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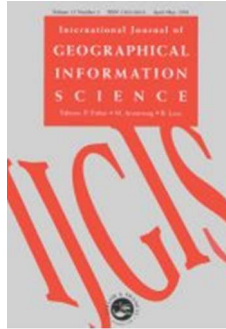
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Jade GEORIS CRESEVEAU, Françoise GOURMELON, Christophe CLARAMUNT - An integrated Methodology for the Study of Spatial Data Infrastructures Use: the Case of Coastal Stakeholders in France - International Journal of Geographical Information Science - Vol. 31, n°1, p.122-138 - 2018

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An Integrated Methodology for the Study of Spatial Data Infrastructures Use: the Case of Coastal Stakeholders in France

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Journal:	<i>International Journal of Geographical Information Science</i>
Manuscript ID:	Draft
Manuscript Type:	Research Article
Keywords:	Spatial Data Infrastructures (SDI) < Keywords Relating to Theory, Coastal applications < Keywords Relating to Application

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Manuscripts

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An integrated Methodology for the Study of Spatial Data Infrastructures Use: the Case of Coastal Stakeholders in France

Nowadays the continuous development of Spatial Data Infrastructures provides a favorable context for environmental management. But in fact, the real contribution of SDIs depends on the answers they provide to their users. To the best of our knowledge, few studies have addressed SDI uses at large. The research presented in this paper introduces a novel methodological approach for the study of SDI uses within the context of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) in France. We develop a two-tier approach that combines a structural and data flow modeling analysis based on Social Network Analysis (SNA) and Data Flow Diagrams (DFD) applied to an online questionnaire and semi-structured interviews. The results reveal a multi-SDIs and multi-levels use which is structured around several key SDIs whose role is particularly significant, but complemented by a series of 'minor' SDIs. This use is also based on information flows between SDIs and other entities (e.g. institutional partners, working group) involved in the sharing of the geographical information within the framework of French coastal management.

Keywords: Spatial Data Infrastructures (SDI), coastal stakeholders, use, Social Network Analysis (SNA), Data Flow Diagram (DFD)

1. Context

Since the mid-1990s, the development of Spatial Data Infrastructures (SDI) matches the urgent need expressed at the international level to facilitate access, exchange and sharing of geographical information held by different producers in order to maximize their use, management and production (Crompvoets et al., 2004). A SDI can be defined as a set of technological and non-technological components (Rajabifard et al., 2002) constituting an intra and inter-organizational network (Vandenbroucke et al., 2009) contributing to broader goals such as economic development, social stability, good governance and sustainable management of the environment (Williamson et al., 2003, Masser, 2010). The development and implementation of SDIs at multiple levels

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3 (Rajabifard et al., 2006) and the resulting geographical information flows should
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5 provide a favourable context for land management and planning. However, and as
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7 mentioned by many authors (Masser, 2005, Nedović-Budić et al., 2008, Hennig et al.,
8
9 2013) the technological advances and operational frameworks behind the
10
11 implementation of SDIs are not sufficient to ensure the achievement of this objective. In
12
13 fact, taking into account the users' needs is a key factor for successful SDIs'
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15 development. However, while substantial efforts have been devoted to the definition of
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17 standards and technology platforms, little attention is given to users' expectations
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19 (Vandenbroucke, 2011). This can be explained by the fact that SDIs are complex and
20
21 large information systems implemented on top of different data infrastructures from
22
23 conventional to web-based architectures, developed at different local, regional and
24
25 national levels. Therefore, the search for a comprehensive view of the information that
26
27 flows through these decentralized platforms, and identification of users' profiles,
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29 requests and expectations are far from being a straightforward task (Budhathoki et al.,
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31 2008, Nedović-Budić et al., 2008, Hennig et al., 2013).
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36 The research developed in this paper introduces a methodological approach for
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38 the study and analysis of SDIs' use. The objective is to study SDIs' use through users'
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40 appropriation in their professional environment, the information flows, and the
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42 relationships that emerge, with a focus on the relationships between the different users'
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44 levels and SDIs' levels (e.g., from local to regional, regional to national). Our approach
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46 combines a structural and data flow modelling analysis based on Social Network
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48 Analysis (SNA) (Wasserman and Faust, 1994) and Data Flow Diagrams (DFD)
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50 (Mylopoulos, 1998). The objective is the identification of the SDI structural
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52 characteristics on the one hand, and the information flows associated on the other hand.
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54 This should allow an exploration of SDIs uses and structural properties at the
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3 aggregated and local levels, as well as an exploration of users' patterns at the individual
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5 level. The SNA approach is based on a bipartite graph, a method relatively untapped in
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7 the field of SNA (Borgatti and Everett, 1997) and where users as well as SDIs are
8
9 modelled as nodes, and data flows between SDIs and users as arcs. We applied several
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11 graph-based operators that provide a series of structural analysis whose most significant
12
13 patterns are explored by a visual exploratory framework as suggested by Tukey (1977)
14
15 and Brandes et al. (2006). This SNA approach is complemented by a conceptual DFD
16
17 representation that characterises the information flows between the SDIs and their users.
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19 The objective is to reveal the main patterns that emerge from the local to the global
20
21 levels. Finally, a visual integration of the SNA and DFD approaches provide a global
22
23 structural and conceptual representation of the SDIs studied, thus highlighting the multi-
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25 level dimension of public policies related to land management and planning as well as
26
27 the multiple levels of SDIs implementations.
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32 The remainder of the paper is organised as follows. Section 2 develops the main
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34 modelling principles behind the SNA and DFD approaches. Section 3 briefly introduces
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36 the main properties of the case of French stakeholders while Section 4 presents the
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38 experimental study. Finally Section 5 discusses the main findings while Section 6 draws
39
40 the conclusions and outlines further work.
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44 **2. Modeling Background**

