

Aggregations of spatial information for statistical data dissemination



Context

The Demographic Census has two questionaries

- 1. Universe
- 2. Sample survey

Political-Administrative divisions of Brazil:

- 27 States
- 5565 municipalities



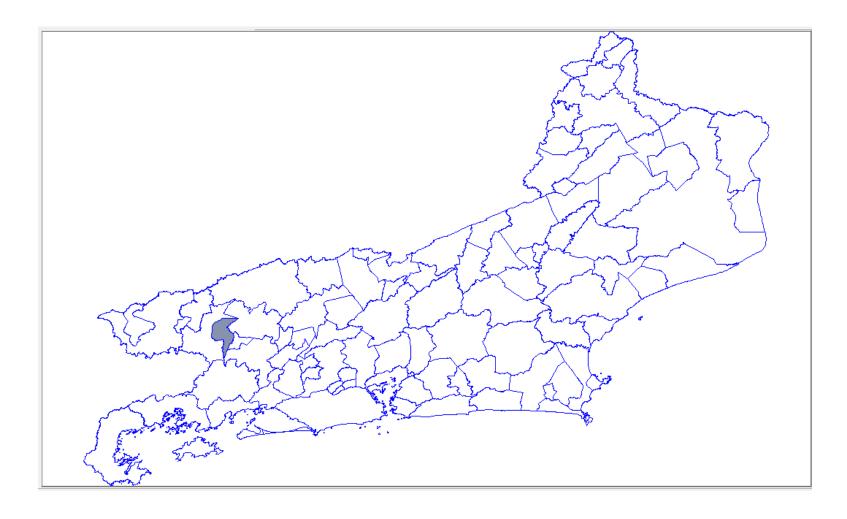
Introduction

Some forms of aggregation of spatial information:

- 1. Enumeration area (Setores censitarios)
- Weighting area(reas de ponderacao)
- 3. Block-face
- 4. Statistical grids

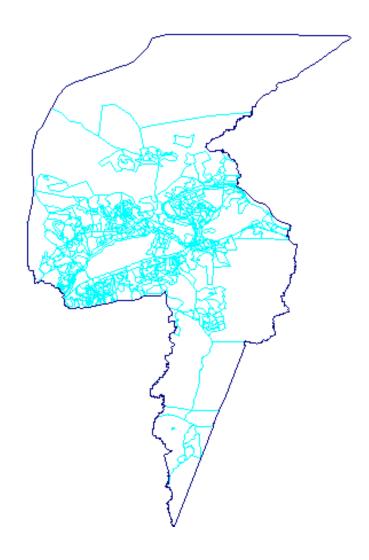


Example: Volta Redonda





1. Enumeration area



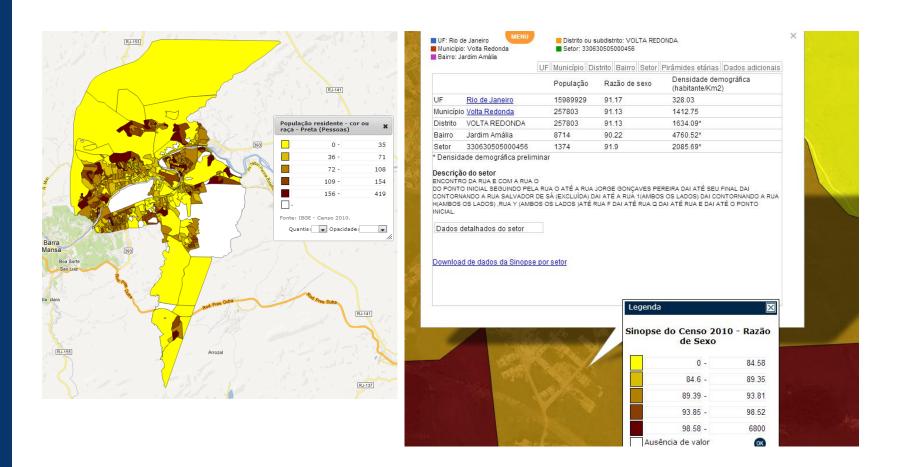


1. Enumeration area

- Dissemination
 - 2010 Census
 - SIG IBGE / 2010 Census
 - Statcart



1. Enumeration area





2. Weighting areas

Criteria for aggregation

1. Size

To provide estimates with statistical quality in small areas

2. Contiguity

Constituted by geographically adjacent enumeration areas



2. Weighting areas

Possible scenarios

- The smallest weighting area must have 400 occupied private households in the survey sample
- The highest geographic level is the city
- Weighting areas with municipal planning agencies (more than 190.000 residents – 140 municipalities)
- Noncontiguous administrative divisions (Ex: urban enumeration area X rural enumeration area)



