



Communicating Vital Statistics Through Visualizations

Workshop on Vital Statistics for North and Central Asian Countries
Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 7-11 October 2019



Session objectives

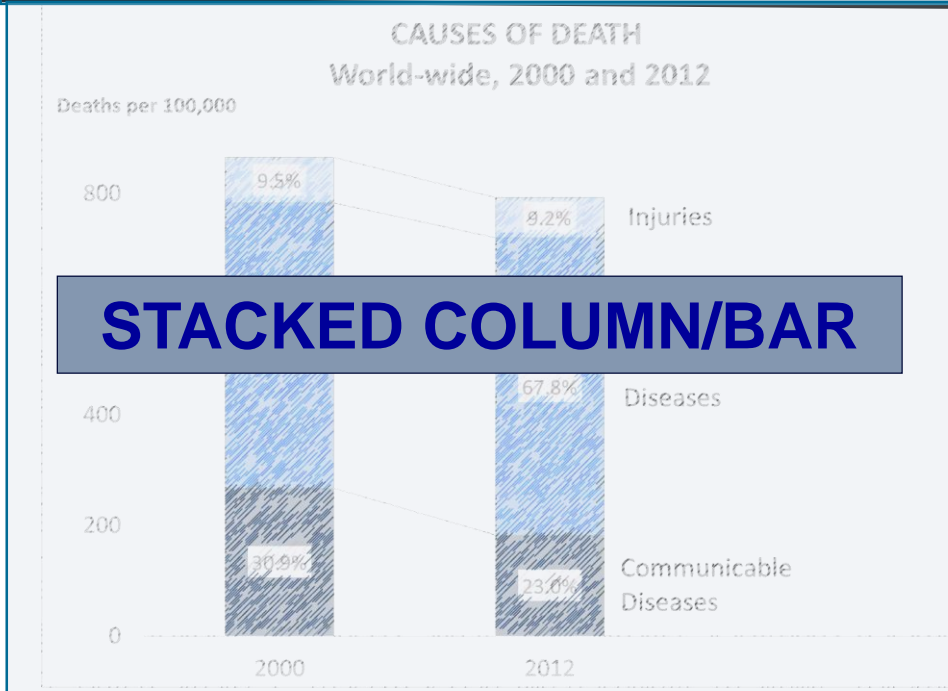
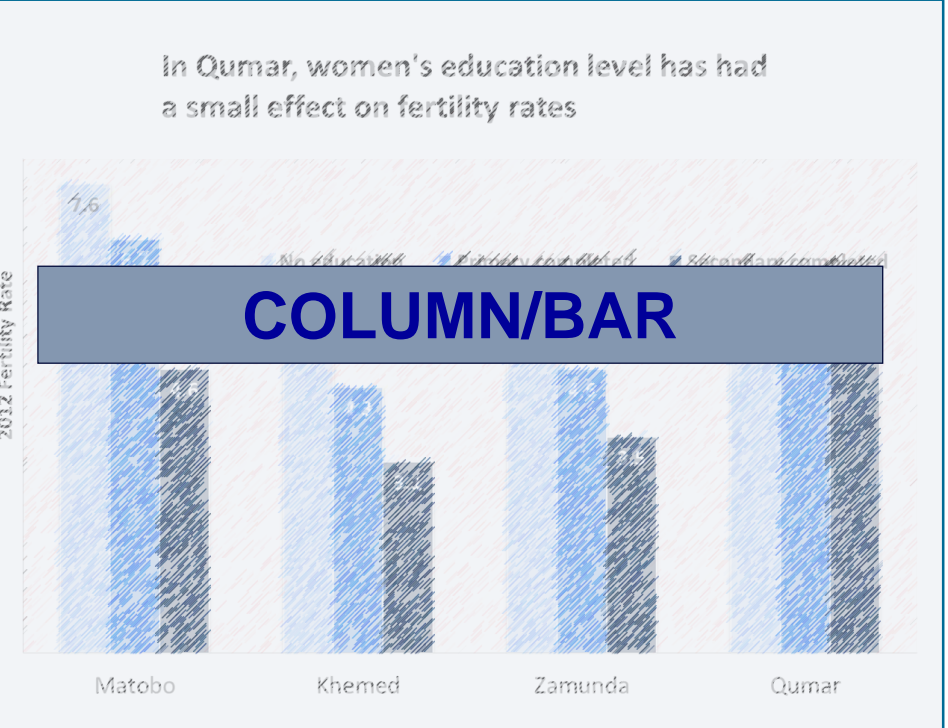
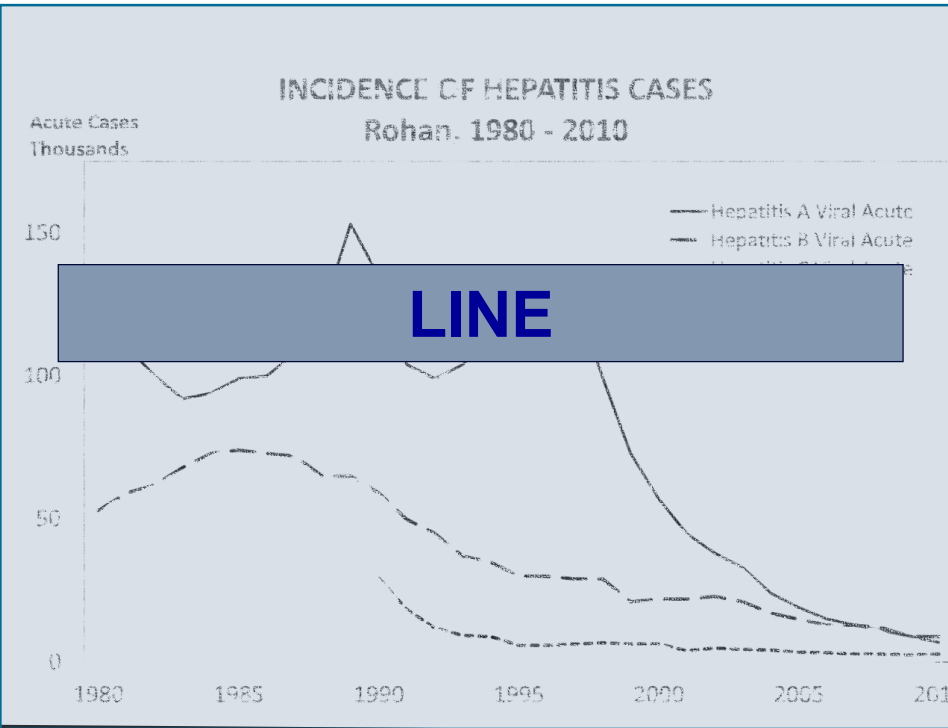
By the end of the session, participants will be able to:

- **Describe** and **compare** the main types of data visualization
- Identify the factors involved in **choosing the type** of data visualization
- List **design principles** that contribute to effective data visualization
- Visualize vital statistics data using **maps**



Factors in Choosing Visualization Type

- **Communication Purpose**
 - Change
 - Comparison
 - Composition
 - Correlation
- **Characteristics of Data**
 - Number of series displayed
 - Number of points displayed within each series





Line Graph



Matching Visualization to Purpose and Data

Communication Purpose:

*I want to show the **change over time** in life expectancy*

Characteristics of Data:

*I want to show **one series** with many data points*



Matching Visualization to Purpose and Data

Communication Purpose:

I want to show the change over time in life expectancy

I also want to compare values across sex

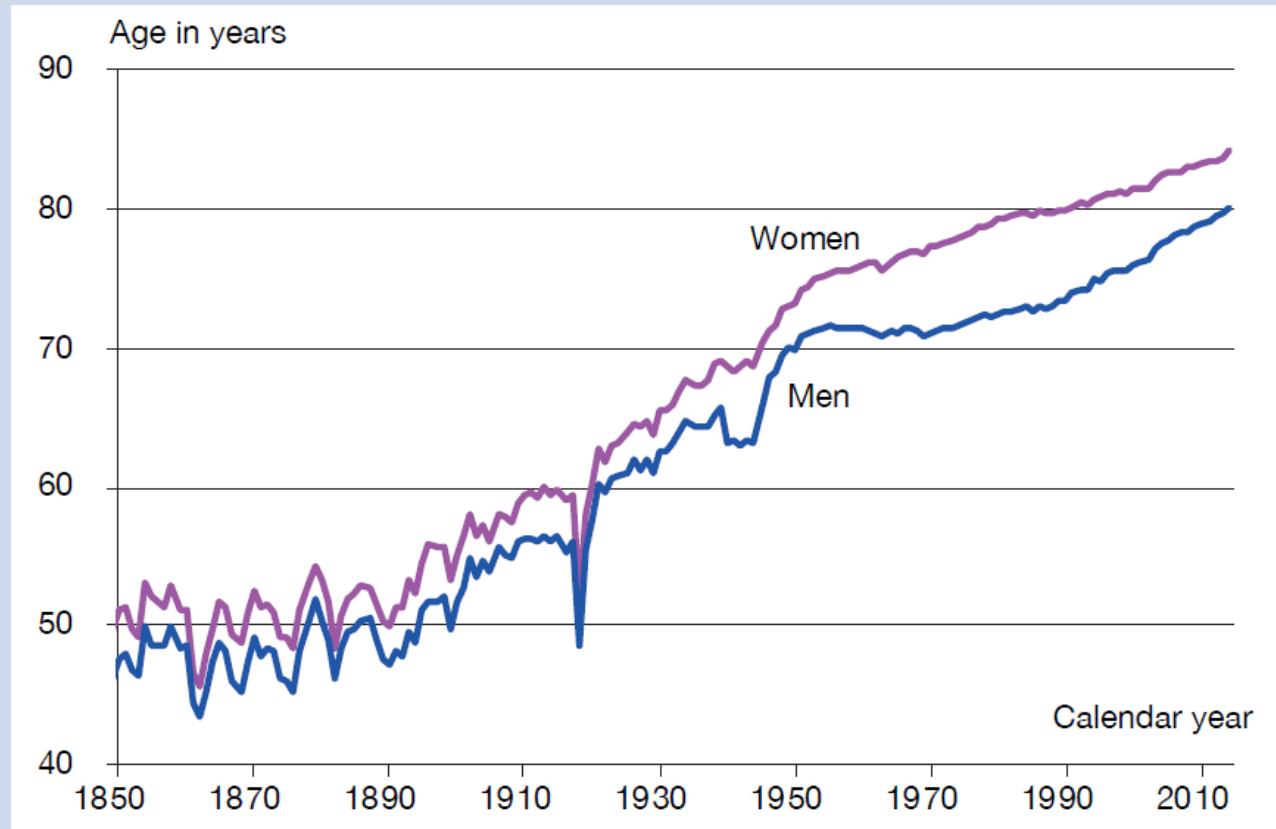
Characteristics of Data:

I want to show two series with many data points



Visualization Type: Line

Figure B18.4 Life expectancy at birth for males and females in Norway, 1850-2015



Source: Statistics Norway statistics bank.