45 ***2.1. Social Network Analysis - Principles***

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48 Inspired by network theory, SNA approaches study humans' social networks to identify
49
50 the structural properties and trends that emerge (Wasserman and Faust, 1994, Scott,
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52 2000). The relations between the individuals of a given system, the local and global
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54 shapes are the focus of analysis (Hanneman and Riddle, 2005).
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3 The corpus is organized as a matrix that defines the relationships between the
4 different individuals of the network and the analysis is based on a series of
5 mathematical measures and graphical exploration. Several mathematical measures can
6 be derived to characterize a social network, the individuals and their relationships.
7 Among them, the notion of centrality can express the involvement of an individual in
8 the network (Borgatti, 2005) through various measures such as the local measure of
9 degree and the global measures of closeness centrality and betweenness centrality
10 (Freeman, 1978).
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20 The main advantage of an SNA analysis lies in its ability to not only provide a
21 series of mathematical values that outline some local and global structural properties,
22 but also to represent graphically and visually the relationships that emerge within the
23 network (Brandes et al., 2006) in a sort of visual exploratory framework (Card *et al.*,
24 1999). The SNA approach provides the structural component of our modelling
25 approach. It is particularly suited to the representation of the individuals involved in a
26 given network, and has the advantage of providing a series of mathematical measures to
27 evaluate local and global properties.
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40 **2.2. Data Flow Diagram Analysis- Principles**

41 While SNA provides a sort of static view of the interactions and individuals involved in
42 a given social network, a behavioural approach should support the representation of the
43 dynamics of a given system. The selected approach, Data Flow Diagrams (DFD), came
44 from the domain of information design, and while initially applied to software
45 engineering although its scope has been now largely extended to a wide range of data
46 and information modelling (Mylopoulos, 1998). Based on a graphic formalism, DFD
47 diagrams denote how data are used by a system on the one hand, and on the other hand,
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3 identify the external entities involved (i.e., people or systems). It allows primarily to
4
5 materialize the data flows between the involved entities (Li and Chen, 2009). Thanks to
6
7 a hierarchical decomposition of data processes, the DFD approach provides a series of
8
9 nested diagrams; from the most general diagram called context diagram (also known as
10
11 “level 0” diagram), to the increasingly more specific diagrams describing in greater
12
13 detail, processes and data flow (Whitten and Bentley, 2005, Li and Chen, 2009, Shelly
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15 and Rosenblatt, 2009).
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20 ***2.3. Integrated Modelling Approach***

21 So far SNA and DFD analysis have been often applied to model humans’ social
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23 network and the dynamics of some systems of interest, respectively. However, and to
24
25 the best of our knowledge, they are hardly applied together. The approach developed in
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27 this paper combines the two approaches in order not only to study the main patterns that
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29 emerge from several SDIs modelled as a social network where actors interact with the
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31 SDIs, but also as a set of SDIs and actors interacting according to some general use
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33 patterns.
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37 The SNA approach represents explicitly the relationships between a series of
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39 SDIs and users interacting with them as part of their professional practices. The network
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41 representation developed is based on a bipartite directed graph relating two types of
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43 nodes: users and SDIs. Links model uses, that is, relationships between users and SDIs,
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45 and are oriented from the users to the SDIs. The network that emerges not only provide
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47 an explicit representation of all uses of a large set of SDIs (macro view), but also a
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49 detailed representation of the uses of a given SDI (micro view). A series of graph-based
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51 measures are applied to reflect the local and global specific properties of the network,
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53 that is, the measures of degree, betweenness centrality and closeness centrality. The
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55 degree of a node is given by the number of nodes connected to that node, it is a local
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3 measure. Global measures of betweenness centrality and closeness centrality consider
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5 the network as a whole.
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7 The betweenness centrality evaluates the proportion of the shortest paths
8
9 between the nodes pairs which pass through a given node. The closeness centrality
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11 reveals whether a given node can reach other nodes with a path on the graph comprising
12
13 a fairly limited number of arcs. The betweenness centrality $C_b(n)$ (1) of a node n is
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15 given as follows (Newman, 2003):
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$$18 \quad C_b(n) = \sum_{s \neq n \neq t} (\sigma_{st}(n) / \sigma_{st}) \quad (1)$$

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20
21 where s and t are nodes in the network different from n , σ_{st} denotes the number
22
23 of shortest paths from s to t , and $\sigma_{st}(n)$ is the number of shortest paths from s to t that n
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25 lies on.
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29 The closeness centrality $C_c(n)$ (2) of a node n is defined as the reciprocal of the
30
31 average shortest path length and is computed as follows (Sabidussi, 1966):
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33

$$34 \quad C_c(n) = 1 / \text{avg}(L(n,m)) \quad (2)$$

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36
37 where $L(n,m)$ is the length of the shortest path between two nodes n and m . The
38
39 closeness centrality of each node is a number between 0 and 1.
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44 The figures that emerge from the application of these measures are often
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46 complemented by the visual analysis of the represented graphs for exploration purpose
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48 (Tukey, 1977). In particular, the graph-based and exploratory analyses are applied to the
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50 bipartite graph at two levels of abstraction: the institutional level upon which the user
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52 works, and the one that models the institutional level upon which the SDI is
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54 implemented. The application of these two criteria takes into account the multi-level
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56 dimension of public policies reflected by land management and planning activities, by
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3 the SDIs implementation, as well as the importance of reflecting the collaborative
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5 interactions between the different SDIs considered (Vandenbroucke and Biliouris,
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7 2011). The network and structural components of our modelling approach and the SNA
8
9 represented have been implemented on top of the SNA software UCINET and
10
11 NETDRAW (Borgatti *et al.*, 2002) that respectively provides several graph-based
12
13 measure analysis and visual functions (Knoke and Yang, 2008, Huisman and Van
14
15 Duijn, 2005).

