

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

User Friendly Presentation of Statistics*

** The views expressed in this presentation are those of the author and does not necessarily reflect the policy of TurkStat*

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Statistics is:

- to compare numbers (and to make the numbers comparable)

User-friendliness is:

- to present the numbers in a way that encourages and enables the users to make comparisons

20. 10. 2010:

World Statistics Day



But 20. 10. 2010 was also:

Information Overload Awareness Day

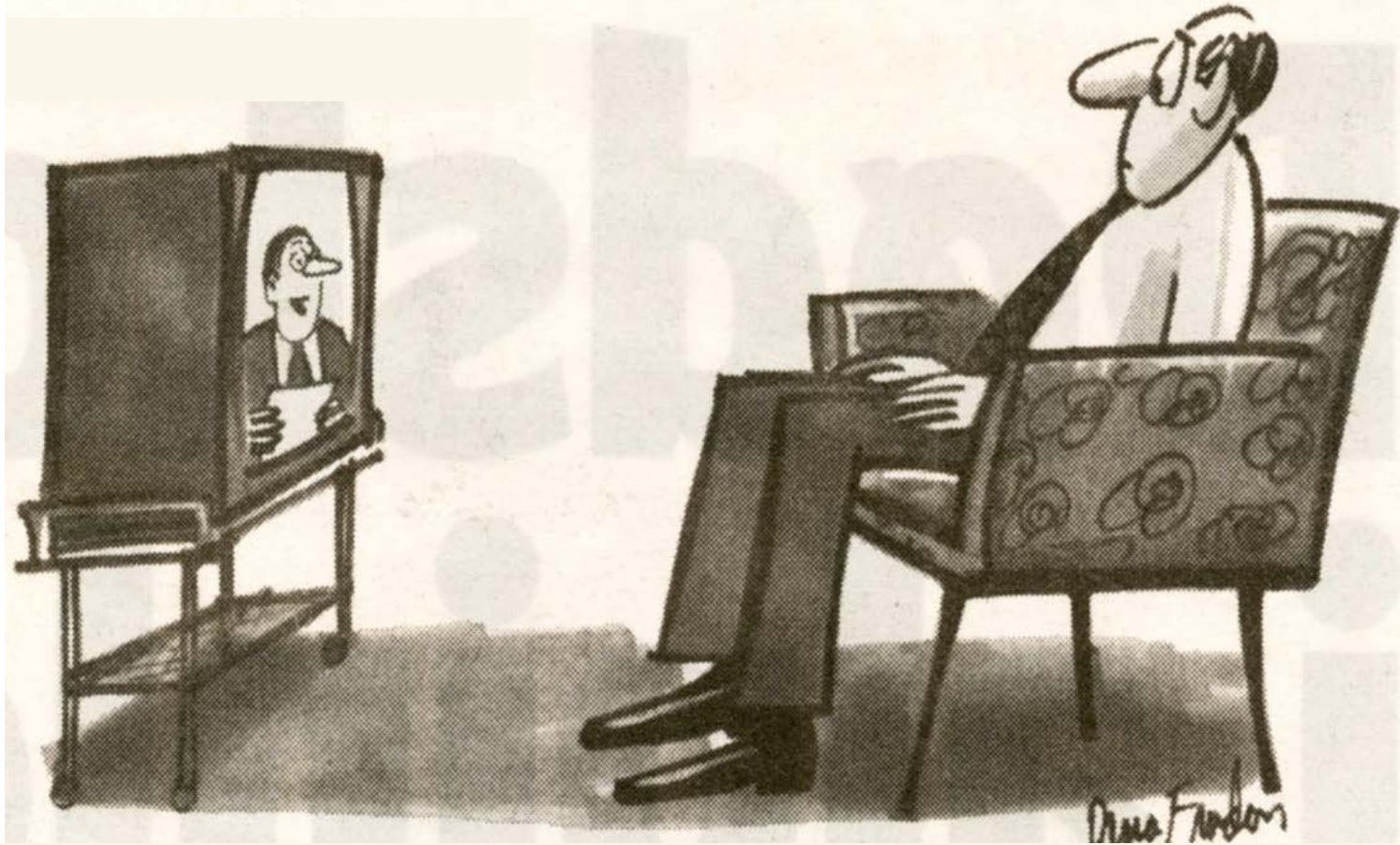
(<http://www.informationoverloadday.com/>)

NSOs = Numerical volcanos?



Information overload?





Meaningless statistics increased by 3 percentage points compared to last month

Dana Fradon/The New Yorker ©

Quality of statistics = **correct, timely & relevant figures**

Quality of dissemination = **User-friendliness**

But what is user-friendliness?



« **Pentax IQZoom 200 QD 35mm Film Camera**

An uncompromising yet **user-friendly camera**, the IQZoom 200 expands the realms of photographic possibility... »

- Findable/easy to find
- Understandable/informative
- Figures should be comparable and easy to compare

General motto: KISS!

- **K e e s s!**
- This applies to:
 - Tables
 - Graphs
 - Titles
 - Text

Tables and graphs;

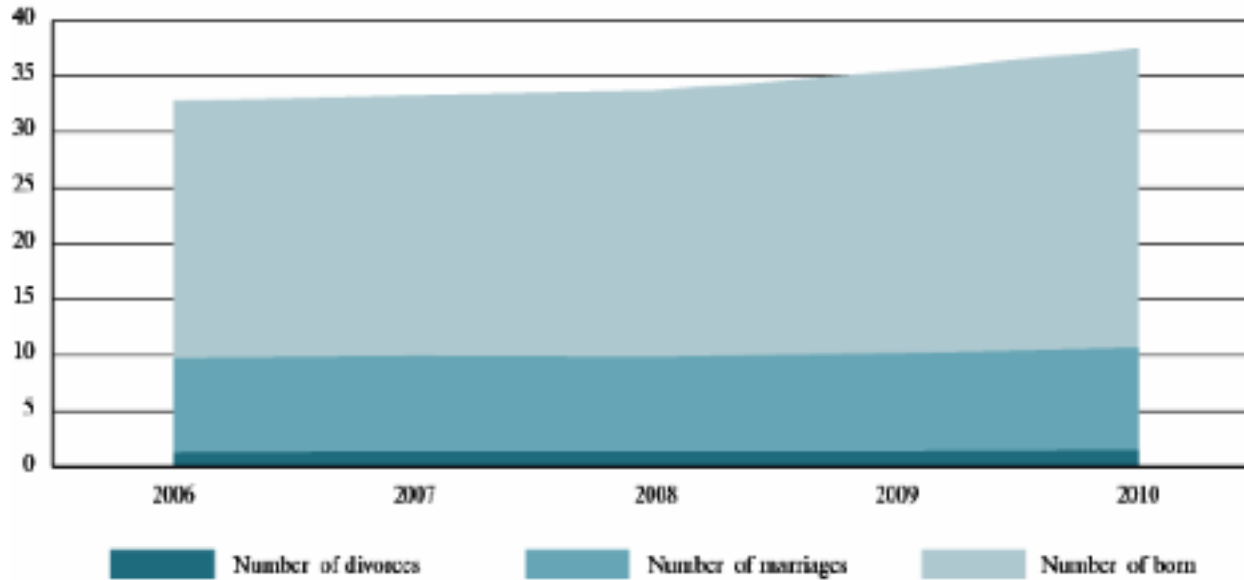
- Should be meaningful/understandable
- Easy to compare the relevant numbers

Tables and graphs:

- Should be meaningful/understandable
- Easy to compare the relevant numbers

Meaningful/understandable?:

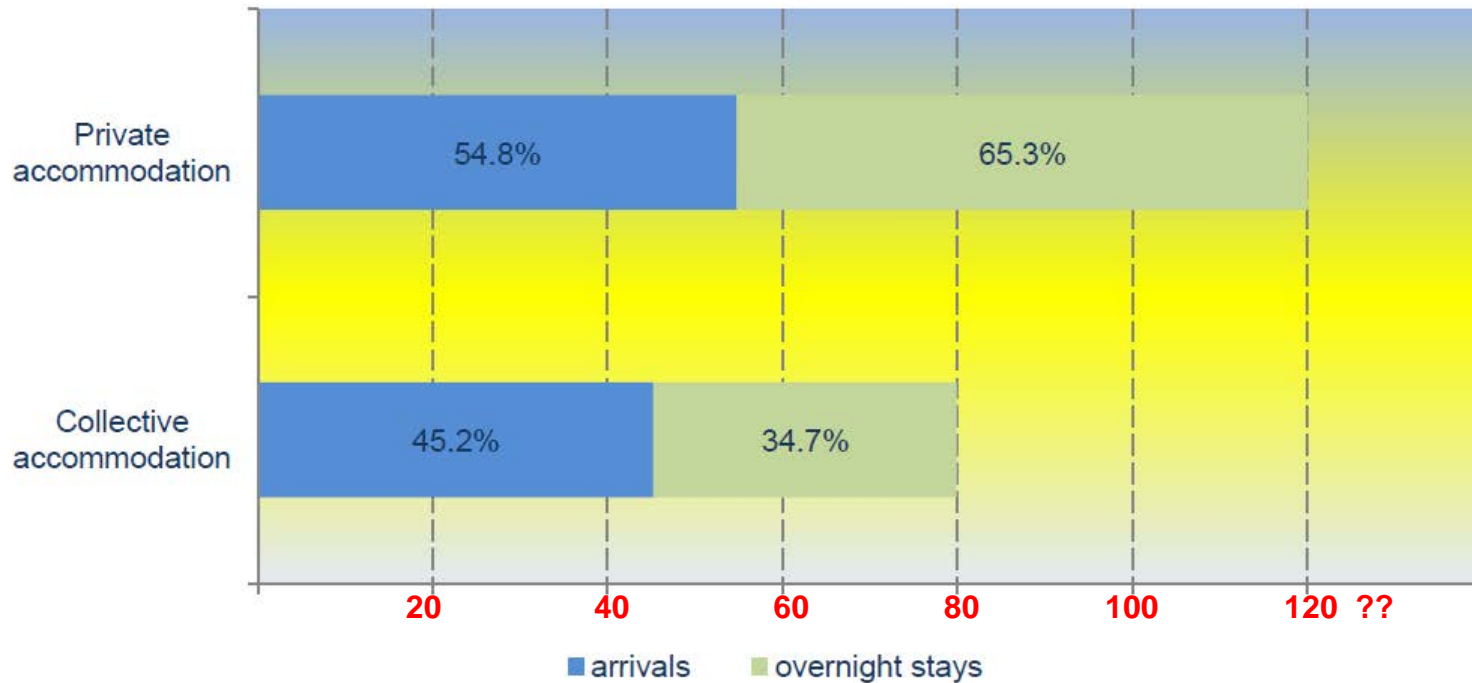
Figure 2.5: Number of marriages, divorces and born = ?
(per 1000 population)



Women and Men in Kyrgyzstan

Meaningful/understandable?:

Graph 2. Structure of tourist arrivals and overnight stays, 2012



Tourist arrivals and overnight stays 2012, Statistical Office of Montenegro

“User-friendly” tables?