2. Weighting areas

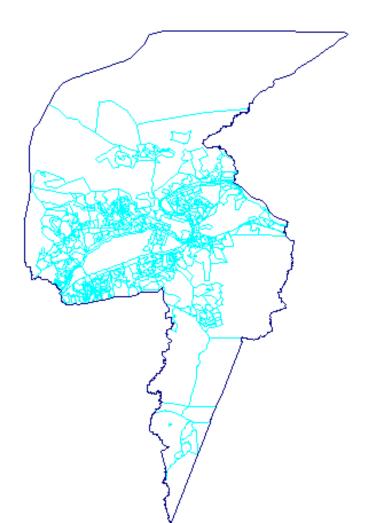
Total

- 4524 Municipality = weighting area
- 1041 Municipality divided in more than one weighting area
 - 5660 weighting areas

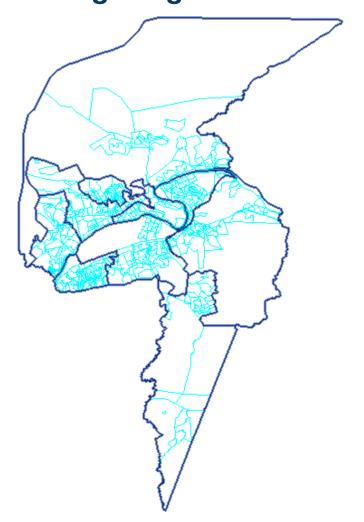


Example: Volta Redonda

Enumeration areas



Weighting areas

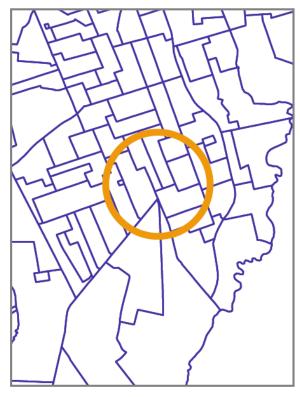




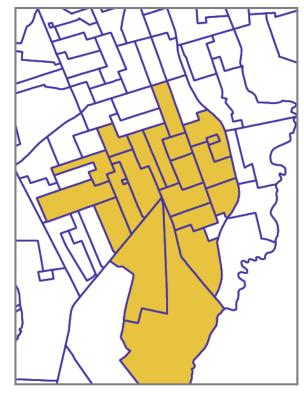
3. Block-face

Query by selected area

Previous situation: enumeration area as the smallest spatial unit



area of interest