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18 Based on a conceptual and graphical representation of the users' professional
19
20 practices, the DFD analysis represents and categorizes information flows between the
21
22 SDIs identified by the SNA approach, as well as the other institutional entities and
23
24 relationships to them.
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28 The DFD analysis is materialized by a context diagram. This allows a
29
30 generalization of the main functions of the networks of SDIs, as well as the external
31
32 entities interacting with them. The context diagram is developed according to several
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34 modelling abstractions (Yourdon and Constantine, 1979) that represent SDIs, users and
35
36 information flows. SDIs are represented by "system" symbols (i.e., circles) while users
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38 by the symbols "external entity" (i.e., rectangles) and information flows by the symbol
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40 "flow" (i.e., arrow). As for the SNA analysis, the DFD analysis is also based on a multi-
41
42 level structure in order to take into account both the territorial levels of public policies
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44 as well as the different levels of the SDIs implementation.
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49 **3. Experimental framework: The case of coastal stakeholders in France**

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51 The experimental framework has been applied to the coastal zone management context
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53 in France. Across the land-sea interface, coastal areas are complex territories (Sale *et*
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55 *al.*, 2008) whose management is supported by a wide range of actors and institutions
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57 involved at various scales and with differing objectives. Indeed, management and
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3 planning tasks require appropriate geographical information at the most relevant scales
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5 (Bartlett and Smith, 2004). In particular, the need for multiple informational resources
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7 (i.e., environmental, economic, social, cultural, etc.) on several coastal regions, and this
8
9 at complementary scales, implies collaboration and information between data producers
10
11 and users (Gillespie *et al.*, 2000, Sale *et al.*, 2008, Butler *et al.*, 2011).
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13
14 The continuous search for a better wealth, as well as the need for a better use of
15
16 the potential of French marine and coastal zones, has placed these territories at the heart
17
18 of the national policy. This has led to identify the collection and sharing of geographical
19
20 information *via* SDIs as a major component to favor the development of coastal and
21
22 marine public policies. Our study considers coastal stakeholders from the public sphere
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24 and involved at different institutional levels (i.e., local, regional, national) in the
25
26 implementation of management policies of French coastal areas. The data collection
27
28 strategy combines an online questionnaire with the participation of 196 coastal
29
30 stakeholders from all over the country and semi-structured interviews conducted with
31
32 30 key-informants (Tremblay, 1957), with varied profiles and chosen among all
33
34 respondents of the online questionnaire.
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38 The 196 responses to the online questionnaire were represented by the SNA
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40 approach, while the minutes of the 30 semi-structured interviews have been modelled
41
42 by the DFD approach (Table 1).
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45
46 Table 1. Main methods and data applied to the study
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<u>Research steps</u>	<u>Main analysis technique</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Number</u>
1. Online questionnaire	SNA	coastal stakeholders from the public sphere involved at different institutional levels (local, regional, national)	196
2. Semi-structured interviews	DFD	Key-informants chosen among all the respondents of step 1	30

4. Experimental Results

4.1. Spatial Data Infrastructures

The 196 coastal stakeholders who cooperated in the investigation and submitted replies to the questionnaire overall identified 80 SDIs used for coastal practices. More than half of the respondents (56.5%) reported using several SDIs (from 2 to 11).

Amongst several trends observed and measured, the SNA analysis outlines the multiplicity of the SDIs use reported by the coastal respondents. It also appears from this analysis, that the resulting graph of the nodes and links is highly polarized, this denoting a scale-free network (Barabási and Albert, 1999). This reflects the fact that a few SDIs are connected with a large number of users, while many SDIs are used by only one or a small number of coastal users.

The SNA analysis also characterizes the "multi-SDIs" use, and this both by the graph-based measures previously introduced and by a visual exploration of the graph produced. The degree reveals the most connected nodes (Table 2 and Figure 1).

Table 2. Degree values of the six most connected SDIs in the network

<u>SDIs</u>	<u>Degree</u>
SEXTANT ¹	13
PIGMA ²	19
GéoBretagne ³	24
GEOPAL ⁴	30
Géoportail ⁵	65
CRIGE PACA ⁶	82

¹ <http://sextant.ifremer.fr/>

² <http://www.pigma.org/>

³ <http://cms.geobretagne.fr/>

⁴ <http://www.geopal.org/accueil>

⁵ <http://www.geoportail.gouv.fr/accueil>

⁶ <http://www.crige-paca.org/>

The measure of degree identifies the most important SDIs having many coastal users, such as the Geoportail, French national SDI or the CRIGE-PACA, the oldest French regional SDI with a community of more than 1,200 partner organizations.

The measure of betweenness (Table 3 and Figure 2) continues the analysis by highlighting SDIs whose users are likely to interact with other SDIs.

Table 3. SDIs with the highest betweenness values

SDIs	Betweenness values
SEXTANT	2126.708
PIGMA	4154.343
GéoBretagne	4268.235
GEOPAL	5914.489
CRIGE PACA	17097.779
Géoportail	17251.654

Some complementarity trends can be observed, for instance between the SDIs Geoportail and CRIGE-PACA as several users are interacting between them. Other complementarity trends can be observed between these important SDIs and SDIs that play a minor role, located at the periphery of the network. Amongst a set of SDIs that play a minor role, let us mention the ones that provide some thematic geographical information (e.g., InfoTerre⁷, SIT PNR PACA⁸) or European data (e.g., INSPIRE⁹).

