



Communicating data in VNRs and engaging data users

Workshop on Preparing Evidence-based Voluntary National Reviews for 2021 HLPF

19 January 2021

Elena de Jesús UN Statistics Division





The importance of data and evidence-based VNRs

- Data is critical to accurately assessing progress toward the SDGs
- The VNR process brings statisticians, policy makers, civil society and other stakeholders together
- Data is the starting point of the discussion data availability, accessibility (usability), and literacy are key
- Data increases transparency and trust





DESA Public Institutions

Who is a data user?

What do different data users need?

Researchers

- Microdata with detailed metadata
- Survey questionnaires
- Indicator databases

Media

- Press releases
- Individual interviews
- Ready infographics and charts

Policy makers

- Policy briefs
- Accessible data portals
- Reports

Civil Society

- Training materials in local languages
- Brochures
- Accessible data portals







What it user engagement in the VNR data context?

- Two-way communication and a 'feedback loop' rather than one-way dissemination of statistics
- Building **trust** in statistics and fostering an open dialogue
- Helping users understand and interpret data improving statistical literacy
- Collaborating to increase **data availability**, improve **data quality** and foster new uses of data and a richer landscape of analysis

Tools for engagement during the pandemic



Virtual conferences



Bilateral meetings



Virtual Focus group consultations



Toll-free lines



National SDG data platforms



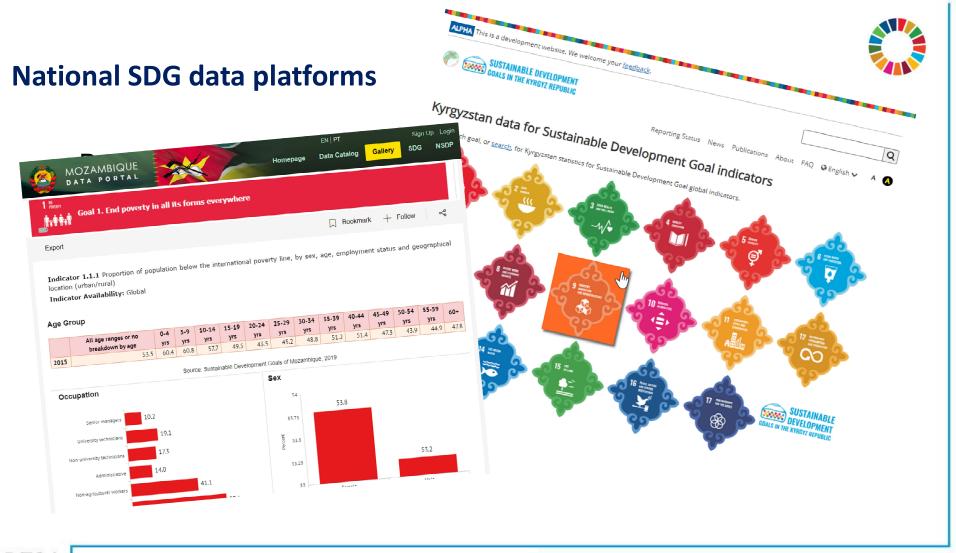
Radio shows

surveys

User Satisfaction



Social Media





Communicating statistics in the VNR

*Based on Making Data Meaningful Guides from UNECE Statistics <u>https://www.unece.org/stats/documents/writing/</u>

DESA Public Institutions



Some tips on using numbers to tell stories in VNRs

- Present the most important facts first, followed by subsidiary points in decreasing importance (inverted pyramid)
- Include a leading paragraph that summarizes key points at the beginning of a section
- Keep it short and simple (**KISS**): applies to not just text but also visuals and graphs

GOOD EXAMPLE of a lead paragraph:

Net profits of non-financial companies in the Netherlands amounted to 19 billion euros in the second quarter of 2008. This is the lowest level for three years. Profits were 11 percent lower than in the second quarter of 2007. The drop in net profits is the result of two main factors: higher interest costs - the companies paid more net interest - and lower profits of foreign subsidiaries.

