

INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LINFORMATION GÉOGRAPHIQUE ET FORESTIÈRE





COLLABORATION BETWEEN FRENCH NMA AND NSI (FROM NMA POINT OF VIEW)



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ISN/16.203



COMMUNALITIES: WE ARE ALSO STATISTICIANS!







 In 2012, IGN (National Geographic Institute) merged with IFN (National Forestry Inventory)

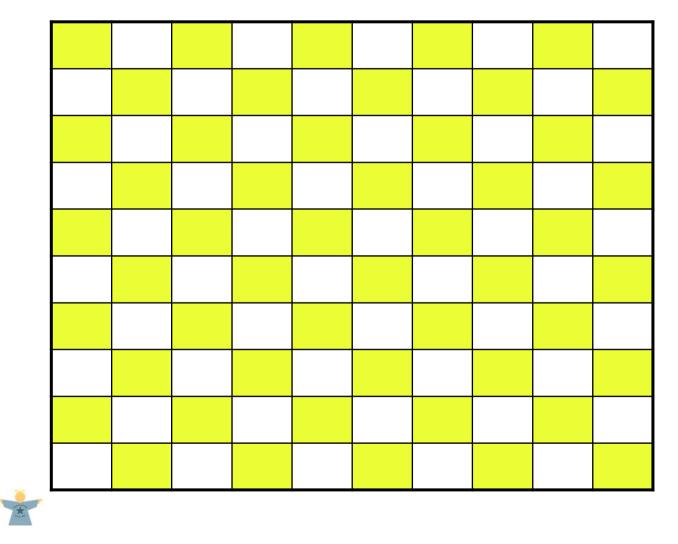
 We have become National Institute for Geographic and Forestry Information (but still IGN)

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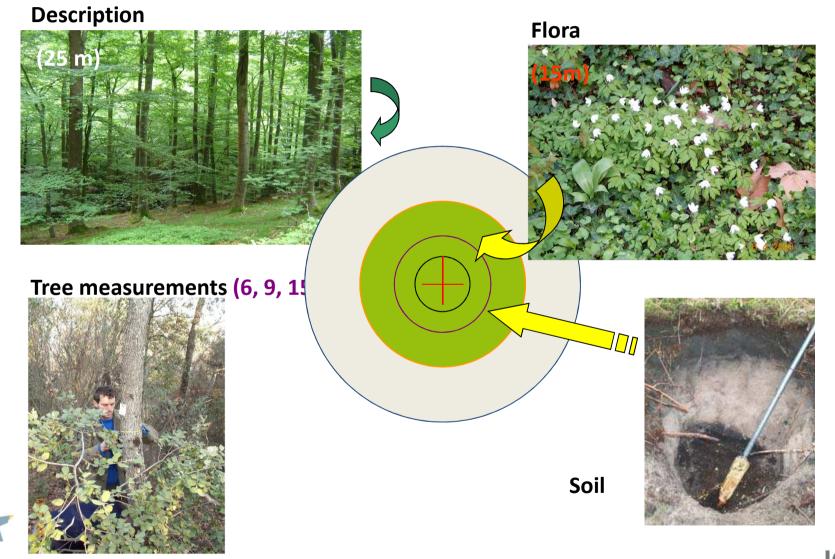
And IFN is dealing with statistics







Data collection on sample areas



Data processing

CALCUL PERSONNALISE	Résultats	Nouvelle méthode	•
Localisation → Domaine d'étude →	· Variables à calculer Données de ventilation Mod	alités de ventilation	Résultate
Méthode :	Nouvelle méthode		
Domaine géographique :	France entière	Modifier 🕨	
Valeur du domaine géographique : Années de référence :	FRANCE 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010		
Domaine d'étude :	Forêt de production hors peupleraie	Modifier 🕨	
Variables :	Volume	Modifier 🕨	
Ventilation géographique :	France entière	Modifier 🕒	
Séparation levé / non levé : Ventilation de niveau arbre :	Oui Dimension des bois (4 classes : 7,5/22,5/47,5/67	(,5 cm)	