While the previous measures highlight the important SDIs in the network, the measure of closeness (Table 4 and Figure 3) reveals the SDIs at the periphery of the network, that is, the ones that play a secondary role in the network. In fact these SDIs are connected to a few users, those users being also not very active in the network.

⁷ <http://infoterre.brgm.fr/>

⁸ <http://www.pnrpaca.org/index.php?cont=login>

⁹ <http://inspire-geoportal.ec.europa.eu/>

Table 4. SDIs with the highest closeness values

SDIs	Closeness values
INSEE ¹⁰	7196.000
EuroGeographics ¹¹	7330.000
IGECOM 40 ¹²	7332.000
SOeS ¹³	7394.000
PRODIGE-Picardie ¹⁴	7512.000
PRODIGE 971	7576.000
SIG 972 ¹⁵	7582.000

For instance, on the periphery of the graph there is a SDI related to an overseas area (e.g. Martinique for SIG 972), or another one that provides access to information of lesser geographical relevance (e.g. statistical information for SOeS), or another one whose access is restricted to a certain category of users (e.g., public servants for Prodige-Picardie).

In order to further characterize the “multi-SDIs” use, the bipartite graph has been structured by levels (Figure 4). The interest of this multi-level representation is that the respective importance of each institutional level, as well as the SDI territorial levels, can be visually revealed. In particular the prominent role of regional SDIs in the circulation of coastal information can be clearly observed, with 51% of the total number of links. The national SDIs play also an important role with 29% of the total number of links. These links come from users working mainly at regional and national levels.

Last but not least the SNA analysis can also show the specific properties of a given SDI at the micro level as illustrated in Figure 5 for the SDI Geoportail and for the SDI CRIGE-PACA in Figure 6.

¹⁰ <http://www.insee.fr/fr/>

¹¹ <http://www.eurogeographics.org/>

¹² <https://www.igecom40.fr/>

¹³ <http://www.statistiques.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/>

¹⁴ <http://www.sigpicardie.fr/catalogue/>

¹⁵ <http://www.sig972.org/>

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3 This local analysis shows notably that the large majority of users (98 %) of the
4 national SDI Géoportail combine others SDIs while just over half of the users (53 %) of
5 the regional SDI CRIGE-PACA interact with other SDIs than CRIGE-PACA.
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9 10 11 **4.2. Geographical Information Flows**

12 The DFD approach is applied to the interview minutes that describe the professional
13 practices of 30 coastal key-informants interacting with the SDIs identified by the SNA
14 analysis according to the implementation level of the SDI and the professional level of
15 the key-informant. The diagram focuses on the Geoportail and CRIGE-PACA.
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20 The analysis reveals the main actions carried out by the coastal key informants
21 and the noticeable geographical information flows. These actions include (1) access to
22 geographical information ("search/find" flow) and (2) sharing geographical information
23 ("disseminate" flow) (Figure 7).
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30 The DFD approach also identifies a series of additional sources of geographical
31 resources that the coastal key-informants are searching for, while non-accessible *via* the
32 available SDIS, but necessary to carry out their tasks (Figure 8). These additional
33 sources of geographical informational are mainly obtained from the (1) generation of
34 new information through field observations ("gather" flow) and (2) solicitation of
35 institutional partners involved in the management of the coastal territory. The latter are
36 essentially provided by some informal exchanges ("request / receive" flow) but that
37 sometimes doesn't succeed ("request" flow).
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48 Finally, the DFD approach also stresses the importance for the key-informants to
49 be involved in working groups implemented by some SDIs ("contribute" and
50 "disseminate" flows) (Figure 9). These groups are dedicated to certain themes such as
51 "coastal and marines zones", their goals are to ease and enhance the access and the
52 sharing of geographical information at all levels.
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3 The groups identified are specific means that favour exchange and cooperation
4 between coastal stakeholders at different territorial levels. They act as communities of
5 practice (Wenger, 1999), and allow the actors to act together for management and
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10 planning purposes.

11 12 13 **4.3. Experimental Study Analysis**

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15 Overall the experimental study of coastal stakeholder practices has been developed
16 using a "user-centred" approach as suggested by a series of previous works (Masser,
17 2005, Nedović-Budić et al., 2008, Sadeghi-Niaraki *et al.*, 2010, Hennig et al., 2013).
18
19 The analysis and interpretation have been performed thanks to the combination of SNA
20 and DFD modelling methods applied to an online questionnaire and semi-structured
21 interviews. The results reveal a better understanding of the SDIs' use. The SNA
22 analyses have identified the main SDIs used by coastal stakeholders and the main
23 structural properties that emerge. For instance, the bipartite graph visually presented by
24 institutional levels, highlights the respective roles of the SDIs at each institutional level
25 in the exchange and sharing of geographical information. This multi-SDIs and multi-
26 levels use is structured around several key SDIs (e.g., Geoportail and CRIGE-PACA)
27 whose role is particularly significant, but complemented by a series of 'minor' SDIs.
28 This reveals the fact that most users interact with key SDIs while also interacting with
29 SDIs playing a minor role, this combination being necessary for coastal stakeholders
30 acting in specific territories.
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48 The DFD approach reveals the main information flows between the SDIs
49 identified by the SNA analysis and the role played by the other entities (e.g. institutional
50 partners, working group) involved in the sharing of the geographical information within
51 the framework of French coastal management. The combination of SDIs, information
52 flows and informational resources provide a global view of a given coastal zone, not
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3 limited to a straight availability of geographical information. Such information
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5 frameworks can be used as public policy instruments to understand, act, communicate
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7 and cooperate; the objective being to provide a better support for coastal zones
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9 management.
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12 However, the results also emphasize the fact that geographical information
13
14 provided by the coastal community is still scarce. The main reasons given by the coastal
15
16 actors to explain these difficulties to access and share geographical information are not
17
18 technological, but social and institutional as emphasized by many authors (Canessa *et*
19
20 *al.*, 2007, Wright, 2009, Gourmelon *et al.*, 2010). Whith this in mind, the DFD approach
21
22 highlights the key role of the working groups implemented by the SDIs by encouraging
23
24 information flows between the partners. Therefore, members gradually become
25
26 "producers" (Budhathoki *et al.*, 2008) that use, provide and disseminate geographical
27
28 information *via* the SDIs. These working groups act as strong catalysts for geographical
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30 information flows in the coastal community.
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36 **5. Discussion**