1.2. Working-age population, by age, sex, region, type of settlement and activity, 2011

15-64	Republic of Serbia													
	Total	Sex		Serbia – north		Serbia – south			Type of settlement		Active population			Inactive population
		Males	Females	Region of Belgrade	Region of Vojvodina	Region of Šumadija and West Serbia	Region of South and East Serbia	Region of Kosovo and Metohija	Urban	Rural	All	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
Total	4775996	2393101	2382895	1047347	1305135	1334805	1088708	...	2766239	2009757	2836624	2166656	669968	1939372
Aged 15-19	403881	207112	196770	80629	111239	114540	97473	...	217121	186760	36201	13690	22511	367680
20-24	438441	236952	201489	94394	120083	130464	93499	...	263711	174731	203337	104027	99310	235104
25-29	393668	217068	176600	90475	109938	107342	85913	...	241403	152265	294406	189469	104937	99262
30-34	378903	199541	179362	86043	101365	101264	90232	...	229843	149060	318482	232344	86138	60421
35-39	425678	206249	219429	99804	112981	112341	100551	...	247727	177951	363091	292111	70979	62587
40-44	434300	214884	219416	91891	116573	120768	105068	...	234138	200162	371459	302467	68992	62841
45-49	488825	235823	253001	97158	141156	140227	110283	...	273387	215438	395330	322175	73155	93495
50-54	555495	271870	283624	122110	158527	158435	116422	...	324392	231102	391145	316077	75068	164350
55-59	684633	326594	358039	155195	178060	198734	152645	...	399729	284904	334058	278171	55887	350576
60-64	572172	277008	295164	129648	155212	150690	136622	...	334786	237386	129116	116126	12990	443056

LF Survey 2011, Serbia

15-64	Sex		Serbia North		Serbia South			Type of settlement		Active population			Inactive population	
	Total	Males	Females	Region of Belgrade	Region of Vojvodina	Region of Šumadija and West Serbia	Region of South and East Serbia	Region of Kosovo and Metohija	Urban	Rural	All	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
Total	4 775 996	2 393 101	2 382 895	1 047 347	1 305 135	1 334 805	1 088 708	...	2 766 239	2 009 757	2 836 624	2 166 656	669 968	1 939 372
Aged 15-19	403 881	207 112	196 770	80 629	111 239	114 540	97 473	...	217 121	186 760	36 201	13 690	22 511	367 680
20-24	438 441	236 952	201 489	94 394	120 083	130 464	93 499	...	263 711	174 731	203 337	104 027	99 310	235 104
25-29	393 668	217 068	176 600	90 475	109 938	107 342	85 913	...	241 403	152 265	294 406	189 469	104 937	99 262
30-34	378 903	199 541	179 362	86 043	101 365	101 264	90 232	...	229 843	149 060	318 482	232 344	86 138	60 421
35-39	425 678	206 249	219 429	99 804	112 981	112 341	100 551	...	247 727	177 951	363 091	292 111	70 979	62 587
40-44	434 300	214 884	219 416	91 891	116 573	120 768	105 068	...	234 138	200 162	371 459	302 467	68 992	62 841
45-49	488 825	235 823	253 001	97 158	141 156	140 227	110 283	...	273 387	215 438	395 330	322 175	73 155	93 495
50-54	555 495	271 870	283 624	122 110	158 527	158 435	116 422	...	324 392	231 102	391 145	316 077	75 068	164 350
55-59	684 633	326 594	358 039	155 195	178 060	198 734	152 645	...	399 729	284 904	334 058	278 171	55 887	350 576
60-64	572 172	277 008	295 164	129 648	155 212	150 690	136 622	...	334 786	237 386	129 116	116 126	12 990	443 056

Easy to compare?

4.19 Cinsiyete göre serbest zaman kullanım aktiviteleri, 2006

Time spent on "free time" activities by sex, 2006

Cinsiyet - Sex	Saat (Hours)
Toplam - Total	
Toplam aktivite - Total activities	5.23
TV ve video - TV and video	2.05
Sosyalleşme - Socializing	1.22
Okuma - Reading	0.18
Spor - Sports	0.12
Hobiler ve oyunlar - Hobbies and games	0.23
Gönüllü yardım işleri - Volunteer work and help	0.00
Diğer aktiviteler - Other activities	0.70
Erkek - Male	
Toplam aktivite - Total activities	5.38
TV ve video - TV and video	2.13
Sosyalleşme - Socializing	1.12
Okuma - Reading	0.20
Spor - Sports	0.17
Hobiler ve oyunlar - Hobbies and games	0.40
Gönüllü yardım işleri - Volunteer work and help	0.00
Diğer aktiviteler - Other activities	0.73
Kadın - Female	
Toplam aktivite - Total activities	5.10
TV ve video - TV and video	1.97
Sosyalleşme - Socializing	1.30
Okuma - Reading	0.15
Spor - Sports	0.07
Hobiler ve oyunlar - Hobbies and games	0.08
Gönüllü yardım işleri - Volunteer work and help	0.00
Diğer aktiviteler - Other activities	0.67

	Total	Male	Female
Toplam aktivite - Total activities	5.23	5.38	5.10
TV ve video - TV and video	2.05	2.13	1.97
Sosyalleşme - Socializing	1.22	1.12	1.30
Okuma - Reading	0.18	0.20	0.15
Spor - Sports	0.12	0.17	0.07
Hobiler ve oyunlar - Hobbies and games	0.23	0.40	0.08
Gönüllü yardım işleri - Volunteer work and help	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diğer aktiviteler - Other activities	0.70	0.73	0.67

Kaynak: Zaman Kullanımı Anketi

Source : Time Use Survey

Time series

Absence of monthly data means, that the indicator is summarized on the quarterly, half-annual and annual basis.

Indicator

Number of students in higher educational institutions, total, male

Number of students in higher educational institutions, total, male / 2013

period	absolute value	in comparison with same period of last year (%)	in comparison with previous period (%)
March	-	-	-
June	-	-	-
September	-	-	-

Time series

year	absolute value	in comparison with same period of last year (%)
2012	43158.0	96.3
2011	44809.0	85.6
2010	52344.0	98.1
2009	53356.0	100.4
2008	53152.0	105
2007	50605.0	106.2
2006	47663.0	107.8
2005	44202.0	117.6
2004	37599.0	109.2
2003	34430.0	103.7
2002	33188.0	112.6
2001	29472.0	107.6
2000	27401.0	96.6

its in higher educational institutions, total, female / 2013

absolute value	in comparison with same period of last year (%)	in comparison with previous period (%)
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

absolute value	in comparison with same period of last year (%)
46987.0	93
50499.0	86.1
58659.0	95.7
61273.0	100
61247.0	99.4
61639.0	106
58167.0	108.6
53563.0	112.7
47510.0	109.2
43514.0	111.3
39095.0	108.4
36078.0	108.3
33325.0	99.8

More informative:

year	Males	Females	% Females
2012	43 158	46 987	52,1
2011	44 809	50 499	53,0
2010	52 344	58 659	52,8
2009	53 356	61 273	53,5
2008	53 152	61 247	53,5
2007	50 605	61 639	54,9
2006	47 663	58 167	55,0
2005	44 202	53 563	54,8
2004	37 599	47 510	55,8
2003	34 430	43 514	55,8
2002	33 188	39 095	54,1
2001	29 472	36 078	55,0
2000	27 401	33 325	54,9

User-friendly?

3.1.2. REPARTIZAREA POPULAȚIEI DUPĂ PARTICIPAREA LA ACTIVITATEA ECONOMICĂ, PE SEXE ȘI MEDII¹ РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ ПО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ, ПО ПОЛУ И ТИПУ МЕСТНОСТИ¹ DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY THE PARTICIPATION IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, BY SEX AND AREA¹

