

# User-friendly analysis

**Some guidelines/suggestions**

# Users?

- **Media**
- **Organizations (gov. /NGO's)**
- **The informed public**
- **Students/teachers**
- **But also the (so called) experts**

# Why “analysis”?

- In a complex and changing society, readers need to be guided through the numerical jungle: “What does the numbers really mean”?
- Unlike experts, the informed users and the general public need explanations, interpretations and comments

# Why “analysis”?

- “Analysis” forces us to look closer at the data: concepts, definitions, measurements, sampling, etc.
- “Analysis” therefore provides a necessary feedback into the statistical production process and helps increase the quality of statistics, by uncovering error and mistakes in the statistics

# KISS!

- **Keep It Short and Simple**
- Tables
- Graphs
- Titles
- Text

# Analysis is ...

Some synonyms:

- Comment
- Interpretation
- Study
- Breakdown
- Explanation
- Research

# Analysis is ...

- To select among all the possible numbers
- What is...
  - Important?
  - Interesting?
  - Relevant?
  - New...?

## To select means ...

- ... to focus: 2 or 3 main findings
- Don't try to comment on everything
- Avoid “table reading”: to describe every cell in a table

# Analysis is ...

- To compare: point out differences, trends and tendencies
  - Over time/time series
  - Between groups
  - Or both
- And to make the figures comparable

# Analysis is ...

- to put into context
- to explain (the unexpected)
- What do the figures changes/differences mean?
- Are the changes part of a more general pattern?
- In short: To make statistics informative and meaningful to the reader

## In “analysis”

- **Use relative rather than absolute numbers:  
percent, per 1 000 pop., ...**

# Types of “analysis”?

- Press releases = comments → media
- Popular presentations = descriptive → Posters/brochures
- Thematic analysis = “interpretation” → Social reports/Women & men)
- In depth analysis/research = “explanation” → Research report

# Constructing tables is the first step of analysis:

- When constructing a table; we implicitly start analysing:
  - What is the dependent variable (indicator)?
  - What are the (most important) background (classification) variable(s) (and why)?
- A table is always (or should be) constructed on basis of certain ideas about relations between variables, which is also the basis of analysis

# Título dos quadros – simples e claro

Quadro 1.1 Movimento Geral dos Crimes Reportados à Polícia, segundo Tipo, Moçambique, 2000/2001

Quadro 1.1 Crimes Reportados à Polícia, segundo tipo. 2000-2001

Quadro 1.4 Situação Operativa da Polícia face aos Crimes Reportados Segundo Províncias

Quadro 1.4 Crimes Reportados à Polícia, segundo província. 2000-2001

# Press releases:

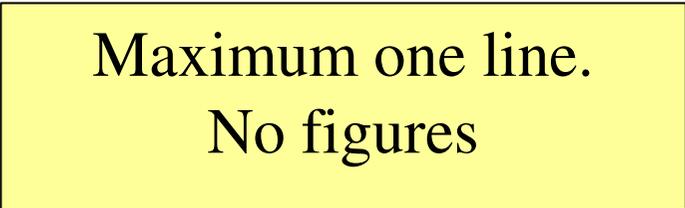
## Structure:

- Name of statistics
- Heading/title
- Lead (the first paragraph)
- Short paragraphs...
- ... with sub-headings
- small tables/graphs?
- date of release
- contact/more information:  
    telephone no./e-mail address

# Press releases: Name and title

**Labour Force Survey 2006**

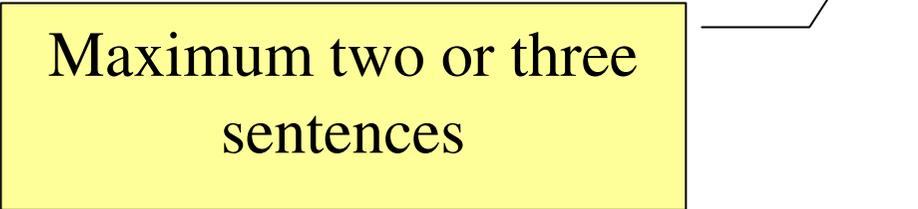
**More women in the labour force**



Maximum one line.  
No figures

# Press releases: Lead/first paragraph

**After being stable for some years, the labour force participation rate for women in 2006 reached 69 per cent, compared to 76 per cent for men. Weekly working hours are also increasing.**



Maximum two or three  
sentences

## Labour Force Survey Q3 2007

# Higher participation rate among elderly

From the third quarter of 2006 to the third quarter of 2007, the labour force participation rate increased by 2.3 percentage points among people aged 55-66 years. For the population aged 15-74, the labour force participation rate rose by 0.7 percentage points.

From the third quarter of 2006 to the third quarter of 2007, employment rose by 78 000. The number of people in full-time employment increased by 90 000, while the number of people in part-time employment fell by 13 000. Average settled working hours were 34.7 hours per week, compared with 34.5 in the third quarter of 2006. Average settled working hours for men were 37.7 hours per week, compared with 31.3 hours for women.

### Higher labour force participation for the elderly

The labour force (the sum of employment and unemployment) increased by 58 000 people from the third quarter of 2006 to the third quarter of 2007. In the same period, the working-age population (aged 15-74) rose by 48 000. The proportion of 55-66 year-olds in the labour force increased from 63.3 to 65.6 per cent. The labour force participation rate for women rose by 1.0 percentage point, compared with 0.4 percentage points for men.

### Number of employees on temporary contracts unchanged

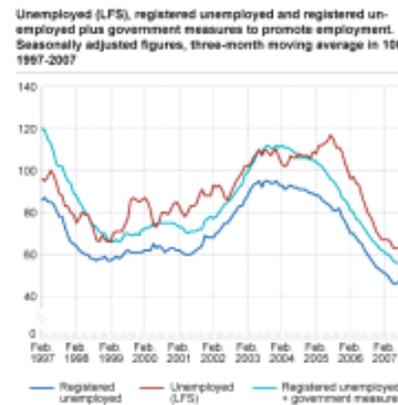
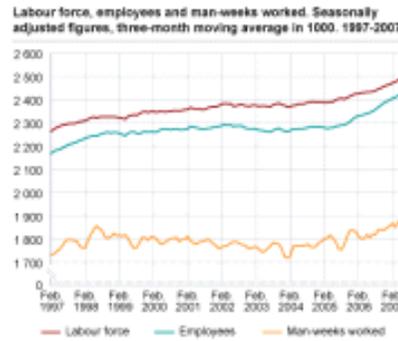
238 000 were on temporary contracts in the third quarter of 2007. This was more or less unchanged from the third quarter of 2006. Hotels and restaurants have the highest share of employees on temporary contracts, with 21.3 per cent. Education and health and social work are also industries with a high share of employees on temporary contracts with 14.9 per cent. Transport and communication (5.6 per cent) and manufacturing (6.6 per cent) had the lowest shares of temporary employees.

### Unemployment fell by 20 000

According to the LFS, the number of unemployed fell by 20 000 from the third quarter of 2006 to the third quarter of 2007. The decline mainly took place in the age group 25-54 years, where the unemployment fell by 15 000. The unemployment rate stood at 2.5 per cent.

The proportion of long-term unemployed - defined as persons who have been unemployed for at least six consecutive months - was 25 per cent in the third quarter of 2007, down 6 percentage points from the third quarter of 2006. The reduction in unemployment has come both among people who have been unemployed for shorter periods as well as the long-term unemployed. However, the relative reduction was largest among the long-term unemployed.

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Name of statistics

Short title

Lead

Short paragraph

Graph

Sub-heading

Short paragraph

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More information

Date of publishing