intersection result

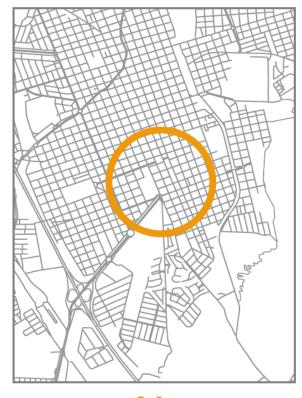


3. Block-face

Query by selected area

Block-face as the smallest spatial unit

confidentiality is maintained

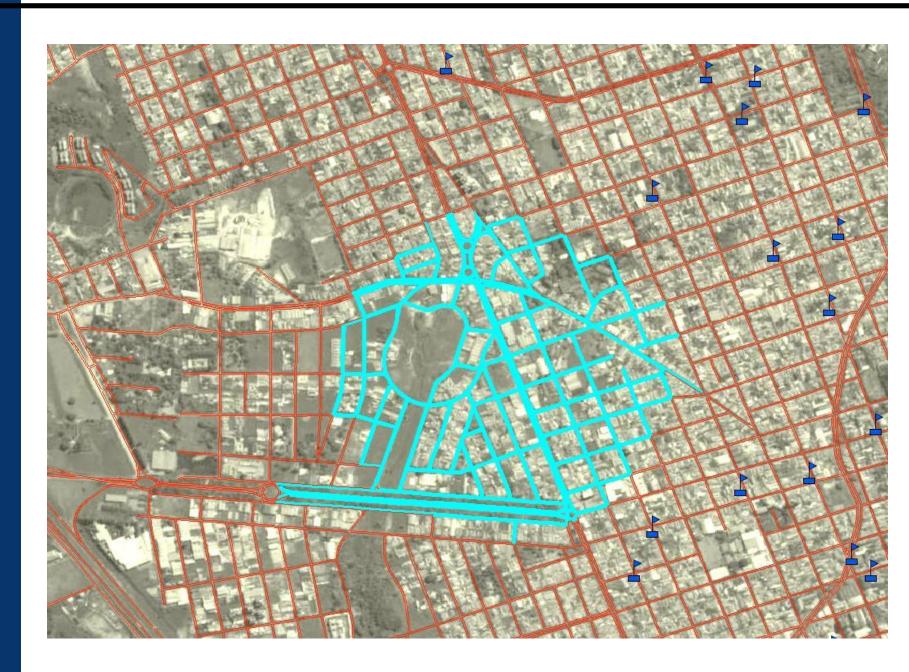


area of interest

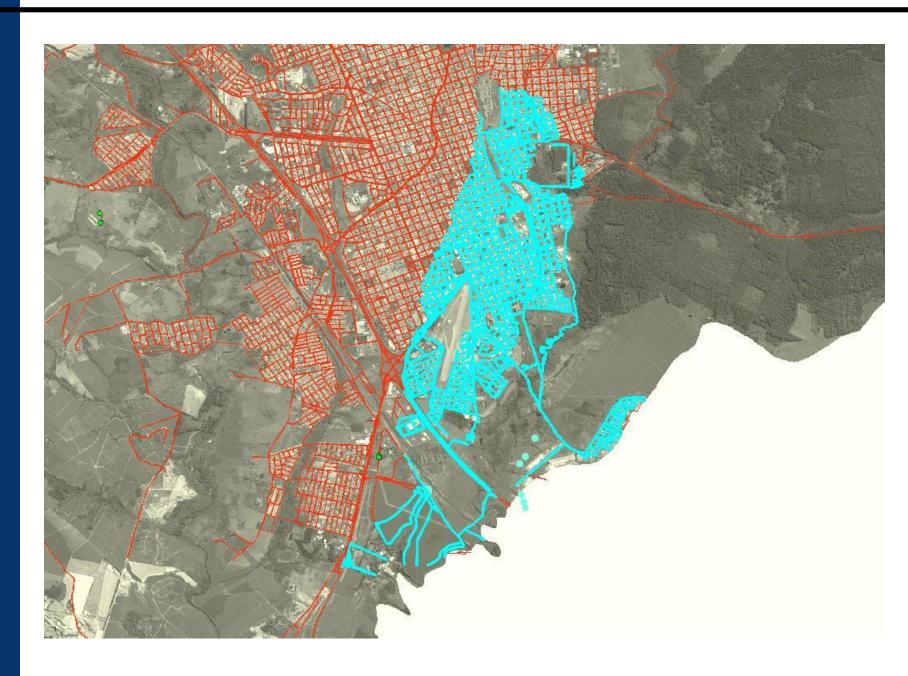


intersection result





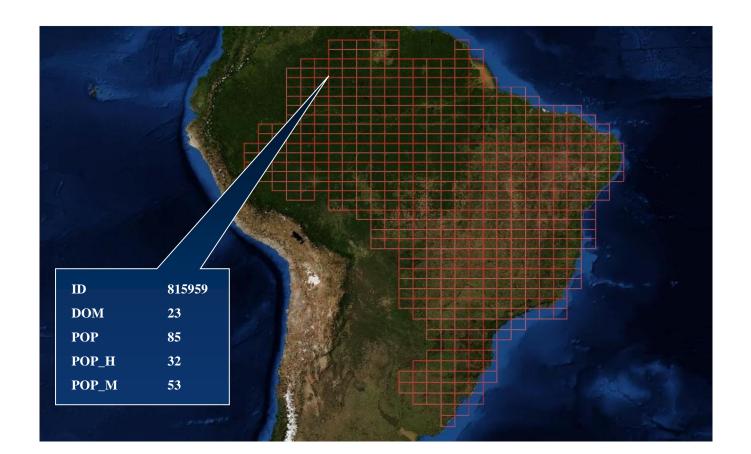






4. Statistical grids

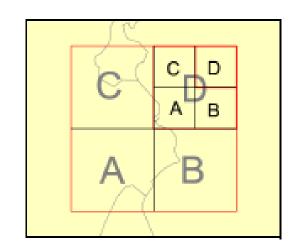
 hierarchical spatial structures formed by regular cells and used to make aggregate data available