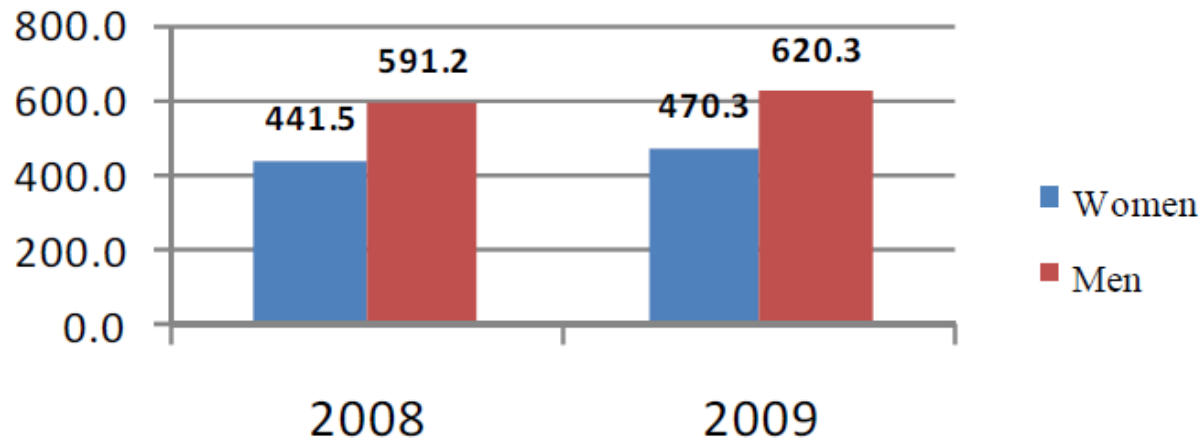
	procente / проценты / percentage							
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Rata de activitate / Уровень экономической активности / Activity rate								
Total / Всего / Total	57,9	57,2	51,6	49,7	49,0	46,3	44,8	44,3
Masculin / Мужчины / Males	61,6	60,0	54,5	51,7	50,4	50,0	47,8	47,3
Feminin / Женщины / Females	54,6	54,7	49,1	47,9	47,7	43,0	42,2	41,5
Mediul urban / Городская местность / Urban area	55,9	56,2	54,8	52,9	52,5	49,7	47,1	47,1
Mediul rural / Сельская местность / Rural area	59,3	57,9	49,3	47,4	46,4	43,7	43,1	42,2
Rata de ocupare / Уровень занятости / Employment rate								
Total / Всего / Total	53,7	53,3	47,5	45,7	45,4	42,9	42,5	42,5
Masculin / Мужчины / Males	56,2	55,1	49,3	46,6	46,0	45,5	44,8	45,2
Feminin / Женщины / Females	51,4	51,7	46,0	44,9	44,8	40,5	40,5	40,1
Mediul urban / Городская местность / Urban area	48,2	49,4	48,1	46,5	46,6	45,2	43,8	44,5
Mediul rural / Сельская местность / Rural area	57,7	56,2	47,1	45,0	44,5	41,2	41,6	41,0
Rata șomajului BIM / Уровень безработицы МБТ / ILO unemployment rate								
Total / Всего / Total	7,3	6,8	7,9	8,1	7,3	7,4	5,1	4,0
Masculin / Мужчины / Males	8,7	8,1	9,6	10,0	8,7	8,9	6,3	4,6
Feminin / Женщины / Females	5,9	5,5	6,4	6,3	6,0	5,7	3,9	3,4
Mediul urban / Городская местность / Urban area	13,8	12,1	12,2	11,9	11,2	9,2	6,9	5,5
Mediul rural / Сельская местность / Rural area	2,7	3,0	4,5	5,0	4,0	5,8	3,6	2,7

¹ Conform datelor anchetei forței de muncă în gospodăria / По данным обследования рабочей силы домашних хозяйств / According to data of Labour Force Survey in households

Statistical Yearbook of Moldova 2009

Be careful with the term «distribution»!

Distribution of Average Monthly Incomes per Household by Sex of Household Head (GEL)



Women and Men in Georgia

2.1 Seçilmiş ülkelere göre bireylerin vücut kitle indeksinin cinsiyete göre dağılımı, 2010

Distribution of individuals body mass index by sex and selected countries, 2010

(%)

Ülkeler-Country	Erkek-Male			Ülkeler-Country	Kadın-Female		
	Düşük kilolu Underweight	Fazla kilolu Overweight	Obez Obese		Düşük kilolu Underweight	Fazla kilolu Overweight	Obez Obese
Azerbaycan-Azerbaijan	1.1	46.9	5.1	Azerbaycan-Azerbaijan	1.0	38.8	6.6
Hollanda-Netherlands	1.2	53.6	10.2	İtalya-Italy	4.9	27.6	9.6
İtalya-Italy	0.6	44.3	11.1	İsveç-Sweden	2.5	28.8	10.5
İsveç-Sweden	0.8	43.0	11.7	Hollanda-Netherlands	2.0	42.9	12.6
Letonya-Latvia	2.4	31.8	13.0	Danimarka-Denmark	3.8	39.4	13.1
Türkiye-Turkey	3.5	37.3	13.2	Finlandiya-Finland	2.9	27.5	15.5
Danimarka-Denmark	1.4	54.2	13.7	Kanada-Canada	4.3	26.4	15.8
Belarus-Belarus	1.1	39.2	15.3	Estonya-Estonia	4.7	28.4	16.8
İsrail-Israel	1.3	41.1	15.3	İsrail-Israel	4.4	28.0	16.8
Finlandiya-Finland	1.7	42.0	15.7	Letonya-Latvia	5.0	27.5	17.0

13. ՏՂԱՍԱՐԳԿԱՆՑ ԵՎ ԿԱՆԱՆՑ ԹՎԱՔԱՆԱԿԻ ՀԱՐԱԲԵՐԱԿՑՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐ
ԸՍՏ ՏԱՐԻՔԱՅԻՆ ԽՄԲԵՐԻ

(կանանց թվաքանակը համապատասխան տարիքային խմբի 1000 տղամարդու հաշվով, միջին տարեկան)

CORRELATION MALES AND FEMALES BY AGE GROUPS

(females per 1000 males of a corresponding age group, average annual)

СООТНОШЕНИЕ ЧИСЛЕННОСТИ МУЖЧИН И ЖЕНЩИН ПО ВОЗРАСТНЫМ ГРУППАМ

(численность женщин на 1000 мужчин соответствующей возрастной группы, среднегодовой)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Ամբողջ բնակչությունը	1067	1066	1063	1061	1060	Total population Все население
այդ թվում՝ ըստ տարիքի, տարեկան						of which at the age of, years: в том числе в возрасте: лет
մինչև 1	872	870	873	876	875	under 1 year до 1 года
1-4	865	867	870	874	875	1-4
5-9	873	871	866	865	867	5-9
10-14	925	918	905	892	881	10-14
15-19	967	963	959	953	945	15-19
20-24	983	981	977	972	967	20-24
25-29	1002	998	989	985	981	25-29
30-34	1049	1044	1033	1022	1013	30-34
25-20	1084	1082	1076	1060	1061	25-20

Statistical Yearbook of Armenia 2012

Sex ratio = Usually calculated as: males per 100 females

User-friendly?

Foreign Trade

Increase in foreign trade

According to the 2012 data, imports for Turkey was 236 545 million US Dollars and exports was 152 462 million US Dollars. Exports increased by 13.0% and imports decreased by 1.8% in comparison with the previous year. Turkey's foreign trade deficit was 84 083 million US Dollars in 2012. In the same year, the ratio of exports over GDP was 19.4%.

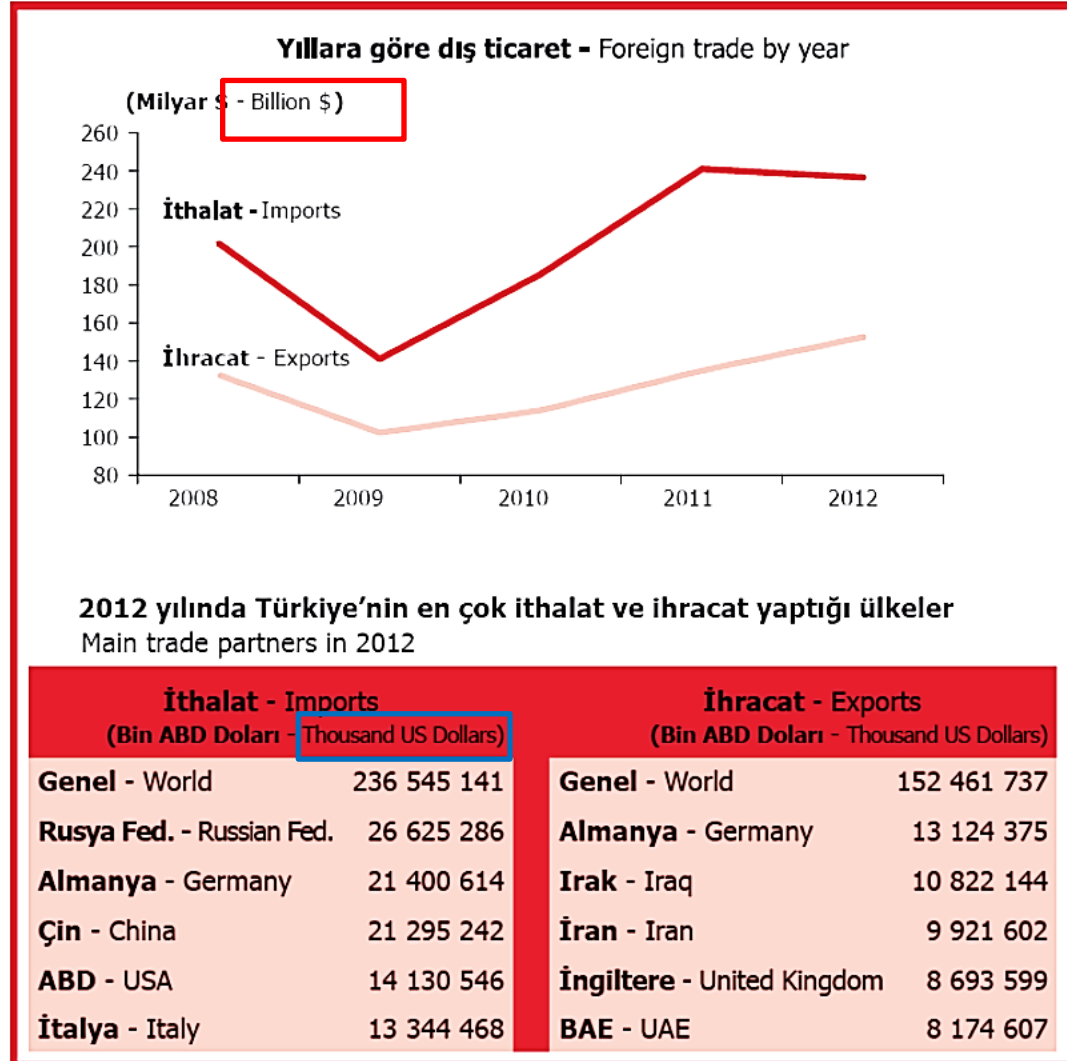
According to the 2012 data, 38.8% of Turkey's exports was to EU countries and it is followed by the Near and Middle East countries with 27.8%. By the same token, EU countries were main partners for imports with 37.0% and followed by the other Asian countries with 21.0% and the other European countries with 15.8%.

In 2012, the imports of the commodities of manufacturing industry decreased by 4.2% and exports increased by 13.7% in comparison with the previous year were 176 235 and 143 194 million US Dollars.

Textile and textile articles are in the front rank

According to the Harmonized System, 16.7% of Turkey's exports was textile and textile articles (chapter 50-63) with 25 500 million US Dollars in 2012. On the other hand, Turkey imported mineral fuels, minerals oils and product of their distillation (chapter 25-27) with 61 804 million US Dollars in the same year.