Visualization Type: Line

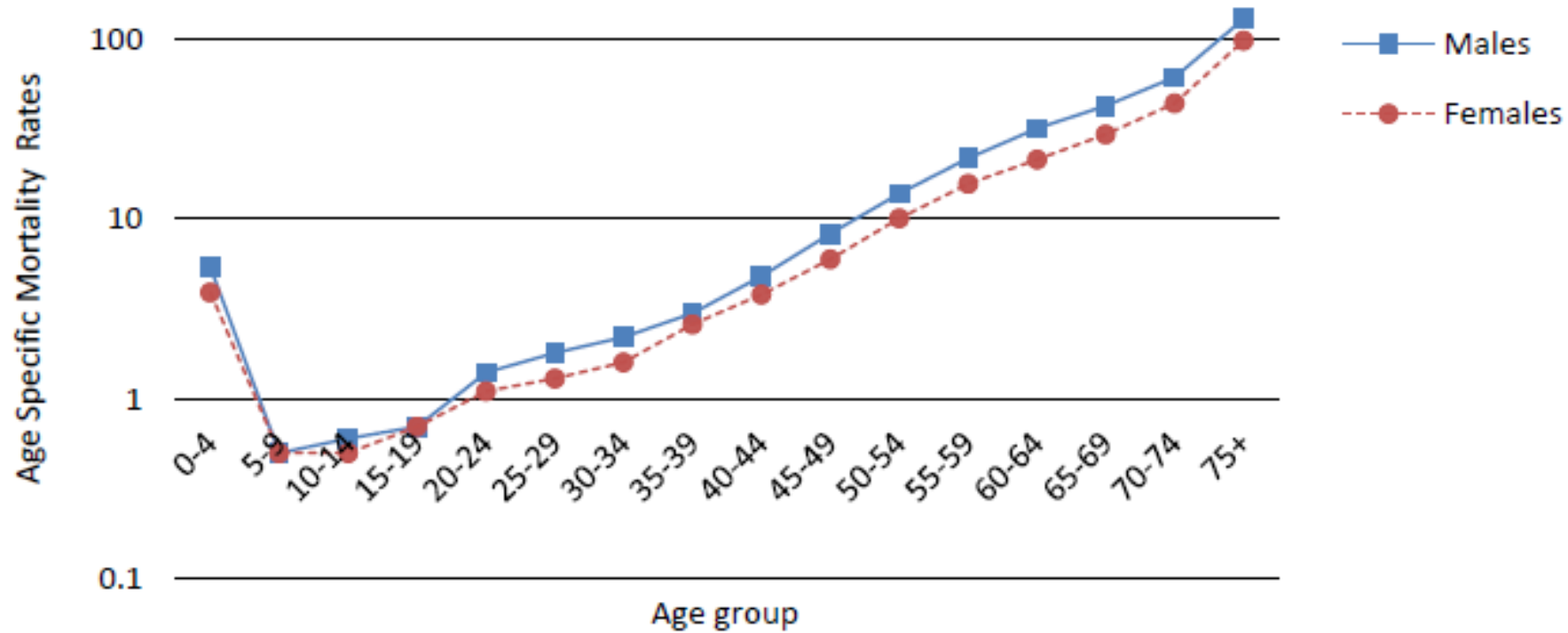


Figure 7: Age Specific Mortality Rates by period, (2015-2017)

Source: Republic of Fiji Vital Statistics Report 2017



Column/Bar



Matching Visualization to Purpose and Data

Communication Purpose:

*I want to **compare values** for mortality rates across categories*

Characteristics of Data:

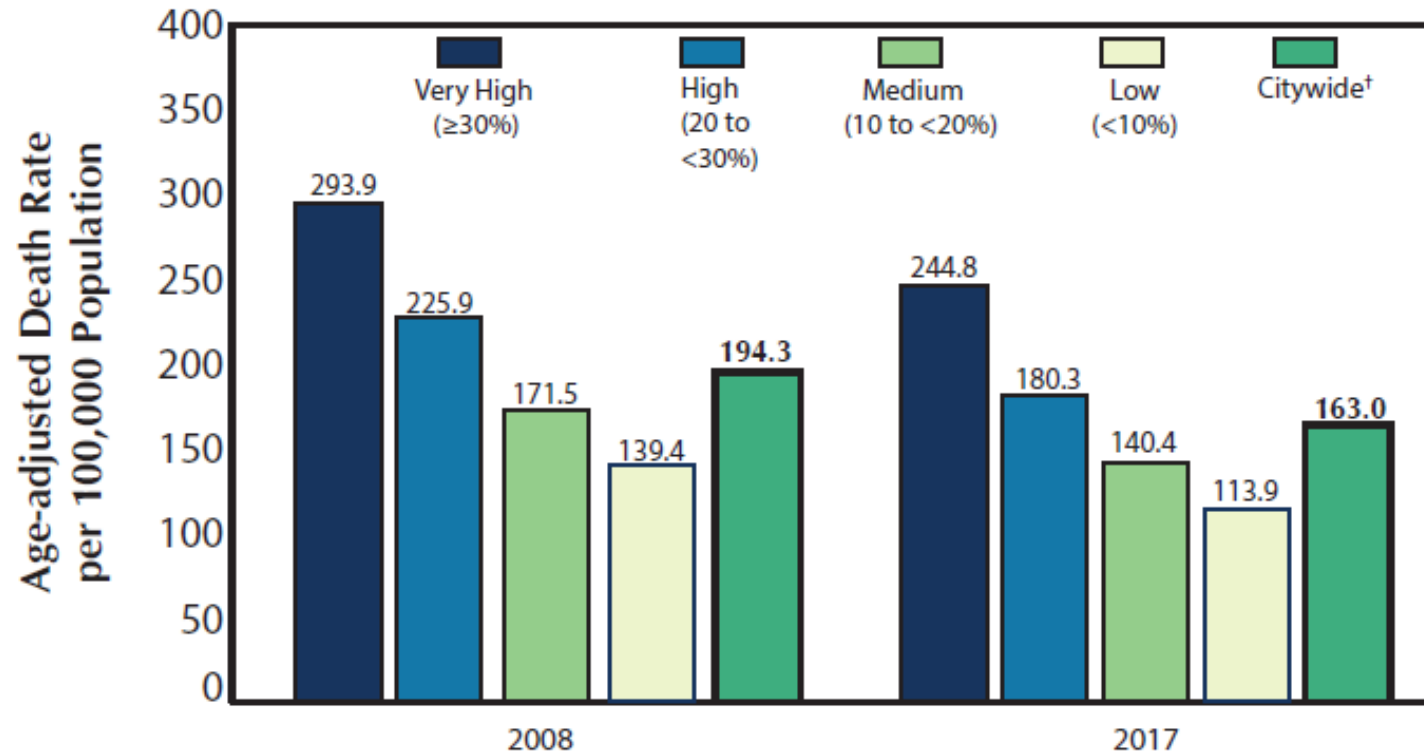
*I want to show rates for five groups (**five series**)*