4. Statistical grids

- independence from political-administrative boundaries
 - → direct comparability
- no change over time
 - → direct comparability
- hierarchical structure
 - → allows multi-scale analyses
- easily handled with GIS tools
- vector or raster data structure



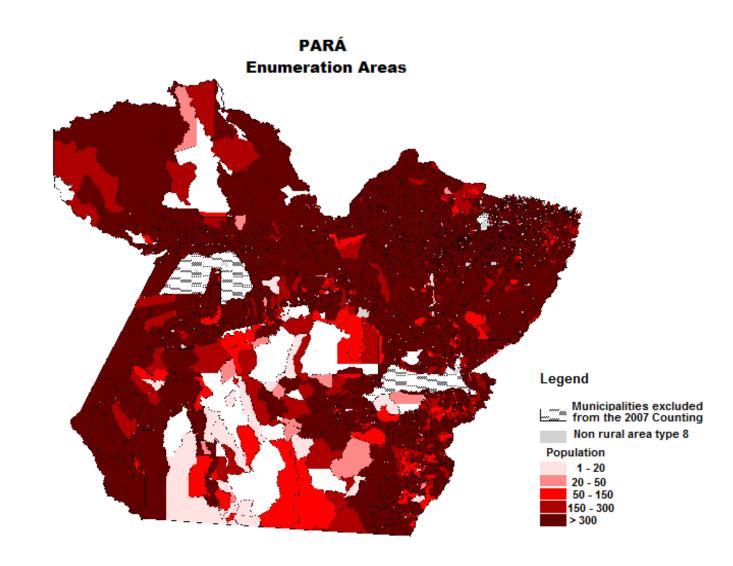


4. Statistical grids

Case study:

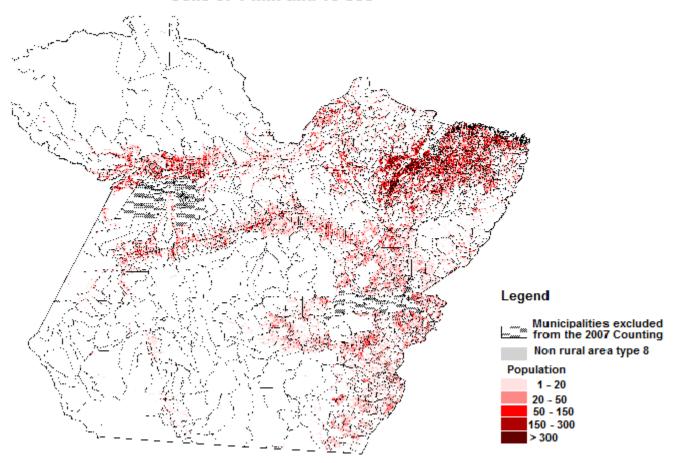
- publicly available data from the 2007 Counting
- permanent private housing units (occupied and closed) in areas classified as rural - type 8
- population density obtained from the average number of residents per housing unit in the enumeration area
- 1'15" x 1'15" \sim 2.3 Km \rightarrow 1:4,000 scale
- Case Para







PARÁ Cells of 1 min and 15 sec





A Proposal for a Digital Map Collection: Find, Visualize, Create and Share



Introduction

Current context:

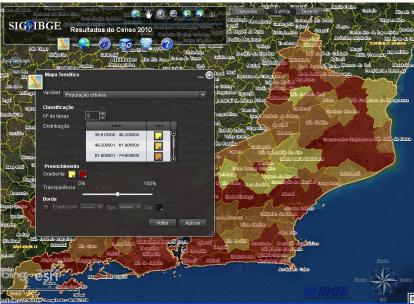
- Many entrances for maps through different channels
- Map channels aggregating maps in a number of formats (PDF, JPG, KML, WMS,...)
- Interactive map products



Interactive map products

The map server of IBGE: **SIG IBGE / SIG IBGE 2010 Census**







Interactive map products

SIG IBGE / SIG IBGE 2010 Census

- Developed in Flex technology
- Features:
 - To help reading data
 - To analyze and create maps
 - To export maps



Challenges

- 1. How can we improve access to map information?
- 2. How can we improve information visualization of IBGE interactive tools?
- 3. How can we motivate the production of information with IBGE maps?