oporter au format CSV 🗄

p a	veget	acci	espar	ori	lib	forme	tige	mortb	sfgui	sfgeliv	sfpied	sfdorge	c13 ir5
300012	1	0	0 12V		1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	49 12.3
300012	2	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	145 5.4
300012	3	0	0 12V		0	0	1	1		0	0	0	27 10.9
300012	4	0	0 12V		1	2	1	6	0	0	0	0	49 9.3
300012	5	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	139 11.8
300012	6	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	112 4.4
300012	7	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	158 9.2
300019	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	1		0	0	0	43 2.2
300019	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	1		0	0	0	44 1.1
300019	3	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	71 5.0
300019	4	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	50 2.2
300019	5	0	2	3	0	0	1	1		0	0	0	42 2.2
300019	6	0	2	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	76 21.4
300019	7	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	125 4.1
300019	8	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	125 9.0
300019	9	0	1	3	0	0	1	1		0	0	1	57 0.0
300019	10	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	3	129 1.9
300019	11	0	0	3	0	0	1	1		0	0	0	62 1.9
300019	12	0	0	3	1	0	1	1		0	0	0	44 0.9
300019	13	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	54 8.6
300019	14	0	0	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	75 9.4
300019	15	0	0	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	75 7.9
300019	16	0	0	3	0	0	1	1		0	0	0	37 1.0
300051	1	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	55 9.0
300051	2	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	48 2.4
300051	3	0	0	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	70 12.8
300051	4	0	0	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	100 7.7
300051	5	0	0	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	64 6.6
300051	6	0	0	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	95 7.4
300051	7	0	0	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	90 9.8
300051	8	0	0	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	76 12.4
300051	9	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	74 2.6
300051	10	0	0	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	73 9.3
300051	11	0	0	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	54 7.2
300051	12	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	118 13.3
300055	1	0	0	64	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	37 28.0
300055	3	0	0	64	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	47 22.8
300055	5	0	0	64	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	56 27.6
300055	7	0	0	64	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	39 24.0
300055	9	0	0	64	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	46 24.7
300055	11	0	0	64	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	54 28.4

Site	Dimension des bois (4 classes : 7,5/22,5/47,5/67,5 cm)	Volume x 1 000 000 m'		
FRANCE	Petit bois	608	± 11	
FRANCE	Moyen bois	1 242	± 20	
FRANCE	Gros bols	430	± 10	
FRANCE	Très gros bois	133	± 6	
	Total	2 413	± 36	

. Les résultats sont exprimés sous la forme : x ± y. Cela signifie que la valeur estimée est comprise dans fintervalle [x - y ; x + y] avec une probabilité de 95 %.

From raw data to assessments, indicators, reports







URBAN UNITS



Objective: redefine urban units (adapting international recommendations to French context)

The principle is to define continuous areas of residential buildings.

- Urban area composed of one or several municipalities with continuous built-up area. Each municipality must have more than half of its population in the urban area.
- distance between 2 residential buildings < 200 m</p>
- each urban unit must have more than 2 000 inhabitants



Urban units

- NSI contribution:
 - population data
 - funding
- •NMA contribution:
 - topographic data (mainly Building)
 - delineation work





PRODUCING IRIS DATA





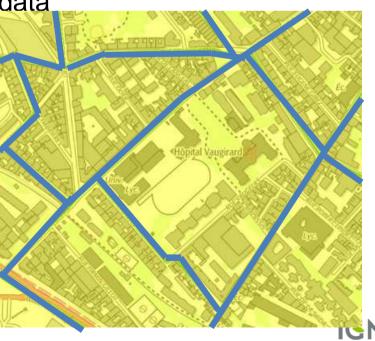
IRIS data

What is IRIS ?

