Data Visualization in Official Statistics

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Statistics Netherlands / CBS

 Creates and publishes official statistics on economics, demographics, health care and others.

Since 1899

Website: <u>www.cbs.nl</u>



Types of data

Survey data = data collected by CBS with questionnaires



 Admin data = administrative (register) data collected by third parties such as the Tax Office



3. Big data = machine generated data of events caused by human activity



Mobile phones



Road sensors



Social media

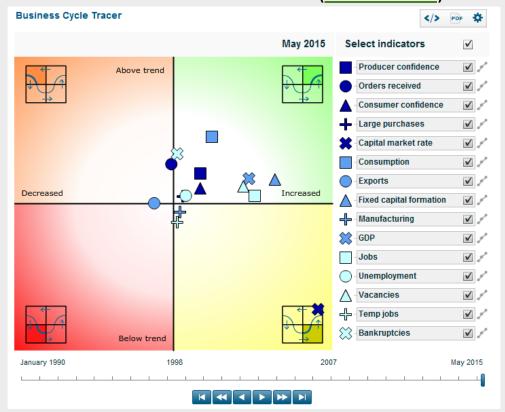


Current output

StatLine: a large database (http://statline.cbs.nl)

- More than one billion (10⁹) facts in more than 3000 stand-alone tables
- Output statistics contain uncertainty: published only rarely

A few interactive visualizations (www.cbs.nl)







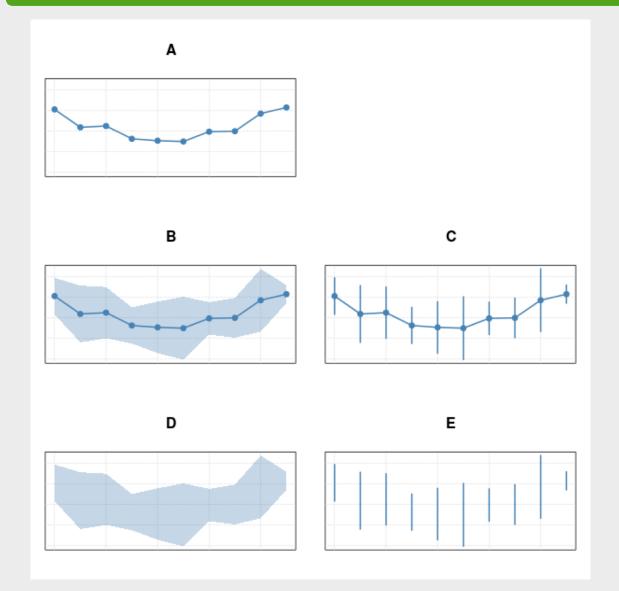
StatMine

- Interactive visual analysis layer on top of StatLine
- Target population: Policy makers, Journalists, Citizens,
 Enterprises, Economists, Social scientists, Historicians, etc
- Goals:
 - Facts should be presented visually and interactively
 - Users should be able to combine tables
 - Present uncertainty understandable to users
- StatMine will soon be available in public



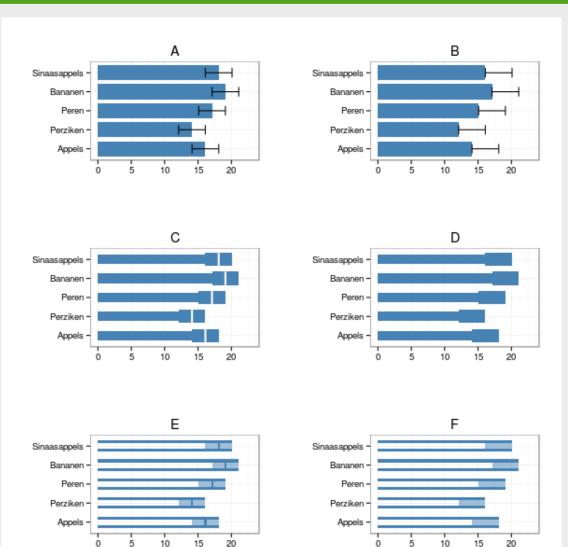


Uncertainty research – line chart types





Uncertainty research - bar chart types



Chisel chart

Cigarette chart



Uncertainty research - user study results

Showing uncertainty improves validity of user statements

Line chart:

- With point estimate: ribbon
- Without point estimate: error bars

Bar chart:

- With point estimate: chisel/cigarette
 - Although users prefer bar chart with error bars
- Without point estimate: chisel/cigarette

Users appreciate uncertainty intervals and are able to interpret graphs with uncertainty intervals.