Goal 1: To improve access to map information Proposals

- 1. Expanding hierarchical navigation through more data facets > Overview of the portal's content
 - Theme

Sub-theme

Sub-sub-theme

Publications

Chapters

Sections

Geographic area

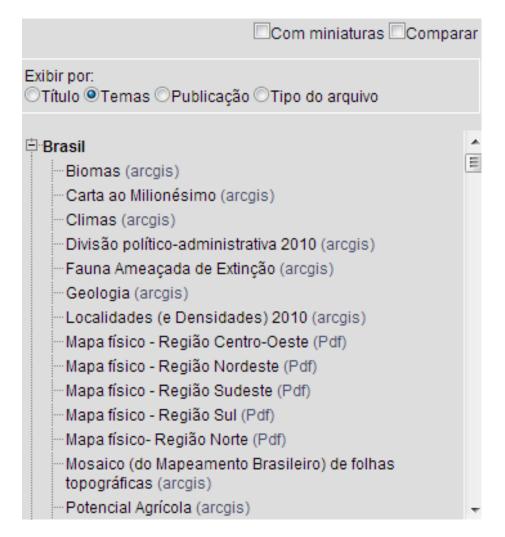
Sub-area

Sub-sub-area

- Title
- File Type



Example:



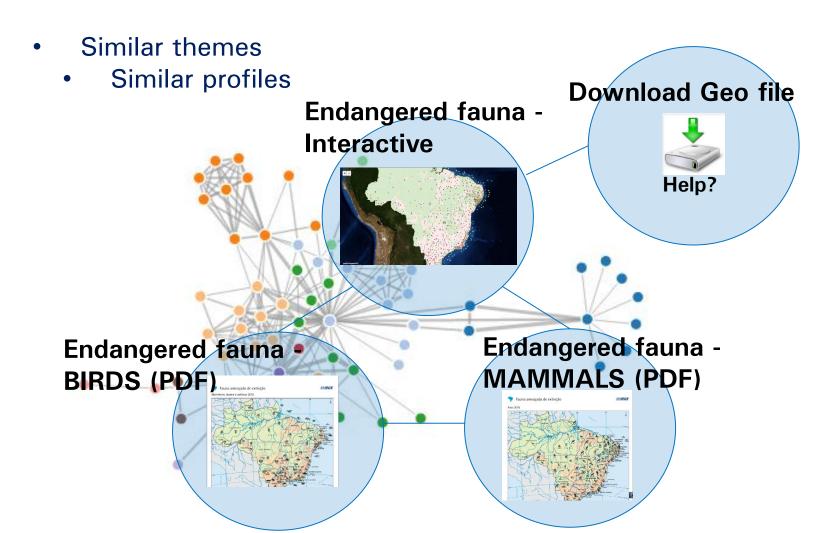




- 2. Search in the set of geospatial metadata (FGDC) through the inclusion of keyword search
 - Title
 - Subtitle
 - Summary
 - Tags

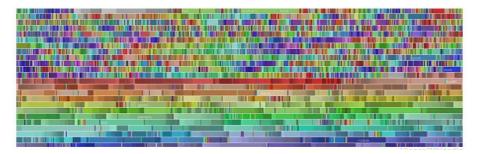


3. Through recommendations





- 4. To get to know our users
- Recording usage logs Big data



- Motivating users to create an account and personalize content
- Allowing information sharing in social networks





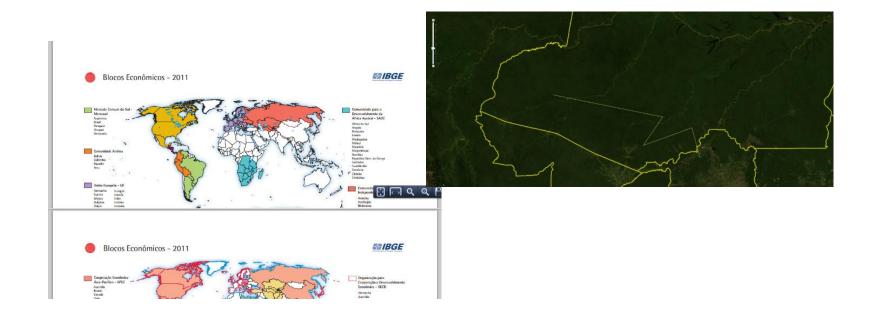






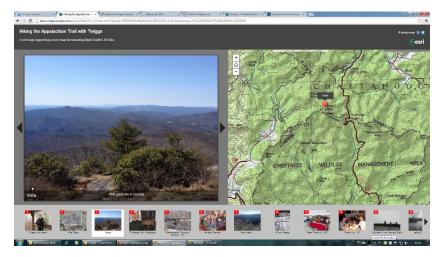
Goal 2: To improve information visualization Proposals