*I want to show information for two years (**two data points** for each series)*



Visualization Type: Column

Figure 13. Age-adjusted Premature Death (Age < 65 years) Rates by Neighborhood Poverty*, New York City Residents, 2008 and 2017



Source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene



Matching Visualization to Purpose and Data

Communication Purpose:

I want to compare values for total fertility rates across regions

Characteristics of Data:

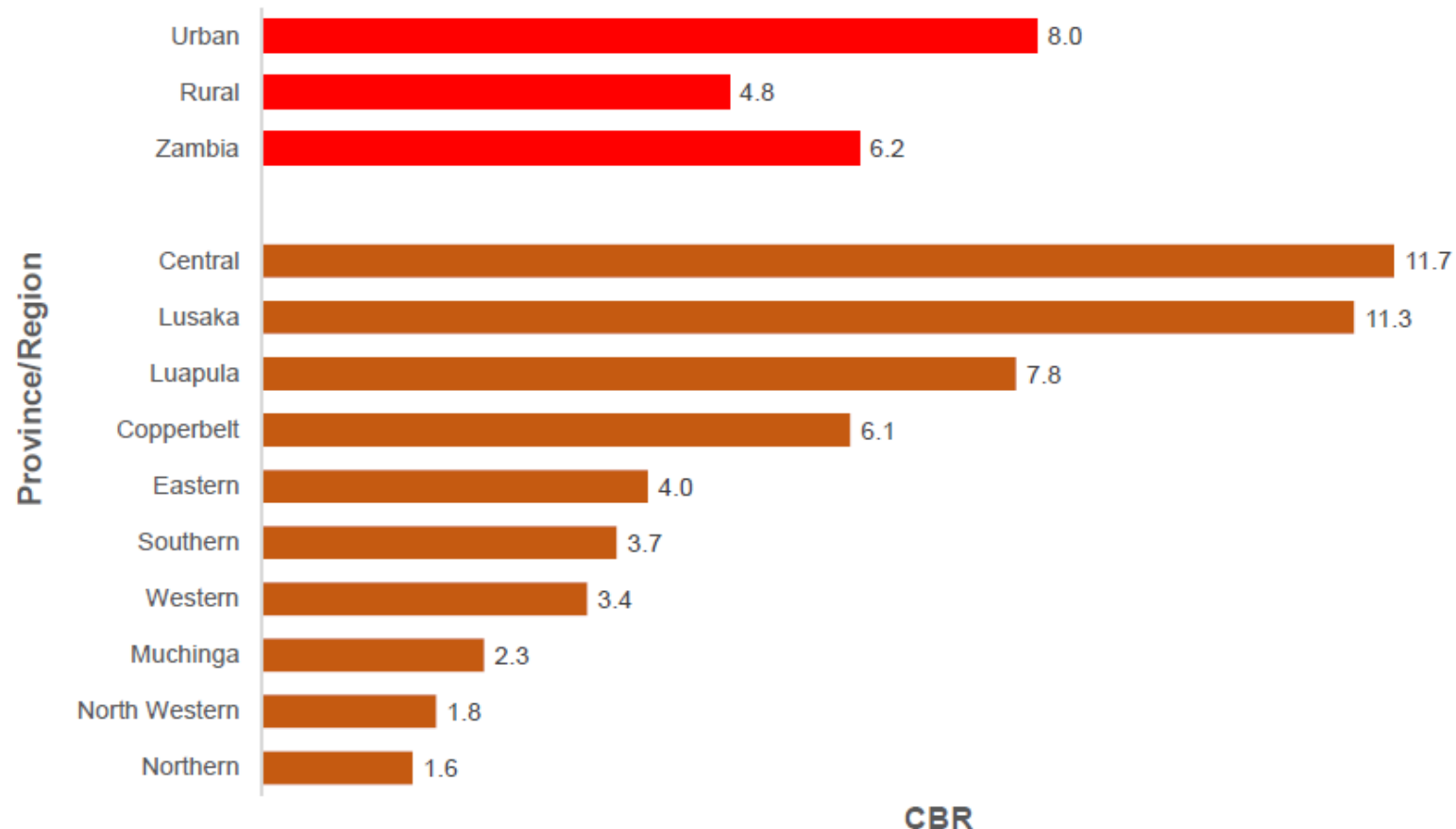
I want to show rates for only one group (one series)

I want to show information for 15 regions (15 data points)