Reference:

Laan, D. van der, Jonge, E. de, Solcer, J. (2015), Effect of Displaying Uncertainty in Line and Bar charts – Presentation and Interpretation, Proceedings IVAPP 2015, Berlin.



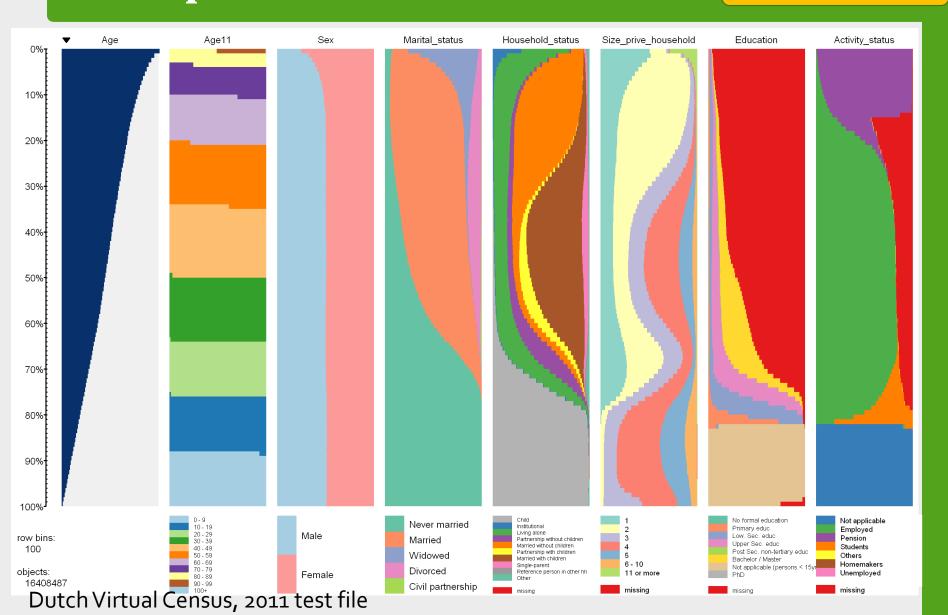
Visualization of Large Datasets

Goal: to empower data analysts with visual tools to explore (large) raw datasets, and to examine the data during statistical processes.

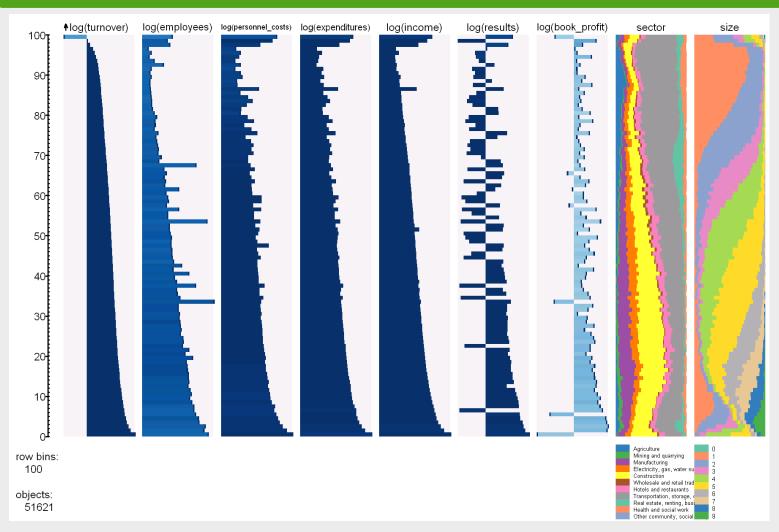
Software:

- -R
- Python
- Javascript d3

R-package tabplot

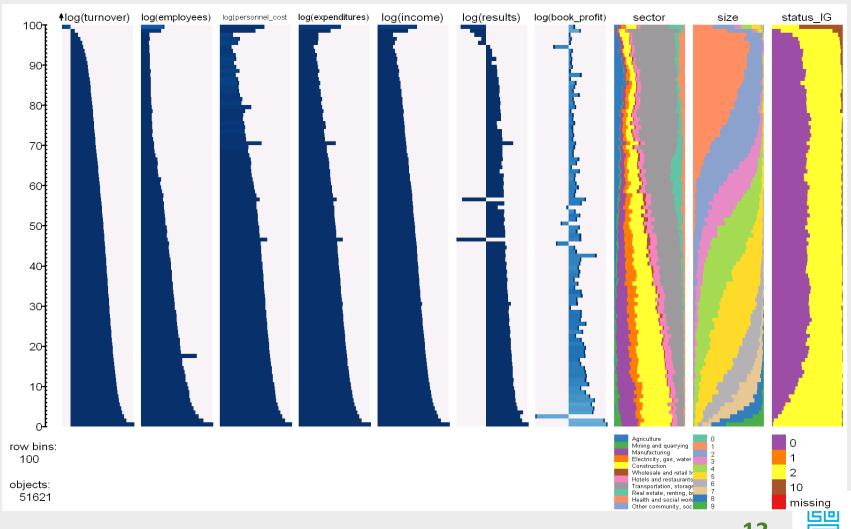


R-package tabplot





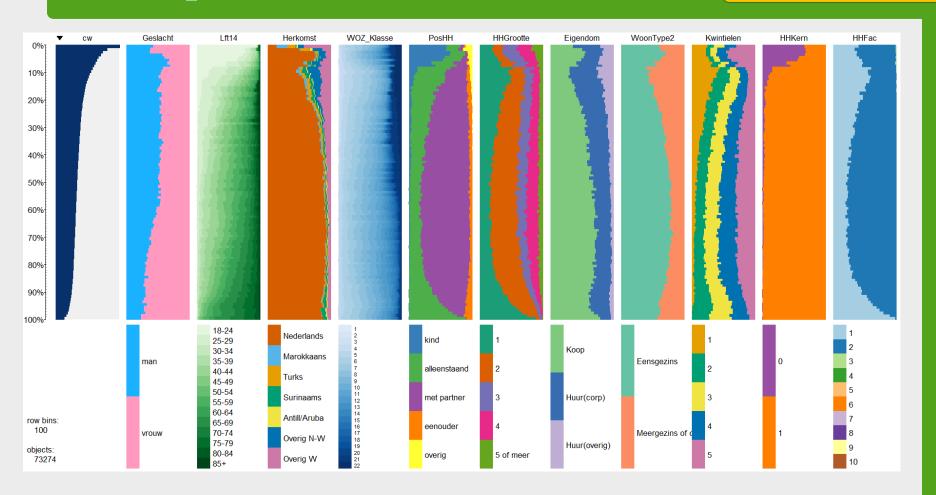
R-package tabplot



Structural Business Statistics: edited survey data (sorted by turnover)

13

R-package tabplot

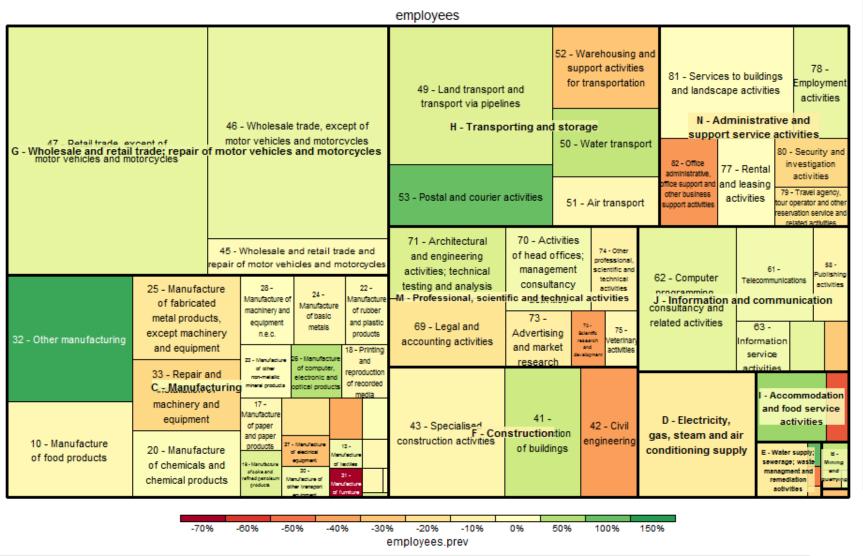


How representative is our survey sample? Analysis of demographics when sorted by calibration weight