- 1. New features to facilitate map interpretation and analysis
 - Allowing side-by-side comparison
 - Allowing map overlay
 - Improving visual feedback to the user
 - Including task-based interactive features





- 2. Relevance feedback mechanism
- Explicit
 User classification
- Implicit
 Analysis of Big Data
- 3. Make it memorable through **storytelling** maps (future)







Goal 3 - To motivate the production of information Proposals

To expert users:

- Improving interoperability between visualization systems using OGC standard services
 - WMS
 - WFS
 - WTMS

To novice users:

2. Allowing the importation of common file formats









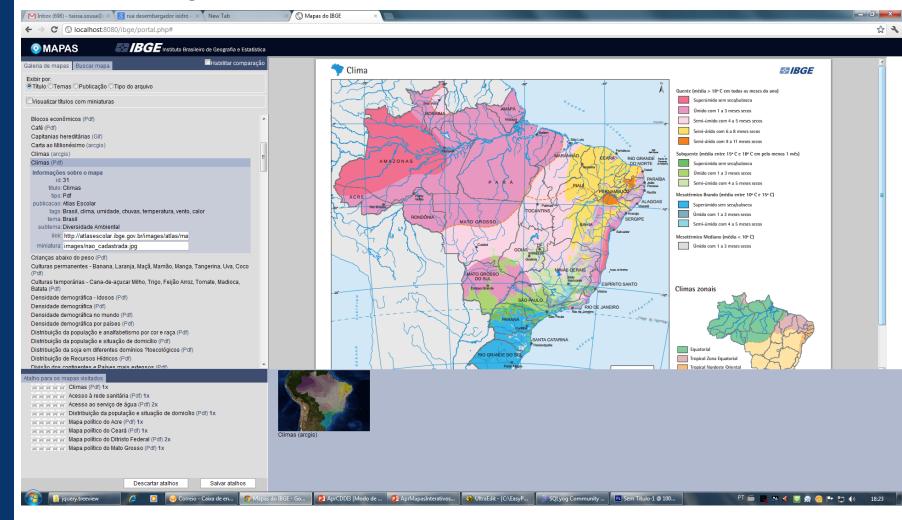
2. Allowing information sharing





Interface

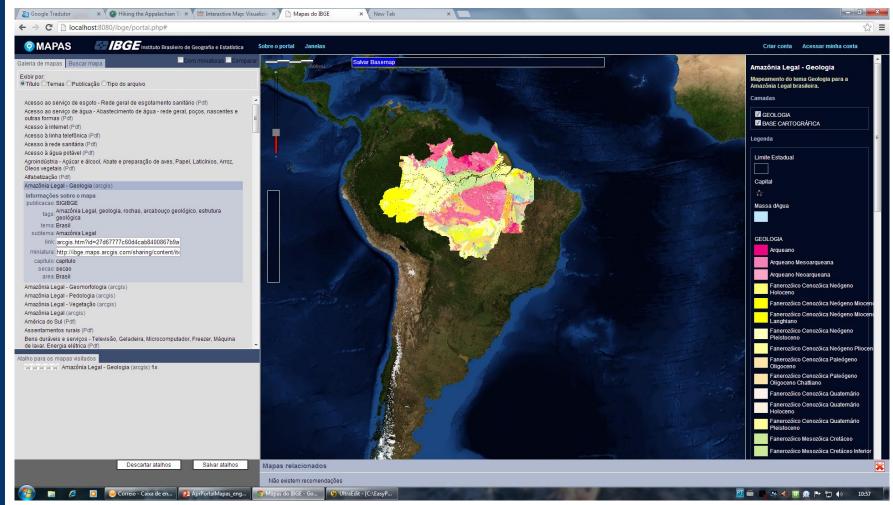
Visualizing PDF files





Interface

Visualizing interactive maps





Conclusions

The new proposal aims at covering characteristics from the following applications:

- Portal
- Social network
- Visualization tool



Thank you!

Taissa Abdalla Filgueiras de Sousa COPES/CDDI taissa.sousa@ibge.gov.br





www.ibge.gov.br