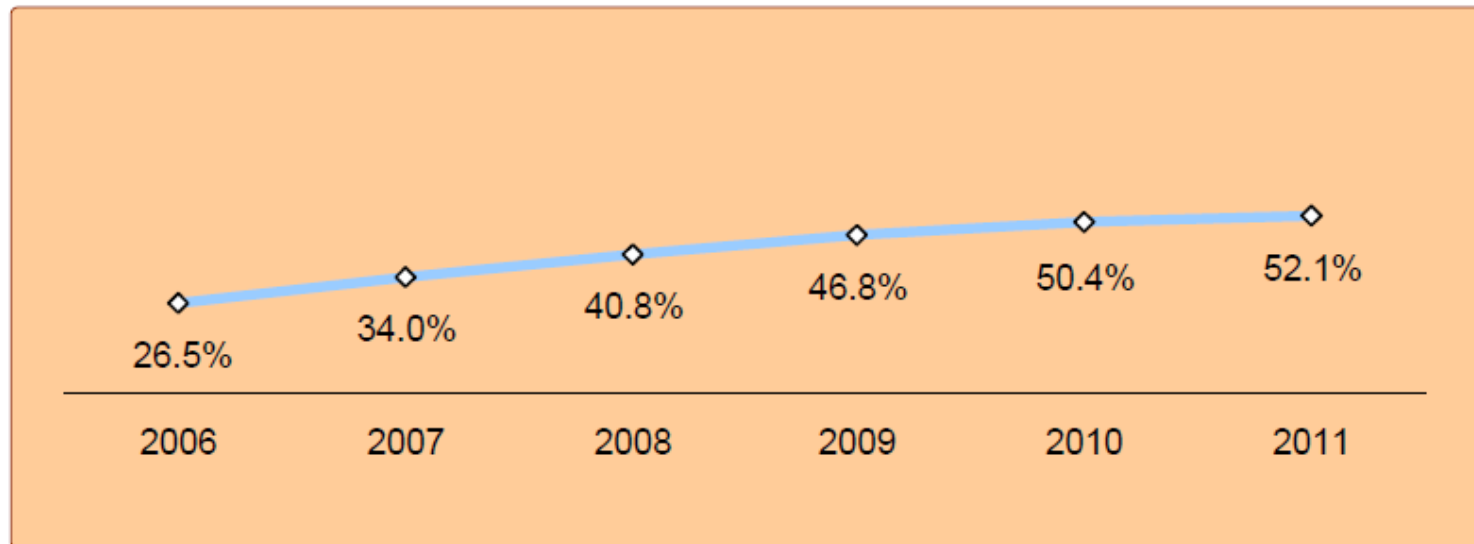
According to the 2012 data, exports of the pearls, precious stones, precious metals (chapter 71) were at forefront with 16 325 million US Dollars and followed by vehicles other than railway or tramway (chapter 87) with 15 148 million US Dollars, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances (chapter 84) with 11 999 million US Dollars. Mineral fuels and oils were at forefront in imports with 60 117 million US Dollars.



Percentages and percentage points

"The main findings of the survey show that 52.1% of households in the Republic of Serbia have a computer, which is an increase of 1.7%, 5.3% and 11.3% in relation to 2010, 2009 and 2008 respectively".

Graph 1.2. Computers in households



NO: 1.7, 5.3 and 11.3 percentage points *or* 3.4%, 11.3% and 27.7%

Percentages and percentage points

In 2013, from the total number of pensioners 240.5 thousand or 40.3% are men and 356.1 thousand or 59.7 % are women. Women are accordingly 19, 3% more than men.

<http://stat.tj/img/en/GENDER%20ASPECTS%20OF%20DEMOGRAPHIC.pdf>

19,3 percentage points or

48,1 per cent

Percentages and percentage points

CPI increase: $2.0 \rightarrow 2.1 =$

- An increase of 0.1 percentage points (absolute change)
- Or 5 per cent (relative change)

Absolute and relative numbers

Politician A (probably from an opposition party) says:

– *The number of poor people has increased by more than 200,000 over the last five years.*

Politician B (probably from the governing party) replies:

– *Yes, but the proportion of poor people has been reduced by 3 per cent!*

Absolute and relative numbers: Examples

Absolute numbers		Relative numbers	
Population	6 786 700	Population density (pop. per km ²)	12.7
Males	3 356 400	} Sex ratio	97.8
Females	3 430 300		
Number of births	56,576	Births per 1 000 pop.	12.6
		or: Total fertility rate	1.765
Population increase	17,768	Population growth (%)	1.8
GDP	1 903 841 000 000	GDP per capita	411 900
Number of unemployed	88 000	Unemployment rate (%)	3.6
Number of cars	2 330 850	Cars per per 1 000 pop.	502
No. of cinema visits	13 millions	Cinama visits per person	2.9
Wage increase	\$100	Wage increase (%)	3.4
No. of Internet users	2 456 765	Internet users (%)	65.7

Absolute vs. relative numbers

PHYSICAL TRAINING AND SPORTS

(end of year)

	2005	2010	2011	2012
Number of persons doing physical exercise and sports, thous.	1 236,0	1 585,2	1 719,3	1 763,5
of which in rural localities, thous.	270,5	360,5	401,6	392,8

Belarus in Figures 2013

	2005	2010	2011	2012
Persons doing physical exercise and sports %	14,5	19,8	21,5	22,0
of which in rural localities %	12,9	18,0	20,1	14,6

Absolute and relative numbers

4.5 Evlilik süresine göre boşanmalar, 2008-2012

Divorces by duration of marriage, 2008-2012

Evlilik süresi (yıl) Duration of marriage (year)	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
		(%)		(%)		(%)		(%)		(%)
Toplam - Total	99 663	100.00	114 162	100.00	118 568	100.00	120 117	100.00	123 325	100.00
-1	3 910	3.92	4 020	3.52	3 967	3.35	4 274	3.56	4 080	3.31
1	9 672	9.70	10 439	9.14	10 559	8.91	10 881	9.06	11 075	8.98
2	8 136	8.16	9 174	8.04	9 295	7.84	9 287	7.73	9 245	7.49
3	7 252	7.28	8 095	7.09	8 634	7.28	8 742	7.28	8 866	7.19
4	6 681	6.70	7 379	6.46	7 821	6.60	8 044	6.70	8 185	6.64
5	5 577	5.60	6 696	5.87	7 001	5.90	7 089	5.90	7 426	6.02
6-10	21 335	21.41	23 879	20.92	24 940	21.03	24 756	20.61	26 144	21.20
11-15	13 863	13.91	16 628	14.57	17 528	14.78	17 772	14.79	18 225	14.78
16+	22 997	23.08	27 426	24.02	28 433	23.98	28 949	24.10	29 772	24.14
Bilinmeyen - Unknown	240	0.24	426	0.37	390	0.33	323	0.27	307	0.25

	2 008	2009	2 010	2011	2 012	2 008	2009	2 010	2011	2 012
	No.					%				
Toplam - Total	99 663	114 162	118 568	120 117	123 325	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
-1	3 910	4 020	3 967	4 274	4 080	3,9	3,5	3,4	3,6	3,3
1	9 672	10 439	10 559	10 881	11 075	9,7	9,1	8,9	9,1	9,0
2	8 136	9 174	9 295	9 287	9 245	8,2	8,0	7,8	7,7	7,5
3	7 252	8 095	8 634	8 742	8 866	7,3	7,1	7,3	7,3	7,2
4	6 681	7 379	7 821	8 044	8 185	6,7	6,5	6,6	6,7	6,6
5	5 577	6 696	7 001	7 089	7 426	5,6	5,9	5,9	5,9	6,0
6-10	21 335	23 879	24 940	24 756	26 144	21,4	20,9	21,0	20,6	21,2
11-15	13 863	16 628	17 528	17 772	18 225	13,9	14,6	14,8	14,8	14,8
16+	22 997	27 426	28 433	28 949	29 772	23,1	24,0	24,0	24,1	24,1
Bilinmeyen - Unknown	240	426	390	323	307	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3

Which relative number?

Educational attainment of population

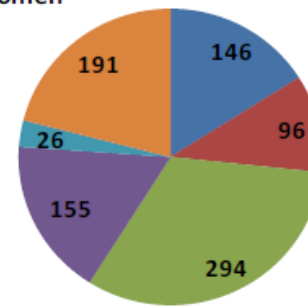
	Total, thousand		Per 1000 population	
	1999	2009	1999	2009
Population aged 15 years and over	8 084,6	8 103,0	1 000	1 000
of which with educational attainment:				
higher	1 133,5	1 530,6	140	189
secondary specialized	1 803,7	2 190,4	223	270
vocational-technical	744,5	898,1	92	111
general secondary	2 114,9	1 914,1	262	236
general basic	1 095,3	789,7	135	97
general primary	1 103,6	493,2	137	61

NSC, Belarus

Better: %

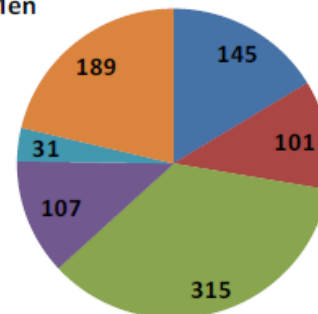
EDUCATION
Having Education Aged 6+ per 1000

Women



Source: Geostat / 2002 population census

Men



Source: Geostat / 2002 population census

From: Women and Men in Georgia

Which relative number?

2-8. ЖИВОРОЂЕНИ РОЂЕНИ ВАН БРАКА НА 1000 ЖИВОРОЂЕНИХ, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000. И 2010.

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000 AND 2010

Део I / Part I

Година посматрања / Referent year	Република Србија / Republic of Serbia			
	свега / All	централна Србија Central Serbia	Војводина / Vojvodina	Косово и Метохија Kosovo and Metohija
1950	69,5	55,5	150,5	18,4
1960	124,7	112,2	149,1	131,3
1970	123,5	118,2	119,3	135,1
1980	104,7	94,1	94,8	126,1
1990	131,0	131,3	129,3	131,4
2000	205,7	204,5	213,4	...
2010	239,6	233,1	257,6	...

SOR, Serbia: Demography Statistics 2011

Better: 24.0%

Which relative number?