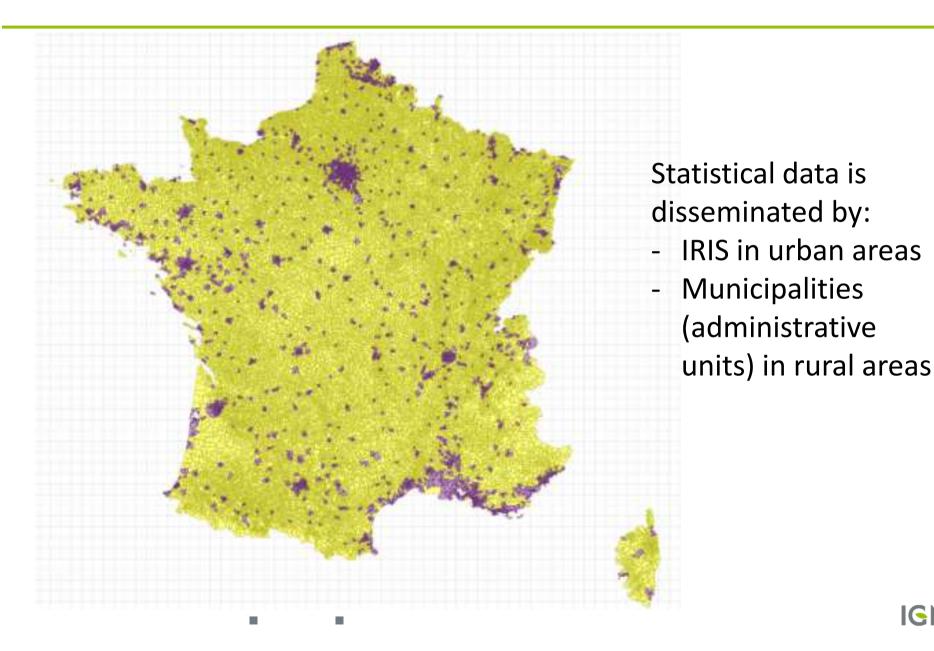
- « Ilots Regroupés pour l'Information Statistique »
- Grouped Blocks for Statistical Information
- In urban areas
- Target population: 2 000 inhabitants
- Smallest area to disseminate statistical data (privacy)



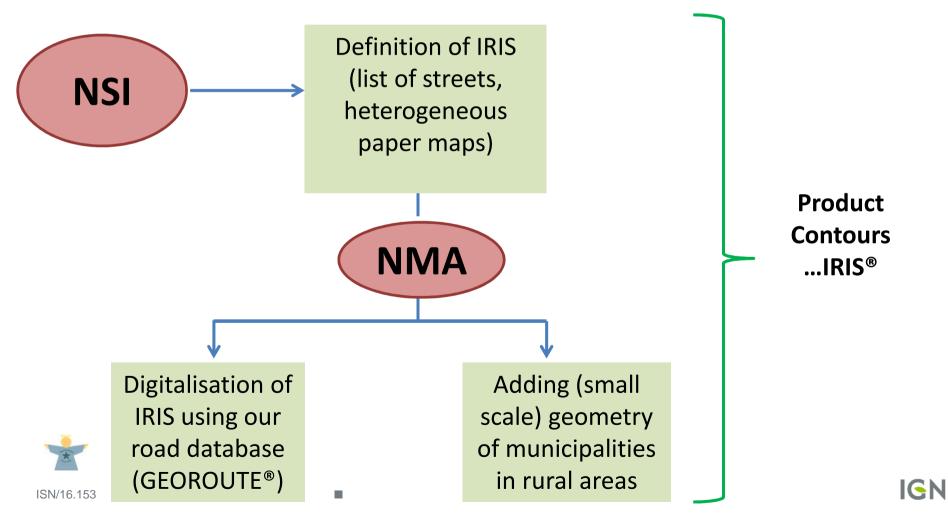
Enumeration district



IRIS data



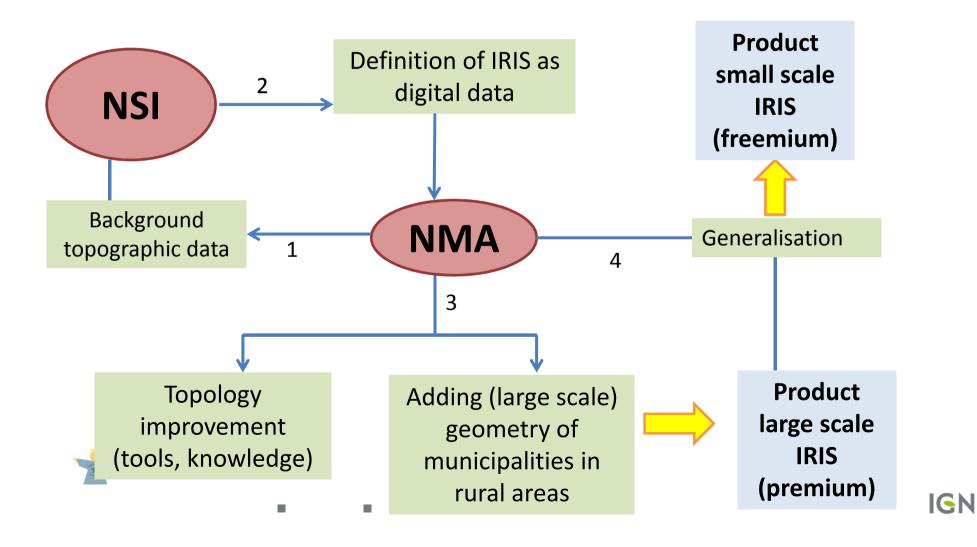
First generation (2000 – 2005): digital data



