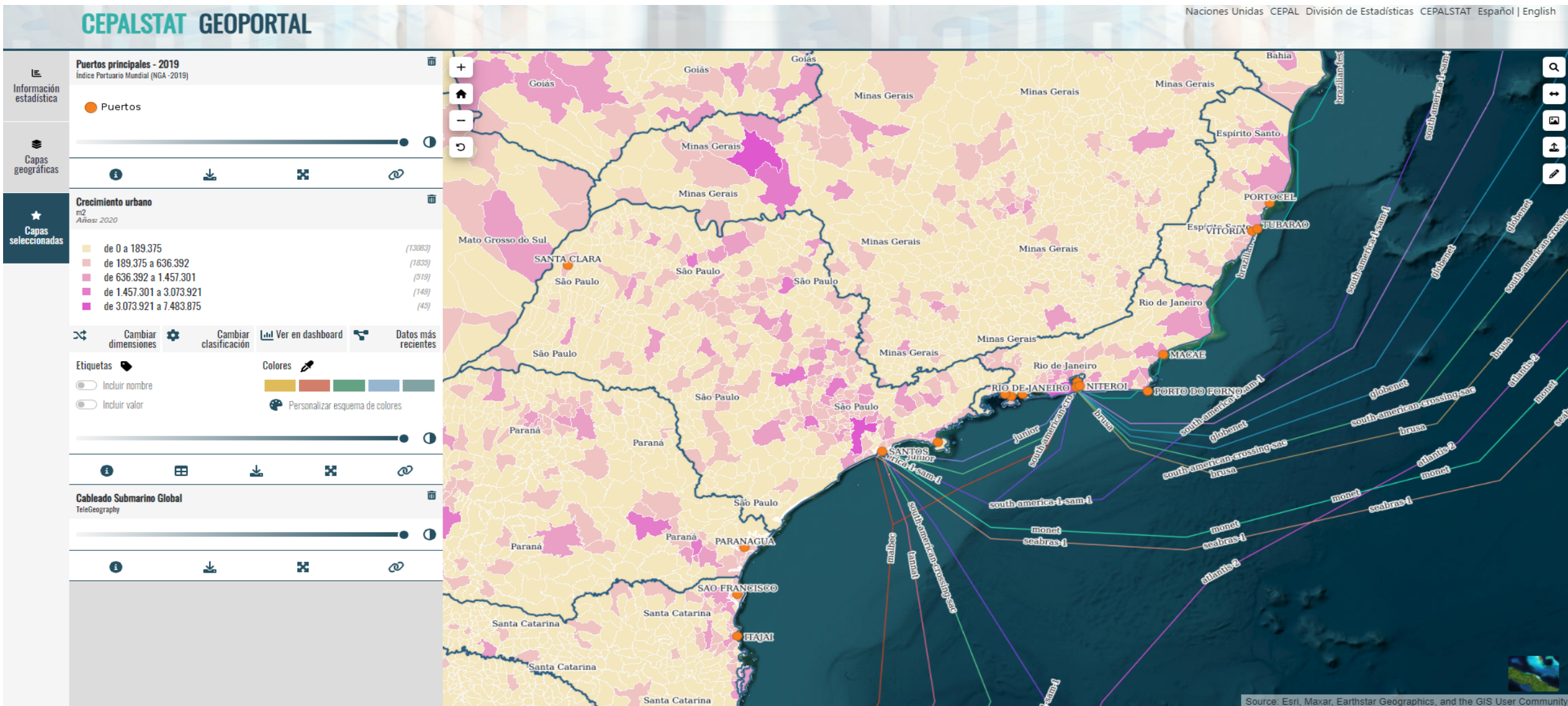
## Global Geospatial Statistical Framework





# Geoportals: Integrating satellite image, geospatial and statistical data

(Example: Urban expansion by municipality and ports localization)



# Determinant for social outcomes and policymaking

- “Place” is a relevant factor in many socio demographic outcomes:
  - Health
  - Education
  - Residential segregation
  - Disaster risk reduction
  - Poverty
  - Crime
  - Among many others ...