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38 The objective of the research presented in this paper is to provide an integrated
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40 approach for the study of SDIs uses. Amongst the many actors involved in the
41
42 implementation of the SDIs, users have a special and key position (Omran and van
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44 Etten, 2007, Grus *et al.*, 2010, Nedović-Budić *et al.*, 2008, Mäkelä *et al.*, 2010, van
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46 Loenen *et al.*, 2010). The in-depth analysis of 28 definitions of SDIs conducted by
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48 Hendriks *et al.* (2012), highlights the significant role played by these users. It clearly
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50 appears that a better knowledge of the users' practices and feedbacks are surely
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52 important factors within the context of the democratization of geographical information
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54 (McDougall, 2010), and the emergence of Volunteered Geographic Information
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56 (Goodchild, 2007).
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3 Based on the combination of graph-based measures and visual exploration of the
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5 SNA approach, different SDI behaviors and complementarities can be observed. In
6
7 particular, this study shows the multi-SDIs use reported by the respondents. The DFD
8
9 analysis allows us to analyze the existence (and non-existence) of geographical
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11 information flows between the SDIs and additional geographical resources. Thanks to
12
13 an integration of the multiple territorial levels of both the SDIs implementation and
14
15 coastal manager interactions, the multi-level framework of the SNA and DFD analysis
16
17 adds an extra dimension to the study. This favors an analysis of the respective roles
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19 played by each institutional level, as well as the information flows between them.
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23 The experimentation also provides some insights for further developments. For
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25 instance, the SNA approach can be extended to the temporal domain in order to analyze
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27 the evolution of the SDIs uses over time. Indeed, the objective is to repeat the on line
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29 survey in 2017, this allowing a comparison of practices and SDIs' structural properties
30
31 over time (Knoke and Yang, 2008).
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35 Several mathematical measures have been applied in this paper to reveal some
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37 structural network properties. We plan in future work to explore the interest of several
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39 additional measures (e.g., information centrality (Stephenson and Zelen, 1989)) as well
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41 as additional visual variables for the study of SDIs' uses. We would like to also explore
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43 the way DFD representations can outline the respective roles of the different working
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45 groups within a particular coastal community. Amongst several avenues still opened,
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47 geographical information flows between SDIs and stakeholders are still to be
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49 categorized and studied. Such flows might be evaluated according to several parameters
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51 such frequency of use, level of satisfaction, etc. Finally, the method and formalisms
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53 developed should be transferred to other methodological approaches in different
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55 contexts at the international level as well as to the terrestrial and marine domains.
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6. Conclusion

This paper introduces an integrated SNA and DFD approaches for the study of SDI uses within a coastal community. By applying the method and models developed to a wide range of use contexts and various territorial levels (from the local level to the national level), the study reveals the complexity of SDIs uses. In particular, the combination of the SNA and DFD approaches favours a global interpretation of the graphs and diagrams generated, as well as some “micro” analysis.

While the SNA analysis focuses on the characterization of a large set of SDIs used by a broad coastal community, the DFD approach analyses more finely how these SDIs fit into the daily life of coastal managers and how they contribute to coastal zones management. The analytical methods are based on a series of graph-based and graphical analyses, visually enhanced by a multi-level representation that favours an identification of the respective roles played by the different institutional levels and SDI implementation levels. This integrated strategy and combination of analytical and modelling analyses constitute the fundamentals of a replicable approach that links the macro and micro visions of SDIs’ uses. This in fact generates a sort of global view of a SDI system and also favours a better understanding of the SDIs appropriation in the context of complex multi-actor and multi-level territorial governance.

The proposed methodology can be applied to the study of the roles played by the users involved in third generation SDIs implementations (McDougall, 2010, Hennig et al., 2013) and should contribute to the Multi-View Framework to assess SDI (Crompvoets *et al.*, 2008). Topic-wise, the methodology allow to assess how the flow of geographic information affects environmental management practices and environmental governance (Mol, 2008).