Sickness absence in the labour market = **3.4%** of working hours

Better:

7.1 days per worker (full time)

Another example:

Number of teachers per pupil: **0.04**

Number of pupils per teacher: **24.7**

No: 15974
29 January 2014
10:00

The Results of Address Based Population Registration System, 2013

The population of Turkey became 76 667 864 on December 31, 2013

In 2013, the population living in Turkey increased 1 040 480 persons compared to the previous year. 50.2% of the total population were males (38 473 360 persons) and 49.8% were females (38 194 504 persons).

Annual population growth rate of Turkey in 2013 was 13.7‰

Annual population growth rate increased to 13.7‰ in 2013 from 12‰ in 2012.

Proportion of population living in province and district centers was 91.3%

Better: %

Population growth (annual %)

Population growth (annual %) is the exponential rate of growth of midyear population from year t-1 to t, expressed as a percentage.

The Word Bank

- (a) **Name:** Population growth rate
- (b) **Brief Definition:** The average annual rate of change of population size during a specified period.
- (c) **Unit of Measurement:** Usually expressed as a percentage.

un.org

BUT Absolute numbers sometimes better?

Children in the state and non-state orphanages, 2009-2011



*Ըստ տարիքային խմբերի, %
%, by age-specific groups*

Տարիքը	2009		2010		2011		Age
	Ս/Գ	Տ/Բ	Ս/Գ	Տ/Բ	Ս/Գ	Տ/Բ	
Մինչև 1 տարեկան	50.6	49.4	51.6	48.4	52.5	47.5	Under 1
1-6	40.3	59.7	40.5	59.5	42.6	57.4	1-6
7-9	50.3	49.7	47.8	52.2	55.2	44.8	7-9
10-15	51.4	48.6	54.4	45.6	55.2	44.8	10-15
16-18	52.3	47.7	47.7	52.3	48.9	51.1	16-18
Ընդամենը	48.4	51.6	48.1	51.9	50.0	50.0	Total

Armstat, Armenia

Decimals:

Table 2. Number of visitors (resident and not resident) and nights of stay for 2008 - 2011

Period	Number of visitors		Nights of stay	
	Resident	Non resident	Resident	Non resident
2008	19.678	24.616	22.602	46.910
2009	52.631	36.318	54.876	76.042
2010	44.662	34.382	45.123	76.394
2011	42.044	30.349	44.757	65.584

Table 2 shows the number of visitors – resident and non resident as well as nights of stay for resident and non resident visitors during 2008-2011. In 2011 the number of resident visitors has decreased to 5.86% compared with 2010 and night of stay of resident visitors were reduced to 0.81%. Number of non resident visitors has decreased by 11.73% and nights of stay are reduced to 14.15%.

Hotel Statistics Q4 2011, Statistical Agency of Kosovo

One decimal is enough!

Decimals:

3.15 İBBS'ye göre ortanca yaş, yaş grubuna göre nüfus ve yaş bağımlılık oranı, 2011

Median age, population by age group and age dependency ratio by SR, 2011

İBBS - SR	Toplam nüfus Total population	Ortanca yaş Median age	Toplam yaş bağımlılık oranı Total age dependency ratio			Yaşlı bağımlılık oranı - Elderly dependency ratio (65+)	Genç bağımlılık oranı - Youth dependency ratio (0-14)	
			0-14	15-64	65+			
TR Türkiye - Turkey	74 724 269	29.70	18 886 575	50 346 979	5 490 715	48.42	10.91	37.51
TR1 İstanbul	13 624 240	30.36	3 203 848	9 654 326	766 066	41.12	7.93	33.19
TR10	13 624 240	30.36	3 203 848	9 654 326	766 066	41.12	7.93	33.19
TR100 İstanbul	13 624 240	30.36	3 203 848	9 654 326	766 066	41.12	7.93	33.19
TR2 Batı Marmara								
West Marmara	3 210 147	35.19	594 955	2 269 673	345 519	41.44	15.22	26.21
TR21	1 569 388	33.71	300 880	1 124 697	143 811	39.54	12.79	26.75
TR211 Tekirdağ	829 873	31.84	178 039	591 734	60 100	40.24	10.16	30.09

Two decimals give an impression of a level of accuracy that is unnecessary and unfounded

No: 13555
30 July 2013
10:00

Tourism Statistics, II. Quarter: April-June, 2013

Tourism income increased by 22.8% compared to same quarter of previous year

In the second quarter; which is April, May and June months of 2013, tourism income increased by 22.8% and reached \$ 8 677 385 thousand. While 84.6% of this income was obtained from foreign

⋮
▪

Tourism expenditure increased by 0.02% compared to II. quarter of 2012

Tourism expenditure which is the expenditure of the Turkish citizens resident in Turkey and visited abroad, increased by 0.02% compared to same quarter of previous year and reached to \$ 1 286 831 thousand. While \$ 1 048 081 thousand of total expenditures was individual expenditures, \$ 238 750 thousand of tourism expenditures was package tour expenditures.

... especially when the numbers are small!

This applies to percentages, but also to years

Life expectancy at birth by Years, Area and Sex									
	Whole country			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
2001	68.2	64.50	71.75	69.57	65.71	73.62	67.28	63.60	70.86
2002	68.1	64.40	71.71	69.73	65.93	73.70	67.09	63.41	70.71
2003	68.1	64.47	71.64	69.84	66.28	73.42	67.09	63.34	70.76
2004	68.3	64.50	72.16	70.43	66.60	74.24	67.39	63.39	71.35
2005	67.8	63.84	71.66	70.03	66.11	73.99	66.50	62.41	70.62
2006	68.4	64.57	72.23	70.39	66.53	74.11	67.18	63.34	71.10
2007	68.7	65.04	72.56	70.45	66.40	74.32	67.76	64.20	71.48
2008	69.3	65.55	73.17	71.22	67.12	75.10	68.22	64.59	72.00
2009	69.3	65.31	73.37	71.51	67.48	75.33	67.95	63.98	72.18
2010	69.1	65.00	73.41	72.04	67.77	76.25	67.38	63.41	71.71
2011	70.8	66.82	74.92	73.24	69.10	77.15	69.45	65.51	73.56

Since 1997 - Information is presented without the data on districts from the left side of the river Nistru and municipality Bender

Source:

National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova

Decimal separator: . or ,

4.5 Evlilik süresine göre boşanmalar, 2009-2013 Divorces by duration of marriage, 2009-2013

Evlilik süresi (yıl) Duration of marriage (years)	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
		(%)		(%)		(%)		(%)		(%)
Toplam - Total	114 162	100,0	118 568	100,0	120 117	100,0	123 325	100,0	125 305	100,0
-1	4 020	3,5	3 967	3,4	4 274	3,6	4 080	3,3	4 385	3,5
1	10 439	9,1	10 559	8,9	10 881	9,1	11 075	9,0	12 455	9,9
2	9 174	8,0	9 295	7,8	9 287	7,7	9 245	7,5	9 815	7,8
3	8 095	7,1	8 634	7,3	8 742	7,3	8 866	7,2	8 421	6,7
4	7 379	6,5	7 821	6,6	8 044	6,7	8 185	6,6	7 907	6,3
5	6 696	5,9	7 001	5,9	7 089	5,9	7 426	6,0	7 496	6,0
6-10	23 879	20,9	24 940	21,0	24 756	20,6	26 144	21,2	26 938	21,5
11-15	16 628	14,6	17 528	14,8	17 772	14,8	18 225	14,8	17 696	14,1
16+	27 426	24,0	28 433	24,0	28 949	24,1	29 772	24,1	29 938	23,9
Bilinmeyen - Unknown	426	0,4	390	0,3	323	0,3	307	0,3	254	0,2

Başlıca ulusal hesaplar büyüklükleri Main national accounts figures

	2010	2011	2012
Cari fiyatlarla GSYH (Milyar TL) Gross Domestic Product at current prices (Billion TL)	1 098.8	1 297.7	1 415 .8
GSYH reel büyüme hızı (y/y % değişim) Gross Domestic Product growth rates of constant prices (a/a % change)	9.2	8.8	2.2
GSYH zimni fiyat deflatörü (y/y % değişim) Gross Domestic Product implicit deflators (a/a % change)	5.7	8.6	6.8

Lowest provinces

Crude suicide rate (Per hundred thousand)

Gümüşhane	0.74
Rize	1.54
Tokat	2.29
Yalova	2.34
Bayburt	2.64
Düzce	2.87
Yozgat	2.91
Bitlis	2.95
Artvin	2.99
Edirne	3.00

2.7 Nedene göre intihar girişimleri, 2010 - 2011
Suicide attempts by cause, 2010 - 2011

		İntihar girişim nedeni - Cause of suicide attempt									
		Toplam Total		Aile geçimsizliği Family incompatibility		Geçim zorluğu Economic problems		Hastalık Illness		Hissî ilişki ve istediği ile evlenememe Emotional relationship and not marrying the person wanted	
Yıl - Year		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
2010	Toplam Total	5 090	100	1 360	26,72	213	4,18	762	14,97	384	7,54
	Erkek Male	1 232	100	186	15,10	119	9,66	181	14,69	108	8,77
	Kadın Female	3 858	100	1 174	30,43	94	2,44	581	15,06	276	7,15
2011	Toplam Total	4 699	100	1 807	38,45	559	11,90	425	9,04	764	16,26
	Erkek Male	1 183	100	339	28,66	238	20,12	121	10,23	210	17,75
	Kadın Female	3 516	100	1 468	41,75	321	9,13	304	8,65	554	15,76
		İntihar girişim nedeni - Cause of suicide attempt									
		Ticari başarısızlık Business Failure		Öğrenim başarısızlığı Educational failure		Diğer Other		Bilinmeyen Unknown			
Yıl - Year		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
2010	Toplam Total			3	0,06	142	2,79	685	13,46	1 541	30,28
	Erkek Male			2	0,16	26	2,11	182	14,77	428	34,74
	Kadın Female			1	0,03	116	3,01	503	13,04	1 113	28,85
2011	Toplam Total			2	0,04	349	7,43	632	13,45	161	3,43
	Erkek Male			-	-	38	3,21	185	15,64	52	4,40
	Kadın Female			2	0,06	311	8,85	447	12,71	109	3,10

Decimals

13.47 %?