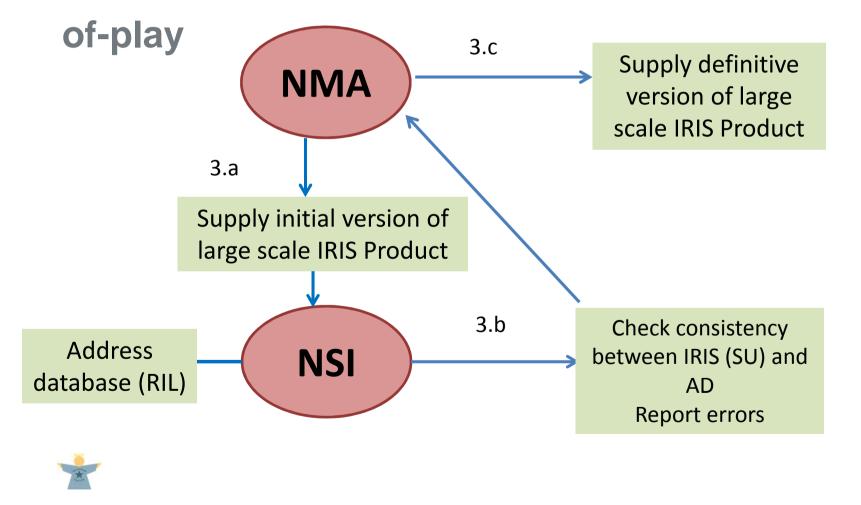
- Contour... IRIS® not so good
 - Heterogeneous scales (rural / urban)
 - Errors
 - From geographic data (improvements in road data since 2005)
 - From interpretation of IRIS definition
- >Need for upgrade



Second generation (2015 – 2016): upgrade principle



Second generation (2015 – 2016): upgrade state-



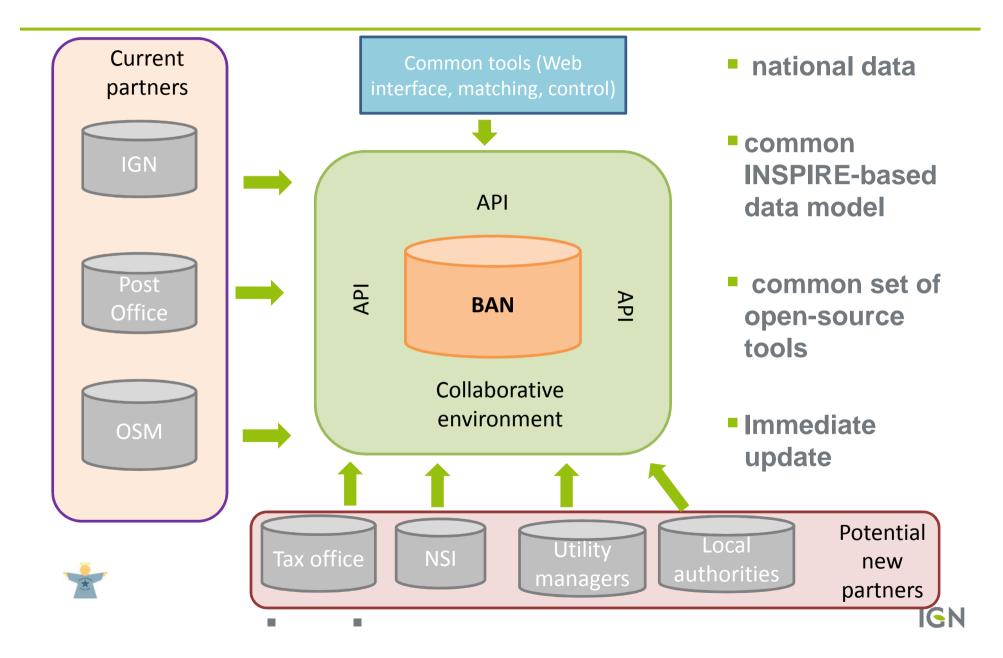


NATIONAL ADDRESS DATABASE (BAN)