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3 **Figure captions**
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6 Figure 1. Degree graph (Nuser=196, NSDI = 80, Narc =403
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8 Figure 2. Betweenness graph (Nuser=196, NSDI = 80, Narc =403)
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10 Figure 3. Closeness graph (Nuser=196, NSDI = 80, Narc =403
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12 Figure 4. Original bipartite graph structured by levels (Nuser=196, NSDI = 80, Narc
13 =403)
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16 Figure 5. Graph of the Geoportail users (Nuser=65, NSDI = 58, Narc =208)
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19 Figure 6. Graph of the CRIGE-PACA users (Nuser=82, NSDI = 50, Narc =186)
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22 Figure 7. DFD Diagram: actions-based information flows
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25 Figure 8. DFD Diagram: additional sources information flows
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28 Figure 9. DFD Diagram: working groups information flows
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Figure 1. Degree graph (Nuser=196, NSDI = 80, Narc =403
254x141mm (96 x 96 DPI)

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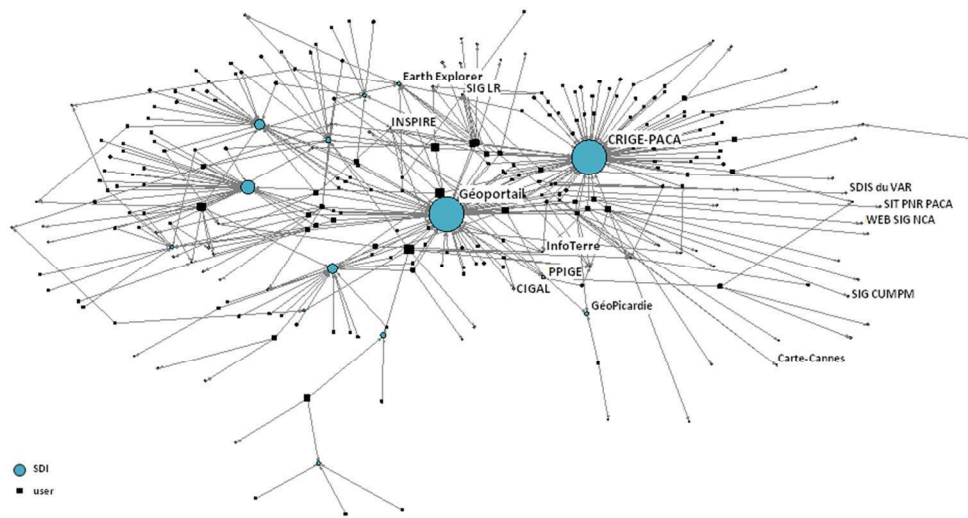


Figure 2. Betweenness graph (Nuser=196, NSDI = 80, Narc =403)
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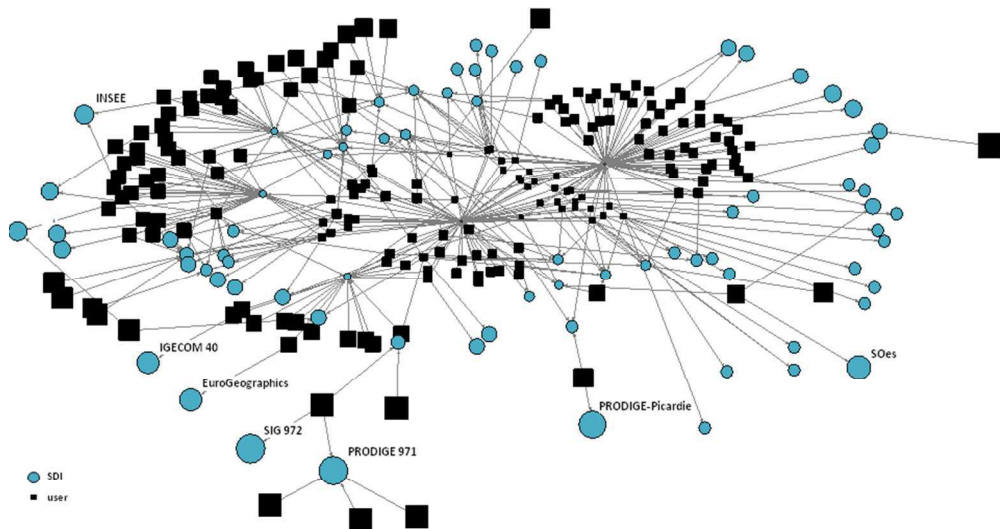