- Never use two decimals when reporting percentages
- When reporting percentages from censuses, registers, etc., use one decimal
- When reporting percentages from surveys, use no decimal (unless the sample is very large: LF survey)
- One exception: Population growth: 0.76%

Large numbers

Large numbers are easier to read (= more user-friendly) when a “1 000 separator” is used, separating every third digit.

Examples:

1234567

1 234 567

1.234.567

1,234,567

Large numbers

Large numbers are often rounded, both in tables and texts

Example: 123,456 \approx 123,000

Another way of writing this is: 123 thousand

1.1. Employment, unemployment, inactivity

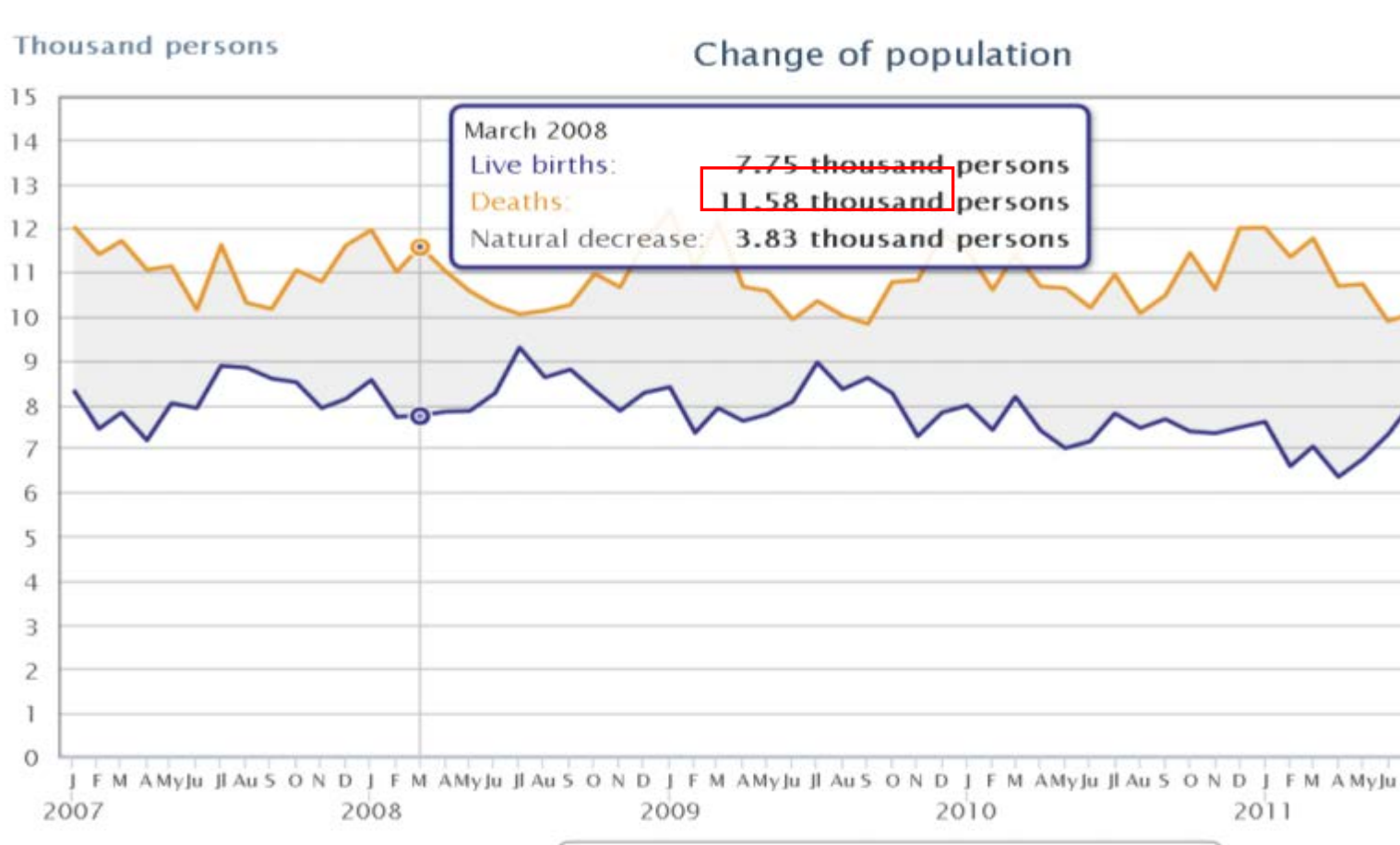
In the second quarter of the year **3,876.2 thousand** people were present on the labour market as employed according to data of the labour force survey, essentially as many as in the period (of the second quarter of 2008,) directly preceding the crisis. The number of employed persons was 67 thousand higher than in the second quarter of 2011 and nearly 85 thousand more than in 2012 quarter one.

3,876.2 thousand

3,876,200

3.88 million

3.9 million



7.75 thousand

7,750



No: 13557
02 August 2013
10:00

Household Domestic Tourism, I. Quarter 2013

11 million 972 thousand trips was realised by the domestic residents

In the first quarter; which is January, February and March months of 2013, domestic trips with one or more than one overnights, increased by 8.3% compared to the same period of the previous year and reached to 11 million 972 thousand trips.

Domestic visitors spent 206 TL on average

In this quarter, domestic visitors made 84 million 372 thousand overnights. While average number of overnights was 7 overnights, average expenditure per trip was 206 TL.

Domestic visitors spent 2 billion 461 million 783 thousand TL

In this quarter, trip expenditures of domestic tourists increased by 9.8% compared to same quarter of previous year and reached to 2 billion 461 million 783 thousand TL.

Domestic tourism expenditures was composed of individual expenditures and package tour expenditures. While 96.9% of domestic tourism expenditure was individual (2 billion 386 million 230 thousand TL), 3.1% of it was package tour expenditures (75 million 553 thousand TL).

Number of Trips, Overnights and Expenditures of Domestic Visitors, 1st Quarter, 2013

Year	Quarter	Number of Trips (Thousand)	Number of Overnights (Thousand)	Average Number of Overnights	Expenditures			Average Expenditures per Trips (TL)
					Total Expenditures (Thousand TL)	Package Tour Expenditures (Thousand TL)	Individual Expenditures (Thousand TL)	
2012	I	11 058	78 805	7.1	2 241 204	51 554	2 189 650	203
	II	14 652	107 829	7.4	3 703 031	226 328	3 476 702	253
	III	25 474	278 720	10.9	7 663 799	571 438	7 092 361	301
	IV	13 738	91 448	6.7	3 117 001	83 115	3 033 886	227
	Annual	64 922	556 803	8.6	16 725 035	932 435	15 792 600	258
2013	I	11 972	84 372	7.0	2 461 783	75 553	2 386 230	206

Figures in tables may not add up to totals due to rounding.

According to the Statistics Agency in 2008 from the total population 3656.1 thousand were men and 3594 thousand were women i.e. men are registered at 62,1000, or 1.7% more than women. In 2010, this gap was 67.94 thousand or 1.8%., and in 2012, the number of women was 80 thousand or less than 2 percent.

<http://stat.tj/img/en/GENDER%20ASPECTS%20OF%20DEMOGRAPHIC.pdf>

In 2008, from the total population, 3 656 100 were men and 3 594 000 were women i.e. men are registered at 62 100, or 1.7% more than women. In 2010, this gap was 67 900 or 1.8%., and in 2012, the number of women was 80 000 or less than 2 percent.

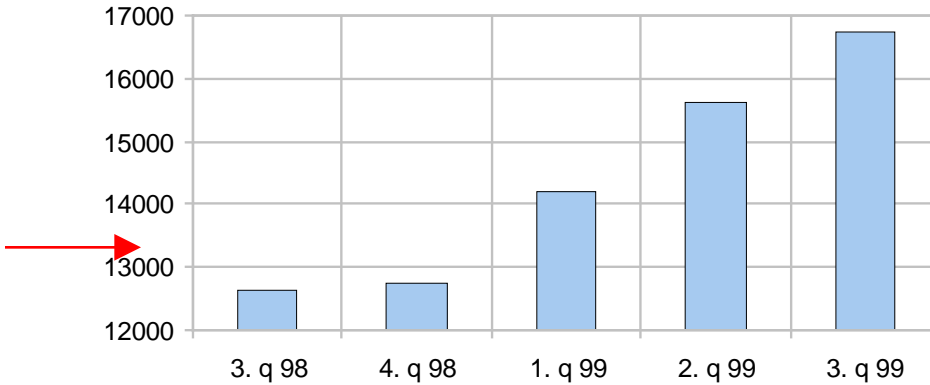
Table 1 – Trips of residents and nights spent travelling by type of trip. Years 2009-2011 (thousands and % composition)

YEARS	HOLIDAYS ^(a)						BUSINESS		TOTAL	
	1-3 NIGHTS		4 PLUS NIGHTS		ALL HOLIDAYS		Thousands	% comp	Thousands	% comp
	Thousands	% comp	Thousands	% comp	Thousands	% comp				
TRIPS										
2009	49,993	43.8	48,685	42.7	98,677	86.5	15,422	13.5	114,099	100.0
2010	40,696	40.7	46,754	46.7	87,450	87.4	12,590	12.6	100,040	100.0
2011	32,769	39.2	39,789	47.7	72,558	86.9	10,947	13.1	83,504	100.0
NIGHTS										
2009	94,613	13.9	527,968	77.6	622,581	91.5	57,634	8.5	680,215	100.0
2010	77,590	12.4	508,457	81.1	586,047	93.5	40,943	6.5	626,990	100.0
2011	64,294	12.1	430,477	80.8	494,772	92.9	37,677	7.1	532,448	100.0

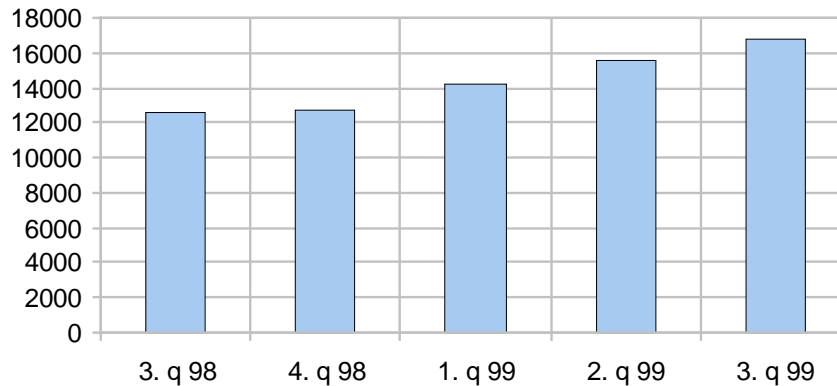
2011 data are provisional.