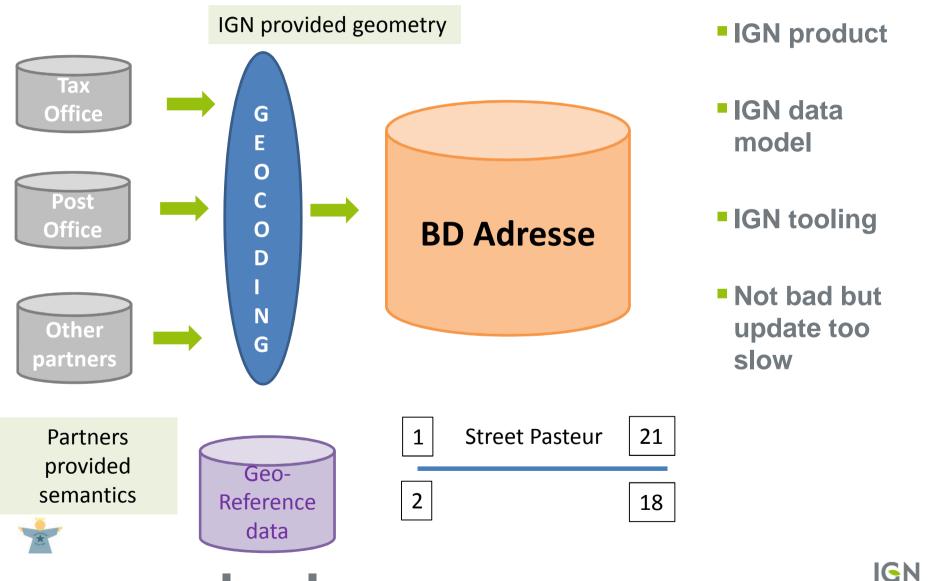




Project : National Address DataBase

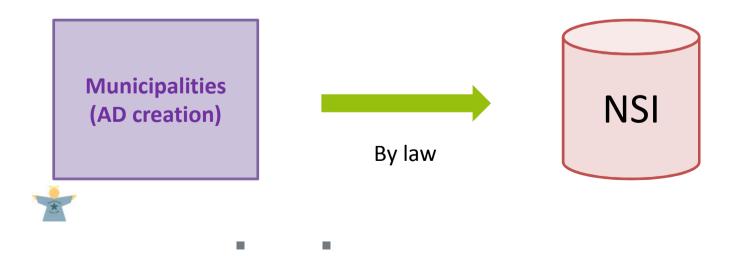


IGN contribution: BD ADRESSE



NSI contribution

- NSI has an address database
 - for census purpose
 - on residential buildings
 - on municipalities with more than 10 000 inhabitants
 - 5,6 M addresses quite reliable





LINKING DATA



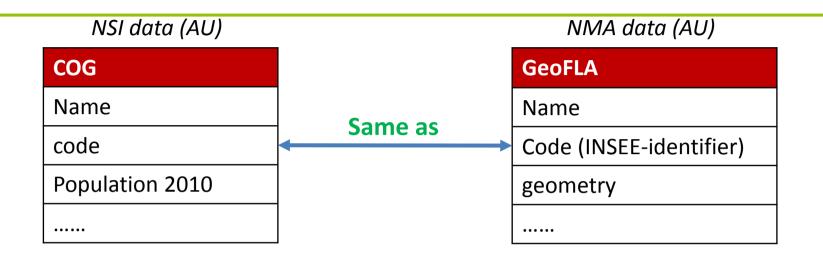


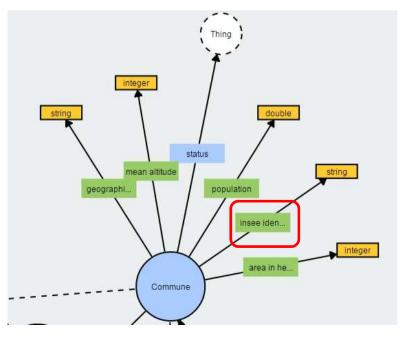
- What is datalift
 - research project supported by ANR (National Research Agency)
 - that began in 2010
 - whose objective was to "lift" existing data to the $\star \star \star \star \star \star$ of W3C
 - With French NSI and NMA as partners