Visualization Type: Bar

Figure 4.2: Crude Birth Rate by Province, Zambia 2016



Source: Department of National Registration Passport and Citizenship (DNRPC) 2013-16 Administrative Data
Zambia Vital Statistics Report, 2016



Stacked Column/Bar



Matching Visualization to Purpose and Data

Communication Purpose:

I want to break down causes of death (composition)

Characteristics of Data:

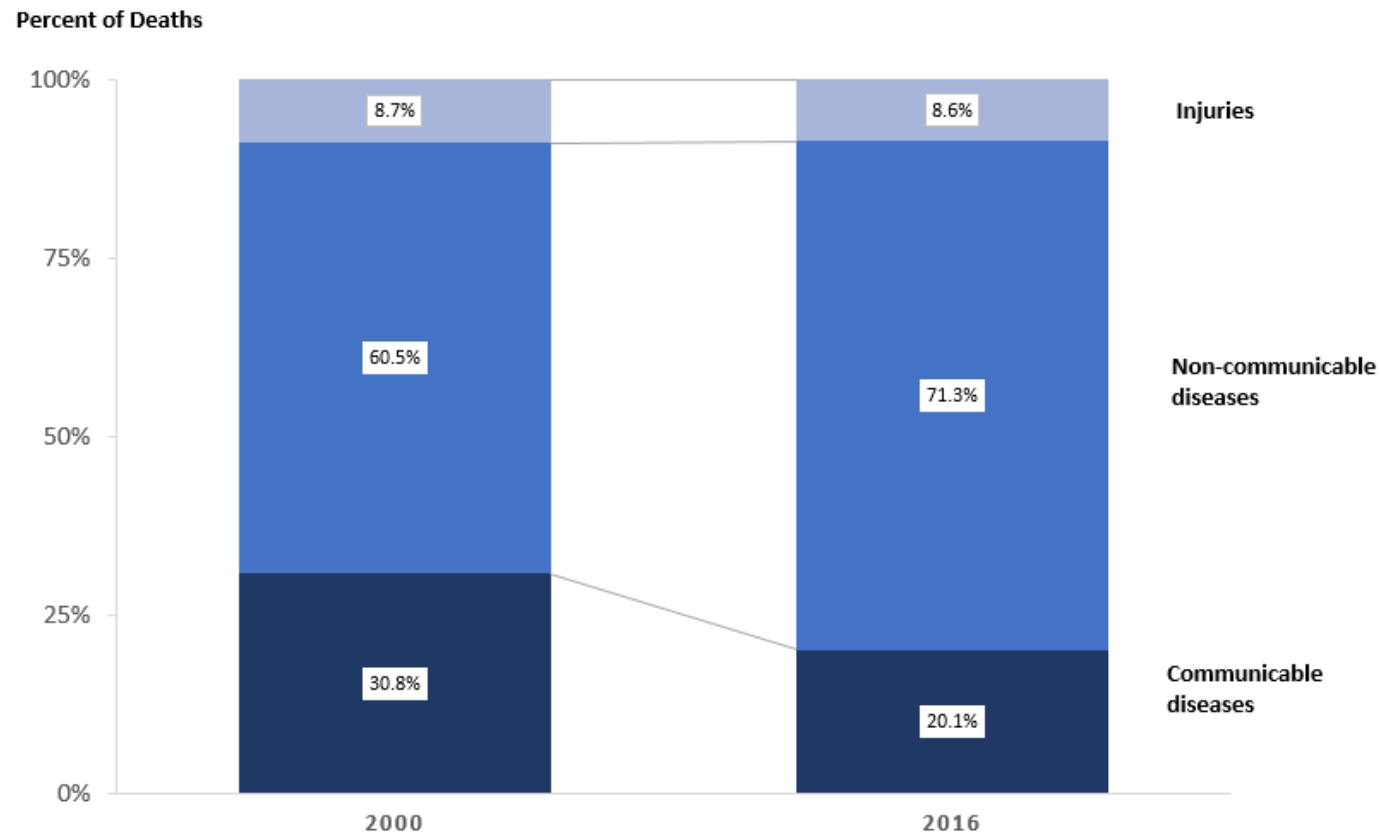
I want to show rates for two time period (two series)

I want to show three broad groups of causes (three data points for each series)