In 2011, trips with overnight stays made by residents were 83,504 millions, corresponding to 532,448 millions nights. Compared to 2010, there is a 16.5% decrease in the number of trips and a 15.1% decrease in the number of nights spent travelling.

How to lie with graphs



Increase of 600 % ?!



No, only 35%!

Keep it simple:

Top five sections by share in exports and imports, 2011



Titles of graphs/tables:

Percentage distribution of households by type of household.

Better: **Household types. Per cent**

Unemployed by sex and age

Better: **Unemployed men and women in different age groups**

Pupil to teacher ratio

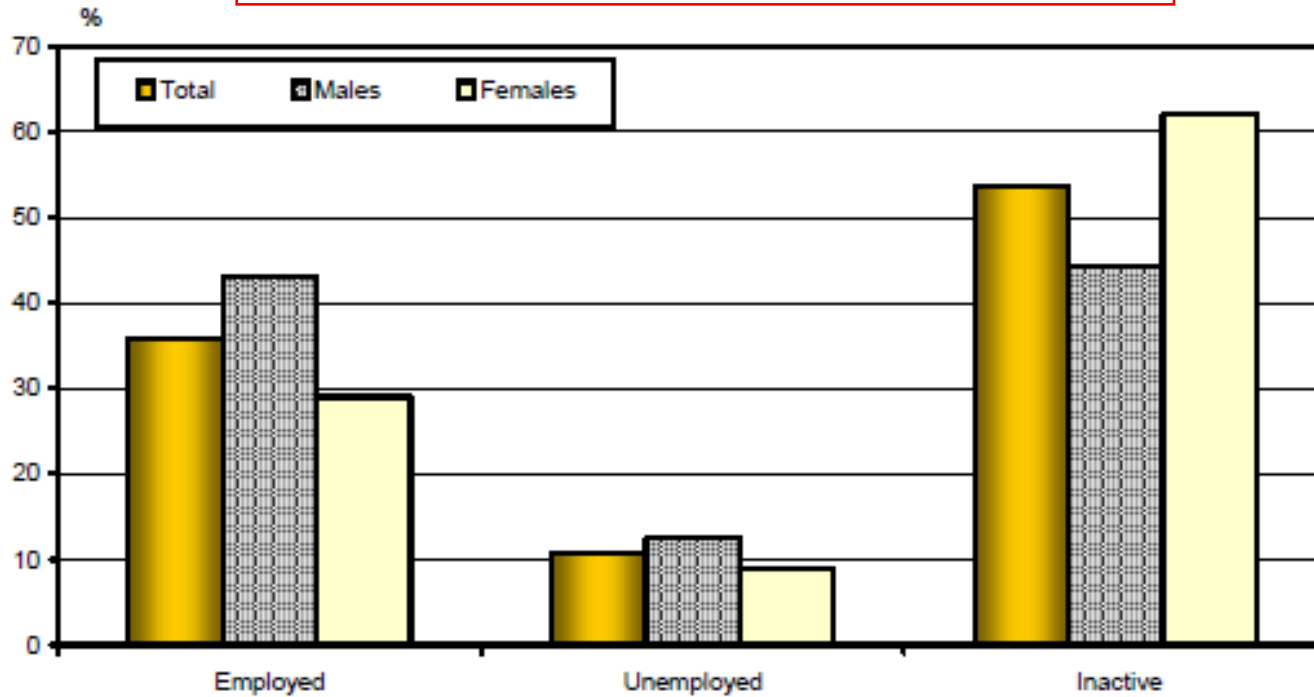
Better: **Pupils per teacher**

9.2 Seçim yılı ve cinsiyete göre milletvekili sayısı

Number of representatives by the election year and sex

Number of male and female representatives

3.7. Structure of population aged 15+, by activity and sex, 2011



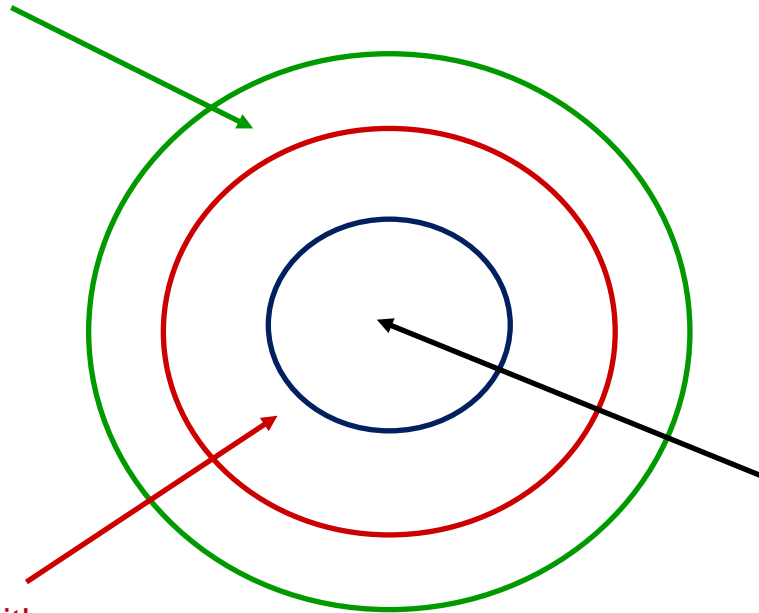
Better: Economic activity. Males and females 15+, 2011

Dissemination – some strategic issues

- The role of users
- The role of media
- Printed publications – electronic dissemination?
- Tables or analysis?

User groups?:

Users with
a general
interest



Users with
a business
interest

Users with
a research
interest

Miners, farmers and tourists



Tourists: Browse information harvested by farmers

Farmers: Harvest information from known access paths



Miners: Seek out the unknown and previously unsuspected rewards hiding in the detailed data

The role of users?

“user-friendly” = user survey?

But many users do not know what they want!

And: We also want to attract new users!

It's impossible to adjust dissemination to all user groups

Everything you
always wanted to
know about the
things you didn't
know you wanted
to know about

*Subscribe now and receive 6 issues
of the Guardian Weekly for just £1*

Plus, receive free access to our digital edition.
Take advantage of this introductory offer, and
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the **guardian**weekly

Walter Radermacher – Director of Eurostat:

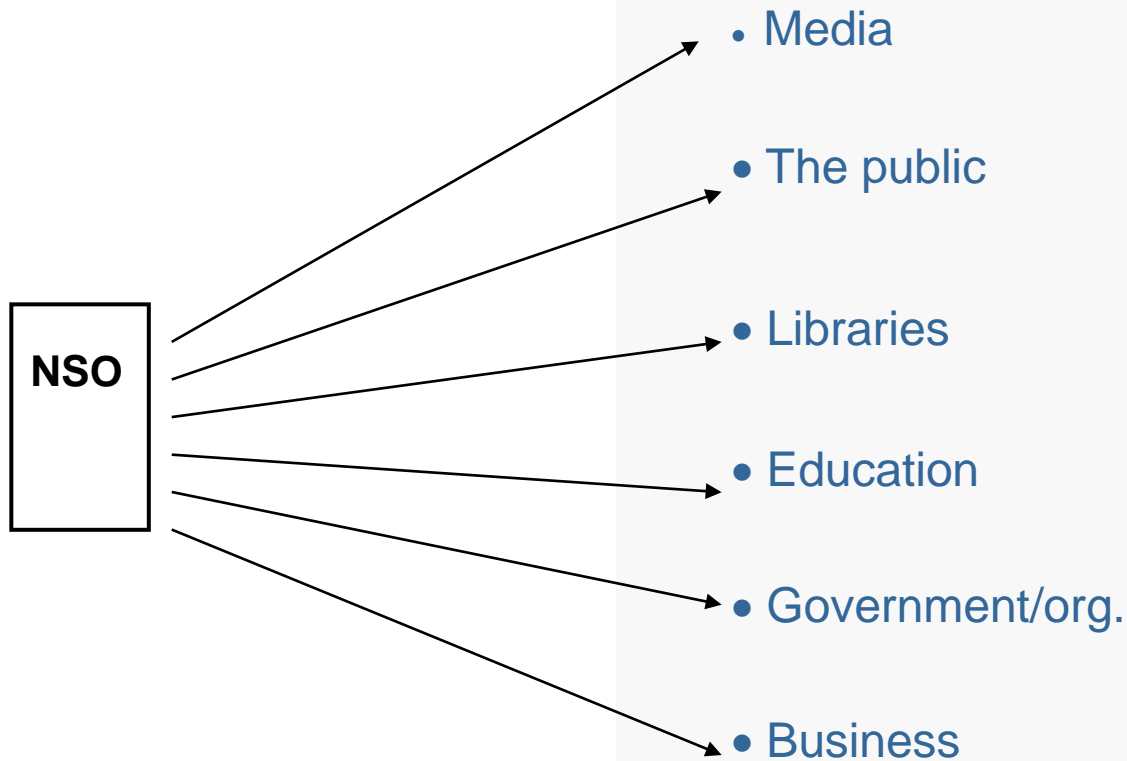
”Our users often don’t know what they want. Therefore, we must act more like Steve Jobs [Apple] and give the users what we think they want”.