Source: Statistics Netherlands

Source: http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/documents/writing/MDM_Part2_English.pdf

• Complex methodologies and details can be presented in the annex/references



Presenting statistics: charts and tables

Tables/charts should be able to stand alone, whether published within a report, article, publication or web page

Tables

- Summary tables
- Larger reference tables (statistical annexes)

Charts / Tables: key elements

- Title: what, where, when?
- Unit of measurement
- Footnote and sources

1	
6	_
	_

Charts

Helpful in demonstrating comparison, changes over time, distribution, correlations, parts of a total

A good chart:

- grabs the reader's attention;
- presents the information simply, clearly and accurately;
- does not mislead;
- displays the data in a concentrated way (e.g. one line chart instead of many pie charts);
- facilitates data comparison and highlights trends and differences;
- illustrates messages, themes or storylines in the accompanying text.

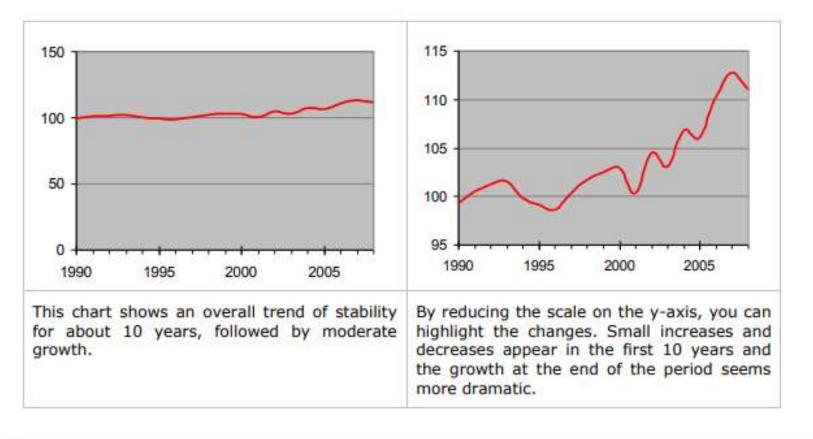








Be careful not to mislead

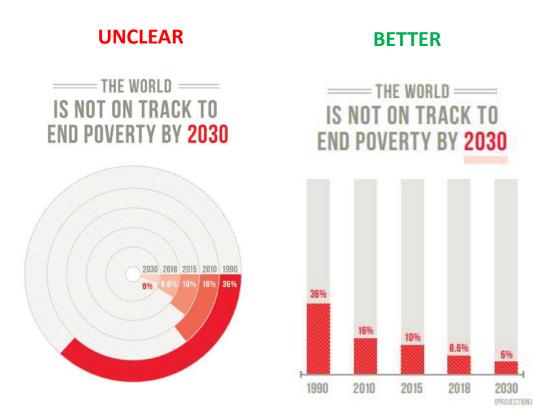




Infographics

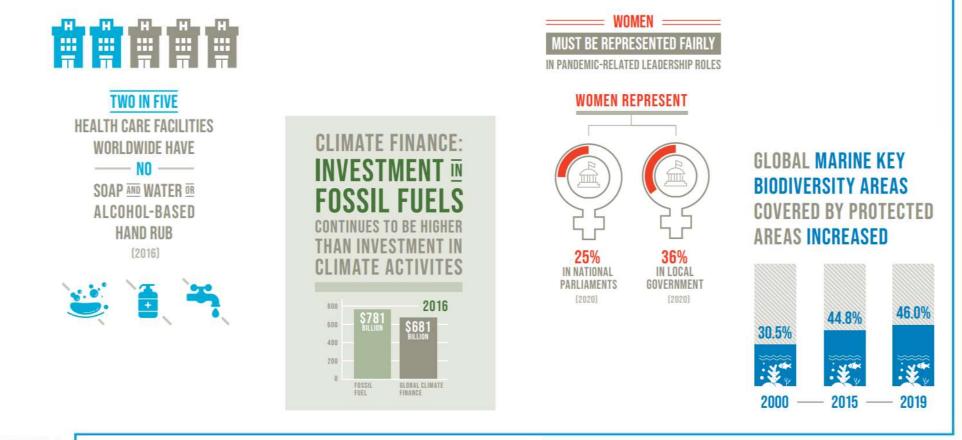
Key considerations

- Keep it simple and streamlined
- Focused: one topic a time
- Illustrate key messages with data
- Work with graphic designers
- Choose appropriate icons
- Balance visual and written information
- Review and revise





Infographics – Examples from SDG Report







Thank you HERE E