Visualization Type: Stacked Column

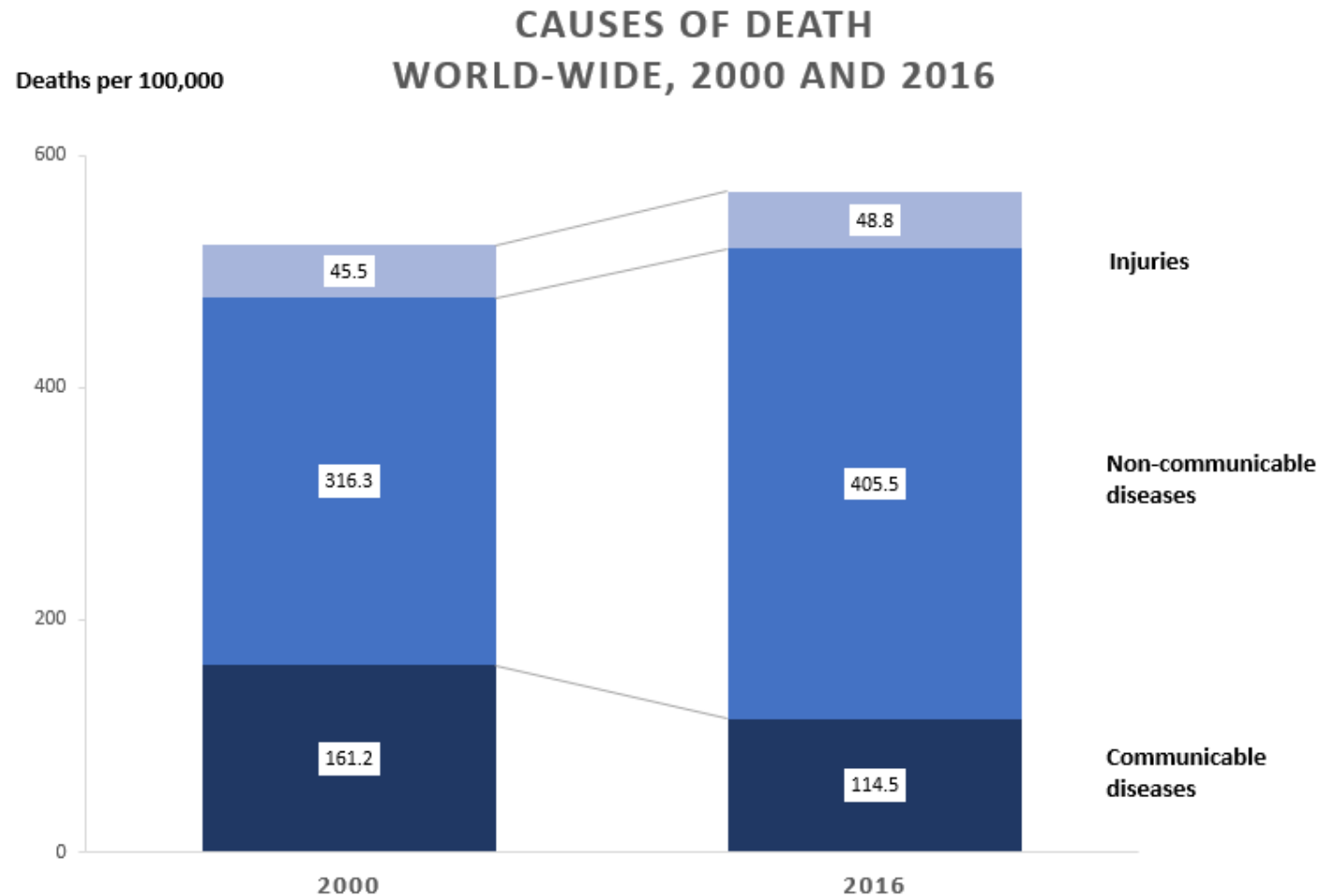
CAUSES OF DEATH
WORLD-WIDE, 2000 AND 2016



Source: World Health Organization



Visualization Type: Stacked Column



Source: World Health Organization



Scatter



Matching Visualization to Purpose and Data

Communication Purpose:

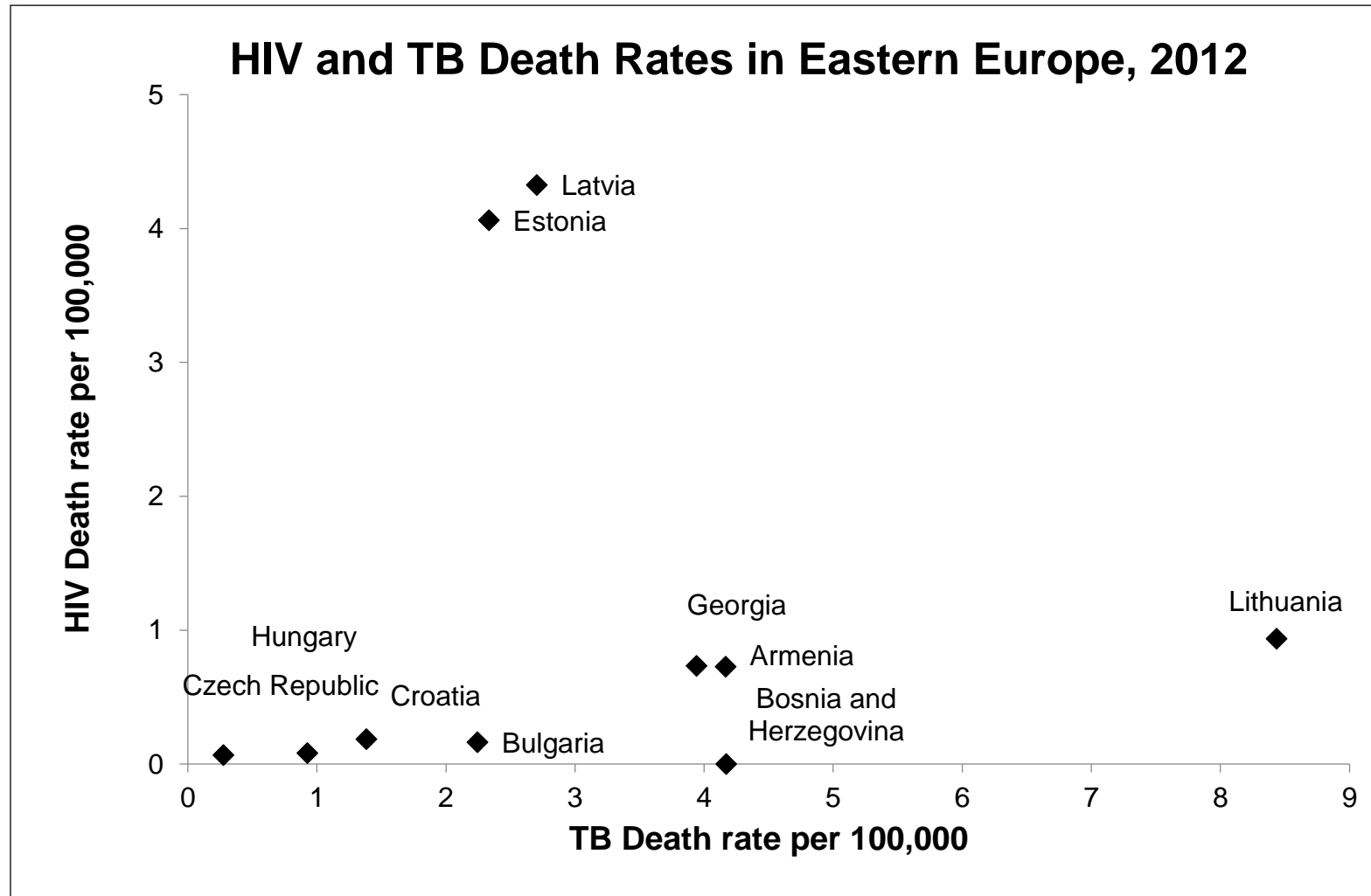
*I want to show the **correlation** between TB death rates and HIV death rates*