Figure 3. Closeness graph (Nuser=196, NSDI = 80, Narc =403
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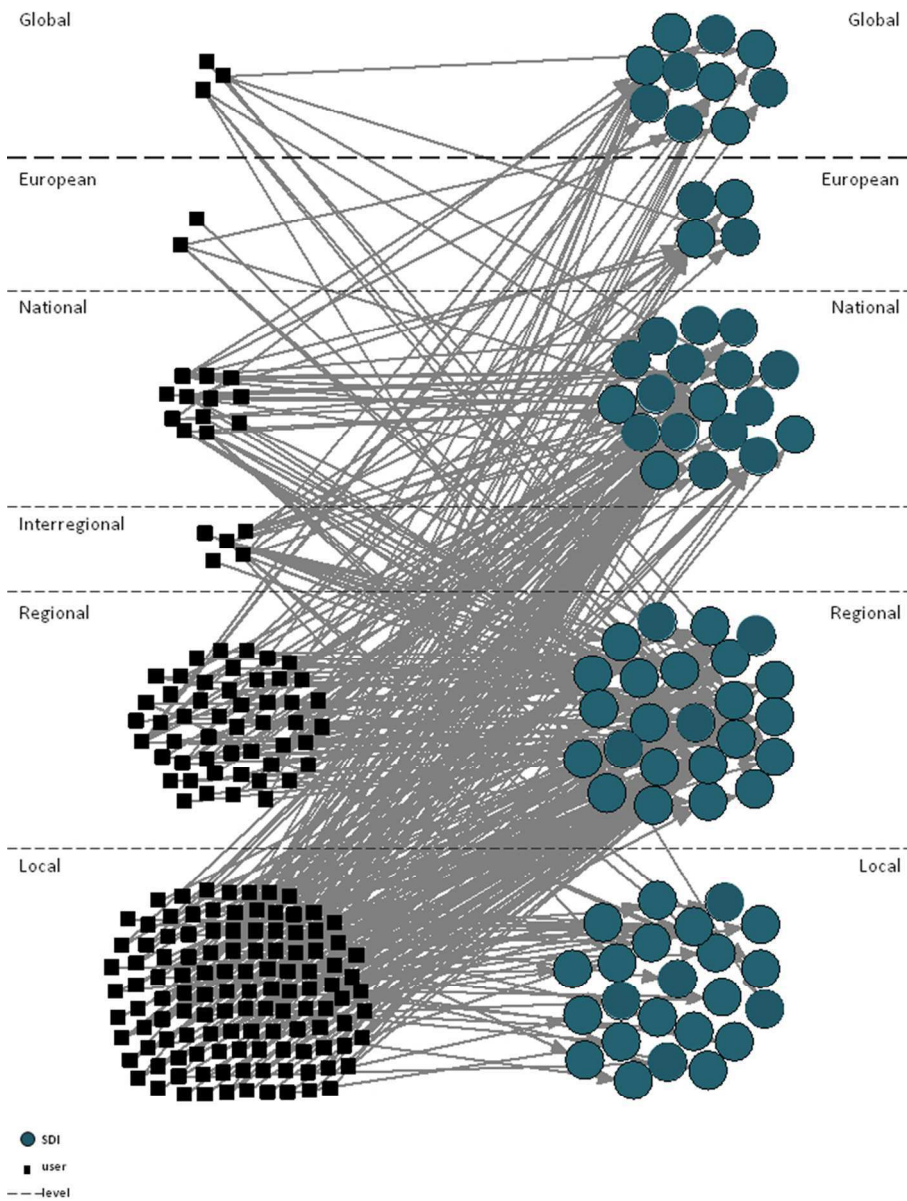


Figure 4. Original bipartite graph structured by levels (Nuser=196, NSDI = 80, Narc =403)
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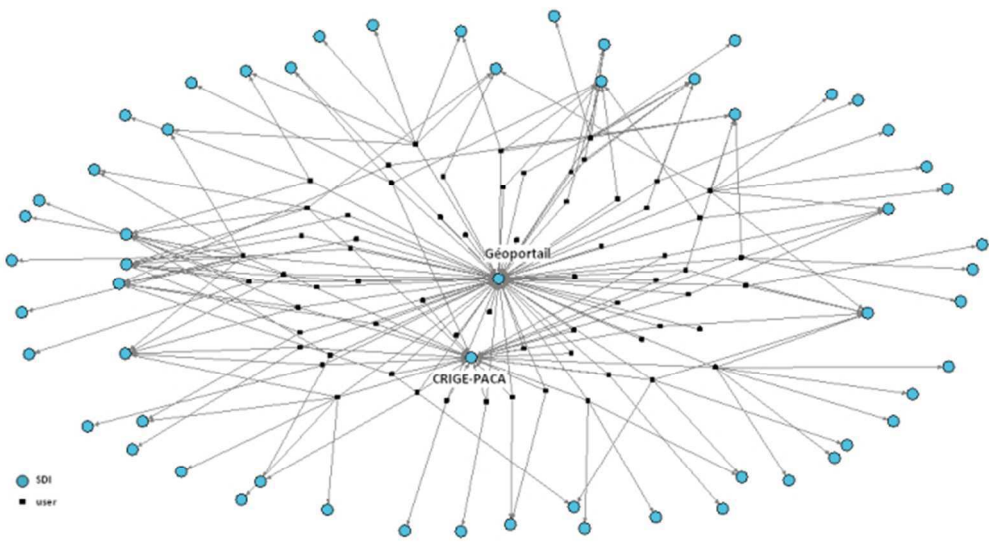


Figure 5. Graph of the Geoportail users (Nuser=65, NSDI = 58, Narc =208)
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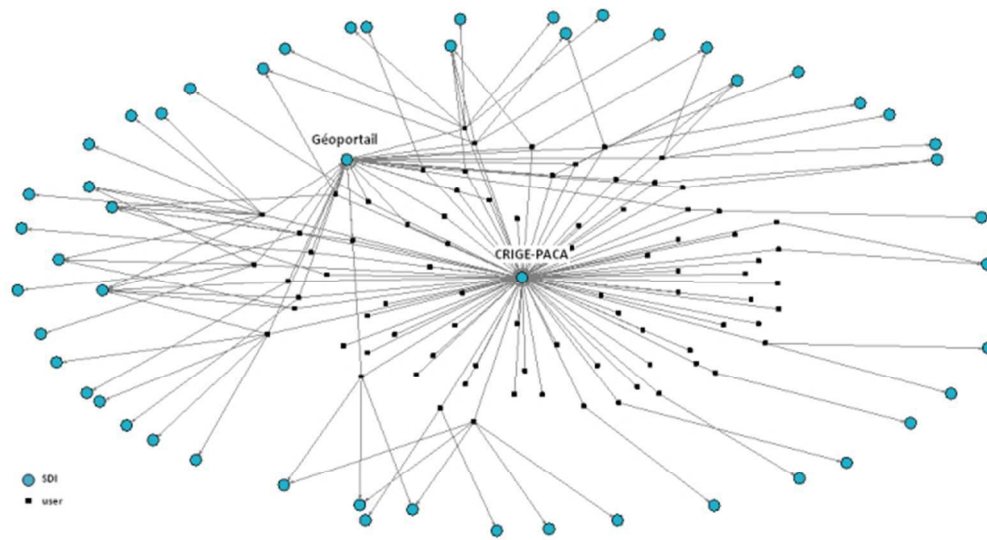