Treemap

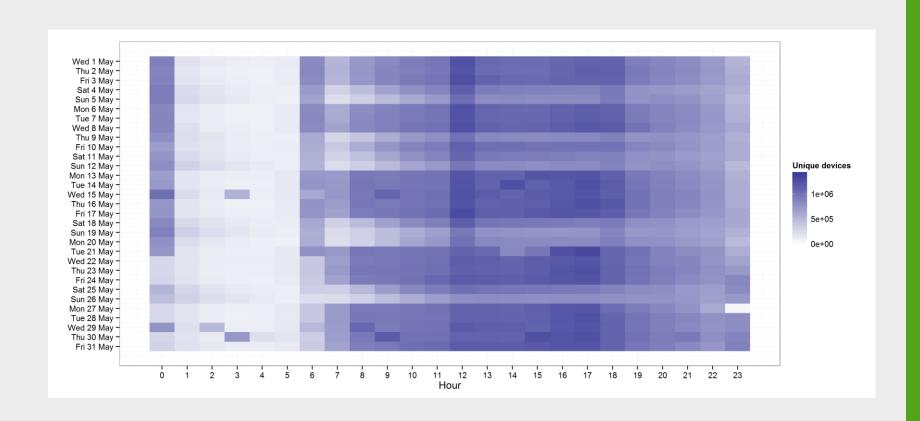
R-package treemap



Structural Business Statistics: aggregated by economic activity

R-package ggplot2

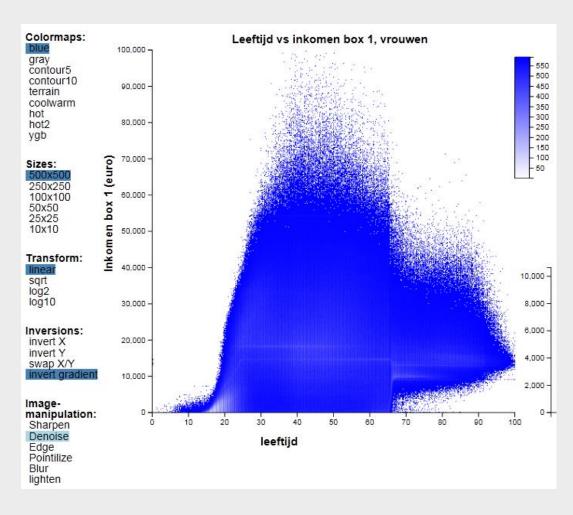
Heatmap



Mobile phone metadata (raw): number of unique devices



Heatmap

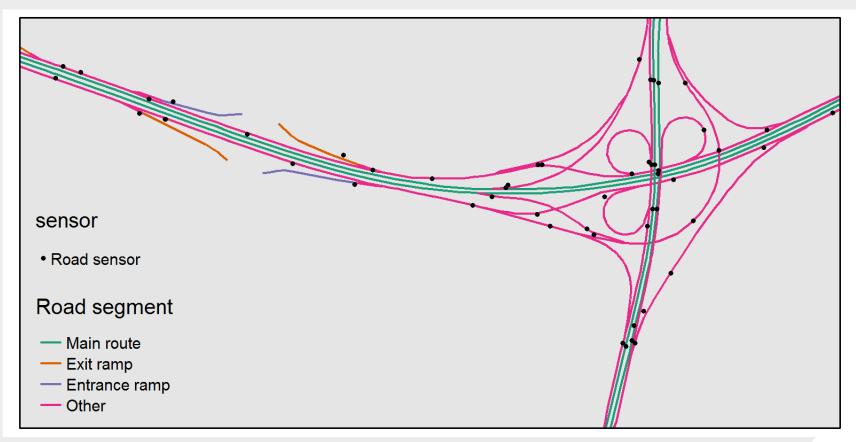


Small multiples

R-package ggplot2



Analysis of Daytime Population estimates based on mobile phone metadata

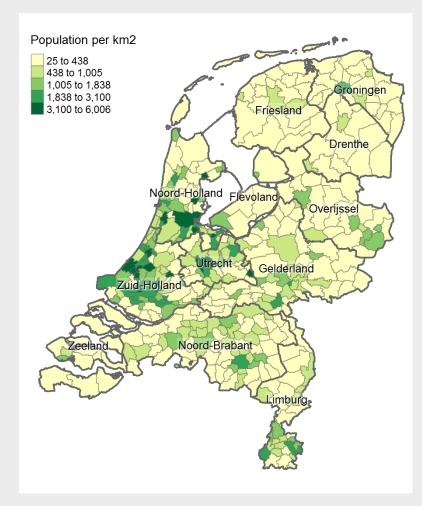


R-package tmap

Thematic Maps

R package tmap:

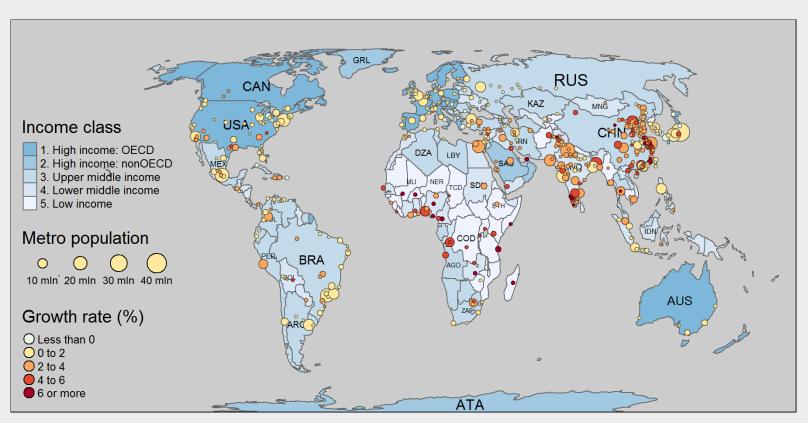
- Layered maps
 - Polygons
 - Lines
 - Points
 - Raster
- ggplot2 style
- small multiples
- Open Street Map



Population density



Thematic Maps

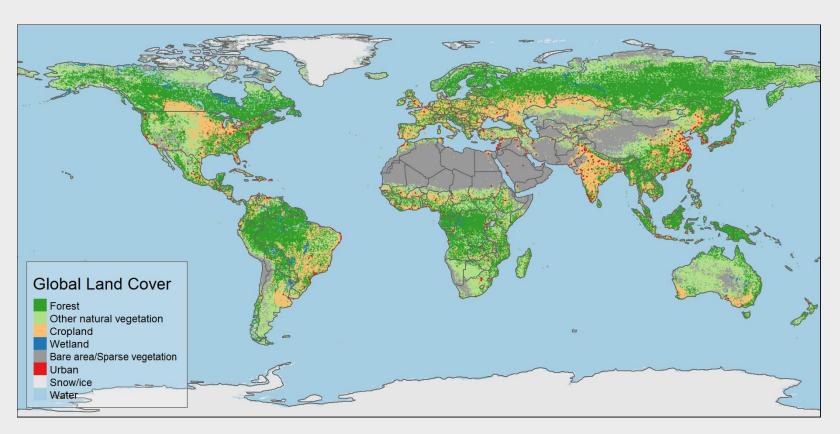


The relation between metropolitan areas and income class





Thematic Maps



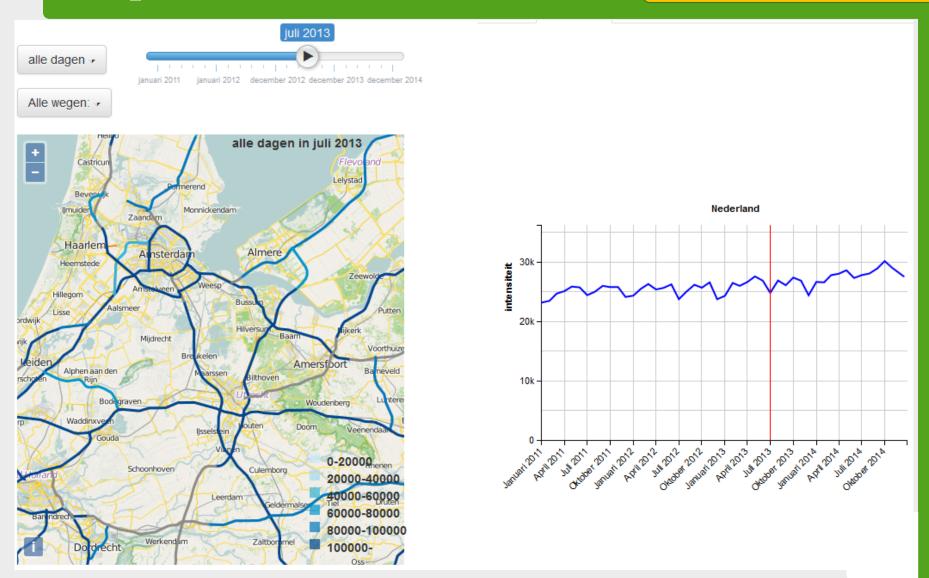
Global land cover (urban areas accentuated with dot map)





Maps

Python + HTML/Javascript



Interactive tool to analyse traffic on Dutch highways

Summary

- Data visualization is essential in Official Statistics for
 - Exploring new data sources
 - Analysing new deliveries of existing data sources
 - Analysing data throughout the statistical production process
 - Presenting the data (to collegues, policy makers, and the general public)
- Need for
 - Visualization of confidence intervals
 - Interactive data exploration tools
 - Big data visualization