(Lecture in Statistics Norway, May 24, 2013)

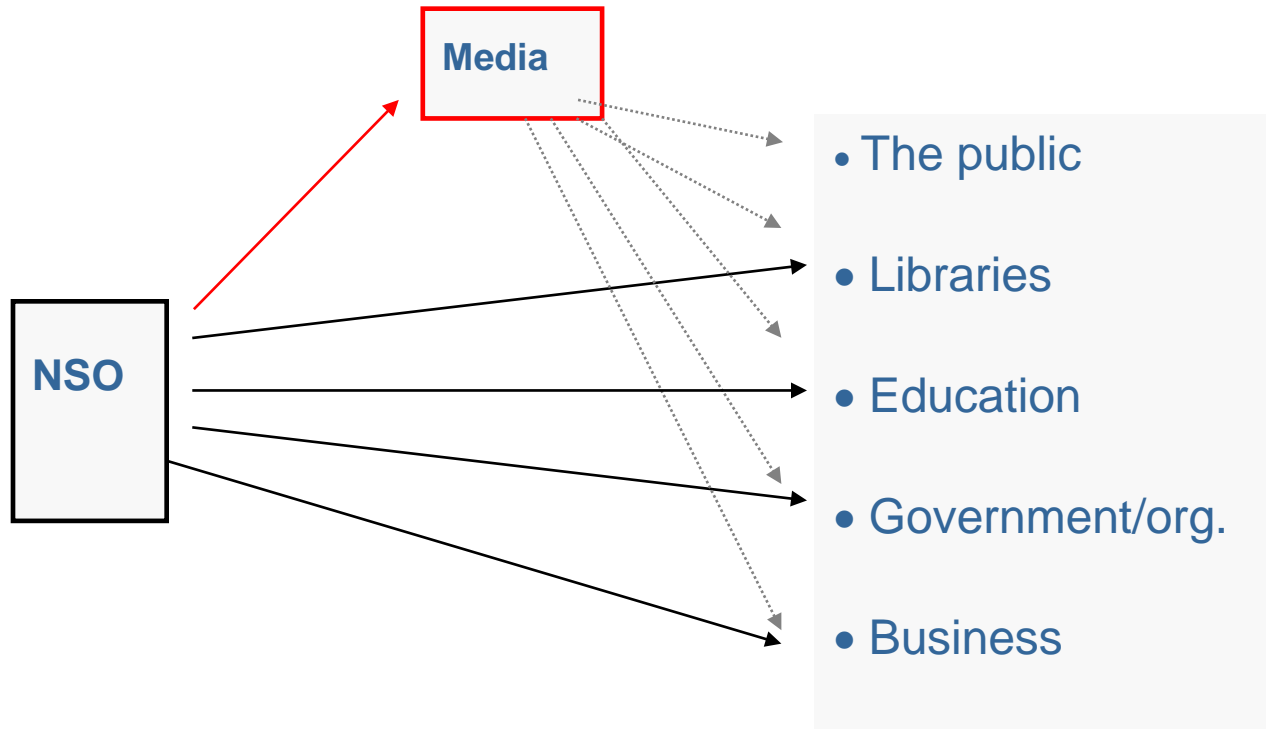
User surveys may help improve a product, but will not result in something new!

The role of the media

Traditional dissemination model



“New” dissemination model



The media are of vital importance because:

- They represent an important channel of dissemination
- They help increase the visibility and public recognition of the NSO
 - and thereby improving the public's trust in statistics



**Statistician and journalist:
Like cat and dog?**



But we should cooperate!

Journalists are our best friends

Media: Rule no. 1

Equal treatment!

- Do not favour certain media (or governmental agencies)
- No pre-release access

Media: Rule no. 2

Establish a release schedule/calendar

Independence:

- In many countries there is a close relationship between the NSO and the government
- In the long run, however, too close a bond could be damaging to the reputation of the NSO
- **Independence means that the NSO should decide...**
 - *What* to publish
 - *How* to publish and
 - *When* to publish

- Kazakhstan in figures
- Agriculture
 - Business registers
 - Communication
 - Construction and investments
 - Education
 - Enterprise finances
 - Environmental protection
 - Health care
 - Industry
 - Information society
 - Labour
 - Offences
 - Population
 - Prices and tariffs
 - Science and innovations
 - Services
 - Small enterprise
 - Social policy
 - Standard of living of population
 - Tourism & Culture
 - Trade
 - Transport
 - National accounts
 - Additional accounts

Latest data

Main socio-economic indicators

Population (1.08.2013, thad., person)	17 053
Rate of unemployment (August 2013, % estimated data)	5,2
Average monthly wages and salary (August 2013., tenge)	110 020
Inflation:	
(August 2013, per December 2012., %)	3,1
(August 2013, per July 2013., %)	0,2
GDP (January-June 2013 %)	105,1
Short-term economic indicator (January-August 2013 to January-August 2012)	104,3

Growth rate of sectors of the national economy (volume index, %)

Industry (January-August 2013 to January-August 2012)	102,0
Agriculture (January-August 2013 to January-August 2012)	101,8
Construction (January-August 2013 to January-August 2012)	102,1
Trade (January-August 2013 to January-August 2012)	112,5
Transport (January-August 2013 to January-August 2012)	107,3
Communication (January-August 2013 to January-August 2012)	114,4



Address of President of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the People of Kazakhstan



Blog of the Chairman of Agency of Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Certification of the Quality Management System



Certificate of compliance of the Quality Management System with the requirements of the National Standard ST BK ISO 9001:2009



Certificate of compliance of the Quality Management System with the requirements of the International Standard ISO 9001:2008



National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus

Feedback

About Belstat

- History of statistics
- Organizational structure
- Legal basis of statistics

Belarus in figures

- Official Statistics
- Customs Union

Population censuses

- Population census 1999
- Population census 2009

Sample Surveys

- Sample household living standards survey

Standards

- IMF SDDS

Publications

- Orders and subscription
- Catalogue of publications
- Services

Useful links

- Site map
- Other statistical offices



NEWS

August 20, 2013 **Main socio-economic indicators of the Republic of Belarus in January-July, 2013**

August 14, 2013 **On price changes in July 2013**

August 9, 2013 **On consumer price changes in July 2013**



August 5, 2013 **Balance of foreign trade in goods of the Republic of Belarus in January-June 2013**



July 26, 2013 **Demographic situation in January-June 2013**



July 25, 2013 **Data on foreign trade of the Republic of Belarus with countries in January-May 2013**

July 22, 2013 **Main socio-economic indicators of the Republic of Belarus in January-June, 2013**



Search



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EVENTS

International conference "2009 Belarus Census Results: Data Dissemination and Use"

IMF SDDS

23.08.2013 National Summary Data Page

Statistical publications have been issued in 2013

23.08.2013
Statistical book «Small and medium-sized
business in the Republic of Belarus»



Printed or electronic?

- *Yesterday*: Printed publication first, then electronic/ Internet
- *Today*: Parallel publishing: Paper *and* Internet simultaneously
- *Tomorrow*: First on the Internet, then – MAYBE - printed version. (In Statistics Norway, an "Internet first"-policy has been implemented. Statistics are – since June 1999 – released daily on the Internet.)
- *After tomorrow*: Only Internet?

Tables or analysis?

Numbers to the experts?

Analysis/comments to the media & the public?

But ...

The future?

Publishing statistics: Two main directions?

	Electronic	Paper
Numbers/ Tables	1	(x)
Text/ Analysis	(x)	2

1. Numbers/tables: On Internet
2. Text/analysis: Printed publications

In the shadow of Internet: Printed publications

**Two
trends?**

Reference publications:

“Raw material” as quick and cheap as possible. Large tables, absolute numbers, databases, self-service...

(Yearbooks) ↑↓??

Presentations:

Value added: “Analysis”: Text, tables, graphs, maps, illustrations. Colours, nice design.

Yearbooks

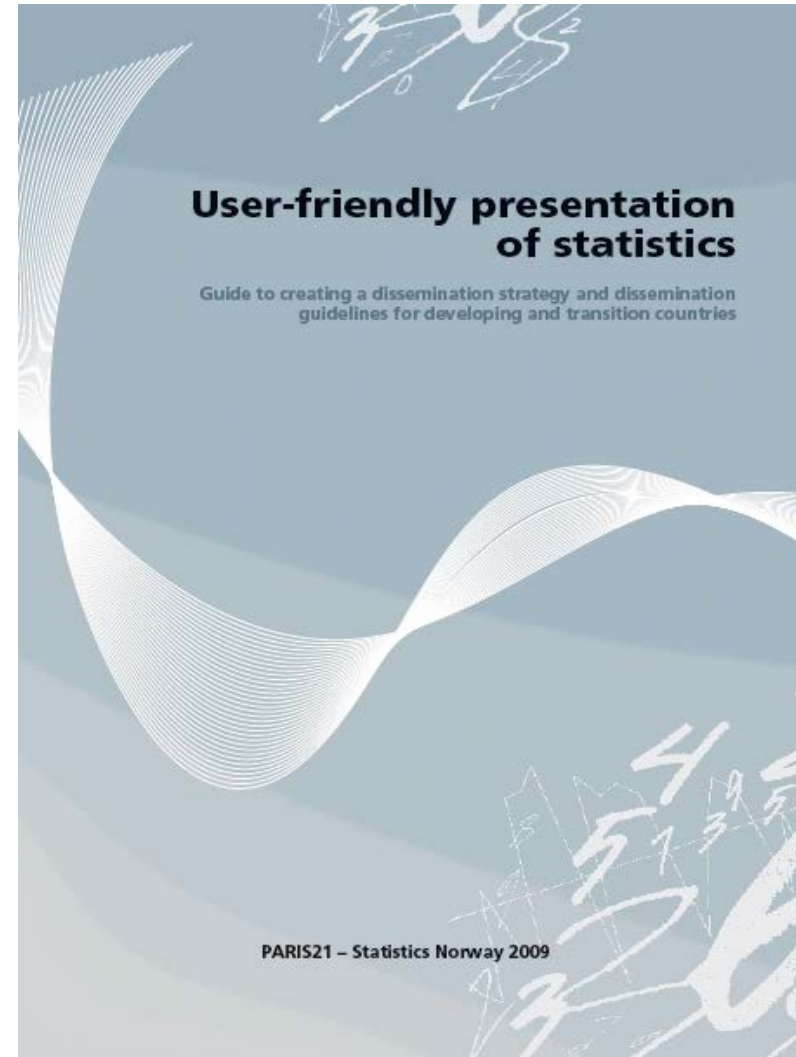
Two main functions:

- 1) Gives a *summary* of the most relevant, interesting and important statistics
 - 2) Guides the reader on to other, more detailed statistics
- The yearbook is not for the experts, but rather for the general public.
 - General impression: Too many and too detailed tables.
 - Important to make a *selection* among all the possible indicators and classifications

Remember the motto **KISS!**

Read more?

<http://www.ssb.no/en/omssb/samarbeid/internasjonalt-utviklingssamarbeid/a-handbook-on-dissemination-of-statistics>



For discussion:

What do you consider to be the most important user group(s) in your country?

Why?

شكرا جزىلا