Figure 6. Graph of the CRIGE-PACA users (Nuser=82, NSDI = 50, Narc =186)
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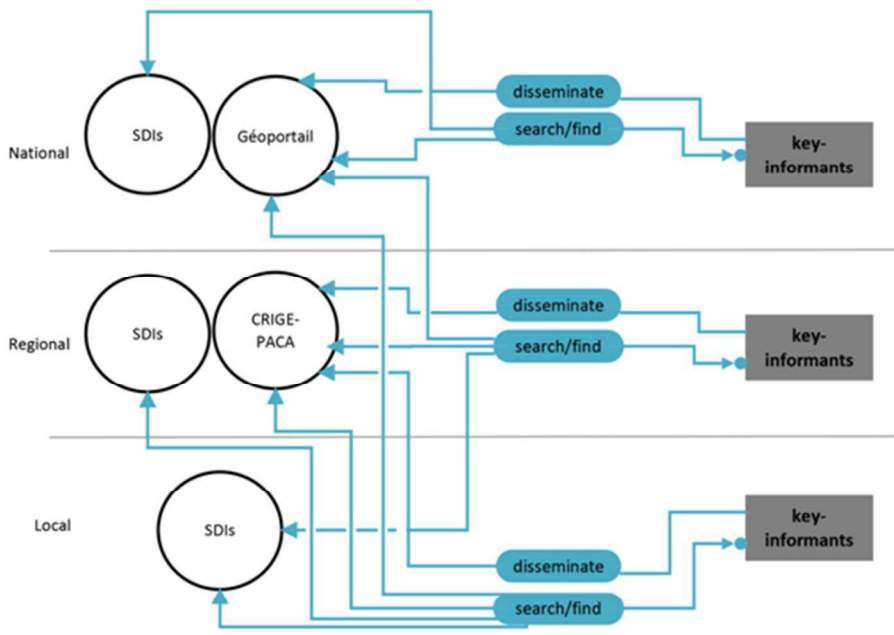


Figure 7. DFD Diagram: actions-based information flows
53x40mm (300 x 300 DPI)

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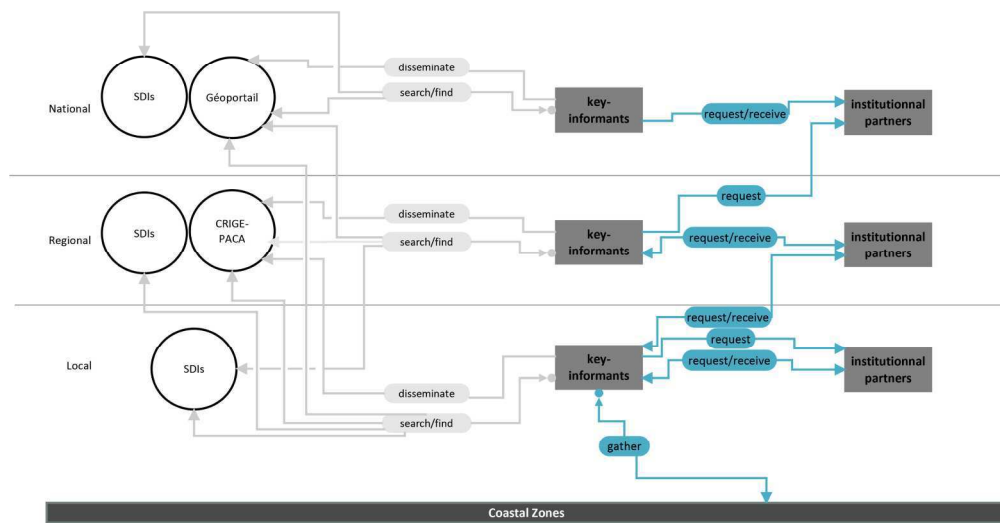


Figure 8. DFD Diagram: additional sources information flows
 237x134mm (300 x 300 DPI)

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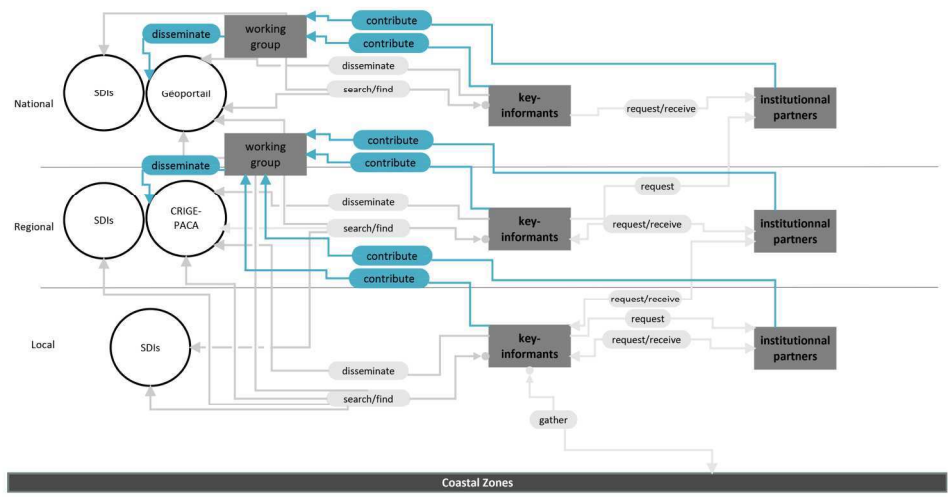


Figure 9. DFD Diagram: working groups information flows
215x112mm (300 x 300 DPI)

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