Data model as ontology



<pre>?id ?ppte ?val . ?id a <http: data.ign.fr="" def="" geofla#departement="">. ?id rdfs:label ?l</http:></pre>					Requête S	SPARQL
<pre>SELECT ?id ?ppte ?val WHERE { ?id ?ppte ?val . ?id a <http: "marne").<="" ?1="" ?id="" data.ign.fr="" def="" filter="" geofla#departement?.="" pre="" rdfs:label="" regex(?1,=""></http:></pre>		HTML RDF/XML	N3/Turtle	NTriples	TriG T	riX CSV
	SELECT ?id ?ppte ?val ?id ?ppte ?val . ?id a <http: data.ign<br="">?id rdfs:label ?l Filter regex(?l, "MARN</http:>	n.fr/def/geofla#Departer	nent).			

Pour plus d'information sur Datalift, voir <u>http://www.datalift.org</u>



Step 1 : query to find "department MARNE » in IGN data « Geofla » using Web language request « SPARQL"

id 🗢	ppte	val
http://data.iqn.fr/id/geofla/departement/51	http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type	http://data.ign.fr/def/geofla#Departement
http://data.ign.fr/id/geofla/departement/51	http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#label	"MARNE"@fr
http://data.ign.fr/id/geofla/departement/51	http://data.ign.fr/def/geometrie#geometry	http://data.ign.fr/id/geofla/departement/Multipolygon_52
http://data.iqn.fr/id/geofla/departement/51	http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#sameAs	http://id insee fr/geo/departement/51
http://data.iqn.fr/id/geofla/departement/51	http://data.ign.fr/def/geofla#codeDpt	\$1"
http://data.iqn.fr/id/geofla/departement/51	http://data.ign.fr/def/geofla#region	http://data.ign.fr/id/geofla/region/21
http://data.ign.fr/id/geofla/departement/51	http://data.ign.fr/def/geofla#chefLieu	http://data.ign.fr/id/geofla/commune/51108
http://data.ign.fr/id/geofla/departement/51	http://data.ign.fr/def/geofla#siegeDuChefLieu	http://data.ign.fr/id/geofla/departement/Point_51108
Feature « MARNE	List of attribute	List of attribute

department » in IGN data ist of attribute names (in IGN data)

List of attribute values (in IGN data)

Step 2 (automatic) : get results to query in Web formalism "RDF" (with URI everywhere)

Step 3 : look for "sameAs" attribute => linked data



Sujet 🔶	Prédicat	Objet
http://id.insee.fr/geo/departement/77	http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type	http://rdf.insee.fr/def/geo#Departement
http://id.insee.fr/qeo/departement/77	http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#sameAs	http://nuts.geovocab.org/id/FR102
http://id.insee.fr/qeo/departement/77	http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#sameAs	http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Seine-et-Marne
http://id.insee.fr/geo/departement/77	http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#sameAs	http://data.ign.fr/id/geofla/departement/77
http://id.insee.fr/geo/departement/77	http://rdf.insee.fr/def/demo#population	http://id.insee.fr/demo/populationLegale/departement/77/2010
http://id.insee.fr/geo/departement/77	http://rdf.insee.fr/def/demo#population	http://id.insee.fr/demo/populationLegale/departement/77/2011
http://id.insee.fr/qeo/departement/77	http://rdf.insee.fr/def/demo#population	http://id.insee.fr/demo/populationLegale/departement/77/2012
http://id.insee.fr/geo/departement/77	http://rdf.insee.fr/def/demo#population	http://id.insee.fr/demo/populationLegale/departement/77/2013

Feature « MARNE department » (in INSEE data) List of attribute names (in INSEE data) List of attribute values (in INSEE data)

Step 4 (automatic) : get results to query in Web formalism "RDF"

Step 5 : look for "sameAs" attribute => linked data



In this example, INSEE offers link to IGN data (GeoFLA), to NUTS data (from EuroGeographics) and to DBPedia.