Characteristics of Data:

*I want to show rates for ten different countries (**ten data points**)*



Visualization Type: Scatter



Source: World Health Organization mortality database



Design Principles

Guide Viewer

- Label sufficiently
- Visually link related elements
- Create a visual hierarchy
- Simplify data comparisons

Eliminate Distractions

- Present text as it will be scanned
- Limit non-data elements
- Use formatting purposively
- Be cautious with images



Mapping Vital Statistics



Importance of geography — why map?

- Relating data to location as powerful analysis
 - Visualizing health outcomes by geography
 - Identifying geographic trends

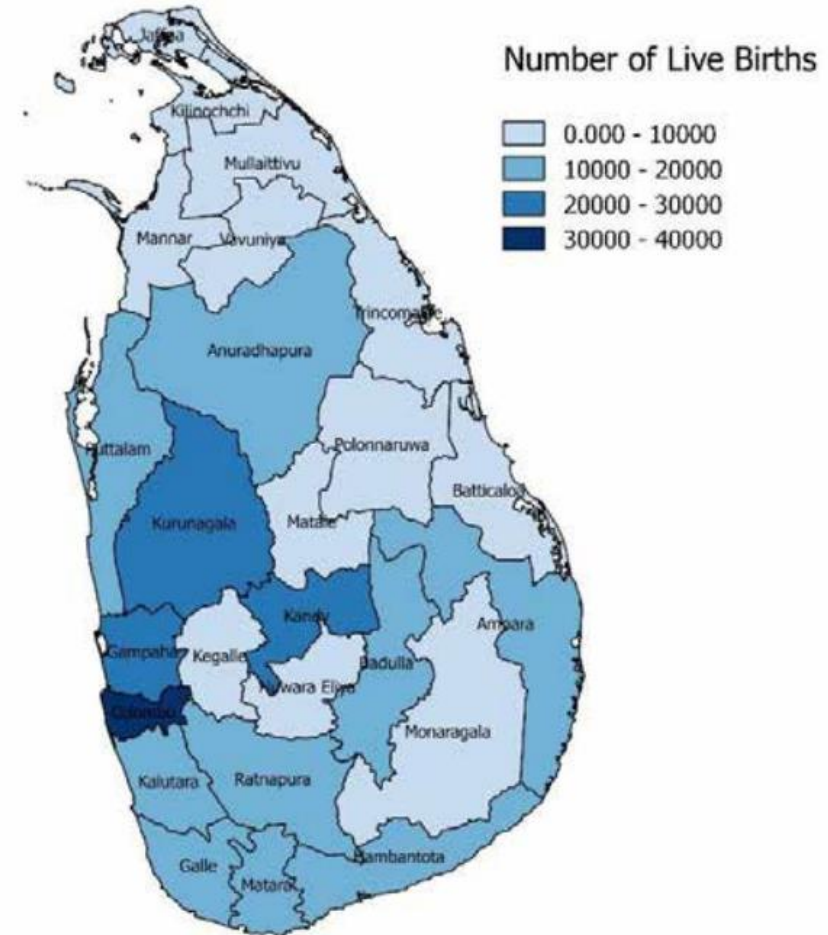


Figure 11.2: Distribution of Hospital Live Births by place of occurrence in Sri Lanka, 2016