NSI contribution

- source data : Geographic Official Code
 - Administrative units
 - With name, code, population at different dates ... but no geometry
- Deliverable "policy to identify resources (with URI)"
- Study about implementation of datalift

Animation of yearly workshops on "statistics and semantic Web"





- NMA contribution
 - source data : GeoFLA
 - Administrative units at small scale
 - With name, code and geometry
 - Work on "how to publish geometries?"
 - RDF ontology about geometric primitives
 - ontology for georeferencement (based on ISO 19111)
 - Tool to "lift" data from .shp to RDF





FACILITIES RECEIVING PUBLIC



- Various data sources
 - Key stakeholders (users + producers)
 - Firemen: security
 - Local government: accessibility to disabled persons
 - National data providers
 - IGN: French mapping agency
 - INSEE: French statistical agency

Project objective: offer a tool (as Web service) to make reference data from heterogeneous source data



First step: agree on common data model

- A facility may have several geometric (point) representations
 - Address (street) : firemen
 - Building: local government
- a set of key attributes
 - Type
 - Around 25 values
 - Examples: hotels, restaurants, museum,
 - Category: number of persons



Name

L : Salles d'auditions, de conférences, de projection, multimédia, de réunions, de quartier, de spectacles ou à usage multiple M : Magasins de vente, centres commerciaux N : Restaurants et débits de boisson O : Hôtels, pensions de famille, résidence de tourisme et autres établissements d'hébergement P : Salles de danse et salles de ieux R : Établissements d'éveil, d'enseignement, de formation, centres de vacances, centres de loisirs sans hébergement, crèches, haltesgarderies, jardins d'enfants S : Bibliothèques, centres de documentation T : Salles d'exposition U : Établissements de soins, de santé public ou privé, clinique, hôpital, pouponnière, établissements de cure thermale V : Établissements de divers cultes W : Administrations, banques, bureaux (sauf si le professionnel ne reçoit pas de clientèle dans son bureau) X : Établissements sportifs clos et couverts, salles omnisports, patinoires, manèges, piscines couvertes, transformables ou mixtes, sall polyvalentes sportives de moins de 1 200 m2 ou d'une hauteur sous plafond de plus de 6,50 m. Y: Musées PA : Établissements de plein air CTS : Chapiteaux, tentes, structures itinérantes ou à implantation prolongée ou fixes SG : Structures gonflables PS : Parcs de stationnement couverts OA : Hôtels-restaurants d'altitude GA : Gares accessibles au public (chemins de fer, téléphériques, remonte-pentes...) EF : Établissements flottants (eaux intérieures), bateaux stationnaires, bateaux **REF** : Refuges de montagne

??? : Etablissements pénitentiaires

J : Structures d'accueil pour personnes âgées ou personnes handicapées

.

Second step: develop the tool functionalities

- Import:
 - From GIS file
 - By geocoding file of facilities with their address
- Compare facilities having same semar
 - Distance < 5 m : merge
 - 5 m < Distance < 50 m : link ()</p>
 - Distance > 50 m: warn => stakeholders have to discuss in order to agree on "right " location ()



warning

RUE LA ROIX

•NSI contribution :

Permanent facilities database (BPE)

Used by NSI to measure ratio of services

List of facilities with their nature and address (Excel spreadsheet)

Data processing

- Geocoding to get (X,Y) coordinates
- Matching "nature" of source data (BPE) with the "type" of target data (ERP)



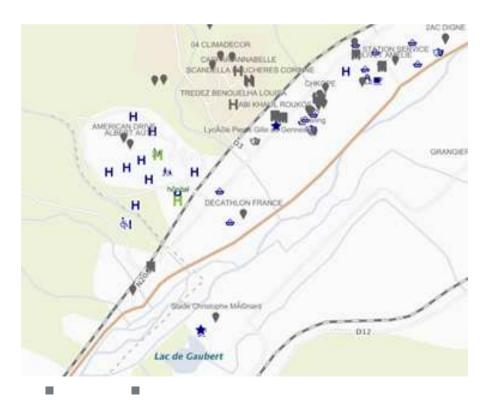
Facilities receiving public

- NMA contribution:
 - Background map (orthoimage, scanned map, vector layers)
 - Tool development
 - Points of activity (POA)
 - Part of large scale IGN database
 - Point geometry + nature
- Data processing
 - Filtering (some POA do not receive public)
 - Matching "nature" of source data (POA) with the "type" of target data (ERP)



•NSI and NMA data will provide version 0 of ERP

This version 0 will offer candidates to the other stakeholders







CONCLUSIONS





Conclusions

- Lot of collaboration
 - Location of Statistical units
 - Improve reference data (AD)
 - Innovative applications and projects
- Likely and hopefully even more to do together in future!
- Walking together towards the first principle of the Global Statistical Geospatial Framework" : Use of fundamental geospatial infrastructure and geocoding