Source: Medical Statistics unit

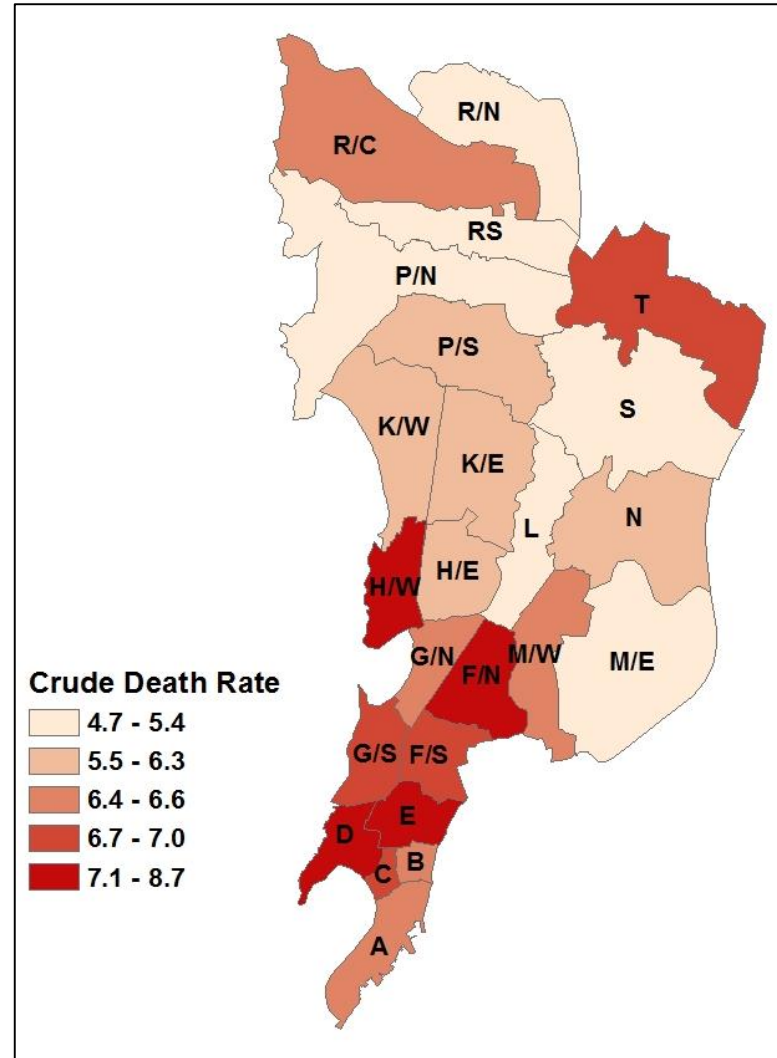


Choropleth Maps

- Used for **prevalence, standardized rates and ratios** linked to administrative areas
- Division of data into **categories**
 - Rankings from *high to low* or *low to high*
 - Number of categories from 3–6



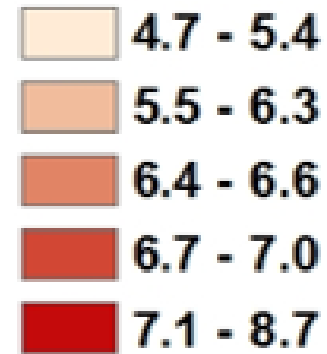
Crude Deaths Rates – Mumbai, 2015





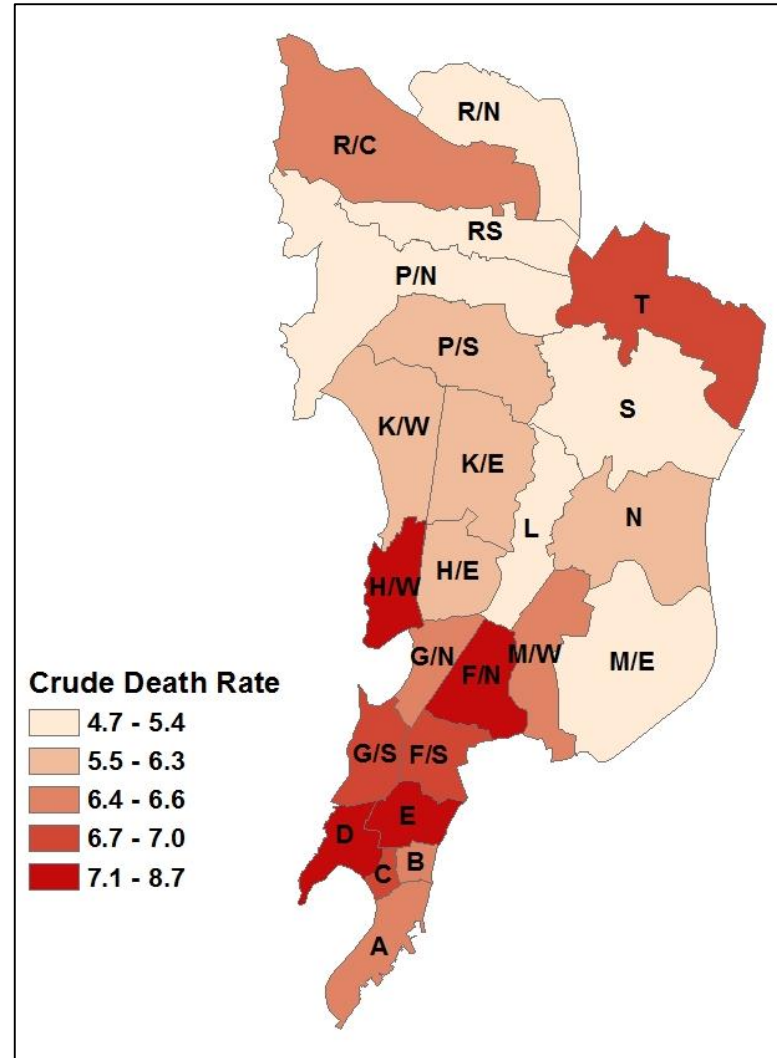
Legends

- A legend defines symbols and/or colors important to the map
 - Information necessary for reader
- Not all legend pieces are needed in map
 - Bar scales necessary if distance is important
 - If map does not point true north, a compass can be added for orientation if important





Crude Deaths Rates – Mumbai, 2015





What is Needed for Mapping

- **Data for geographical area**
 - Shapefiles for areas to be mapped
 - Administrative areas for choropleth maps
- **Health data or events linked to location**
 - Latitude/longitude of events
 - General location
 - Addresses for geocoding
- **Software**



Limitations of Mapping

- Reliance on spatial data
- Cannot show all factors relevant to health issue
- Cannot convey all information necessary for understanding health issue



Summary

- When choosing and creating visualizations, consider:
 - The story you want to tell
 - Communication purpose
 - Characteristics of data
 - Design principles
- Mapping health information can be a compelling visual method



Acknowledgements

- Bloomberg Philanthropies Data for Health Initiative
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- US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- University of Melbourne
- Statistics Norway
- ESCAP
- EFTA